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SOUVENIR ALBUM

descriptive of

**The Indian Tour of Their Royal Highnesses
The Prince and Princess of Wales,**

November 1905 to March 1906.

**M A D R A S:
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.**

PUBLISHERS' FOREWORD.

OF the many events in which progress has been made in the thirty years which elapsed from the time when His Majesty King Edward VII visited India as Prince of Wales, to the memorable 9th November, 1905, when Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales stepped ashore at Bombay to commence the great Tour through the Indian Empire, the purpose of this publication to record, one of the most remarkable and striking is the advance made in the illustration of the Tour. When in 1875 His Majesty the King-Emperor, who was then Prince of Wales, toured through India he was accompanied by artists and correspondents who gave the world graphic accounts of the memorable events then enacted. These, however, were necessarily embodied in costly publications and were accessible to the few rather than to the many. At the same time the art of pictorial representation has made enormous strides and thus it is that the Second Royal Progress through the Indian Empire has been so graphically portrayed that all the world has followed the brilliant events of the Tour with an interest only second to that of the people taking part in them. Peoples and places, pageants and ceremonies have been depicted with life-like fidelity, so that the public has been brought into almost actual touch with the principal events of the Tour.

The Daily *Western Mail* and the *Monthly Illustrated Press* of India and of England have placed these events pictorially before their readers, and a series of well and magnificently illustrated histories and records of the Tour may be expected. The former of these are general publications and their interest is lost to those who desire a souvenir of the occasion in complete form, while the latter are costly works of art which are beyond the reach of the multitude. This publication seeks to supply a complete pictorial record of the Tour, embracing all the principal scenes and events from first to last, supplemented by a brief narrative which serves to explain those events, published at a price within the means of all. The large number of commissions received for before publication—one of the earliest being an order from Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales—shows that such a Souvenir as we announced was really wanted and we anticipate for our Album a place in the homes of our residents in all parts of India and in England.

The photographs from which the illustrations in this book have been taken were supplied by Messrs. Wiele & Klein of Madras who are entirely responsible for this publication. The narrative has been compiled from the very excellent reports which appear in the daily papers of this City supplemented by information supplied by our representatives on the spot. The production of the book has been the work of our Printing Department in Madras.

May, 1906

HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.

THE INDIAN TOUR

OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

The Prince and Princess of Wales.

ARRIVAL AT ADEN.

X. M. S. "RENOWN," carrying THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, arrived at Aden on November 3rd, 1905, and entered the territorial limits of the Indian Empire. His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General, expressed the feeling of the people of India in the following telegraphic message :—

"On the arrival of your Royal Highnesses at the first outpost of the Indian Empire may I venture to offer to you a loyal and enthusiastic welcome to Indian Waters. All India has no other desire than to make your forthcoming visit a memorable and unbroken success."

This elicited from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the following gracious message :—

"On our arrival in Indian waters the Princess of Wales and I wish to take the earliest opportunity of sending a warm message of esteem and goodwill to you and to the people of India. We are much touched by your kind message of Welcome."

In this spirit of loyalty and goodwill the Indian Tour of Their Royal Highnesses commenced. Its progress will be found graphically depicted in the following pages.

AT BOMBAY.

NEVER had Bombay looked more beautiful than she appeared in her gala dress on the 9th November to receive the Heir Apparent and his Consort, on the Anniversary of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and the thirtieth anniversary, within a few hours, of His Majesty's own landing on the shores of India. At 3 P.M. the Viceroy, escorted by Artillery and Cavalry, and accompanied by Lady Curzon, boarded the Indian Marine launch *Bee* and proceeded to the *Renown*, under a Royal salute. Fifteen minutes later the Governor of Bombay, Lord Lamington, accompanied by the Bishop, Chief Justice and members of Government, embarked in the launch *Aida* and proceeded to the *Renown*, where they were presented to Their Royal Highnesses. The Governor of Bombay and other officials then returned to the Apollo Bunder and took up positions to receive the Royal visitors, who left the *Renown* precisely at 4 o'clock amid thunderous salutes. Meanwhile a Guard of Honour, consisting of officers of the various Regiments in Bombay and of members of the Viceroy's and Governor's Staffs, had taken up positions on the

Bunder steps. Conspicuous among these was His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, Sir Pertab Singh, in the uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps of which he is Commandant. The Prince and Princess were accompanied in the Royal Launch by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and as His Royal Highness stepped ashore the battery on the Bunder began a Royal salute which was repeated by the warships. While the guns roared out their welcome the Prince and the Viceroy and Her Royal Highness and Lady Curzon crossed the gangway of the landing barge to the steps, where the Maharaja of Idar instantly laid his sword at the feet of the Prince and next at the feet of the Princess as she stepped to the land. Formal introductions followed and the party proceeded to the Amphitheatre, which was filled with a brilliant company. The members of the Corporation of Bombay, the President, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Shepherd, and the Sheriff of Bombay approached the dais in company, and the President was presented to His Royal Highness by the Viceroy. Sir P. M. Mehta then proceeded to read the Corporation's address of welcome to the Royal visitors. Its conclusion and the formal presentation of the address were the signal for another burst of cheering which was enthusiastically renewed when His Royal Highness began his reply. The speech of the Prince of Wales was in every respect admirable. It was marked by great distinctness of utterance and was freely punctuated by enthusiastic cheers.

The drive through the city to Government House was marked by extraordinary demonstrations. A great popular welcome was given to Their Royal Highnesses by the enormous crowds made up of every race, caste and creed, in the picturesque and brilliant costumes of the East. The Royal procession was itself a gorgeous and stately cavalcade, which frequently produced outbursts of

murmuring admiration. At points along the densely thronged route stands had been erected, on which spectators were massed, and every building was crowded by multitudes of enthusiastic on-lookers. Most of the stands were, however, occupied by thousands of prettily dressed school children, who sang "God bless the Prince of Wales," as the procession passed. The children wore silver souvenir medals, and carried small paper flags, which were set waving when the Royal carriage appeared. Incidents of the drive included a gathering of the Jains at the Mandvi Temple to offer prayers for safe-keeping of His Royal Highness during his Indian tour. On arrival at Government House Their Royal Highnesses were received by Lord Lamington and by Lady Amptill, who acted as hostess during the visit in the absence of Lady Lamington. The splendid group photograph of the Royal party taken by our artist at Government House, Malabar Point, shows His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales standing between Her Royal Highness the Princess and Her Excellency Lady Amptill, while His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, is seated on the right of the Princess.

The Reception of Native Chiefs at Government House by His Royal Highness occupied the whole of the forenoon of November 10th, and in the afternoon the Prince and Princess drove in State through the native city, and opened the new thoroughfare which connects Queen's Road with Carnac Bridge, the first of the important street schemes undertaken by the City Improvement Trust. Leaving Government House about a quarter-past-four, the Royal procession passed along Walkeshwar Road, French Road, and by French Bridge and Girgaum Road to the scene of the ceremony. Enormous crowds lined the route, and at certain points the cortege halted to permit bouquets to be presented to Their Royal Highnesses by represen-

tatives of the Mahomedan and other communities. The brief ceremonial by the Parsees took place at the Wadia Fire Temple where the High Priest invoked blessings upon the Royal pair. A vast gathering awaited the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at the junction of the new thoroughfare, and along its sides. The Royal procession was preceded by the arrival of the Governor accompanied by Lady Ampthill. A few minutes later the head of the Royal escort came into sight, and turned into Princess Street amid cheers. The escort of Hussars, Gunners, Lancers and Squadrons of other Cavalry regiments made an impressively fine display, and owing to the length of the advanced guard, it was some time before the Royal carriage appeared on the scene. Its arrival was heralded by loud bursts of cheering, and the multitude gave a great shout of welcome as the carriage halted at the spot assigned for the ceremony. The Sheriff of Bombay and the members of the City Improvement Trust were introduced and the Chairman of the latter body desired the permission of their Royal Highnesses to name the new thoroughfare Princess Street, which was granted. The Princess then pulled a string at the side of the carriage and the crimson curtain covering the name fell away, disclosing a specially prepared stone with the name "Princess Street" in bold white letters.

Their Royal Highnesses drove down the broad new thoroughfare to the People's Fair, which had been arranged on the Maidan for the delectation of the people. Amusements of every kind were provided and the place was brilliantly illuminated. The presence of the Royal Visitors gave the greatest delight to the populace.

In the evening a banquet followed by a Levee was held, and Her Royal Highness held a purdah party at Government House.

Some interesting functions filled up the following day, November 11th. The return visits by the Prince to the feudatory Princes occupied till past noon, and then took place what was perhaps the most important of the Bombay ceremonials, the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Museum of Western India. This magnificent building is to be erected as a permanent memorial of the Royal visit.

The most graceful and striking of the day's ceremonials was the reception of the Princess of Wales by the ladies of Bombay at the Town Hall, where was gathered a wonderful assembly of native ladies in all the brilliance of the richest and most beautiful Indian costumes. The Princess was received at the foot of the steps by the President, Vice-President and Honorary Secretaries of the Committee responsible for the preparation of the native ladies' address and the reception. These ladies, who were Lady Jamsetji, Lady Petit, Lady P. M. Mehta, and many others, were presented to the Princess. The Princess of Wales, in replying to the address from the native ladies, said:—"One of my chief objects in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters, for I believe that the more I see of the reality of your lives the more I shall admire and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned."

On Sunday, November 12th, Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service in the Cathedral, and on Monday the Prince returned the visits of those Chiefs with whom State courtesies were not exchanged on Saturday.

The last of the important functions of the Royal visit so far as Bombay was concerned was the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexandra Dock, which took place on Monday afternoon, November 13th. The stand erected on the site of the ceremonial was topped by

a Grecian portico, festooned with foliage. The portico was reached by a wide staircase covered with crimson cloth, and after passing through, the Royal party descended a similar staircase to the dais, in front of a deep excavation over which hung the stone to be placed in position. Around the dais a great and brilliant assembly was gathered in a specially constructed amphitheatre. The arrival of the Prince and Princess was preceded by that of Lord Lamington and Lady Ampthill. Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, who read an Address. The address having been read, the Prince signed the plans of the dock, then advanced to a silver tiller which he touched, setting in motion hydraulic machinery, which lowered the stone into the excavation. This having been placed, the Prince declared it well and truly laid.

At an investiture held by the Prince of Wales at Government House, Bombay, on November 14th, His Royal Highness conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on Steyning William Edgerley, Esq., C.I.E., and the fourth class of the same Order on Herbert George Gell, Esq., Commissioner of Police. His Royal Highness also conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sassoon Jacob David, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq.

A Durbar of Lesser Chiefs followed.

Bombay eclipsed itself in the Illuminations on Monday night, which were magnificent beyond description. A gorgeous display of fireworks by the Fleet gave added splendour to the scene. In the midst of these brilliant surroundings, Their Royal Highnesses bade farewell to Bombay and proceeded on their journey to the North.

AT INDORE.

THE Royal train arrived at Indore on the afternoon of the 15th November.

There was a notable gathering of the Central Indian Chiefs on the platform. These included the Begum of Bhopal, the young Maharaja Holkar and the Chiefs of Rewa, Orcha, Dhar, Dewas Senior, Dewas Junior, Samthar, Jaora, Rutlam, Charkaria, Baoni, Sailana, Rojgarh, Jhabora, Allereypore and Khelchipore. The Chiefs were resplendent in richest robes and jewels. The others on the platform were General Sir O. Moore Creagh, commanding the Fifth Division, and his Staff; Major Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Colonel Baker; Mr. Reynolds, Assistant to the Political Agent; Mr. Bosanquet, Resident at Indore; Colonel Peele, commanding R.E., Major Stokes, R.A., Colonel Mayne, C.B., York and Lancasters, Major Stainforth, Colonel Drummond, Colonel Dunlop Dunlop, Majors Peacock and Cubit and Mr. Jardine, Political Officers. On alighting from the train, Their Royal Highnesses were introduced to General Creagh, and introductions to the native Rulers and Officers followed, Maharaja Holkar being first presented.

As soon as Their Royal Highnesses alighted from the train the young Maharaja, a boy of sixteen, was presented to them, and shook hands. Turning to the right His Royal Highness shook hands with the principal Native Chiefs, and with the Political Officers on the left. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied T. R. H. to the Residency boundary, the route being lined by His Highness's troops. From there to the Residency the road was lined by troops of the Indian Army, who saluted as the cortege passed. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Residency, when a guard of British Infantry was drawn up.

A stately function was the Durbar held at the Residency, at Indore, on the morning of November 16th.

The Chiefs and Durbaris began to arrive early, under the usual salutes, and by the hour of the Durbar, the *shamiana* was filled with a glittering assembly, the Ruling Chiefs wearing their most magnificent robes and jewels. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was dressed in a handsome light blue gown, with a rich gold embroidered shawl, and gauze veil, and she also wore a golden crown. Besides the Chiefs and Thakurs and Sardars, there was a large gathering of Europeans, Military and Civil Officers, and ladies. The first of the feudatory rulers of Central India to be presented was the Begum of Bhopal, after whom the following were presented:—The Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Orcha, the Maharaja of Detia, the Rajah of Dhar, the Rajah of Dewas, Senior, the Rajah of Dewas, Junior, the Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Rajah of Rutlam, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bejawar, the Nawab of Baoni, the Rajah of Sitaman, the Rajah of Sailana, the Rajah of Rajgarh, the Rajah of Jhabua, the Rana of Ali Rajpur, and the Rao of Khilchipur. Each of the Chiefs presented *nuzzars*, which His Royal Highness touched and remitted. A State banquet, followed by a Reception, took place in the evening when the Begum of Bhopal received the insignia of the G.C.I.E., and the Rajah of Sailana the insignia of K.C.I.E.

The next morning the Prince of Wales reviewed the Bhopal Victoria Lancers, and presented new colours to the York and Lancaster Regiment, both ceremonies being impressively fine. In the afternoon, Their Royal Highnesses opened the Edward Hall, erected by the Indore Durbar as a memorial of the accession of the King-Emperor. After this ceremony, they went direct to the station, leaving immediately for Udaipur.

AT UDAIPUR.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Udaipur at 8-30 on the morning of the 19th November and were received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja with twelve Principal Officers and Sardars of the Mewar State, the Agent to the Governor-General and his Staff, and the Resident in Mewar and his Staff, and a number of European Officers and ladies. The reception was brilliant and the route to the Residency was lined by the Police, State elephants and horses, and Jagirdars levies and by great crowds of people. At night the city was illuminated, and a State Dinner was held at the Maharana's Palace. The guests drove from the Royal Camp to the Padris Ghât, where they embarked on boats, and were rowed over the beautiful lake to the Palace. The Royal barge was decorated and illuminated with charming effect, and it was a wondrous and enchanting scene that was unfolded to the eye as the course was made for the Palace. As the boats passed under a bridge, recalling Venetian scenes, there burst upon the view a vision of palaces of light, of fairy buildings composed of ethereal flame entrancing beyond measure. The walls bordering the margin of the lake, the many-arched bridges, the magnificent Palace, and the graceful smaller buildings upon the islands were outlined with hundreds of thousands of soft lights. Our Udaipur views include some excellent pictures of this beautiful Palace.

On the morning of November 20th, His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Highness the Maharana and a small party, made a shooting expedition in the jungle along the Picholi Lake. During the forenoon the Princess of Wales visited a number of places of interest, including the Palace, the Jagdish Temple and the Hospital.

The first shoot of the Prince of Wales in India was very successful. The party did not leave the Residency until after breakfast and returned in time for lunch, and in the interval His Royal Highness had made a bag of one chinkara, three hyenas, and four wild boar.

AT JAIPUR.

THE Royal party left Udaipur on the night of November 20th, and arrived at Jaipur at 8-30 on the morning of the following day.

Their reception there was in its way the most striking that had yet awaited the Prince and Princess. The scenes along the route to the Residency were remarkable for their barbaric splendour, an amazing spectacle of colour and Oriental mediævalism unrolling itself as the Royal procession passed onward. A troop of the Cadet Corps of the Mayo College, in white uniforms with rainbowhued turbans and mounted on superb chargers, were backed by lines of swordsmen, the most picturesque sight that had yet been seen. These swordsmen or *nagas* were dressed in tight sleeveless silk vests with short breeches, the first line in vivid green and the second in bright red. They carried small circular shields and straight swords and wore peacock plumes in their white turbans. Their brows and limbs were smeared with ochre, and striking menacing attitudes with swords quivering, they gave a wild effect to the scene.

State visits were paid on arrival at the Residency, after which a Durbar was held at the Palace of His Highness the Maharaja, which was the most brilliant scenes which had yet been presented to the Prince.

Leaving the Palace, the Prince of Wales drove through the city by another route to the Albert Hall, where he joined the Princess, who had been paying visits to the Museum and other institutions. Their Royal Highnesses returned together to the Residency. After luncheon they received a deputation from the Ajmere Municipality, and subsequently the Prince inspected the Imperial Service Transport Corps. A successful duck shoot occupied the afternoon, and the next day the Prince of Wales succeeded in securing

his first tiger. The Prince drove out to the jungle about half-past twelve, accompanied by General Beatson, Sir Pertab Singh, and a few others. The spot where the tiger had been marked down was about ten miles from Jaipur, and after driving some distance the party proceeded on elephants to the *machans*. After a wait of about two hours the beat was successful, a tiger appearing in the scrub jungle about four hundred yards from where the Prince was stationed in his *machan*. It came on at a run, and when within a hundred and twenty yards the Prince fired, hitting it in the side. A second shot struck the tiger on the left shoulder, wounding it mortally, and the Prince fired again, hitting it in the throat to despatch it quickly. The animal was a fine male, measuring eight feet seven-and-a-half inches. We give a picture of His Royal Highness standing beside the dead tiger.

A State Banquet in the evening afforded opportunity for a speech by the Maharaja of Jaipur in which he announced his intention of giving one lakh of rupees to the Indian People's Famine Fund. Recreation and Sport filled up the remainder of the stay at Jaipur and the royal visitors departed privately for Bikanir on the evening of the 23rd.

AT BIKANIR.

A BRILLIANT and cordial reception awaited Their Royal Highnesses at Bikanir on the morning of November 24th. After exchanging visits with the Maharaja, the Prince proceeded by motor-car to Guzner where he stayed till the 27th, the time being occupied in grouse-shooting. His Royal Highness was in excellent form, no fewer than 200 birds falling to his gun, while the Maharaja made the next best bag with 109. Pig-sticking also afforded some excellent sport on the Saturday and on Sunday divine service was conducted in the Camp. Our illustrations include a view of the Camp where the grouse-shooting took place and an unique picture of the wild boar in thousands feeding after sunset. The difficulty of securing a photo-

graph in the twilight of so difficult a subject will be readily understood.

A Banquet in the old palace concluded the festivities at Bikanir, but from this the Prince and Princess were absent, as the Prince accepted the advice of his medical adviser to dine quietly and rest.

AT LAHORE.

THE Royal train with the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Lahore at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th November. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and a large gathering of Civil and Military officials and others. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the West Yorks. The Prince and Princess drove through the City to Government House, the roads being lined by large numbers of people. The Royal procession passed through the Camp of the Punjab Chiefs, who, along with their attendants and their State elephants, were ranged in a semi-circle to greet the Prince and Princess. The Chiefs present were the young Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Rajah of Jhind, the Rajah of Nabha, the Rajah of Kapurthala, the Rajah of Mandi, the Regent of Maler Kotla, the Rajah of Faridkhot, the Rajah of Chamba and the Rajah of Suket. Further along the route Their Royal Highnesses halted to receive an address of welcome from the Lahore Municipality.

A State Banquet was held at night, followed by a reception at the Montgomery Hall. The Prince, who wore a General's uniform with the ribbon and star of G.C.S.I., was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, and took his seat on the *dais*. The Durbaris were then presented in turn, each tendering a *nazar* of one gold mohur, which was touched and remitted. There were a hundred and twenty-six Durbaris, and though less gorgeously attired than the Thakurs and Sardars previously met, they formed a striking assembly. The burly figures and strong well-marked features of the White Clan Baluchis wearing huge white rolled turbans, were

remarkably distinctive, and among those who had come to tender homage to the Prince were many venerable, tottering, white-haired men. The youthful Maharaja of Patiala, the premier Chief in the Punjab, was first introduced. He was a resplendent figure in a robe of sky blue, blazing with the famous Patiala diamonds. He also wore wonderful emeralds and a magnificent pearl necklace, while a fringe of jewels hung from his head-dress. The other Chiefs presented were the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Rajah of Jhind, the Rajah of Kapurthala, the Rajah of Mandi, the Regent of Maler Kotla, the Rajah of Faridkhot, the Rajah of Chamba, and the Rajah of Suket. The Rajah of Nabha was unfortunately unable to be present in consequence of illness. Afterwards the Chiefs Kanwar Sir Ranber Singh of Patiala, Tikka Rifudaman Singh of Nabha, Sahibzad Jafir Ali Khan of Maler Kotla, and the Members of the Patiala Council of Regency were presented in turn.

In the forenoon of the following day the Chiefs visited His Royal Highness, the various equipages, attended by a retinue of State officials, forming a brilliant procession. On November 30th the Prince returned the visits of seven of the Punjab Chiefs encamped near the Fort. His Royal Highness left Government House about 11, attended by an escort of the 12th Lancers, and was occupied until close upon 1 o'clock in paying the ceremonious visits to each of the Chiefs in accordance with the order of precedence.

There was much of a striking and remarkable character in the Camps of the Chiefs. Though on a smaller scale, the arrangement and display recalled the splendours of the Camps of the Native Rulers at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Many of the features then seen were here again; as, for instance, the Rajah of Nabha's elephant, with his tusks decorated with candelabra and wax candles, and the same Chief's hawks, hawkers and hounds. Amid the magnificence of the Maharaja of Patiala's camp, with its

well-laid out pleasure, fountains and summer house of solid silver, and the display of jewels and gold and silver by the Maharaja and his Court, the figure of a dwarf attracted attention. The display of elephants with gold and silver howdahs, jhools heavily embroidered with gold chains, and frontlets of precious metals, of camels and chargers in the richest trappings of State, carriages of gold and silver, and the contingents of the Imperial Service Troops, was most imposing and brilliant. The array of decorated animals and men in front of the Camp, where each Chief had raised his banner, made a complete picture of animated colour difficult to describe.

In the afternoon the Prince drove out and paid an informal visit to the Aitchison's Chiefs' College. He was received by the Principal and Staff and conducted through the institution. Many old students of the College were present in honour of the occasion.

At night a ball was held at Montgomery Hall, about eight hundred persons being present. In the State Lancers, the Prince danced with Lady Blood and the Princess with Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant-Governor. Lady Rivaz was unable to dance owing to a slight but unfortunate accident. The Princess of Wales wore a lovely crimson gown covered with white net and was resplendent with diamonds. While the State Lancers were being danced, the rest of the gathering looked on, numbers of the brilliantly dressed throng occupying the galleries and crowding the staircases at the end of the ball-room.

On the morning of December 1st the Prince of Wales reviewed the Imperial Service Troops of the Punjab States, and a very fine and imposing spectacle they presented. The parade strength numbered 117 Officers and 3,515 Non-Commissioned Officers and

men, and of the eight States represented the Chiefs of all but Bhawalpur and Faridkhot led their troops in person. The review took place on an extensive *maidan* on the Meean Meer Road, and was watched by a great gathering of on-lookers. The troops taking part were the Patiala Rajinder Lancers, the Bhawalpur Camel Corps, the Sirmur Sappers, the Maler Kotla Sappers, the Faridkhot Sappers, the 1st Patiala Rajinder Sikhs Infantry, the Jhind Infantry, the Nabha Infantry and the Kapurthala Infantry. They paraded with the Patiala Lancers showing a gleam of yellow and green on the extreme right, and the blue and white of the Kapurthala Infantry on the left, with patches of red and khaki in between. A very gallant and impressive array they made. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Staff, rode on to the parade ground punctually at 10 o'clock, and simultaneously the Princess arrived in a carriage at the saluting base. Sir Bindon Blood and Major-General Sir Walter Kitchener were present. The Prince having reached the saluting base after the inspection, the march past began immediately, the Patiala Lancers leading the way at a walking pace, followed by the Bhawalpur Camelry, and the Infantry going by in companies. The Patiala Lancers, commanded by Colonel Nan Singh, were superbly mounted, and, headed by the young Maharaja, who wore a light blue robe and turban, made a very fine display. The Camelry and the Sappers created a great impression, and then came the Patiala Infantry, headed again, as in the case of the Lancers, by the young Chief, and marching finely. The Rajah of Jhind, in purple and gold robes and a light blue turban, rode at the head of his Infantry, which were succeeded by the Nabha Contingent. These were led by their venerable chief, who, though borne to the parade in a palanquin owing to his age and ill-health, yet sat on his horse firmly and proudly. Too feeble to carry a

sword, he kept his arm raised continuously at the salute, and he was repeatedly cheered as he rode along. Another striking figure was the Rajah of Kapurthala, in the blue uniform of his troops, with silver facings. The Kapurthala Infantry were conspicuous both for their smart appearance and the precision of their marching. As the Patiala Infantry passed the saluting base they raised the Sikh battle cry "By the grace of our Guru we shall be victorious," uttered in Punjabi. Then came the finest sight of the day, the charge of the Patiala Lancers. After going by at the trot, followed by the Camelry, the Lancers formed up for the charge. Coming up to the saluting base at a canter, they suddenly broke into a gallop and went by in splendid fashion, raising a cloud of dust which obliterated the whole parade. When this fog of war had cleared the Lancers were seen steadily taking up their original position on the extreme right of the line. No cavalry could have made a finer charge, from a spectacular point of view. The troops next advanced in review order, and the Prince and staff rode out, accompanied by the Chiefs, to the line, being received with a salute. His Royal Highness warmly congratulated Colonel Drummond, of the Central India Horse, who commanded the parade. The Prince addressed the Chiefs and Officers, expressing his great pleasure at all that he had seen and the splendid appearance presented by the Imperial Service Troops of the Punjab. Colonel Drummond briefly expressed his thanks for the honour which His Royal Highness had extended to the troops in holding the review. The review was entirely admirable, and no troops could have made a finer and more impressive show in bearing, physique and discipline than these contingents of the warlike races of the Punjab.

In the afternoon the Prince and Princess attended a garden party in the grounds of Government House, when Lady Rivaz was "At Home." The Native Chiefs

and a number of native ladies were present, and there was a large gathering of Military Officers, civilians and European ladies. Their Royal Highnesses stayed a considerable time, and a number of presentations were made. The Royal party left at 10-30 P.M. for Peshawar.

ON THE FRONTIER.

THEIR Royal Highnesses reached Peshawar at 10 in the morning of December 2nd, this being the first Royal visit to this historic frontier city. The railway station was prettily decorated, and the gathering of Civil and Military Officers included Colonel Deane, Agent to the Governor-General, and Lieut.-General Sir Edmond Barrow, Commanding the Peshawar Division, with their staffs, and the heads of Departments. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Ghorkhatti, the former Afghan and Sikh citadel.

The route was thickly lined with the picturesque strong-featured people of the North, but in the Bazaar the crowds kept within the precincts of their shops and houses. Handsome carpets hung from the windows and covered the verandahs of all the shops. Streamers and most effective flower decorations were hung across the narrow streets, and mottoes of welcome in Pushtu and Urdu abounded.

Within the grounds of Ghorkhatti there waited a notable gathering of Chiefs and Durbaris of the North-West Frontier Province, along with the Municipal Commissioners of Peshawar. There were 51 Chiefs and Durbaris, men remarkable for their physique and appearance of strong individuality, and for the most part the simplicity of their attire, in contrast to the gorgeousness of Central India and Rajaputana. The Mehtar of Chitral occupied the premier position among the Durbaris, and beside him sat the Khan of Dir, and next to him the Nawab

of Nawagai. The scene of the meeting between the Prince and these Chiefs is a place believed to have been built by Nur Mahal, and has been used as an official residence by successive Governments. The Prince and Princess were escorted by the 16th Cavalry, and the 38th Dogras furnished the Guard-of-Honour in the grounds.

At the entrance to the shamiana the Deputy Commissioners of the Province and other Civil officers were presented to Their Royal Highnesses, and on reaching the *dais* an Address of welcome was presented.

* In reply to the Address the Prince said : " I shall communicate your loyal and grateful assurances to my dear Father, the King-Emperor. It was one of the regrets of his Indian visit that he was unable to see Peshawar. But thirty years ago there was no railway to your interesting and important city. There have been many other changes in the country across the Indus since my father visited India, and I am rejoiced to learn that those changes have tended towards your happiness and prosperity. The Princess and I fervently pray that the peace which you now enjoy may long continue. You are the Wardens of the Passes and from far across the seas the British people watch you with sympathy and confidence."

The Durbaris were presented by Col. Deane, and all tendered *nazars* which were touched and remitted. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the gateway, and ascending to the roof of Ghorkhatti obtained a splendid view of Peshawar City and the country around. They then drove to Government House, seeing much of interest on the way, from the camel caravan which had just come through the Khyber to

the varied human types crowding the thoroughfares. At Government House Their Royal Highnesses were received by Mrs. Deane. Later in the day they attended a garden party, when Colonel and Mrs. Deane were " At Home." The gathering included many

who had opposed us in Frontier warfare and had been at enmity with each other in tribal feuds, as well as veterans who had done good service for us in the Punjab. In contrast to the dark-browed Mahsud Wazir was the burly and genial figure of a man of eighty years who, despite a remarkable career as Police Officer all over the borderland, looked no more than sixty. He wore the Mutiny Medal with the Delhi Clasp and proudly displayed a gold watch and chain given to him by the King-Emperor during the Royal tour in India thirty years ago. Prominent among them was the old Mahsud leader, Mahni Khan, to whose influence most of the turbulence for many years among the Mahsud Waziris has been ascribed. A man so old that his age has almost become legendary, Mahni Khan is still a tall upright figure—black-browed and as rugged looking as a crag. His strong jaws are falling in, but his heavy brow, strong nose, and keen eye give a sour expression to the lined face. Wrapped in a dull-red quilted coat, and his head covered with a huge black turban, he preserved an air of stern independence.

The next day, December 3rd, being Sunday, the Prince and Princess drove to Church and in the evening drove through the Cantonments.

Monday, December 4th, marked an epoch in the history of the North-West Frontier, when Their Royal Highnesses drove through the Khyber Pass. The Royal party entrained at Peshawar Cantonment Station at 8-30 in the morning, and arrived at Jamrud Fort in half-an-hour, where they entered carriages. The road was guarded by khaki-clad figures standing silently and alertly on the heights. At the foot of Ali Musjid hill, crowned with the small but famous Fort, a shamiana was pitched by the roadside, and here there was a halt to enable the incidents of the Ali Musjid battle and disposition of General Browne's forces to be explained to the Prince. The escort of sixty-two

Sowars of the Khyber Rifles, under Captain Costello, was drawn up on one side of the road. Though no other guard was in sight it was known that a hundred

men were posted on the summits of the overlooking hills. At what was considered to be the most dangerous part of the route the precautions were complete. The only other beings within sight of the party were a group of Maliks sitting quietly at the foot of the hill remote from the road. It was given as an instance of the disposition of the tribesmen that a truce of all feuds had been arranged for the period of the Royal visit to the frontier. Two days before a couple of tribesmen had escaped from jail at Peshawar. They walked into the fort at Jamrud, telephoned to Major Roos Keppel at Lundhi Khotal, acquainting him of their escape, and asking what he proposed to do with them. The Commandant of the Khyber Rifles considered they would make useful pickets and as such they were employed. Resuming the drive the Royal party reached Lundhi Khotal at noon, passing on their way the roadside cemetery in which the tombstones were rough slabs unmarked by any sign. Outside the fortified barracks, which is surrounded by serrated mountains and is faced by a couple of block houses, a number of quiet hillmen gathered. The Prince ascended the terrace on the walls and viewed the interesting country around, and, at his request, the men of the Khyber Rifles had a sham fight, attacking the hills opposite. The return journey was begun shortly before 2 o'clock, and Ali Musjid was reached again about 3. Here the only ceremony of the day took place. A number of Maliks were in waiting and were presented by Major Roos Keppel, and in turn they tendered, as a tribute of love, a tribute of honey and fat-tailed sheep. This interesting form of *nuzzar* was duly remitted, and, after a halt of a few minutes only, the drive homeward was continued. Jamrud was reached about 4-30, and, entraining there, the Royal party arrived at the Peshawar Cantonment at 5 o'clock. They left at 10-30 for Rawalpindi.

THE MANŒUVRES AT RAWALPINDI.

THEIR Royal Highnesses reached the Manœuvres Camp at Saraikda on the morning of December 5th. The Prince left the train at Hasan Abdal, where he was met by Lord Kitchener and drove by the grand trunk road to the neighbourhood of Budho, where the Princess joined from the Royal train. The manœuvres had begun during the night, and the advanced cavalry of the Northern and Southern Armies came into contact in the early morning. The meeting of the cavalry was witnessed by Their Royal Highnesses from a hill beneath which the charge took place. After witnessing the charge the Princess proceeded by train to Rawalpindi, the Prince going on to the Manœuvres Camp.

The general idea of the manœuvres was that a Northern force was invading and had crossed the Indus at daybreak on the 4th December. The Southern, or defending, force, was concentrating at Rawalpindi but was waiting reinforcements. The aim of the Southern Army was to prevent the enemy reaching Rawalpindi before reinforcements had come up. About 25,000 men in each army were employed. The first day's operations were entirely cavalry movements, in the course of which the Southern cavalry were driven back upon their Infantry supports.

The Prince, accompanied by Lord Kitchener and attended by his suite, witnessed the operations next morning. The whole position was reviewed, and the Prince returned to Kalakaserai with a portion of General Hunter's advanced forces. The attack by the Northern Army was developed successfully, the Southern Army falling back before them.

The advancing Northerners were directly opposed by the Second Infantry Division of the Southern

Army, and the Cavalry Division retired before General Hunter's force. The Southerners fell back upon the Margalla Heights, an absolutely impregnable position, where the pass and ridge were strongly held by General Gaselee's other Infantry Division, the Fourth. The Second Division, in falling back, cleared the left front of the Margalla bridge and formed part of a general reserve near Fateh Khalel. The Fourth Infantry Brigade of this Division retired along the line of the grand trunk road to the Markhalla Pass, indicated by a monument erected between two hills. The Northern Army continued to advance upon this position in the afternoon and attacked it with rifle and artillery fire with the view of compelling the enemy to display their strength. The Southern Infantry were entrenched along a position which was fronted by much broken ground in which the advancing Infantry found cover. They were enfiladed by heavy artillery fire from the left of the Southern position until a couple of batteries of the Northern Field Artillery were brought into action. The position was one which it would be impossible to take in actual warfare except with great loss, and the main idea of the operation was a reconnaissance in force, with a view to a night attack.

General Hunter concentrated his whole force for the night attack on Margalla Heights. General Gaselee's forces were admirably disposed to resist the attack, and in actual warfare the only prospect of success for the attacking force lay in turning the west of the position. The flanking movement had earlier in the evening been checked, but for purposes of manoeuvres the night attack on the Heights was designed to succeed.

The Northern Artillery opened a heavy fire, the Southern Mountain Batteries answering well. Gradually, under the combined artillery and rifle attack, the Southern Infantry were driven from the trenches, and

the Heights were captured by the Northern Infantry about 11 o'clock. The night was bright with moonlight, but little could be seen save the flashes of artillery.

The attack concluded about 1 o'clock on the 7th, and about 9 the troops began a final action, preparatory to marching into Rawalpindi. The Prince witnessed the night attack, and in the morning the Princess joined him at Gohra Junction, about midway between Pindi and Kalakaserai, to view the battle, which took place about twenty miles from Pindi. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lord Kitchener and Staff, proceeded in the Royal train to the Chaklall Station, where they arrived about 1-30. They were received by Mr. Meredith, Commissioner of Rawalpindi, and other civil officials, and, entering the Royal carriage, drove to the Commander-in-Chief's State Camp at Balabgarh. Their Royal Highnesses' escort was furnished by the 1st Skinner's Horse, who made a very effective appearance in their full dress uniform, which comprises a bright yellow coat. Their Highnesses were received with a Royal salute, and the Royal standard was hoisted on the flagstaff in the centre of the Camp. The Prince inspected the Guard-of-Honour, and the ceremonial reception was at an end.

The concluding feature of the military operations was a Grand Review, which took place on the 8th December, under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener. The total strength of the troops on parade was 55,516, with 13,396 horses, 146 guns, 5,558 camels, 8,594 mules, and 309 ponies. When the Prince rode out to the ground the troops were drawn up in one extensive line facing south-east and presented a magnificent spectacle. The Princess drove to the saluting base in the Royal carriage. Accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Northern, Western

and Eastern Commands, and the Officers of the Army Headquarters Staff. The Prince inspected the whole line of the parade. At the conclusion of the inspection the troops marched past. The Headquarters Staff led the van with Lieut.-Generals Sir A. Gaselee, Sir Bindon Blood and Sir A. Hunter riding immediately in front of the Commander-in-Chief. Major-General Haig, Inspector-General of Cavalry, led the advance of that arm, and Brigadier-General Coxhead, rode at the head of the Artillery. The Sappers and Miners then followed and were commanded by Colonel A. E. Sandbach, and next came the Infantry with Lieut.-General Sir E. Barrow leading the 1st Division, Major-General Wodehouse the 2nd, Major-General F. W. Kitchener the 3rd, and Major-General Sir O'Moore Creagh the 4th. The troops were frequently cheered as they went by. After the whole parade had marched past the Royal Horse Artillery and the Cavalry galloped past in line, and were followed by the Infantry Divisions marching in mass. The Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry next advanced in line at the gallop, a superb spectacle, and the Commander-in-Chief then ordered a Royal salute.

The review must stand as the greatest spectacular military display that has been seen or is likely to be witnessed in India for very many years. It called forth from His Royal Highness the following letter of appreciation, addressed to Lord Kitchener :—

“After having spent three days in the camp of manoeuvres of a large portion of the Army of India and witnessed the parade and march past of this morning, I am anxious to express my appreciation of the physical fitness and high standard of training evinced by the troops in the field, and of their smart and soldier-like bearing on parade. I much regret that time would not permit of my staying

longer with them, but I have seen enough to enable me to form a high estimate of the efficiency of the Army and of its readiness to take the field whenever called upon to do so. While congratulating you on your splendid command I beg that you will convey to all ranks the assurance of my great pleasure in having been thus personally associated for the first time with the King-Emperor's Army in India under these practical conditions. I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to His Majesty these very favourable impressions which I have been able to form.”

A torchlight tattoo was witnessed at night and Their Royal Highnesses then left Rawalpindi for Jammu by train.

AT JAMMU.

THE reception of the Royal visitors at Jammu on the morning of December 9th was one of the brilliant scenes of the Tour. The gathering at the Station was picturesque to a degree. The Royal train arrived about 9-30 at Satwari station, which is close to the Camp provided by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for the entertainment of Their Royal Highnesses and a large number of other guests. They were received by H. H. the Maharajah and his Chief Minister, General Raja Amar Singh, Colonel Pearse, the Resident, and a large number of State Officials. The decorations of the station and route to Camp were strikingly effective, and a pretty Guard-of-Honour was provided by the State troops, who also lined the roads, while the Kashmir Lancers furnished the Royal escort. The Maharajah and his brother, Sir Amar Singh, the able Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the State, wore military uniforms, His Highness wearing that of a British Major-General. An interesting figure was that of the young Mian Sahib, a bright looking boy, the son of Sir Amar Singh, who is the heir presumptive

tive to the *gadi*. The members of the late dissolved Council of Administration were present, and among others were Sir Bindon Blood and Major-General Kitchener. The Prince of Wales wore his naval uniform.

Colonel Pearse, the Resident, made the introductions, and the Prince, attended by Sir Amar Singh, inspected the Guard-of-Honour, composed of Imperial Service Troops, many of whom had medals for Frontier Service. The Kashmir Lancers, who formed the Royal escort, belong to the State's Imperial Service Contingent. Imperial Service Troops lined the roads, and the salutes announcing the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at the station, and at the Royal camp, were fired by the Kashmir Imperial Service Mountain Artillery. Seven State elephants, in most gorgeous trappings, their fore-heads painted in rich decorative designs, formed the beginning of the line along which Their Royal Highnesses drove from the station. After their arrival at Satwari House, the usual ceremony of the *Mizai Pursi*, or the visit by the State nobles to inquire after the health of the Royal visitors, was observed.

The Prince received a ceremonial visit from the Maharajah at 11-30 in a durbar tent, erected in the camp. The Durbar tent was a *shamiana* which was made sixty years ago. It was built and decorated with the finest Kashmir stuffs, which are now beyond price, the art of producing these special materials and designs having been lost. The two durbar thrones, placed beneath a golden canopy upon a *dais* of cloth of gold, were made of solid silver, with massive gold lions as arm rests. The Maharajah was attended by Sir Amar Singh and the State Sirdars, and the customary ceremonial was observed. The Sirdars, who also hold active official positions in the State, each tendered *nazars* to the Prince, *attar* and *pan* being afterwards presented to the Maharajah and his nobles. The whole ceremony occupied scarcely half an hour, and immediately after the Prince

prepared to pay the return visit to His Highness at the Mandi Palace in Jammu, at a distance of five miles from the Satwari Camp. The reception of His Royal Highness at the Palace was a very gorgeous affair.

At night a State Banquet was held, at which over a hundred guests were present. H. H. the Maharajah made a loyal speech in which he stated that the ruling family of the State of Jammu and Kashmir would ever be ready to place its resources at the disposal of the British Crown, to be used in any manner considered necessary for the welfare of the Empire. To commemorate the occasion he desired the permission of His Royal Highness to associate his name with a State College about to be established. The Prince responded with a gracious and suitable reply.

At the close of His Royal Highness' address the Prince and Princess and the other guests proceeded to the Durbar tent, where Lamas from Ladak performed a weird and symbolic devil-dance. The Lamas had been specially brought from a Monastery at Lek and were accompanied by a priest. There were about a dozen of them attired in loose varied coloured robes, and their heads were covered by grotesque animal or devil masks, two of them brandishing swords. The whole performed a slow dance, now swaying on one foot, then on the other, and slowly circling round to the weird droning of pipes and the clashing of cymbals by other members of the Tibetan party. The party will be found depicted in our illustrations.

Sunday, December 10th, was observed quietly in Camp, Service being held in the Durbar tent, the Bishop of Lahore preaching. In the afternoon alms were distributed to the poor of Jammu. We give a full page illustration of this function. At night the Royal party left for Amritsar.

AT AMRITSAR.

THEIR Royal Highnesses arrived at the Sikh Capital on the morning of December 11th and were received by Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commissioner of Lahore and the local officials. The entrance hall of the Station had been converted into a Durbar Hall and here the Municipality Address of welcome was presented. It was enclosed in a beautiful casket of silver and ivory, which was an exact model of the Temple of Amritsar. The Prince appropriately replied, and then the Royal party drove to the Khalsa College, escorted by the Patiala Lancers. The drive to the College was for a part of the distance along an avenue of trees, and approaching the institution several triumphal arches were met bearing Sikh mottos, while the road was bordered with Amritsar cloths enclosing the route. It was a strikingly effective scene that was arranged at the College, and the ceremony which took place was no less striking. Shamianas had been erected in front of the College of warm-hued fabrics, and there was a large gathering of brightly-dressed people. The Sikh Sardars and Officers of the Imperial Service Troops occupied the space on each side of the *dais*, and in front was massed a throng of white-turbaned men. Behind them were the students of the College wearing bright yellow turbans and forming a most effective background of vivid colour. Four of the Phulkin Chiefs wore robes of a pale green, heavily embroidered with gold, and turbans of pale yellow and gold. The Chief of Nabha was in pale blue with a white head-dress. His Highness of Jhind wore red, covered with a design of gold brocade, and the Maharajah of Kapurthala was in plain European morning dress with a cream tinted turban. The Lieutenant-Governor, who received Their Royal Highnesses, presented Mr. Justice Rattigan, President

of the Managing Committee of the College. The Prince and Princess next greeted the Chiefs, and on Their Highnesses taking their seats, the boys on each side of the Shamiana began a shrill hymnal chant in the vernacular, each set of singers responding to the other. Mr. Justice Rattigan read an address to which the Prince suitably replied, and after some further ceremonies by the Gurus, Their Royal Highnesses returned to the Station.

In the afternoon the Prince and Princess drove to the Golden Temple. The gathering here included a number of Akalis or religious fanatics, followers of the tenth Guru. They wore towering and extraordinary head-dresses circled by numbers of bright steel quoits and coated with marigolds. Some of them had belts bristling with knives, other Akalis had smaller and plainer turbans of dark blue, undecorated, but even these wore garlands. Another set of interesting personalities were twelve "Udasi Sadhus," followers of Guru Nanak, who were equipped with large antique swords of a serpentine shape. When the Prince and Princess arrived they were received by Sir Charles Rivaz and the Maharajas of Patiala, Jhind and Kapurthala, and a number of temple attendants. Trumpeters sounded a fanfare, and the horns of the "Udasi Sadhus" emitted weird sounds while the crowd packing the surrounding building were moved to great animation. After seeing the Akalis the Prince and Princess were conducted to the front of the terrace, where golden chairs were placed under a canopy and whence they obtained a full view of the temple. The day was dull and overcast and the old gold tone of the Temple, where worship ceases only for a few hours in the twenty-four, was less effective than when lighted up by the sun. After a while the attendants of the temple presented trays containing Sikh emblems to the Prince and Princess. These in each case included two miniature books representing the sacred

writing of the Sikhs, a silk cloth, a handkerchief, a garland on arrows, large and small quoits, an iron bracelet and miniature single- and double-edged swords. These emblems are used in the ceremony of initiation into the Sikh community. In former times they were always presented to the Ruler of the Sikhs when he visited the Golden Temple, and in this sense they were presented to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess shortly afterwards left the terrace, Akalis and Sadhus cheering and sounding their horns, while the fanfare of trumpets was repeated. The Prince and Princess drove to Ram Bagh and left for Delhi at night.

AT DELHI.

DELHI gave a right royal welcome to Their Royal Highnesses when that city was reached on the morning of December 12th. They were received at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the General Officer Commanding the 7th Division, the Commissioner of Delhi, and the Chiefs of Sirmur, Kalsia, Patandi, Loharu, and Dajana, and a number of European Officers and Delhi residents. From the station they drove by the Queen's Road, Lothian Road, and Chandni Chawk, to the Town Hall, where an address was presented by the Municipal Committee. Their Royal Highnesses then drove to the Circuit House, where they stayed while in Delhi.

In the afternoon the Fort and the Juma Masjid were visited, large numbers of people lining the route. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Trustees and Mullahs of the Mosque, and conducted within the historic fane. Besides the beauties of the building itself they were shown the relics which are preserved in the Masjid. These include Arabic writings said to be copies of the Koran

or portions thereof in the writing of Ali, the Prophet's appointed successor, and of Hussain, a hair of the Prophet's ruddy beard, a desiccated slipper and a stone slab with the impress of a large foot imprinted at least a quarter-of-an inch deep. The relics were brought from Medina and Mecca and passed from Tamerlane to the Emperor Jehangir, and afterwards to Shah Jehan, who built the mosque in which they are now preserved. Their Royal Highnesses stayed in the Masjid for about half-an-hour, and then returned to the Circuit House by way of the Chandni Chowk, which was thronged with people and brightly decorated. The school children were given sweetmeats, brass platters and handkerchiefs commemorative of the occasion.

The next morning the Prince received State visits at the Circuit House from the Rajah of Sirmur, the Sardar of Kalsia, and the Nawabs of Patandi, Loharu and Dajana. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove to the historic Ridge where the course of the fighting 48 years ago was explained to them. At night a State Banquet was held, followed by a reception of the Provincial Durbaris. It was an interesting and brilliant function. Each Durbari tendered a *nuzzar* of one Mohur, which was touched and remitted. Homage having been done, the Prince mingled with the gathering, conversing with a number of those present, shortly afterwards departing in state.

The next day was given up by Their Royal Highnesses to a visit to the Kutab Minar, the Prince and Princess going out after breakfast and visiting first Humayun's Tomb, about five miles out of Delhi. Their Royal Highnesses lunched at the Kutab and returned in the evening by Safdar Pang's Tomb. The excursion was made by motor-car, the entire round covering a distance of close upon thirty miles.

On the 15th December Their Royal Highnesses went a-shopping, visiting a number of the Delhi jewellers and craftsmen. In the afternoon Lady Rivaz gave a Garden Party, at which Their Royal Highnesses stayed for some time. At night they drove to the station and entrained for Agra, the station being splendidly illuminated.

AT AGRA.

THE public reception of Their Royal Highnesses at Agra took place at 9-30 on the morning of December 16th.

The inevitable Address from the Municipal Corporation was duly presented and suitably acknowledged by the Prince. The entrance Hall of the station, where the Address was presented, was richly decorated with gold embroidered cloths, and beneath a canopy two silver chairs were placed for Their Royal Highnesses. The Address, illuminated in delicate colours, was presented, enclosed in a casket of marble inlaid with valuable stones in beautiful mosaic work. The surface of the lid was composed of over two thousand separate pieces of stone, and on the four sides of the casket over six thousand pieces were inlaid. The stones used in the mosaic were cornelian, lapislazuli, bloodstone, malachite, dongastra, agate, black marble, with numerous pieces of shell. After the Prince had replied to the Address, the members of the Municipality were presented. Before Their Royal Highnesses departed, the young Rajah of Bhadawar, a boy of nine, presented a bouquet to the Princess. He was dressed in robes of white with his head-dress ornamented with emeralds and rubies, set in a gold circlet, and he also wore a handsome necklace of jewels, while a heavy belted and be-jewelled knife was stuck in his cummerbund. There was a very brilliant scene outside the station. Great numbers of people were massed under the walls of the dull red fort. Others lined its battlements, and the decorative steamers

across the road were of the most vivid hues. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with band and colours, supplied the Guard-of-Honour. As Their Royal Highnesses drove off, hearty cheers were raised by the crowd outside the station. The Royal procession proceeded along the Strand Road passing between the fort and the river, and driving through the MacDonnell Park to the Circuit House. The route was thickly lined and the decorations were most effective. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove in state to the Taj and thence to Sikandra, where a garden party was held.

Sunday, December 17th, was observed quietly as usual, the Prince and Princess attending Parade Service at the Cantonment Church, and in the afternoon they visited the Taj Mahal and the Struad-ad-Daula.

On Monday, December 18th, the Royal visitors paid a lengthy visit to Agra Fort, including the Moti Musjid and the Palace of Akbar and Shah Jehan. The Dewan-i-An, the Dewan-i-Khas, and the Samnan Burj or Jasmine Tower, were also visited.

The great event of the Agra celebration was the unveiling of the Memorial Statue of the late Queen-Empress, in the MacDonnell Park, which took place in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by an escort of the 15th Hussars, reached the site of the ceremony about half-past-four. At the steps by which the plateau on which the Memorial has been erected is ascended they were received by Mr. Justice Knox, President, and the members of the Executive Committee of the Memorial Fund, the trumpeters sounding a fanfare as the Prince and Princess stepped from the carriage. With the members of the Committee leading the way, followed by the Royal suite, Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the *dais*, where among others present were the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Gaselee, the Commissioner of Agra and other Civil and Military officials.

The Prince and Princess having taken their seats, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, President, read an Address to Their Royal Highnesses. This was acknowledged by the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses then advanced a few paces to a post where the Prince touched a string. Simultaneously the Hussars hauled on other lines, and the flags fell away from the Statue. At the same moment the first shot of a Royal salute from the Fort thundered out, and the bands played the National Anthem. The sculptor has produced an imposing memorial, the Statue being one in which the strength, dignity and majesty of the Victoria of later years are admirably revealed, the work representing the late Queen as the personification of Imperial grandeur. After having admired the whole composition, and the guns of the Fort having finished their salutes, Their Royal Highnesses returned to their carriage and drove to the Circuit House, a fanfare by the Hussar trumpeters heralding their departure. At night a State Dinner was held at the Circuit House, followed by a reception, which was a very brilliant and successful affair, the shamiana in which the gathering took place being thronged. The gathering was exclusively European.

The following day, December 19th, was given up to a visit to the abandoned city of Fatehpur Sikri, about 23 miles from Agra. The buildings to be seen at Fatehpur Sikri include marble tombs of Salem Chisti, the recluse, to whose existence the foundation, and ultimate desertion of the city were due. This mausoleum is enclosed within a great courtyard on the top of the hill, the enclosing walls containing cells for religious votaries, and numerous pieces of sculpture. The remains of the holy man, whom the greatest of the Moghals honoured as greater than himself, lie buried beneath a sarcophagus and canopy encrusted with mother-o'-pearl, the shrine being enclosed by screens of marble jari work,

which are described as perfect examples of the art. The tomb has in front of it a mosque built nearly three hundred and forty years ago, and is said to be a *replica* of the holy place at Mecca. The Buland Darwaza, one of the finest gateways in India, rises beside this sacred spot. Another mosque is to be seen behind the tomb of the saint and close to his cell, this shrine having been erected by the stone-cutters of the hill in memory of the hermit. The palaces of Akbar and his wives are also full of interest, and much time was spent by the Royal party in viewing these remains of Fatehpur Sikri's former splendour. Several excellent pictures will be found in our illustrations of this wonderful place.

AT GWALIOR.

LEAVING Agra during the night, Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Gwalior at 10-30 on the morning of December 20th. The Royal train was joined at Morur Station by H. H. The Maharajah of Scindia. On arrival at Gwalior a truly Oriental reception awaited Their Royal Highnesses. The arrival platform at the Station had been converted into a tasteful shamiana, gracefully draped. Half of it was screened off to accommodate the Maharanis. Lining the road were 36 State elephants, their bodies painted grey, and with elaborate gold and silver ornaments on their heads. After the usual presentations and the inspection of the Guard-of-Honour—the Princess meanwhile visiting the Maharanis behind the screen—the Prince and Princess and the whole party mounted the elephants and moved in stately cavalcade to the Jai Bilais Palace. The route was lined by State troops, looking unusually smart, many wearing white puggarees and nearly all wearing miniatures of the Maharajah in their head-dresses. The military display was exceptionally fine, but behind the troops were lines of horsemen in more picturesque oriental garb. The elephant which

carried the Prince and the Maharajah had a gold howdah, richly chased gold and scarlet jhool, a frontlet of gold chain mail, with a circular embossed shield, a massive gold chain around its neck, and ornaments of gold filigree work covering its ears. Its face was painted with a design of the Prince of Wales' Plumes, and the mahout sitting in front of the howdah waved a whisk of drooping peacock's feathers. The second beast, which carried the Princess, was almost identically adorned, except for a difference in the design of the howdah, and a frontlet of silver instead of gold. On arrival at the Palace a Durbar was held and in the evening the Prince opened the Victoria Memorial Market, a handsome structure of oriental design with an effectively designed clock-tower. After an Address had been read and replied to, the Maharajah presented to His Royal Highness Colonel Sir Michael Filose, Vice-President of the Municipality, Sardar Bulwant Rao Scindia, designer of the market building, and Pundit Pran Nath, Chairman of the Municipality. The introductions concluded, His Royal Highness advanced to a pillar, opened a large golden padlock with a golden key, lifted the top of the pillar which the lock had secured as a lid, and pulled a lever hidden within the cavity of the pillar. Instantly a velvet curtain covering the entrance of the market hall opposite ascended, and the interior of the hall was illuminated. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Maharajah and the Staff, entered the hall, where they spent more than half-an-hour inspecting an exhibition of local products. Dusk had meanwhile fallen, and the shamiana, illuminated by chandeliers, and the surrounding buildings lined by small chiraghs, were in brilliant glow. When Their Royal Highnesses quitted the Market Hall the lights therein were extinguished, but the Prince returned to a second pedestal, touched a button concealed upon a small ivory elephant, and instantly the Market Hall was outlined in the loveliest tints of light as by the touch of a magician. In this manner

the installation of the electric light was most successfully inaugurated, the red, yellow and blue lamps covering the new building being illuminated by electricity. The return to the Palace was made through an effectively illuminated city, with the carved balconies of its buildings crowded with sightseers.

The next day the Prince and Princess reviewed the Gwalior State Troops, and a State Banquet was held at night. The Maharajah made a graceful speech in proposing the Prince's health and the latter in his response announced the Maharajah's appointment as Hon. Colonel of the 1st Lancers.

December 22nd and 23rd were given up to shooting at Saklaya Bilas, Tekanpore, Singhpur and Panear. The Prince secured his second tiger on this occasion, despatching it with a single shot.

On Christmas Eve a delightful gathering took place at the Jil Bilas Palace, when Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had a Christmas Tree. The Tree was illuminated with coloured electric lamps and the decorations and the presents were brought out by the Princess from England, another instance of the kindly forethought with which all details of the Tour was planned. The young guests included five European children, the rest being the sons and daughters of Sardars of the State, and a very brilliant and charming scene it was that a few privileged persons were enabled to witness. It was certainly a most unusual scene to take place in the great hall decorated in cream and gold, and hung with the pictures of the Maharajah's ancestors who have been accustomed to look down upon imposing ceremonials of State enacted where Santa Claus and a British Princess now reigned over an assembly of delighted juveniles. The children of the Sardars wore rich and brilliant costumes, and the electric light from massive crystal lustres flooded the hall. Santa Claus was personified by Col. Clement Filose, the Maha-

rajah Scindia's Military Secretary, and a member of a European family who have served the Gwalior State since the days of the Mahratta ascendancy.

The gifts which the Princess handed to the children were enclosed in boxes and consisted of dolls and other toys dear to the universal heart of childhood. The Princess pulled crackers with the children and the Prince returning from his tiger shoot about 7-30, joined the party with the Maharajah and was quickly on good terms with the youngsters.

The Prince had been tiger shooting during the day and was again successful in bagging a beast, which was believed to be the mate of the animal previously shot.

Christmas day was spent in Camp at Gwalior, Divine Service being attended at Morar Church in the morning, when the Bishop of Nagpore preached.

AT LUCKNOW.

THE Prince and Princess arrived at Lucknow on the morning of the 26th December, when they were received by the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir J. D. La Touche, Major-General Elliott, Commanding the Lucknow Division, and Mr. Davis, Commissioner of Lucknow, and a brilliant assemblage of Chiefs and notables. After an inspection of the Guard-of-Honour, furnished by the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and presentations of the Judges of the High Court and principal Civil and Military Officers present, Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Central Hall of the Station where the members of the Lucknow Municipality presented an Address of welcome. In the course of his reply to the Address, the Prince said: "The name of Lucknow is very precious to us at Home. It is part of our history, of which we are proud. And these sentiments of pride may be shared by the gallant veterans whom I hope to see

this afternoon at the Residency. None of us can forget the significant fact commemorated in the monument erected by Lord Northbrook to the brave Indians who fought by our side. I am told, and I believe it, that the same feelings which inspired them animate the people of Oudh to-day."

The members of the Municipality were then introduced, and Mr. A. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, was presented to the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses left the station attended by an escort of the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 6th Prince of Wales' Cavalry and the O. Battery, R. H. A., and drove to Government House. The route taken was by the Station road and Abbott road, and was lined by large numbers of people. The troops keeping the road were the 1st Oxfordshires, the 24th Punjabis, the 1st Durhams, the 10th Jats, and the 2nd East Surreys. The 74th Battery, R. F. A., which had fired a Royal salute on the arrival of the Royal train, had meanwhile moved their position and they fired a second salute as Their Royal Highnesses drove into the grounds of Government House. Immediately upon the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Mizapuru, or ceremonial inquiry after the health of the Prince and Princess by the Talukdars, took place. At noon His Royal Highness received State visits from the Nawab of Rampur and the Raja of Tehri.

The ceremony of laying the Foundation stone of the Medical College for the United Provinces took place in the afternoon and was a brilliant affair. An Address having been read by Sir John Strachey, the Chief Justice, the Prince laid the marble foundation stone. He was presented with a gold trowel and an ivory maul, with gold chasings, on a silver tray, the latter designed in the old Lucknow jungle pattern, with fish handles. In the centre of the tray was an inscription in Urdu, a literal translation of which is:—"All living creatures who suffer pain for healing God ordained

that the great should come to give healing. Our Prince George lays the foundation stone of the Medical College. May this memorial of our Prince give life and healing." The Prince having declared the stone well and truly laid, several officials were introduced, and the ceremony was at an end, Their Royal Highnesses departing amid cheers. They drove to the Residency, where they privately viewed the scene of the historic defence and relief, and the Lucknow veterans, some of them blind and feeble, were presented to the Prince and Princess. One of our views show the Princess shaking hands with these old soldiers.

At night Their Royal Highnesses attended a *fête* given by the Talukdars of Oudh. The next morning at Government House the Prince of Wales received a visit from Sulaiman Kadr Mirza Muhammed Hasan Ali Bahadur of the ex-Royal Family of Oudh, attended by his son. His Royal Highness later received visits from a number of representative Talukdars, who included the Maharajah of Balrampur, the Maharajah of Ayodhya, the Rajah of Mahmodabad, the Rana of Thalrai, the Rajah of Jahangirabad, the Rajah of Kori Sidauli, the Rajah of Kila Partabgarh, Sardar Narain Singh, of the Rae Bareilly district, and Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh Ahluwalia. Later, His Royal Highness returned the ceremonial visit of the Nawab of Rampur at the Moti Mahal, where the usual ceremonies were observed.

A Garden Party was held in the Husainabad Park in the afternoon. A State Dinner, followed by a Reception took place at night.

On the 28th Their Royal Highnesses drove round the Cantonments and left for Calcutta by train in the early afternoon.

A T CALCUTTA.

THE City of Palaces, India's Metropolis, was reached on the morning of the 29th December, Howrah Station being brightly decorated in honour of the occasion. There were on the platform the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, the Magistrate of Howrah, the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, and the Agent and other Officials of the East Indian Railway. After the introductions, Their Royal Highnesses proceeded from the platform by a covered way, tastefully decorated with red and white draperies and foliage, to the river, where the Port Commissioner's launch, *Howrah*, was in waiting.

A great gathering awaited the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at the Prinsep's Ghât, and beyond that immense crowds filled the Maidan and lined the route along which the Prince and Princess would pass to Government House. From the river the Ghât appeared a splotch of scarlet, but the scene which revealed itself on landing there, was, without being bizarre, the most strikingly impressive that Their Royal Highnesses had witnessed since they landed at Bombay. The chaste columns of the gleaming memorial to James Prinsep were the background of an effective scheme of decoration enclosing a throng in which brilliant uniforms, rich native dresses, and the bright and charming gowns of European ladies blended in a scene of animated colouring. The space was enclosed by an almost complete circle of masts in pairs, decorated in scarlet and white, each pair topped by a combination of green wreaths, flags, and an imperial crown, surmounted by the Prince's plumes. The circle of poles was joined up by a string of bright flags. Yellow covered *shamianas* garnished with red and white added to the decorative effect. In the centre of the scene was placed a scarlet *dais* with thrones of gold, and shaded

by a canopy of silver filigree work. The path from the head of the pier to the *dais* was covered with crimson cloth. Our illustrations show these arrangements very clearly. A ringing cheer came from over the water as the launch reached the mooring place, and as it came to a stop, Hussar trumpeters stationed among the people on the top of the Prinsep Memorial blew a fanfare, and the Royal standard was hoisted on the Memorial flagstaff. Accompanying Their Royal Highnesses on the launch, there were, in addition to the Royal suite, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, the Port Officer of Calcutta, and the Deputy Conservator of the Port, who received the Prince and Princess as they embarked at Howrah. As the launch came to her moorings, Sir A. Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, and Lieut.-General Sir A. Gaselee, Commanding the Forces in the Eastern Command, and his Staff, boarded the vessel. They were introduced to Their Royal Highnesses by Sir Walter Lawrence. Meanwhile Officers, Native Chiefs, Foreign Consuls, and others lined the path to the *dais*. Upon landing, preceded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Metropolitan, and the Lieut.-General, the Prince of Wales inspected the Guard-of-Honour of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers and Native Infantry stationed at the head of the pier, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade having been previously introduced by the Lieutenant-General. The Prince, who wore his General's uniform, then advanced, accompanied by the Princess to the lines of officials who were presented to Their Royal Highnesses. The Chief Justice introduced the Puisne Judges of the High Court; the Metropolitan presented the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the Lieutenant-Governor presented the Members of the Bengal Board of Revenue, the Members of the Legislative

Council, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the Sheriff of Calcutta, and four representative Natives and four European unofficial citizens. These latter included the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the British Indian Association, and the Master of the Trades Association. Several of the Ruling Chiefs of Bengal were also presented, and the Foreign Consuls-General. These ceremonial introductions over, Their Royal Highnesses, preceded by the suite, advanced to the *dais*, and took their stand in front of the thrones. The Chairman of the Corporation presented the Vice-Chairman who read the City's Address of welcome to the Royal visitors.

The Address was accompanied by a handsome silver gilt casket. Simultaneously with its presentation to the Prince there was presented to the Princess a necklace of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness accepted the gift and placed it around her neck, the action being greeted with loud applause. His Royal Highness then replied to the Address. The Municipal Commissioner having been presented, Their Royal Highnesses drove to Government House, the route being lined by enthusiastic crowds. At Government House the Prince and Princess were received by the Viceroy and Lady Minto at the bottom of the steps, Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, being at the head of the steps. Among others present were the Members of the Governor-General's Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chairman and Members of the Railway Board, the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the Army Headquarters Staff, and the heads of the Civil and Military Departments of the Government of India.

At night a small dinner party was given at Government House, followed by a *Levéé*, which was

very largely attended, it being estimated that nearly 3,000 persons were present.

The next morning the Prince presented new colours to the First Battalion of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, the Princess meanwhile paying a visit to the Dufferin Purdah Hospital.

In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales attended Calcutta Races and saw a splendid race for the Cup given by His Royal Highness to commemorate the visit of the Princess and himself. The appearance of Their Royal Highnesses on the course and the great race for the Royal trophy have given an historic importance to the Calcutta racing season of 1905-06. But the great crowd which gathered to greet the Prince and Princess was as remarkable as any of the features of the Royal day. It is doubtful if the Calcutta Course has ever seen quite so large a gathering before. The great island and the enclosures were packed, while crowding against the rails was a thick mass of natives wedged out of all picturesqueness. The brightness and colour were among the crowd that filled the stand and the enclosures and streamed to and from the paddock between the races. The ladies were gowned in the daintiest and prettiest of dresses. Our views include some excellent pictures of the Race for the Cup and of the winning horse.

It had been arranged that Their Royal Highnesses should motor out to Barrackpore, and return by the river on the 31st December, but this idea was abandoned, and the Prince and Princess instead visited the Botanical Gardens, proceeding there by a motor car.

Unfavourable weather reports made the proposed trip of Their Royal Highnesses to Darjeeling uncertain and it was now definitely abandoned.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, attended the Proclamation

Parade of the troops in Calcutta on the morning of New Year's Day. The troops, including a detachment of blue jackets from H. M. S. *Renown* who were trained from Madras to Calcutta for the purpose, were led past the saluting point by His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief. A very large gathering watched the parade. The Prince and Princess afterwards witnessed another game in the Bengal Polo Tournament, which was won by the Golcondas. In the afternoon the Princess attended a purdah party at Belvedere. One of the most interesting personalities who were present to greet the Princess was a lady greatly venerated by orthodox Hindus and known as Her Holiness Mathaji Maharani. A woman of remarkable learning and piety, she is venerated by the orthodox and learned from all parts of India, but rarely emerges from her seclusion.

On January 2nd the Prince of Wales received visits at Government House, Calcutta, from the Tashi Lama, the Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim, the Maharaj Kumar of Bhutan, and the Tongsa Penlop. The scene was one of remarkable interest and picturesqueness, while the political interest of the visit was of great significance. The call which the Tashi Lama made upon the Prince of Wales at Rawalpindi was of an informal nature, though its importance was clear; but now this young man, who is venerated by Tibetans as an incarnation of Buddha, appeared before the Heir-Apparent to the Imperial Throne of Great Britain in all the dignities of his high office, and made offerings to His Royal Highness. Government House early presented an unusual scene as groups of Tibetans, Sikkimese and Bhutanese arrived bearing bundles of gifts, from the yellow and brown garbed Durbars to the humbler roughly-clad and barefooted attendants. They were a strong-visaged and strong-limbed set of men, and many of them built on large

lines. Their head-gear was various, the most unexpected style of head-dress among the earlier arrivals being a brown Alpine hat with a peacock's plume which distinguished a few of the motley throng. The attendants of the Tashi Lama were, however, distinctive beyond all others. The Lama was the first to visit the Prince, and he arrived escorted by a cavalcade which brought a bit of Chinese State processional show into the grounds of Government House. Preceded by an escort of native cavalry and moving to the slow music of pipes and drums, there came a body of men mounted on shaggy ponies and wearing many and thick brown robes and yellow circular dish-shaped hats. Bright yellow silk umbrellas, yellow silk banners, and a yellow palki carried in the procession gave a vivid gleam of colour to the cavalcade. The yellow hats of the advance retinue were rivalled by the flat heavily fringed scarlet hats of others. The Tashi Lama was driven in a Government House carriage, and attended by a couple of Political Officers as he alighted and ascended Government House steps, accompanied by a crowd of followers, a couple of Tibetans wearing yellow coxcomb hats, who made prolonged notes on the pipes. The Tashi Lama, a young man bare-headed, with closely cropped black hair, was received at the head of the steps by Sir Louis Dane, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and others, and escorted to the Durbar room, where His Royal Highness was seated on one of the two thrones. The Tashi Lama, after being presented, took the seat beside His Royal Highness, with whom he conversed, the Resident in Sikkim acting as interpreter. The attendants of the Lama bore in trays of presents, which were placed on the ground in front of

His Royal Highness. The Tashi Lama personally presented to the Prince an ivory handle poniard encased in an ivory sheath, which His Royal Highness received. When the Lama prepared to depart he assum-

ed a yellow mitre, and as he moved to the entrance of the hall, escorted by the Prince, the Royal suite and his own attendants, he appeared not greatly unlike a Roman priest in full episcopal robes. His arrival and departure were viewed by the Princess of Wales and Lady Minto from the balcony of Government House. His attention was drawn to Her Royal Highness as he was about to descend the steps, and salutations were exchanged. Having slowly descended the steps, the Lama removed his mitre and entered his palki, which was borne by fourteen men in yellow, with a number of the red-hatted men holding the leading ropes in front. The rest of his attendants mounted their shaggy ponies, and the remarkable cavalcade moved off, exciting great interest as it went.

The visit to His Royal Highness of the Maharaj Kuma of Sikkim immediately followed that of the Tashi Lama, the Maharaj Kumar of Bhutan and the Tongsa Penlop being subsequently received. The procedure in each case was similar to that observed in the case of the Tashi Lama, tea taking the place of *attar* and *pan*. The presents which were offered to His Royal Highness were numerous, and consisted of rich cloths, valuable vessels, a shield, sword and helmet, and pipes and horns.

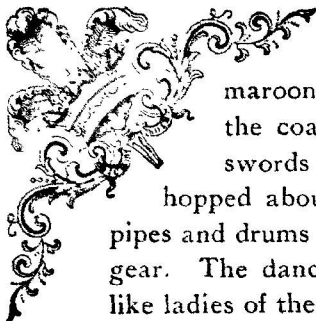
On the afternoon of the 2nd January a remarkable entertainment was given by the people of Calcutta to the Prince and Princess, in a huge amphitheatre constructed on the Maidan. From the central pavilion the galleries extended in the shape of a horse-shoe. Hindu temple domes, covered with gold foil, rose over the centre of the pavilion, and the gleaming cream wings were ornamented with other domes. Pale blue draperies set off the facade of each gallery space, all of which were early crowded with representatives of every community in the city, the scarlet and gold decorated with the Prince's

plumes. The ground in front of the *dais* was occupied by a prepared arena and by a bandstand, where the bands of the 15th Hussars, the King's

Own and the 2nd Staffordshire Regiment were massed.

Beyond the arena was a great choir of school children, and a vast throng occupied other parts of the Maidan. Escorted by the Calcutta Light Horse and the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Prince and Princess reached the entrance of the ground by half past four o'clock. The school children sang "God bless the Prince of Wales" as Their Royal Highnesses entered; and as they drove to the *dais* they were received with repeated enthusiastic cheerings. The Lieutenant-Governor greeted them at the foot of the *dais*, and presented the Maharajah of Dharbanga, the President of the Reception Committee, who, after conducting the Prince and Princess to the *dais*, and after the massed bands had played "God bless the Prince of Wales," presented the members of the Reception Committee. Kumar Birendra Chandra Singh and Kumar Shiva Kumar Tagore attended upon Their Royal Highnesses with gold chowries. The Maharajah of Burdwan, the Maharajah of Tagore, the Maharajah of Gidhour and the Nawab of Dacca acted as the Royal canopy-holders. The Maharajah Kumar Soshi Kantacharya, of Mymensingh, bore a jewelled basin of rose-water, which was held before Their Royal Highnesses by the Maharaja Girija Nath Roy, of Dinajpur. Garlands of white flowers were next presented by Rajah Peary Mohan Mukerji, and the Maharajah of Sonbursa presented white Sandal, scented with saffron and musk, and a sacred fragrant wood obtained from the Garo hills and known as *agar*. The Maharajah Kumari Sudhira, of Cooch Behar, next presented a large bouquet to the Princess. Afterwards a cocoanut, paddy, blades of grass, coins and flowers, the emblems of fertility and plenty, were offered on gold plates by three Mahamahopadhyas.

Three Shamsululamas, Moulvi Ahmed and Moulvi Miza of Bengal and Moulvi Sandat Hussain of Behar, presented a *kasida* specially composed, and two Bhuddist priests from Chittagong offered an address of specially composed Pali *slokas* enclosed in a casket. A Bengali song of welcome, originally composed by Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahadur for the entertainment given in Calcutta to His Majesty the King thirty years ago, was then sung as a slow chant. The rest of the proceedings were of a character weird and wonderful, if not grotesque. Heralded by strange noises, a number of men appeared in the arena in almost the typical costume of the traditional wizard or theatrical astrologer. They wore high conical hats swathed with rolled puggarees, had bushy black beards, and were robed in long loose brightly coloured garments, which departed from the costume of wizardry only by the absence of hieroglyphics. They carried staves with coloured paper lanterns, and chanted what was called a *boul* song, circling round and crowding together the while. To these succeeded the weird sound of horns, and in the arena appeared a band of men in saffron robes, some blowing serpentine-shaped horns, others beating conch shells, cymbals and tom-toms, with the occasional clang of temple bell. Two men carried ornamental umbrellas, and a semi-nude individual, after a supplication and invocation, began a dance to the chant and instrumental noise raised by the rest. The whole company were soon gyrating in what is described as a "nagar sankirtan." The Bharati Musical Association made an agreeable contribution in a performance of "ghinj-hawle" on native musical instruments, which was greatly applauded, and then there was a succession of sensations in a Sikkim dance and a dance by Bhutanese. The Sikkimites had lofty head-dresses, to which flags, with patches of cotton wool, were affixed. They wore coats and skirts of blue, yellow,

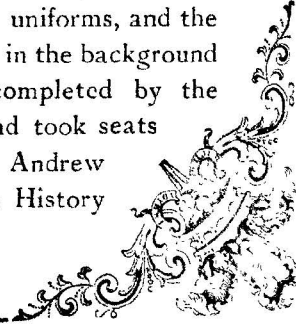


maroon, brown and bronze covering pantaloons and the coats crossed by bright bands. They carried swords and small circular shields, and waltzed and hopped about brandishing their swords to the music of pipes and drums played by men wearing the quaintest of head-gear. The dancers capered vigorously, swirling their skirts like ladies of the ballet, and the energy they put into the work was greatly applauded. The Bhutanese dance was somewhat similar except that the performers wore hideous masks. After the Bhar Musical Association had played Imam Kallyat, and the massed bands had enlivened the programme with the March of the Gladiators, Their Royal Highnesses were entertained with a Tibetan ghost dance. Two of the performers in this corybantic exercise wore white tights streaked with red and black to represent human skeletons. Others wore long loose robes, and devil and animal masks, and weaved strips of cloths as they bounded about. It was a grotesquely weird performance. There were other contributions by the Native and the British bands, and the entertainment closed with an exhibition of Indian quarter-staff play and gymnastics. The trees around the Maidan were hung with coloured lamps, and on the marge of a serpentine tank there was a mass of illumination representing the "Bera" or Murshidabad manner of clustering lights. A boat, high in the stem and stern and begemmed with light, lay on the water, the vessel carrying a band of singers who chanted the *Sari* song. Past this charming scene the Prince and Princess drove as they left the amphitheatre, with the cheers of the crowd still vibrating in the air. Later on there was a great and successful display of fireworks, which were viewed by great masses of people.

On January 3rd, Their Royal Highnesses lunched with Sir James and Lady Maclean and then proceeded to Government House, where a Garden Party was given in the grounds by the Viceroy and Lady

Minto. At night the Prince and Princess dined with Lord Kitchener and afterwards drove through the City to see the illuminations.

One of the most important of the public duties discharged by His Royal Highness during the visit to India, was performed on the afternoon of the 4th January, when the Prince laid the foundation stone of the Imperial Memorial to the late Queen-Empress. The ceremony was simple, stately and impressive. The site on which the Memorial Hall will arise was occupied by a Greek facade of white columns, erected for the ceremony, which was surrounded by a great gathering of people, including the Maharajah Kumar of Sikkim, the Maharaj Kumar of Bhutan and the Tongsa Penlop, and many Bengali Noblemen, as well as the high Civil and Military Officials. Troops lined the roads leading to the place, and the bands of the King's Own, and the Highland Light Infantry were in attendance, with Guards-of-Honour. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Viceroy and Lady Minto, left Government House under an artillery salute. They were escorted by the Horse Artillery, the 15th Hussars, the Imperial Cadet Corps and the Viceregal Body-Guard, and reached the site precisely at four o'clock. They were received at the main steps by Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Trustees of the Memorial. A stately procession was formed with the Royal suite leading, and as it appeared at the head of the steps, six trumpeters in heraldic coats, stationed on the steps of the ceremonial *dais*, sounded a Royal fanfare. The Prince and the Viceroy wore military uniforms, and the grouping on the *dais* as the Royal suite filled in the background was brilliantly fine. The picture was completed by the Imperial Cadet Corps, who marched up and took seats lining each side of the central path. Sir Andrew Fraser at once read an address, in which the History of the memorial was sketched.



The Prince of Wales in the course of his reply to this address said: "We are met to-day to commemorate a great sorrow and a great love.

Everywhere the Princess of Wales and myself in our journey through this vast and varied land have had almost daily evidence of the ample manner in which India has returned the affection of her first Queen-Empress. This sentiment, so touching and so precious, finds its highest and most universal expression in the national monument with which the Princess and I are proud to be associated to-day. It is right and befitting that there should be memorials in all parts of India in honour of one, who, though never privileged to see her Indian subjects in their own countries, seemed to have the peculiar power of being in touch and in sympathy with all classes of this continent. But it is still more befitting that there should be one memorial in India, a symbol of the unity and concord which came from her all-embracing love for her people, and an enduring token of the affection which all—Europeans and Indians, Princes and peasants—felt for Queen Victoria. To us this wonderful expression of gratitude brings natural pride and warm hopes. I will now with much pleasure and with feelings of profound gratitude to all who have shared in this most noble endeavour, proceed to lay the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall. Among the many interesting ceremonies in which we have taken part during our stay in India, I can assure you that none could have appealed more to our heart than the opening act of this great work."

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Viceroy and Lady Minto, preceded by the Imperial Cadets, proceeded to where the stone was waiting to be lowered into place. The

Cadets ranged themselves around the scene where the Prince with a gold trowel and assisted by Mr. R. L. Sevenoaks, Superintending Architect and Secretary to the Memorial Trustees, spread the mortar. A

bottle containing local newspapers and coins had been previously placed in a cavity of the stone along with a marble cylinder, inscribed in English and vernacular, setting forth by whom and the occasion on which it was placed there. The stone was lowered into position by two Hussars and His Royal Highness tested it with a square, plumb line and maul, then speaking in a loud voice he declared the stone well and truly laid. As the words were spoken the Guard-of-Honour gave a Royal Salute and the bands played the National Anthem, the trumpets blew a flourish and Their Royal Highnesses returned to the *dais*, where the Viceroy in a few cordial words thanked the Prince and Princess for having undertaken to perform the ceremony. The Viceroy and Lady Minto then departed, followed a few minutes later by the Prince and Princess under a Royal Salute.

On January 4th, the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Lady Minto, visited St. John's Church and were shown the tomb of Job Charnock, the register of Warren Hastings' marriage, and other subjects of historic interest. The Princess and Lady Minto afterwards drove to the site of the old Fort William, where they were shown the place of the Black Hole and the defence bastions. The offices of the East Indian Railway were also visited. The Prince, accompanied by Colonel Charles, paid a private visit to the Medical College Hospital, where he was received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the College Staff. When leaving, the Prince announced his intention of presenting to the Hospital Rs. 90,000 out of the lakh of rupees placed at his disposal by the Maharajah of Dharbhanga for charitable purposes.

At night a State Ball was given at Government House, which was a scene of glittering splendour, and the attendance was the largest ever known at such a function.

The Prince on January 5th, attended a special Convocation of Calcutta University and received the Honorary Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

After the Convocation the Prince returned the visits of the Tashi Lama and the Maharajah Kumars of Sikkim and Bhutan.

The following Knighthoods were conferred by the Prince of Wales :—Mr. E. Cable, retiring Sheriff of Calcutta, Maharaj Kumar Prodyot, Kumar Tagore ; the C. V. O. on Mr. E. V. Gabriel ; M. V. O. on Major F. L. Adam, Mr. H. C. Eggar, Mr. F. L. Halliday, Police Commissioner, and Mr. C. B. Bayley, Bengal Secretariat.

Their Royal Highnesses bade farewell to Calcutta in the evening and proceeded to Barrackpore, where they spent a few days of quiet rest before embarking on H. M. S. *Renown* to proceed to Rangoon.

AT RANGOON.

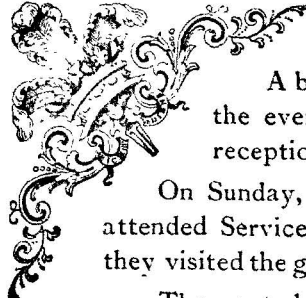
THE *Renown* anchored in the Rangoon river on the evening of the 12th January and the Prince and Princess of Wales landed at Shale Pagoda Wharf on the morning of the 13th, having ascended the river for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the launch *Togo*. Awaiting them on the Jetty were the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Herbert Thirkell White, with his staff ; Rear-Admiral Poe, the Naval Commander-in-Chief ; Sir Harvey Adamson, Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court ; Lieutenant-General Macleod ; the Bishop of Rangoon ; the Judges of the Chief Court ; the Members of the Legislative Council ; Government Officials and others. Prominent among the gathering were the Sawbwa of Kengting, and the Sawbwa of Yaungbwe, resplendent in their gorgeous dress as Shan Chiefs. The Devonshire Regiment furnished a Guard-of-Honour at the landing point.

After the landing His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presented Admiral Poe and the others on the wharf to the Prince. Sir Harvey Adamson introduced the provincial representatives to the Princess.

After the Guard-of-Honour had been inspected, Their Royal Highnesses entered the reception pandal. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Kirkman Finlay, was introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Finlay having presented the Hon'ble Maung Shwe Waing the latter read an address of cordial welcome, to which His Royal Highness made a genial and characteristic reply, concluding with the words : " May you long retain your reputation for genial content and happy life." Their Royal Highnesses then drove to Government House, stopping on the way to admire the excellent decorations along the route.

In the afternoon the Prince and Princess formally opened the Public Park and Zoological Gardens which Rangoon has provided as a memorial of the late Queen-Empress. The scene was a remarkably brilliant one, the masses of people in bright dresses lending colour and charm to the animated picture. The Prince declared the Park open in an admirable speech in which he referred to the great interest which the late Queen-Empress took in the provision of parks and open spaces for the recreation of the dwellers in large cities.

Their Royal Highnesses then walked through the gardens. They visited the tiger-house, afterwards entering the ladies' pandal, where a bouquet was presented to the Princess, and a band of ladies chanted a song of welcome to the accompaniment of Burmese instrumental music. When this was concluded, the Prince and Princess went to the elephant-house, where the famous white elephant of the Kings of Burma salaamed under the direction of his keeper. The Prince and Princess returned to Government House shortly afterwards.



A banquet was given at Government House in the evening and was followed by a largely-attended reception.

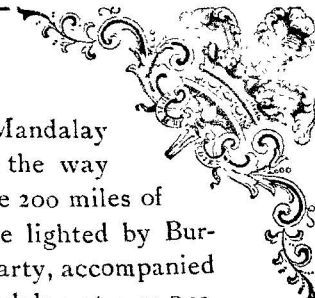
On Sunday, the 14th January, the Prince and Princess attended Service at Rangoon Cathedral and in the afternoon they visited the great Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

The next day the Prince and Princess visited the timber yards of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, where they saw the elephants at work stacking timber. A Garden Party was held in the grounds of Government House in the afternoon, which was attended by several Shan and Karenni Chiefs, and their attendants, representatives of various tribes of Karens. The ornaments of these latter were strikingly barbaric, beads and brass being used in profusion, the Pyre women having brass tubing coiled round their legs, and large brass hoops round their necks. The women of another tribe had towering head dresses circled by ropes of beads, while another set were distinguished by a head-dress of coloured cords. In contrast to these costumes were the rich plush and silk of the Shan Chief's attendants, many of whom carried gold and silver bowls, while others held gold and yellow and white silk umbrellas. When the Prince and Princess appeared here, Shan attendants held white silk umbrellas over their heads, while the Sawbwas and Wyozas were presented, and Their Royal Highnesses walked round the square of the frontier tribal people. Afterwards groups of the tribes performed strange dances.

The illumination of the Royal lake and the Dalhousie Park at night were very beautiful. The Princess presented a prize given by the Boat Club for the best decorated boat.

Their Royal Highnesses drove to the station leaving for Mandalay at 11 P.M.

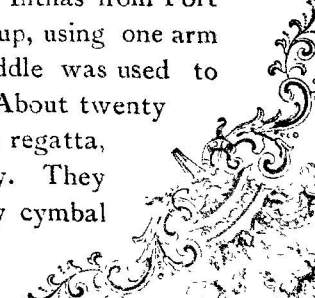
AT MANDALAY.



THE journey by rail from Rangoon to Mandalay was most interesting, the Stations on the way being beautifully decorated, while some 200 miles of that part of the line traversed at night were lighted by Burmese lamps at short intervals. The Royal party, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, arrived at Mandalay at 4-30 P.M. and met with a hearty reception. The Municipal Council of Mandalay presented an Address of welcome, to which the Prince graciously replied.

The next day was spent in viewing the sights of Mandalay. The Zegyo Bazaar was first visited and the Palace formerly occupied by King Theebaw was taken on the return drive to Government House. At the Palace they were received by the officials and the Shwediak of Winum and Maung San Ba. At Arakan Pagoda the Prince and Princess saw the golden image of Buddha illuminated by electric lights reflected upon it.

In the afternoon a Regatta was held in most charming surroundings. The northern section of the moat fronting Government House is a long stretch of water with the Shan hills closing the view at each end. The Prince and Princess were towed about the course in a Royal barge constructed as a gilded pandal with a dragon at the prow, the barge being towed by two racing boats filled with rowers, and carrying native musicians, with a singing and dancing lady. Two other barges were towed by boat teams of Inthas from Fort Stedman. These boatmen rowed standing up, using one arm and one leg. The leg wound round the paddle was used to give the backward thrust to the stroke. About twenty teams from various villages competed in the regatta, each boat having a crew of about thirty. They paddled with short rapid strokes, timed by cymbal



beaters standing in the middle of the boat, and the races were very close. The Princess presented the prizes to the winning crew, and their competitors in the final heat. The races were watched by an immense crowd lining the banks in a mass of vivid colour, and for their amusement tugs-of-war took place in the intervals of racing.

After dinner Their Royal Highnesses witnessed a pwe in the palace grounds, where a theatre was constructed. Our artist with infinite difficulty managed to secure a picture of this function, but taken in semi-darkness a brilliant result could not be expected. The pwe is thus described by a correspondent who witnessed the performance: "Preceded by a puppet show an entertainment was given somewhat on the lines of light opera, and clever enough to maintain the interest of an audience which scarcely understood a word uttered by the performers. The brunt of the performance fell upon an artiste who displayed remarkable powers as an actress and as a dancer in the most difficult and fantastic movements. Burmese dancing, as illustrated by this exponent, is something a great deal more complicated than graceful posturing. It is a combination of posturing with the most eccentric performances of an English pantomime artist, and is much more arduous and prolonged than anything a pantomime artist is called upon to do, yet this Burmese actress not only acted and danced, but sang, and that with many of the mannerisms of a European prima donna. Her voice was hoarse, for Burmans seem to be relentless towards their theatrical favourites, but at times she sang with surprising freshness, and her trills and cadenzas showed that Burmese dramatic music is approaching a florid style. Burmese orchestral music has indeed advanced a great way in that direction. In noise and discord it seems to be approaching what is now the highest development of Western musical art."

Their Royal Highnesses afterwards embarked on

the Irrawady Flotilla Company's Steamer *Japan*. The voyage down the Irrawady was broken at Paunglin, where a duck shoot took place on the 17th. The steamer anchored for the night at Minhla and arrived at Promé in the afternoon of the next day, at which point the railway was joined and the party reached Rangoon early on Sunday morning, the 21st. They immediately boarded the launch which conveyed them to the *Renown*, and the voyage to Madras commenced on Sunday evening.

AT MADRAS.

A WIRELESS message flashed across the sea from His Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, greeting His Royal Highness on board the *Renown* with the Southern Presidency's welcome on the morning of the 24th January, while yet the Prince was far out of sight of land. To this the Prince replied by the message: "I thank you and the people of Madras for their hearty welcome. We are looking forward with pleasure to our visit." The Royal Squadron, consisting of His Majesty's Ships, *Renown*, *Terrible* and *Perseus*, arrived off the Harbour at 1 P.M. and were received with salutes from the *Hyacinth* and *Fox*, which had preceded them. This was the most powerful squadron of warships that had ever entered Madras waters. The *Renown* having entered the Harbour and taken up her moorings, a battery on shore boomed out the Royal Salute, which was taken up by the *Hyacinth*, *Terrible*, *Perseus* and *Fox*. By this time thousands upon thousands of expectant sight-seers had taken up positions of vantage on every inch of the two miles of roadway from the Harbour to Government House. A large pavilion had been erected at the Harbour where more than a thousand of the Government Officials, Ruling Chiefs, Native noblemen and the unofficial element of Madras were congregated to do honour to the Royal visitors. Amongst the

Ruling Princes present were the Rajah of Cochin, the Rajah of Pudukotta, the Rajah of Sandur, the Nawab of Banganapalle, the Rajah of Anagundi. There were also present the Prince of Arcot, the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Maharajah of Bobbili, the Rajah of Vizianagram, Rajah of Venkatagiri, Rajah of Kalahasti, Rajah of Pithapuram, Rajah of Karvetnagar, Rajah of Ramnad, Zamorin of Calicut, Second Rajah of Calicut, Valiya Rajah of Chirakkal, Valiya Rajah of Kadattanad, Valiya Rajah of Palghaut, Valiya Rajah of Walluvanad, Rajah of North Vallur, Rajah of Kallikotta and Attagada, Rajah Vasudeva Rajah of Kollengode, Zemindar of Sivagunga, Zemindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam, Zemindar of Punganur, Zemindar of Kangundi, Zemindar of Wuyyur, Zemindar of Devarakota, Zemindar of South Vallur, Zemindar of Ettiyapuram, Zemindar of Kurupam, Zemindar of Bhadrachalam, Zemindar of Parlakimedi, Zemindar of Peddakimedi, Zemindar of Dharakota, and Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasawmi Moodelliar.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill, having proceeded on board the *Renown* to welcome Their Royal Highnesses, returned to the jetty in order to receive the Royal guests when they landed, which they did immediately afterwards amidst thunderous salutes from the warships and shore batteries. His Royal Highness was in the white undress uniform of an Admiral of the British Fleet and wore the ribbon of the Star of India, together with the insignia of the other numerous Orders of which he is a Member. The Band of the Guard-of-Honour furnished by the South Indian Railway Volunteers played the National Anthem, and the Royal Standard—the same one that was used when the King was in Madras—was hoisted. Their

Royal Highnesses were received on landing by His Excellency the Governor, Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, the Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, the Hon'ble Mr. G. S.

Forbes, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton, Commanding the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division, the Judges of the High Court, Mr. Murray Hammick, Chief Secretary to Government, the Members of the Board of Revenue, Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, the Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. S. D. Pears, President of the Madras Corporation, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, the Chairman and the other Members of the Port Trust, Mr. W. O. Horne, Inspector-General of Police, and Colonel H. L. Mayne, c.v.o., c.b., Commanding the Madras Brigade, the Sheriff of Madras and the Foreign Consuls.

These gentlemen were presented to the Prince, who with the Princess then entered the pavilion and proceeded to a *dais* at the further end. The Commissioners of the Corporation of Madras, headed by their President, then advanced and formed round the *dais*. Mr. Pears was presented by the Governor to the Prince and Princess, and he then read the Address of welcome from the Corporation. The Address, which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket of excellent workmanship, was presented to His Royal Highness by Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu, the Senior Commissioner of the Corporation. In replying to the Address the Prince referred to the fact that the historic City of Madras was the oldest British Possession and the oldest Municipality in British India.

The Commissioners of the Corporation were then presented to Their Royal Highnesses, who, standing at the foot of the steps of the *dais*, graciously shook hands with each of them. His Royal Highness inspected the Guard-of-Honour comprised of men of the Suffolk Regiment, accompanied by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Egerton. A Procession, headed by the 30th Lancers, the 6th Battery, R.F.A., the Mounted Infantry of the Madras Volunteer Guards and the Governor's Body-Guard, and comprising 52 carriages, was

then formed and proceeded to Government House. The streets throughout the entire route were lined with troops. The street decorations were on a more lavish scale than has ever been seen in Madras before. Galleries for school children were erected on both sides of the broad road leading across the Island and here some 16,000 children were seated. The greeting they gave the Prince and Princess must ever remain one of the brightest memories connected with the visit to India.

At night a Levee was held at the Banqueting Hall, where some 800 of the residents and visitors were presented to His Royal Highness.

On the 25th January, the ceremony of Miraz Pursi took place, when deputations for the Rajah of Cochin and the Rajah of Pudukotta called at Government House to enquire after the health of the Royal visitors. Her Royal Highness, accompanied Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, paid a visit during the morning to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. The patients had sent for all their jewels and silks and satins and H. R. H. was salaamed by the most magnificently dressed patients she had ever seen in her many visits to many hospitals in many countries.

During this time State visits were paid to the Prince by H. H. the Rajah of Cochin and H. H. the Rajah of Pudukotta. In the afternoon His Royal Highness granted audience to a large number of Noblemen and Zemindars. After this a deputation of the Landholders' Association waited on the Prince and presented him with an Address, which His Royal Highness suitably acknowledged. At sunset the Prince and Princess drove along Mount Road to the Adyar and thence to the Beach. The seashore was brilliantly illuminated by the Reception Committee and there were large crowds along the route.

At night the People's Entertainment was given on the Island. This was organised by the Reception Committee, formed by election at a Sheriff's meeting held some months earlier, which had been at work for a long time previously organising the innumerable details incidental to such a function. A magnificent pandal had been erected, capable of seating over a thousand persons, in front of which a stage was built, where the performances were given. The proceedings commenced by the presentation of an Address from the people of the Presidency, which was read by the Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmaniya Aiyer, President of the Reception Committee. The Address was enclosed in a magnificent casket in the shape of a fully caparisoned elephant—pictured in our illustrations—the Address itself being scribed on cadjan leaves and enclosed in an ivory box in the base of the casket. The items of the Entertainment were typically Indian and included a wild weird dance by a party of Khonds, a wild tribe inhabiting the Malayas in the Ganjam District. A miniature of Lord Nelson's *Victory* was constructed by Capt. Taylor, Harbour Master, and brightly illuminated and this was floating on the Cooum in view of the spectators. The entertainment concluded with a magnificent display of fireworks.

On the 26th January, the Prince and Princess paid a visit to the Museum, where the Archæological treasures of Madras were shown by Mr. Edgar Thurston. His Royal Highness afterwards paid a return visit to the Rajah of Cochin and in the afternoon accorded private audiences to the Nawab of Banganapalle, Rajah of Sandur, Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, the Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmaniya Iyer, the Maharajah of Bobbili, and the Hon'ble the Prince of Arcot.

In the afternoon the Prince laid the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall, on Pantheon Road. The route from Government Houses along the

Mount Road and Commander-in-Chief's Road was lined by troops and enormous crowds of spectators. The roads and buildings were gaily decorated and the Prince and Princess received a most hearty greeting along the whole route.

On the arrival at the Institute Their Royal Highnesses were received by His Excellency the Governor, who was attended by Sir George Arbuthnot, the President, and the following Members of the Council of the Institute:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the Hon'ble Dr. A. G. Bourne, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajarathna Moodeliar, Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, Mr. S. D. Pears, Mr. E. Thurston, and Mr. John Adam (Honorary Secretary). A Guard-of-Honour of 100 men of the Madras Volunteer Guards, with Band and Colours, was drawn up opposite the entrance to the pavilion and saluted His Royal Highness on arrival.

His Excellency the Governor then presented the Members of the Council to His Royal Highness, after which the President, accompanied by the members, conducted the Royal party to the site of the pavilion in front of the main entrance of the Hall, at the north-east corner of which the foundation stone was ready to be laid. Here Their Royal Highnesses took their seats on two exceedingly handsome silver chairs, the work and design of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, which were specially lent for the occasion. The arms of the chairs were silver lions couchant, while the silver framework was decorated in repoussé work of conventional design, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' feathers. The President,

Sir George Arbuthnot, then addressed Their Royal Highnesses, giving a brief account of the history, design and object of the projected building.

Their Royal Highnesses having inspected the plans of the buildings which were presented by Mr. H. A. Irwin, C.I.E., the Architect of the building, the President requested His Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone. Before doing so, His Royal Highness said:—It is a great pleasure to the Princess of Wales and myself to take part in this ceremony, an outward and visible sign of the devotion of the people of Madras to our late lamented Queen-Empress Victoria. And we are greatly touched by the feeling tones in which you speak of her beloved and venerated memory. The object of the Victoria Memorial Technical Institute, namely, to develop the talents and improve the condition of the artizans and craftsmen of the Presidency, is one which, I am confident, would have appealed in every way to Queen Victoria, who always followed with interest every practical effort which aimed at making the lives of her Indian peoples more prosperous and contented. You may rest assured that this undertaking will have the approval of my dear father, the King-Emperor, as it has the sympathy of the Princess of Wales and myself. It is interesting to know that a movement set on foot to commemorate the Queen-Empress's Jubilee in 1887 has seen its consummation in a memorial to her long and glorious reign. I am gratified to learn from your Address of the generous assistance and co-operation which the movement has received from your Governor, Lord Amphill, and that you are indebted to the Government of Madras for the site and for a considerable grant towards the Building Fund. I congratulate you upon the valuable honorary services which have been rendered in the Administrative Council of the Institute since its formation in 1887. The Princess of Wales and I sincerely trust that the Victoria Memorial Technical Institute may in every way fulfil the high ideal of its founders, and conduce to the further prosperity and general well-being of the people of this Presidency.

His Royal Highness, attended by Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. Irwin, then ascended the platform when the ceremony of lowering the stone into position and declaring it "well and truly laid" was gone through with all the precision of a long-established ritual. His Royal Highness was presented by the Architect with a silver trowel, a mallet, a square and a level, which were all manufactured at the Madras School of Arts.

On Saturday, the 27th January, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Fort St. George and were shown the interesting and historical sites in the old fortress, including St. Mary's Church. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill accompanied the Prince and Princess, and a quiet half hour was spent in St. Mary's Church, where the Royal party were received by the Rev. Canon Malden. Both the Prince and Princess showed much interest in the Church, a storehouse of the records of old Madras. From the Church the party drove past the Cornwallis Statue to the Council Chamber where they remained for another quarter-of-an-hour. They were afterwards shown round the Record Room by the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick.

After lunch His Royal Highness conferred Knighthoods upon two of the Honorary Secretaries of the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee, Mr. H. C. King, and the Hon'ble Mr. V. C. Desikachariar. Sir Ralph Benson was Knighted by His Royal Highness and Major W. M. Campbell, Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Ampthill, was decorated with the M. V. O.

In the afternoon a Garden Party was given by Lord and Lady Ampthill in the grounds of Government House. It was very largely attended and the gathering included the Rajahs and Zemindars who were present at previous functions. At night a Dinner was given at Government House.

One of the most interesting features of the Royal visit to Madras was a pyrotechnic display given by *H. M. S. Hyacinth* and *Fox* on Saturday. Thousands of spectators crowded round the Harbour and on the housetops in Georgetown and were rewarded by a display of fireworks considerably above the standard of similar exhibitions in this country. The display opened with sixty rockets fired singly, and there were three various shells to the number of twenty, which were let off alternately from each ship. Flights of coloured rockets followed, and then fifty Roman candles came from each ship. Further shells were then fired, and these were followed by ten Imperial batteries from the *Hyacinth* and the same number from the *Fox*. Repeating shells and special rockets of various descriptions ensued. There were more Roman candles and whistling rockets from the *Hyacinth*. The finale was a set piece of portraits of Their Royal Highnesses, and a representation of the Star of India, which were displayed on board the *Hyacinth*. When the fireworks were over the two ships were most effectively outlined with electric lights. One of our illustrations is from a photograph taken during the display.

Sunday, the 28th January, was the last day of the stay of Their Royal Highnesses in the Southern capital. In the morning they attended the Parade Service at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, the oldest English Church in India. Staff-Sergeant Goolamier, who is the oldest Volunteer in India, having joined the corps when it was first started in 1857, was brought down to Madras from Waltair to be present at the Parade Service. His Royal Highness spoke to him as he entered the Church. A portrait of the veteran is given in our illustrations.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove out to Guindy, tea being provided in the gardens of Government House there. At 9.45 they left the Central Station by special train for Mysore.

AT MYSORE.

THE Royal Train conveying the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Mysore Station at 3-30 on the afternoon of the 29th January, having accomplished the journey over the Madras Railway to Bangalore and thence by Southern Mahratta Railway in 17½ hours. The Mysore Imperial Service Troops furnished the Guard-of-Honour on the platform, and outside the station another Guard-of-Honour was provided by the Mysore Infantry. The Maharajah's Body-guard, the Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, and the local Regiment were also gathered in front of the station, and made a fine soldierly display. After the formal reception and introductions, Their Royal Highnesses drove to Government House, accompanied by the Maharajah, and escorted by His Highness' Body-guard, the Imperial Service Cavalry, and the local Regiment. The route was lined by spearmen, and the Maharajah's Rachwar and Bhale forces, by the Mysore Infantry, and by sowars of the Mysore Horse. Lining the road immediately outside the station were the State servants parading the Maharajah's state emblems. A number of effective arches decorated the route, and the Maharajah's subjects were gathered along the road in vast crowds, features of the throng including gatherings of students and school children, the assembly of leading townsmen in a pavilion erected by the Municipality near the Town Hall, and a gathering of native ladies on the upper story of the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall. The Mysore Company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers lined the road from the Dufferin Gate to Government House, where the Mysore Infantry furnished the Guard-of-Honour. Government House was reached about 4 o'clock, and half-an-hour later the Maharajah paid a State visit to the Prince. His Royal Highness returned the visit shortly after 5, driving to and returning from the palace along routes densely crowded by brightly dressed folk.

On the morning of the 30th January the Prince of Wales laid the Foundation Stone of the Chamara-jendra Technical Institute which will house the industrial and engineering schools of the State which have hitherto been carried on in rented buildings. The ceremony was brief but picturesque, and was largely attended. The Prince and Princess were received by the Maharajah who, after conducting Their Royal Highnesses to the *dais*, presented the Dewan, Sir Krishna Murti, who read an Address describing the work of technical education in the Mysore State.

His Highness the Maharajah then requested His Royal Highness to lay the Foundation Stone, remarking that it was an event of the happiest augury the memory of which would remain a perennial source of inspiration and encouragement to all connected with the Institution. The Prince in reply said he was glad to have this opportunity of showing his sympathy with the Artizans of Mysore and of India. He was heartily in favour of any movement which would tend to improve the handicrafts of India or to raise the social position of the artizan. His Royal Highness then proceeded to lay the Stone in orthodox fashion.

News of the death of His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Prince's grandfather, reached His Royal Highness at this time. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses proceeded by motor to Seringapatam, about seven miles from Mysore. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the mausoleum, where Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan lie buried. Enclosed within a charming garden and approached by an avenue, the tombs are covered by a building at once splendid and simple in design. Pillars of polished black stone support the outer hall, which runs all round the place, and similar black stone is used in the main entrances. A pair of wooden doors, beautifully inlaid with ivory, are shown as the

gift of Lord Dalhousie. Beside Haidar Ali and his son, the tiger of Mysore, sleeps Fakaruneesa Begum, the wife of Haidar and the mother of Tippu, and over the sepulchres of all three, rich silk cloths are reverently laid.

The mausoleum and the neighbouring garden house of Tippu Sultan, which afterwards became the residence of Wellington, as Governor of Seringapatam, have been carefully preserved and repaired from time to time. Tippu's palace in the mausoleum garden has ceased to exist, but the pleasure palace where Wellington resided is now restored almost to its pristine beauty. This is known as the Dariah Dowlat Bagh, and Their Royal Highnesses drove thither after the inspection of the tombs. The outer walls of the garden house are covered with excellent paintings by native artists. The whole of the wall facing the gateway gives the story of the disaster at Pollilore, when Colonel Baillie was obliged to surrender to the combined armies of Haidar and Tippu, estimated at twenty-five thousand horses, and thirty battalions of infantry, besides Haidar Ali's European troops. One half of the wall shows the march of the armies of Haidar and Tippu, and on the other half incidents of the fighting are depicted in high colours. Pollilore, or Periambakam, was fought in September 1780, and the paintings commemorated the victory. Before Seringapatam was stormed, nineteen years later, Tippu had the paintings partially obliterated during the siege. They were restored first by Wellington, the work being afterwards completed under the direction of Dalhousie. Their Royal Highnesses after leaving the Dariah Dowlat Bagh drove to the ruins of the Seringapatam defences. They passed the spot where Tippu met his death, after having been first wounded by a chance shot from one of the storming party. When his body was discovered, it bore four wounds. At the Sandah Koti, the Prince and Princess were greeted by a bright gathering of children assembled in a

pandal. A song of welcome was sung and a number of leading townspeople here made obeisance. Afterwards Their Royal Highnesses drove to the dungeon where the British prisoners who survived the battle of Pollilore were confined. They are said to have numbered three hundred and eighty-four and were imprisoned in an underground vault ninety feet long, thirty-seven-and-a-half feet wide and seven feet high. The prisoners are stated to have been chained to the walls. Some of the officers were imprisoned in a building seventy feet long. The ruins of the Delhi bridge across the Cauvery, now only a string of stones forming a ford, were also viewed by Their Royal Highnesses as well as the breach in the ramparts, where General Baird, after crossing the river, led the storming party to the capture of Seringapatam on May 4th, more than a hundred years ago. The experimental masonry arch built by the ingenious French Engineer De Haviland was also inspected by the Royal party. The arch has a span of a hundred and twelve feet, and is so well-balanced that the structure sways in an eerie fashion when a person jumps on the keystone. After having seen this study in engineering possibilities, Their Royal Highnesses returned to Mysore, reaching Government House shortly after six o'clock.

A State Banquet was held at the Palace, Mysore, at night. The Maharajah accompanied by the Dewan and members of the State Council entered the hall when the dessert was reached. The Maharajah proposed the toast of the King-Emperor, which was loyally honoured. His Highness afterwards proposed the health of the Prince and Princess. He referred to the disappointment occasioned in Mysore thirty years ago when the King-Emperor was unable to include the State in his tour, but observed that the disappointment had been happily effaced by the visit of the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his gracious

consort. His Highness alluded to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses to the ramparts of Seringapatam, and in referring to the historic events which took place, said that among the Imperial Service Troops who escorted Their Royal Highnesses were descendants of the Mysoreans who fought side by side with the British at Seringapatam, and should the troops of Mysore be called upon in the future, they would not be found wanting. He requested His Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the assurance of the deep loyalty of himself and his subjects. The toast was warmly honoured and the Prince replied, concluding by proposing the health of the Maharajah.

Next morning the Prince reviewed the Mysore Imperial Service Troops and witnessed a display of trick-riding and tent-pegging by a number of the Silladar Horse. His Royal Highness at the close warmly congratulated the Maharajah on the efficiency and smartness of the troops, and the excellent display they made. At 10-30 Their Royal Highnesses left by motor for the Shooting Camp at Karepur.

The Prince and Princess returned to Mysore from the Shooting Camp on the 4th, motoring in at about eleven o'clock. During the day the Princess inspected the State jewels, and received a number of students of the Maharani's College for girls.

The festivities in Mysore concluded with another grand exhibition of pyrotechnics by Messrs. Brock & Sons, of Crystal Palace fame. On this occasion the heights of Chamundi overlooking the town were utilised. Bonfires were lit on the most prominent points, whilst masses of coloured fire illuminated the country for miles around. The display of Brockite rockets was magnificent, and the showers of fire of innumerable colours from shells and other fireworks were sublime in their grandeur.

AT BANGALORE.

THEIR Royal Highnesses journeyed from Mysore to Bangalore during the night of February 4th and made a State entry at Bangalore on the morning of the 5th. At the Station a Guard-of-Honour of the Essex Regiment was drawn up, and on the platform were the British Resident, the General Commanding the District, the Municipal Commissioners and other Officials, and several representatives from Coorg. An Address of welcome from the Municipality was read by the President, Mr. Moore, and His Royal Highness gracefully replied. The Royal Party then drove to the Residency, escorted by Artillery and Cavalry, the route being lined by British and Native Infantry.

In the afternoon the Prince unveiled the memorial to the late Queen-Empress. The memorial is a statue by Mr. Thomas Brock and has cost in all about twenty-five thousand rupees. It has been erected at the east corner of the Cubbon Park close to where four main roads meet. The veiled statue was the central point of a picture which comprised a great and brightly dressed throng and lines of scarlet-coated British and Native Infantry and the Carabiniers in dark blue faced with white. The road traversed by Their Royal Highnesses to the site was crossed by arches and festoons of the prettiest floral decorations. The ceremonial pavilion was an elaborately ornamented South Indian pandal with a gilded dome. The structure was covered outside with excellent figure paintings.

The Dewan of Mysore, Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, read an Address, to which the Prince replied. In the course of his speech he referred with special pleasure to the association of the Maharajah of Mysore and his people with the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and said: "Nothing could be more in harmony with the wishes and sentiments of her to whom you have

raised this statue than this comradeship and fellow feeling." The Prince then touched a rope and immediately the folds of the flags fell away, disclosing a handsome statue of the late Queen-Empress standing in Royal robes and holding the sceptre and sphere, the symbols of Kingly power. As the veil of flags dropped to the ground the Guard-of-Honour of the 69th Punjabis gave a Royal Salute, and the massed bands played the National Anthem. When the music ceased, the Artillery on the Parade Ground began a salute of a hundred and one guns, the Artillery firing being G. Battery Royal Horse Artillery and the 12th and 58th Batteries, R.F.A. The unveiling ceremony is shown with great clearness in our illustrations.

Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Lal Bagh to pay a private visit to the Flower Show, which was publicly opened the next day. At night a Dinner, followed by a Reception, took place at the Residency.

On the 6th February the Prince presented a new standard to the Carabiniers. This crack Regiment of Dragoons has made itself very popular in Bangalore, where it has been stationed for the last few years, and it has a glorious record of war services. The ceremony of presenting the new standard was impressively carried out. The Carabiniers, dismounted, were lined up across the Parade Ground, and the Essex Regiment kept the edge of the ground. A great gathering of on-lookers watched the ceremonial. The standard was consecrated by the Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Flynn, the Regimental Chaplain. The standard having been presented, the Prince said a few words congratulating the regiment on its achievements. After the new standard had been marched to its place in the centre of the line, being received with a Royal Salute, the officers of the regiment were presented to the Prince, who afterwards paid a visit to the Station Hospital.

In the afternoon a Garden Party was held at the Residency, where many Bangalore residents were presented to Their Royal Highnesses. The next morning the Prince and Princess took their departure by train for Hyderabad.

AT HYDERABAD.

THE Prince and Princess were brilliantly received by the Nizam on their arrival at Hyderabad on the morning of February 8th. The gathering at the Station included a number of the State nobles with a Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry. After the ceremonial formalities, Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Nizam and the Resident, drove through the city to the Falaknama Palace, a distance of five-and-a-half miles. The Royal escort included the Madras Cavalry in French grey, the Nizam's Body-guard in bright yellow, the Nizam's African Cavalry in grey and white, and the 13th Hussars, the cavalcade being extremely brilliant. The long route was lined by the Nizam's troops and police, the most picturesque unit being the Mysrum Regiment of Infantry, which is composed of Arabs, who wear an Arab head-dress of brilliant yellow and scarlet. Great numbers of people were gathered along the extensive route. The Falaknama Palace is a great white building on a rocky hill, and commands a magnificent panorama of the Deccan country for many miles. The view takes in the ruins of Golconda, the ancient capital of the State.

At half past eleven the Nizam paid a State visit to the Prince, and His Royal Highness returned the visit at 12-30 and was received with impressive ceremonial. The Nizam's Imperial Service Troops formed a Guard-of-Honour in the Court facing the Hall of Audience, and in the portico stood men of the Nizam's Nubian Guards in white, wearing the tarbush, and picturesquely armed

with carbines, swords and daggers, and carrying bandoliers. The Princess was present at the exchange visit, her arrival preceding that of the Prince.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Nizam in State. The Prince on arrival was received with the usual ceremonial honours and salutes. The State nobles and officials were presented by the Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, and each tendered nuzar. The Nizam afterwards presented attar and pan to the Prince, and the Resident, and Sir Walter Lawrence, a similar compliment being paid to the members of the Royal Staff by officials of the Court. Their Royal Highnesses departed directly afterwards in State.

On the 9th February the Prince and Princess went by motor to Secunderabad, where Their Royal Highnesses received an enthusiastic welcome. The Prince, accompanied by His Highness the Nizam reviewed the troops in garrison. Some eight thousand troops were on parade, under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Egerton. At the conclusion of the Parade the Prince presented new colours to the 2nd Rajputs. Later in the day the Princess of Wales laid the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Memorial Zenana Hospital. The Princess gracefully performed the ceremony and declared the stone well and truly laid.

A gloom was cast over the further proceedings in Hyderabad by the death of the Nizam's eldest daughter. His Highness was devotedly attached to this daughter, who had long been a sufferer from phthisis. The State dinner fixed for the evening of the 10th was abandoned. The Prince paid an informal visit of condolence to the Nizam during the day. His Royal Highness then left Hyderabad for a shooting camp at Narsimpet, about 120 miles away. The arrangements at the camp had

been elaborated with great care and every preparation made to ensure good sport being had. Nearly 2,000 beaters were employed and they worked over an

enormous tract of country. The first day's beating drew a blank, but the second day brought better sport. A panther broke cover just opposite the Prince's *machan* and about 60 yards off. A single shot between the ears from the Prince's rifle accounted for him, and immediately after a tiger made for the same opening, springing over the dead panther, only to meet a similar fate, for with unerring aim His Royal Highness laid Stripes low with one shot. In the afternoon the Prince bagged another tiger, despatching him with a long shot after wounding him at close range. It was known that a tigress was in front of the beaters, but it was not till the third day that she was seen. She tried to break back through the line of beaters but was ultimately forced to emerge into the open opposite the Prince's *machan*. His Royal Highness despatched her with a bullet in the neck. The shooting camp broke up the next day, but before leaving His Royal Highness congratulated the principal shikaries on the excellent sport they had provided and on the plucky way they had stuck to the tigers. He gave some presents of knives and others watches and breast pins to the officers. To Col. the Nawab Afsur-ul-mulk Bahadur, who had organised and superintended the camp, he gave a Companionship of the Victorian Order. On the 16th February the Princess rejoined His Royal Highness at Wadi, *en route* from the Shooting Camp to Benares. While at Hyderabad the Princess visited the Exhibition of Arts, Industries and Manufactures in the Public Gardens. She also visited the ruins at Golconda.

A halt was made at Ahmednagar on the long journey from Hyderabad to Benares—the longest railway journey of the whole Tour. At Itarsi an Address was presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

AT BENARES.

IN the greyness and chill of the early morning, Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the City of Benares on Sunday the 18th February. The reception at the Station was private, their being present only the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, the Maharajah of Benares, and a small gathering of officials. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Maharajah's guest house at Nandesar, where they resided during their stay at Benares. In the evening they attended Divine Service at St. Mary's Church, when hymns chosen by the Prince were sung in memory of the late King Christian.

On Monday heavy rain fell, which necessitated a change in the proposed programme. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses escorted by Native Cavalry and the United Provinces Light Horse, drove to the Town Hall, passing along crowded roads by the Nandesar Tank, the Queen's College, and other public institutions. It was a very bright scene that awaited them at the Town Hall, a red building erected in pleasant grounds. Here bands of students were gathered wearing bright yellow and green puggaris, and here twenty-five richly caparisoned elephants waited to convey Their Royal Highnesses and those accompanying them through the city. The Prince and Princess were received at the Town Hall by the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, Sir J. Digges La Touche, the Maharajah of Benares, the Commissioner of Benares, Mr. Benn, the Collector, Mr. Radice, and the members of the Municipality. Upon a *dais* at the end of the hall covered by a purple and gold fringed canopy, Their Royal Highnesses stood while the Municipal Address was read by

Mr. Kalidass Mittra, the Hindu Vice-President of the Municipality. The Prince having replied to the Address, the members of the Municipality were presented. The casket containing the address was

a silver pillar, representing the pillar which Asoka set up at Sarnath to mark the place where Buddha preached his first sermon.

Leaving the Town Hall, Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to mount an elephant, said to be the largest in India. It was covered with a jhool of gold cloth and it carried a richly carved silver howdah lined with purple, adorned with massive silver ornaments. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Maharajah followed on the next elephant, the staffs and notables coming next in pairs. The Royal Elephant was preceded by scarlet robed men armed with battle axes and matchlocks, while scarlet robed chobdars with silver staves surrounded the beast and raised the cry of "Maharaj! Maharaj!" as it strode forward. A short distance along a broad road brought the procession to the narrow chowk which is the heart of the city, and along this narrow street the elephants passed. The throngs which lined the paths and crowded the windows and roofs were immense, and were of absorbing interest. In the centre of the chowk where the floral arch threw its steamers over the road the scene was vividly picturesque. The high buildings were crammed with people, and in front of them was a stand hung with rich cloths of crimson and purple brodered with gold. Here the Durbaris were assembled and greeted Their Royal Highnesses. The procession moved onward to Gadalia Square where the elephants came to a halt. Their Royal Highnesses dismounted and entering their carriage drove by the Chetgang Thana, the Queen's College, and Andra Kapul to Nandesar.

The following day the Prince and Princess went out sight-seeing. They viewed the scenes at the bathing ghat and motored to Assi Ghat, where they embarked on the Maharajah's barge. Their Royal Highnesses were taken along the river, past the crowded Dassasamedh Ghat and the burning ghat, to the Panchaganga Ghat,

beneath which five rivers are supposed to meet. Returning along the front they landed at Dassasamedh Ghat, where besides the bathers, crowds of onlookers were gathered. On the way to the river, Their Royal Highnesses passed through the Sigra Mission Compound, and in returning to Nandesar they visited the Queen's College, where they were enthusiastically greeted by the students, who lined the road through the grounds. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess visited the Central Hindu College, where they were received by Mrs. Besant and conducted over the College. Their Royal Highnesses then paid a visit to Ramnagar Fort, and called on the Maharajah. On their return the whole river front was aglow with the splendour of the illuminations and immense crowds thronged the ghats.

The next day His Royal Highness presented colours to the South Staffordshire Regiment, after which he presented medals of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to a number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Ghurka Rifles for gallantry in saving life on the occasion of the terrible earthquake at Dharmasala in April of last year. Their Royal Highnesses brought their visit to a close at night and left for Lucknow.

From this point the Tour had to be entirely re-arranged. An alarming outbreak of cholera at the Shooting Camp in Nepal made it necessary to leave out that part of the programme altogether. Arrangements were hastily made for a shooting expedition in Gwalior instead. A separate programme was arranged for Her Royal Highness, which included a visit to

Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, thence to Dehra Dun and Mussorie.

RETURN VISIT TO GWALIOR.

DURING his return visit to the Gwalior State, which took the place of the abandoned shooting camp in Nepal, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the famine relief camp at Marwar, where some 6,000 men, women and children were employed in constructing an irrigation dam. His Royal Highness did a princely act before leaving in providing a sum sufficient to give each workmen an extra day's pay in remembrance of his visit.

The Prince greatly enjoyed his stay in the Gwalior jungles. H. H. the Maharajah spared no personal effort to ensure the perfect comfort and good sport of his Royal guest, and assisted by officials of the State succeeded admirably in his desire. One great feature of the shooting was the opportunity given to His Royal Highness of seeing jungle life and its surroundings in their normal conditions. Owing to the sudden change of plans elaborate preparations were impossible and in the outlying and unknown beats His Royal Highness's experiences were just those which occur to soldier and civilian. On the whole the sport was good and on several occasions somewhat exciting. During this visit to Gwalior six tigers, three panthers, and two sambhur, in addition to small game, were bagged, and the Prince showed that he is equally good with rifle or gun.

On the 7th March, His Royal Highness received deputations from the 38th and 39th Central India Horse, and conferred the Silver Victorian Medal upon the senior Native Officers of the following regiments, who have received the honour of having His Royal Highness appointed their Colonel-in-Chief:—39th Central India Horse; 1st Sappers and Miners; 14th Sikhs; 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles; 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

AT ALIGARH.

THE Princess of Wales arrived at Aligarh from Dehra Dun on the morning of the 8th March and proceeded to Hatras, where the train bringing the Prince from Gwalior was joined. Their Royal Highnesses alighted at Aligarh station and drove to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, where they were received by the Lieut.-Governor, the Aga Khan, and the officials of the College. The Prince and Princess proceeded to the Banqueting Hall, where they lunched with the Trustees, afterwards inspecting the whole of the buildings under the guidance of the Principal. After leaving the College they witnessed a military display by the 18th Tiwana Lancers, who formed the escort of Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival and departure, which took place on the early morning of the next day.

AT QUETTA.

THE journey from Aligarh to Quetta occupied 45 hours, the Royal party reaching Quetta in the afternoon of the 18th March. Heavy rain followed the train through the Bolan Pass and on to Quetta, in consequence of which the public arrival was cancelled. The weather cleared up just before the Royal train steamed into the station, but a heavy thunderstorm broke over the town immediately after Their Royal Highnesses had reached the Residency. The weather cleared up on the following day, which being Sunday was quietly spent. On the 12th the Municipal Commissioners of Quetta presented an Address of Welcome in the Durbar Hall, the address being enclosed in a handsome silver casket. The address recited the history of Baluchistan during the past 35 years, since which it has formed an integral portion of the British Empire. The Prince in his reply referred to "the honoured name of Sandeman, who won the people of Baluchistan to the ways of peace."

In the afternoon the Prince held a Durbar, when he received the Sirdars, Maliks and Motabirs of Baluchistan in the Sandeman Memorial Hall. The Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Las Beyla tendered homage to the Prince, who afterwards bestowed sanads or certificates of recently bestowed titles to eight of the Sirdars. The Princess viewed the proceedings from one of the galleries.

The next day the Prince and Princess went by train to Bibli, eight miles from Quetta, to inspect the defences, which were explained by General Smith-Dorrien. They obtained a magnificent view of the country from a neighbouring hill, and returned to Quetta in the evening.

On the 14th March, the Prince inspected the Welsh Regiment and with the Princess lunched with the officers. He also planted a hawthorn tree in the compound of the Residency on the spot where Sir Robert Sandeman pitched his tent in Quetta thirty years ago.

A visit to New Chaman took place from Quetta. Entrain- ing on the night of March 14th Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, Agent to the Governor-General, and General Smith-Dorrien, arrived next morning at New Chaman, the terminus of the North-West Frontier Railway, and distant only fifty-seven miles from Khandahar. During the night they were carried along the northern face of the Takatu range by Bostan and across the Pishin Plateau to Gulistan, and after passing through the Killa Abdulla and zig-zagging for nearly eleven miles up the spurs of the Kwaja Amran, the train entered the famous Khojak Tunnel, two-and-a-half miles long. From the middle of the tunnel the line descends by a devious route for seventeen miles to New Chaman, where the Royal train arrived at 8-30. The formal reception of Their Royal Highnesses at this outpost of the Empire took place about ten

o'clock. The Prince and Princess were received by the Political Agent of Quetta and Pishin and his Assistant, and the Achakzai Malikhs and Motabirs were gathered on the platform. The Guard-of-Honour was inspected and Their Royal Highnesses drove straight to the Parade ground, where the ceremony of presenting colours to the 127th Baluch Light Infantry took place.

Their Royal Highnesses inspected the frontier line and left for Quetta about noon, which station they left the next morning for Karachi.

AT KARACHI.

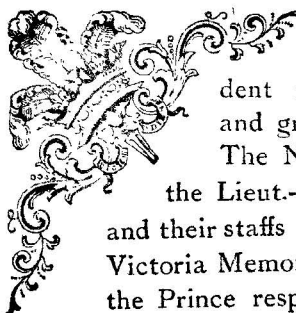
THE last stage of the memorable Tour was reached on the 17th March when the Royal Party arrived at Karachi.

Here they were received by His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, in whose territory they now again were. The Karachi Municipality presented an Address. His Royal Highness in replying to the address spoke words of farewell to the people of India. He said:—"I can assure you and our other friends in all parts of this great and wonderful land that we leave India with feelings of gratitude and affection. We have seen and have learned much; we have seen enough to make India a living reality to us, enough to make us wish that we could see more, and to implant for ever in our hearts a sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow subjects in India of whatever creed or race. Although our receptions everywhere were scenes of brightness and splendour, and we have been greeted by thousands of cheerful and happy faces, we have not forgotten the hard lives led by those in the trying climates of the plains, and we know of the miseries which

beset the patient hardworking peasant when the rains do not come in due season. We are both sincerely thankful to have been privileged to visit India, and to have gained impressions which with future study

and observation will enable me to try and understand some of the problems of British administration, for I fully appreciate the advantage which a visit to this great continent must give to anyone in considering even the simplest Indian questions. Our journey has in all parts of India been most happy and delightful, thanks to the love and goodwill which have been evinced by all classes. We have been deeply impressed by that feeling of loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the person of the King-Emperor which has been displayed ever since we first set foot on Indian soil, and we have been also greatly touched by the evident memories of affection towards my dear brother, which still remain in the hearts of those with whom he was brought in contact during his stay in India some 16 years ago. In bidding India farewell we can truly say that our visit has been to us an unending and unbroken series of happy and most instructive experiences."

The Prince and Princess then drove to Government House and later on received and returned a visit of the Mir of Khairpur. In the afternoon the last of the public functions to be performed by the Prince in India took place and appropriately it was the unveiling of another statue of the late Queen-Empress. This was the Memorial of the people of Sind and is a fine group of statuary, the work of Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft. The unveiling ceremonial was singularly impressive and picturesque. There was a great gathering around the Veiled Statue, the assembly being extremely brilliant, while school children, on the road, cheered vigorously. The Prince and Princess were received at the terrace by the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Chairman (Mr. Mule) and the members of the Victoria Memorial Committee. They advanced, in stately procession, to the *dais* fronting the Monument and were loudly cheered by the throng in the enclosure. On the *dais* were the Mirs of Khairpur, Hyderabad and Mirpur, resplen-



dent in heavily bejewelled and quaintly shaped and green velvet hats, richly brodered with gold. The Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, the Lieut.-General Commanding the Western Command and their staffs were also there. Mr. Mules, Chairman of the Victoria Memorial Fund, addressed His Royal Highness and the Prince responded in felicitous terms. The Prince then touched a button and the drapings fell away from the statue, to the accompaniment of ringing cheers. Their Royal Highnesses and all the spectators greatly admired the statue, which is one of the finest in India. In the evening a Banquet and Reception were held at Government House.

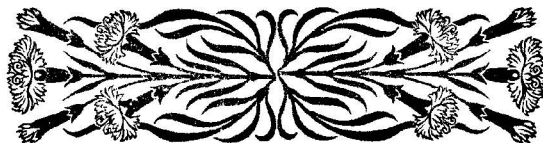
March 18th was Sunday, and Their Royal Highnesses attended the Parade Service at the Cantonment Church.

Monday March 19th witnessed the termination of the Royal Tour and the departure from the shores of India of the Prince and Princess of Wales. During the day His Royal Highness, by command of the King-Emperor, held an investiture and conferred rank and decorations on the members of his suite and prominent Indian officials. Sir Walter Lawrance, Chief of the Staff, was promoted to the rank of G.C.I.E. Sir A. Bigge, the Prince's Private Secretary, and General Stuart Beatson, the Military Secretary, received the K.C.S.I. Vice-Admiral Poë, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Major-General Duff, Mr. H. A. Stuart, and Lt.-Col. Charles, I.M.S., became Knight Commanders of the Victorian Order. Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Director-

General of Telegraphs in India, was Knighted, and Majors Grimston, Campbell and Watson, were given Companionships of the Indian Empire. The M.V.O. was conferred on several gentlemen.

THE DEPARTURE.

LEAVING Government House at 5-30 and driving by a route lined by the South Wales Borderers, the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, the 105th Mahrattas, the 130th Baluchis and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, Their Royal Highnesses, attended by a squadron of Jacob's Horse, reached Keamari about a quarter-to-six. They were received by H. E. Lord Lamington, Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner of Sind, the members of the Port Trust and Civil and Military Officers. The Prince and Princess bade good-bye to all assembled, including the Press correspondents who had accompanied them throughout the Tour, and then ascended the gangway and boarded the *Renown*, and in a few minutes the Royal Yacht commenced to move. As she got under way hearty cheers were raised, which the Prince received standing at the salute. The *Renown* went out at full speed and off Manora point was joined by the escorting squadron, the *Terrible* the *Hermes* and the *Perseus*. Thus terminated a Royal progress unexampled in modern times, which will make the years 1905-06 ever memorable in the annals of India.



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Opening of Victoria Park.

RANGOON—*continued.*

Opening of Victoria Park. Another view.

Do. do.

Do. do.

A Crowd of Burmese Children.

Pagoda Street.

A Chinese Archway.

Street Decorations.

A Shan Chief.

Clansmen from the Shan States.

Shan Chiefs and their Wives.

Government House.

Shan Chief and Wife.

Watching the Elephant at Victoria Park.

Elephant Stacking Timber.

The Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

Wild men from the Shan States.

Group of the Royal Party at Rangoon.

MANDALAY.

The Fort and Moat.

Fort Dufferin Moat.

The Royal Barge on the Moat.

Watching the Boat Races from the Royal Barge.

Procession of Boats.

A Burmese Pwe.

Do. Another view.

T. R. H. driving round Mandalay.

MADRAS.

Lord Ampthill proceeding to the *Renown*.

Lord and Lady Ampthill waiting to receive T. R. H. at the Jetty.

Civil and Military Officers waiting on the Jetty.

Arrival of T. R. H. at the Jetty.

H. R. H. inspecting the Guard-of-Honour on the Jetty.

The Guard-of-Honour at the Harbour Entrance.

Their Royal Highnesses leaving the Harbour premises.

Presentation of the Corporation Address.

MADRAS—*continued.*

The Procession from the Harbour.

The Royal Procession, North Beach Road.

The Procession. Another view

The Vizianagram Arch.

Laying the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Memorial Institute.

The Garden Party at Government House.

The Prince and Princess at the Garden Party.

The Garden Party. Another view.

The Casket presented by the people of Madras.

Group taken at Government House.

The Firework Display from the Warships in Harbour.

Staff-Sergt. Goolameer, the oldest Volunteer in India.

MYSORE.

Arrival at the Railway Station.

The Royal Carriage preceded by Chobdars.

The Madras Railway Train conveying the Royal Visitors to Mysore.

Interior of the Royal Saloon on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

View of the River Kabbani, near the Kheddah Camp.

The Elephant Kheddah. Some of the Captured Elephants.

The Foundation Stone of the Industrial Hall.

Their Royal Highnesses at the Deria Dowlat, Seringapatam.

BANGALORE.

Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses.

Procession from the Railway Station.

Arrival at the Residency.

Garden Party at the Residency.

The Prince receiving a Deputation of Native Officers.

Triumphal Arch.

The Prince unveiling the Queen Victoria Statue.

The Statue unveiled.

Presenting a new Standard to the Carabiniers.

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam accompanying the Prince to the Palace.

Do. Another view.

HYDERABAD—continued.

The Nizam welcoming his Royal guests at Falaknama Palace.

The Princess in a Motor Car.

H. H. The Nizam on Horseback.

H. H. The Nizam reading an Address of Welcome.

The Secunderabad Review. H. H. T. Nizam and his Staff.

Do. The Nizam's Cavalry going past.

Do. British Infantry going past.

Do. The Argyll and Sutherlandshire Highlanders going past.

Do. The 13th Hussars going past.

Presentation of Colours to the 2nd Rajputs.

Do. do. Another view.

The Princess laying the Foundation Stone of the Hospital.

Their Royal Highnesses reading the inscription on the Foundation Stone.

Their Royal Highnesses proceeding to lay the Foundation Stone.

The British Residency.

One of the Tigers shot by the Prince at Hyderabad.

The Shooting Camp at Narsimpet.

Beaters and Elephants at the Shooting Camp.

BENARES.

Street Scene.

Procession through the Streets.

QUETTA.

Bird's-eye view of Quetta.

Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at the Reception Pandal.

The Khan of Khelat alighting at the Durbar Hall.

His Royal Highness arriving at the Durbar Hall.

Street Scene.

Waiting for the Royal Procession.

Street Scene, after the Procession.

KARACHI.

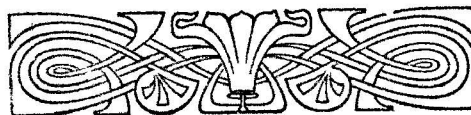
Arch erected by the South Wales Borderers and the Warwickshire Regiment.

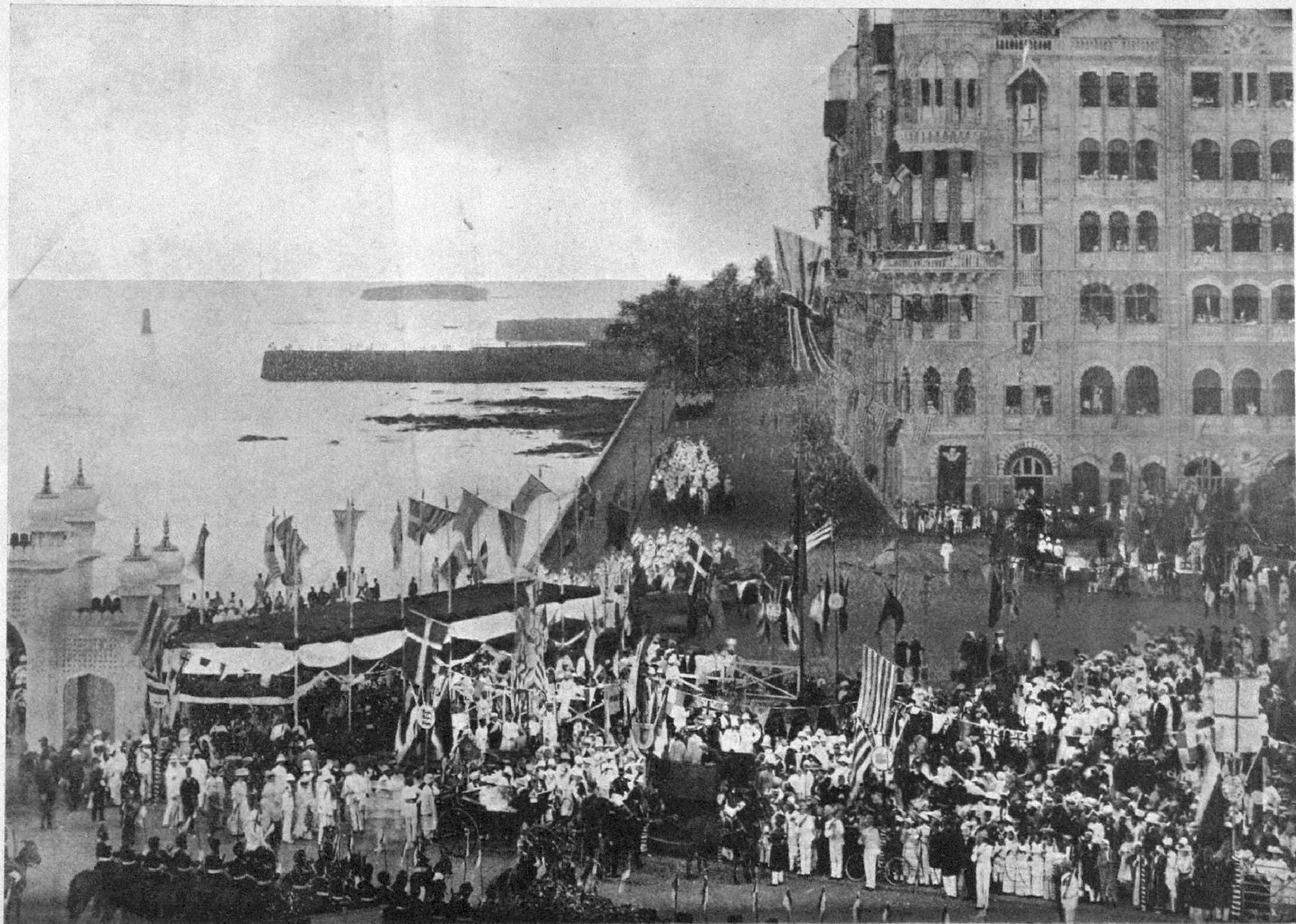
Unveiling the Victoria Memorial Statue.

The Prince about to unveil the Statue.

H. M. S. *Renown* lying in Karachi Harbour.

The Royal Party going on board the *Renown*.





Their Royal Highnesses leaving the Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



His Royal Highness Replying to the Address of the Corporation of Bombay.



The Prince and Princess stepping ashore at Bombay.



Introduction of Members of Corporation, Bombay.



Laying the Foundation Stone of the Alexandra Dock, Bombay.



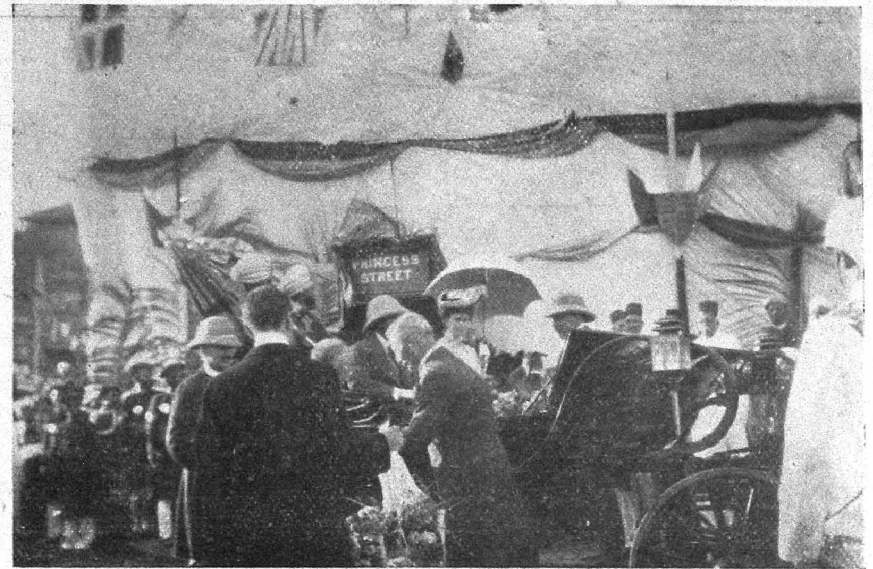
The Procession through Hornby Road, Bombay.



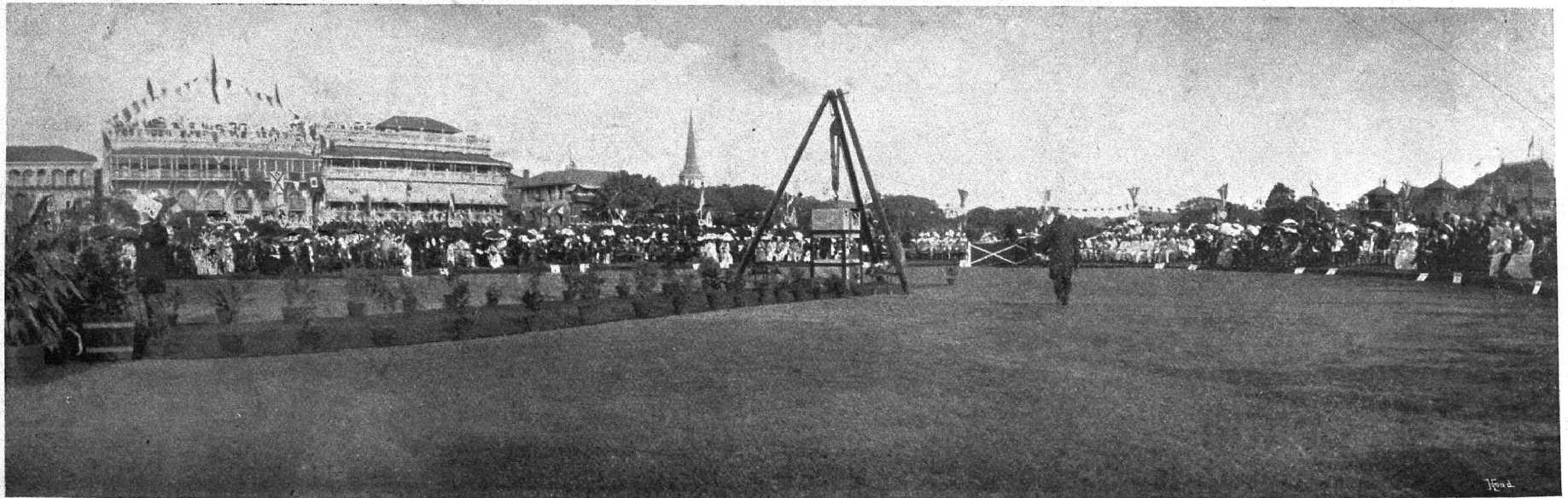
The Prince replying to the Address at the Laying of the Foundation
Stone of the Alexandra Dock, Bombay.



The Opening of Princess Street, Bombay.



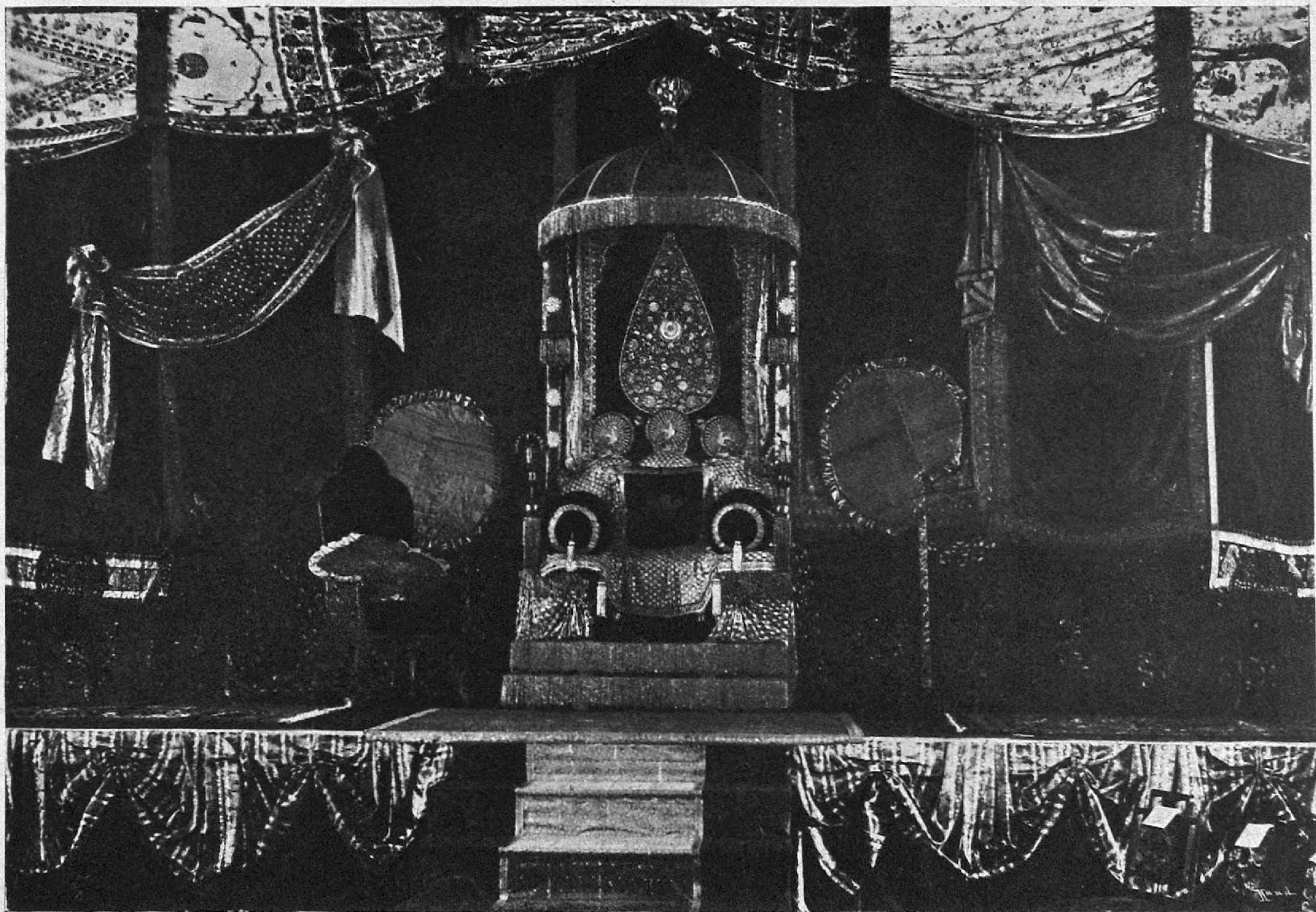
Princess Street, Bombay. The name unveiled.



Laying the Foundation Stone of the Museum, Bombay.



The Princess in her Boudoir, Government House, Bombay.



The Peacock Throne used by the Princess at the Native Ladies' Reception, Bombay.



Their Royal Highnesses and the Governor of Bombay and Suite.
Group Photo taken at Government House, Bombay.



The G. I. P. Railway Station, Bombay.



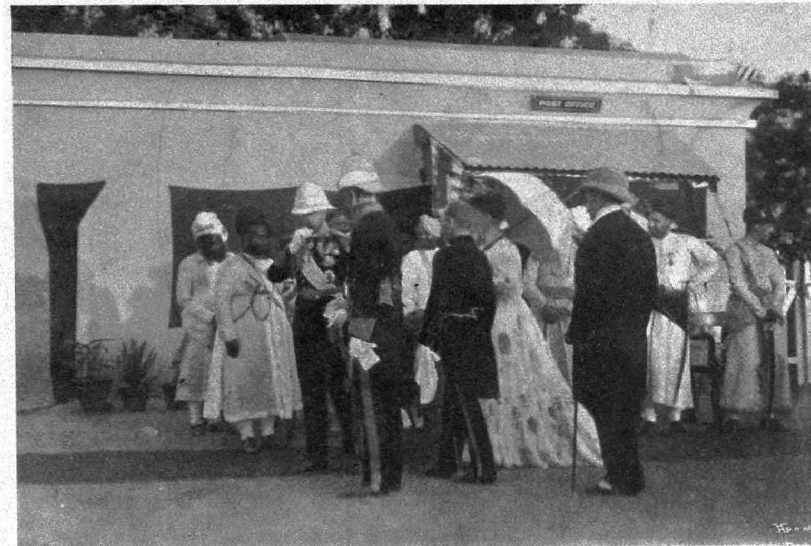
Group of Central India Chiefs, Indore.



The Prince Reviewing the Bhopal Lancers at Indore.



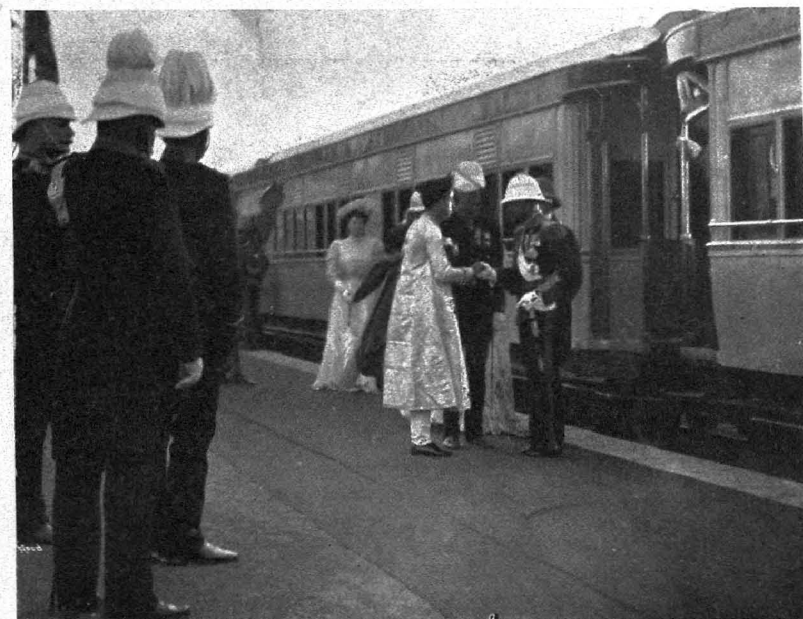
Chiefs awaiting the Royal Visitors at Indore.



Introductions to Chiefs at Indore Station.



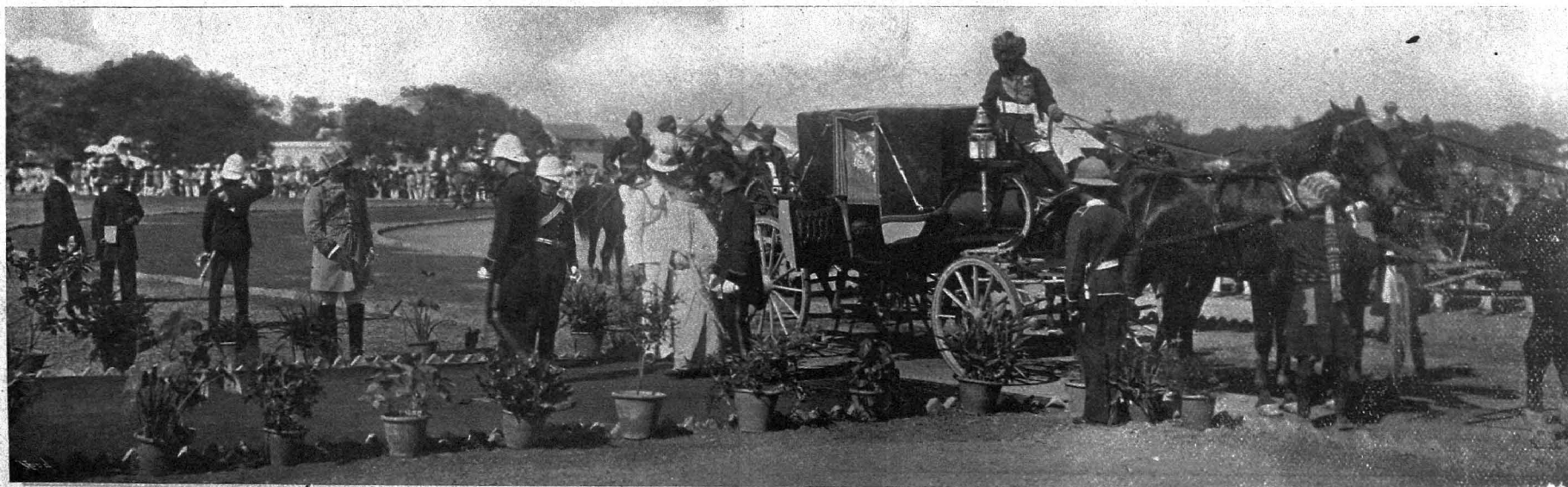
The Prince shaking hands with Chiefs, Indore.



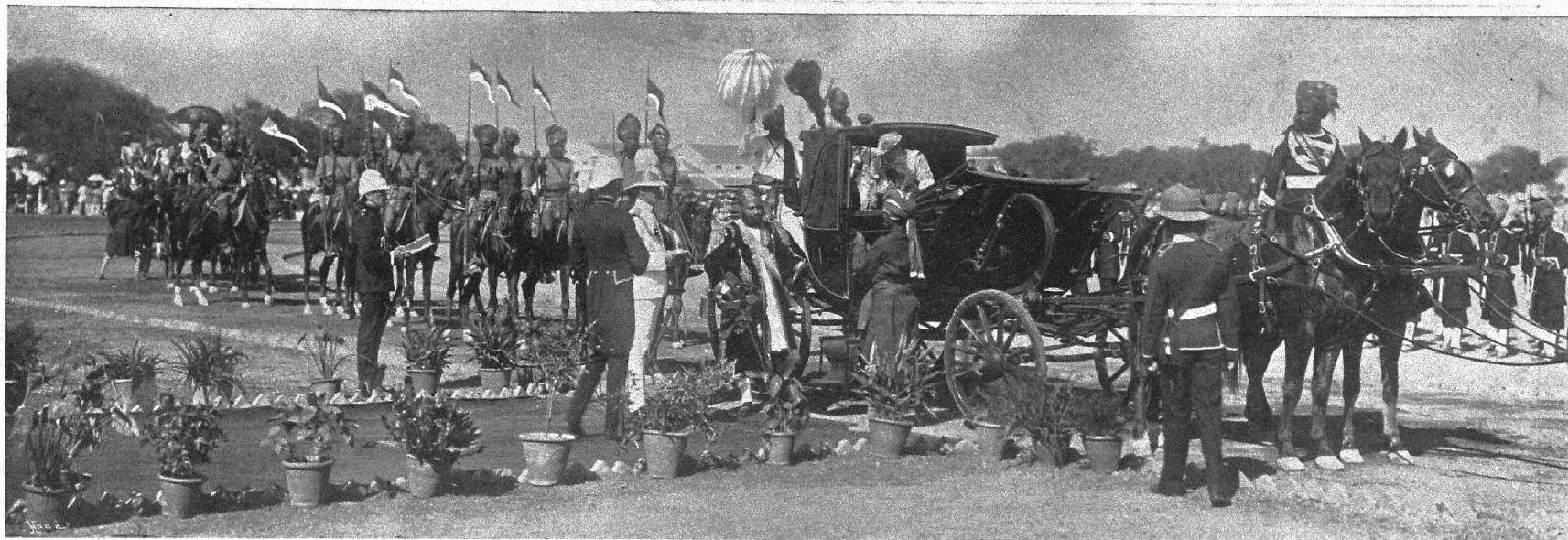
H. H. The Maharajah Holkar receiving the Prince, Indore.



The Durbar Tent at Indore.



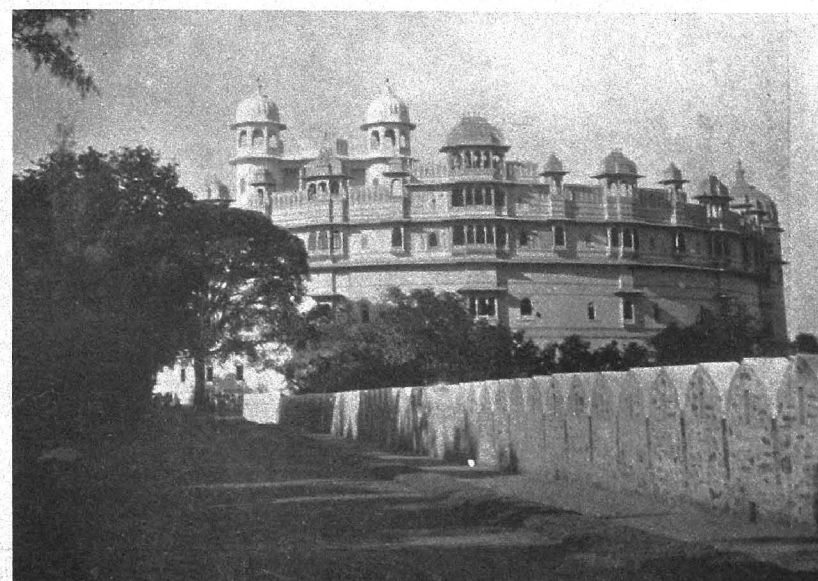
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal arriving at the Durbar, Indore.



H. H. the Maharajah of Bhundi arriving at the Durbar, Indore.



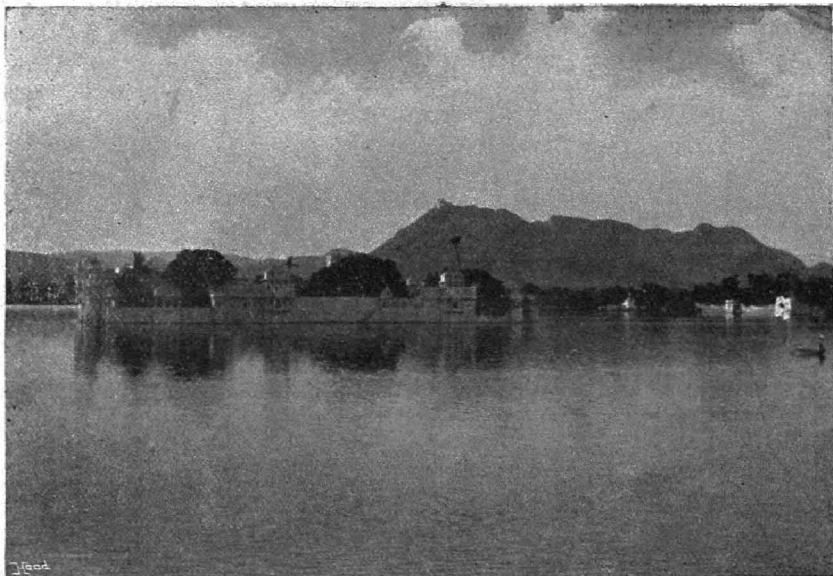
General view of the Palace, Udaipur.



The Palace, Udaipur.



The Taj Mandir, Udaipur.



The Floating Palace, Udaipur.



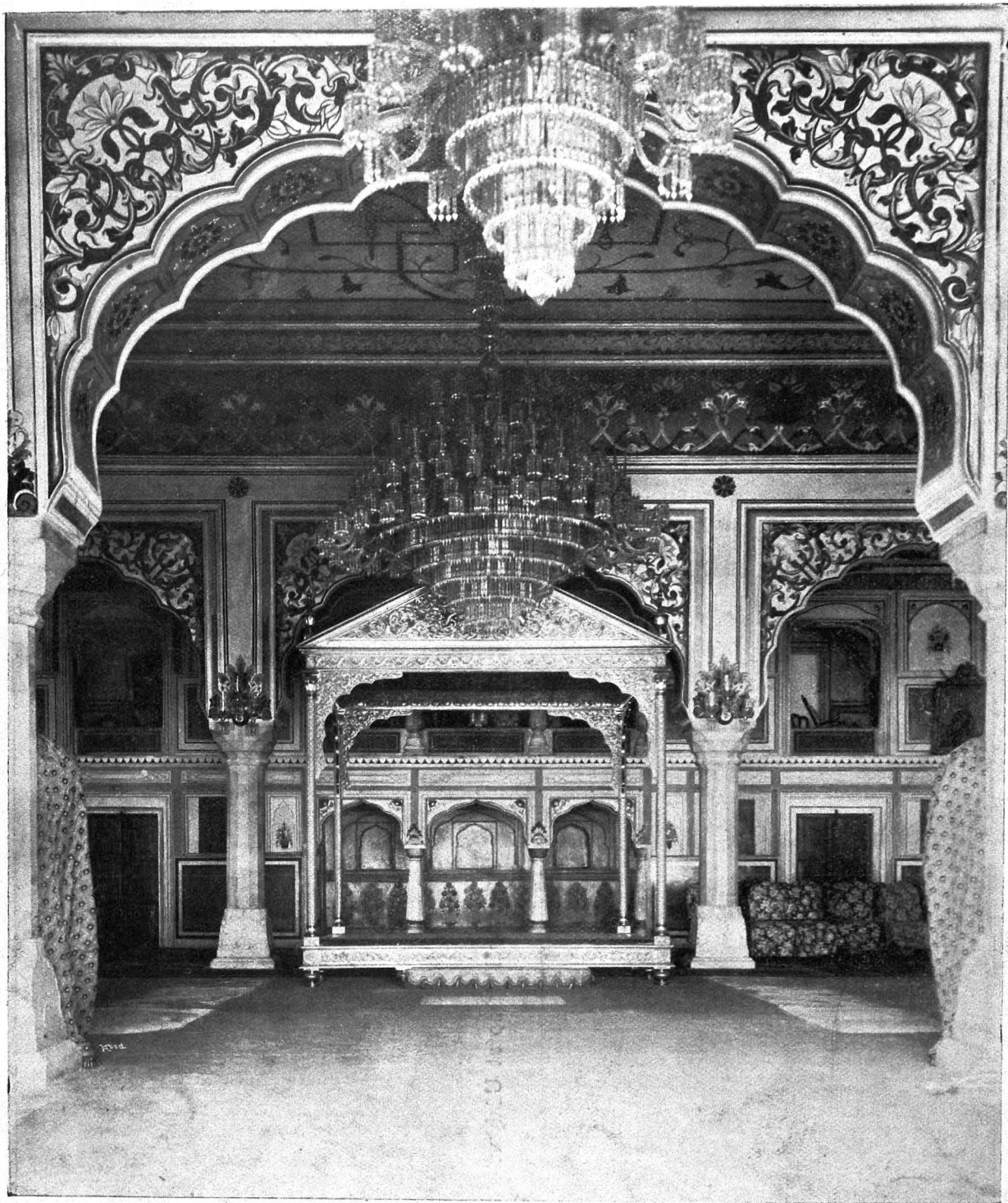
The Royal Camp at Udaipur.



H. R. H. inspecting the Transport Corps, Jaipur.



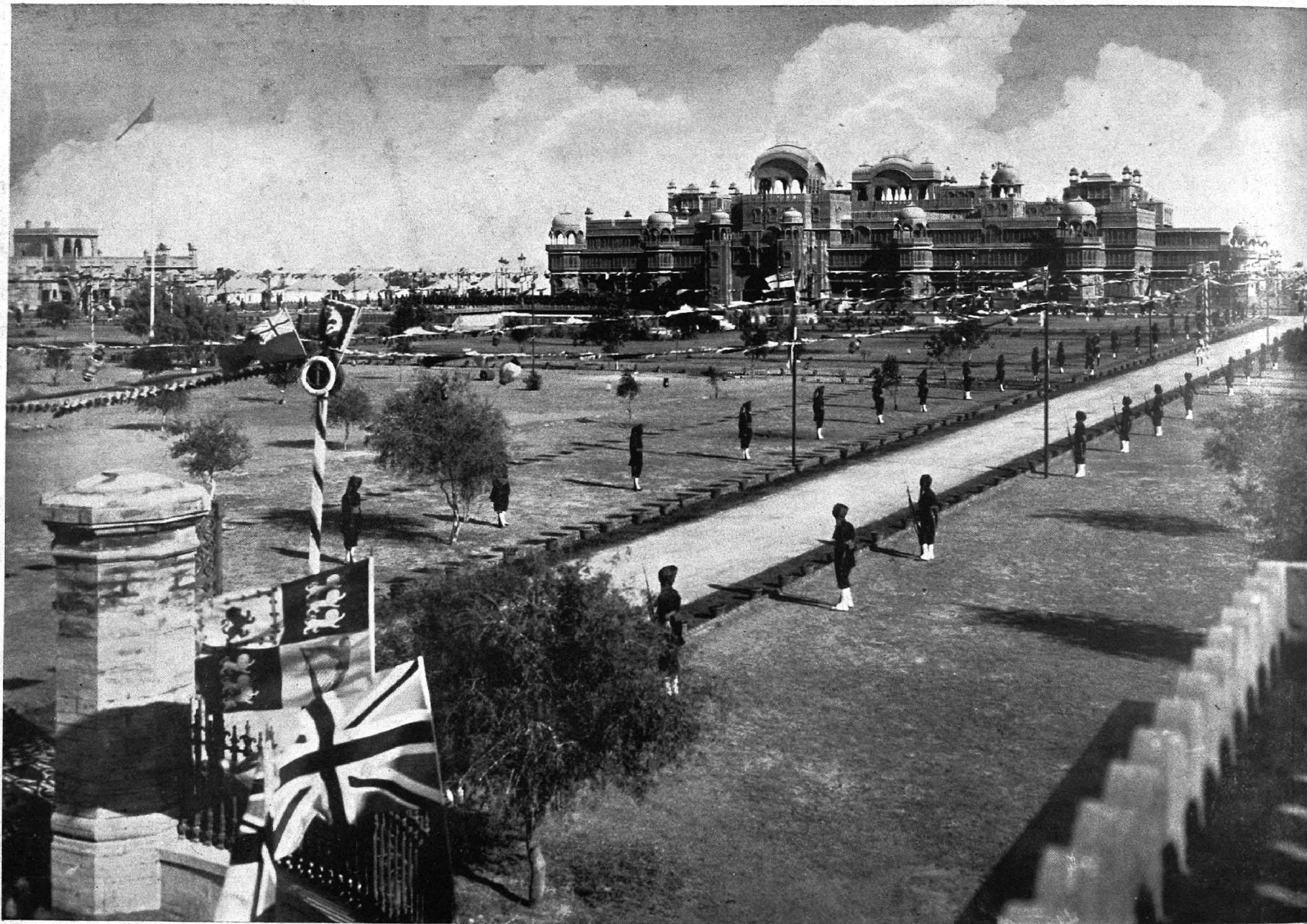
The Transport Corps at Drill, Jaipur.



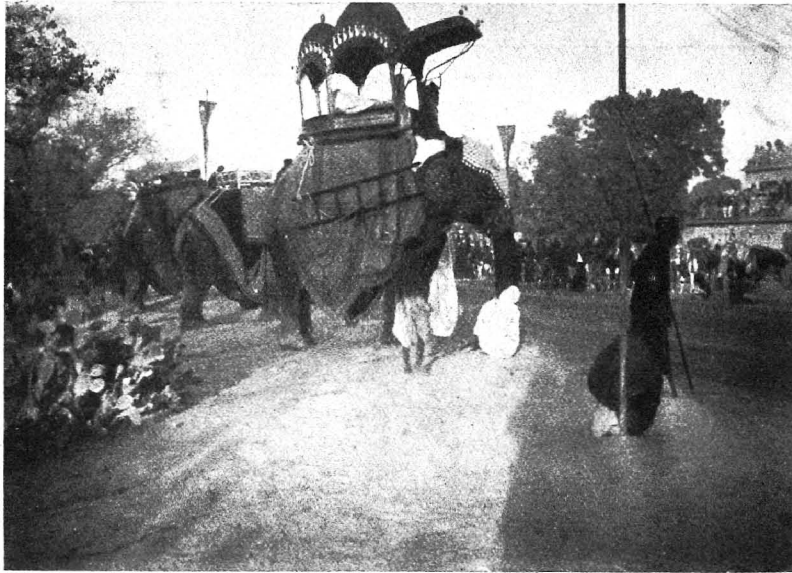
The Golden Throne in the Palace, Jaipur.



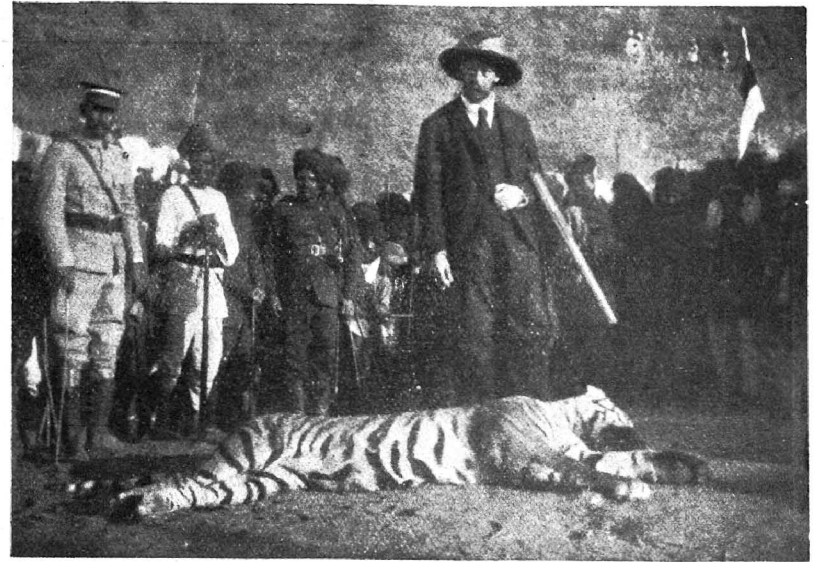
The Residency, Jaipur.



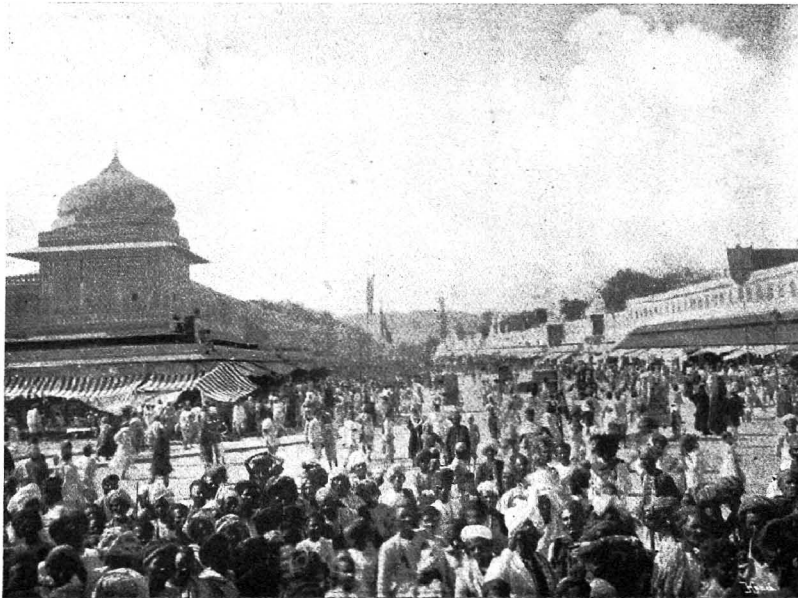
The Palace and Royal Camp, Bikanir.



A State Elephant, Jaipur.



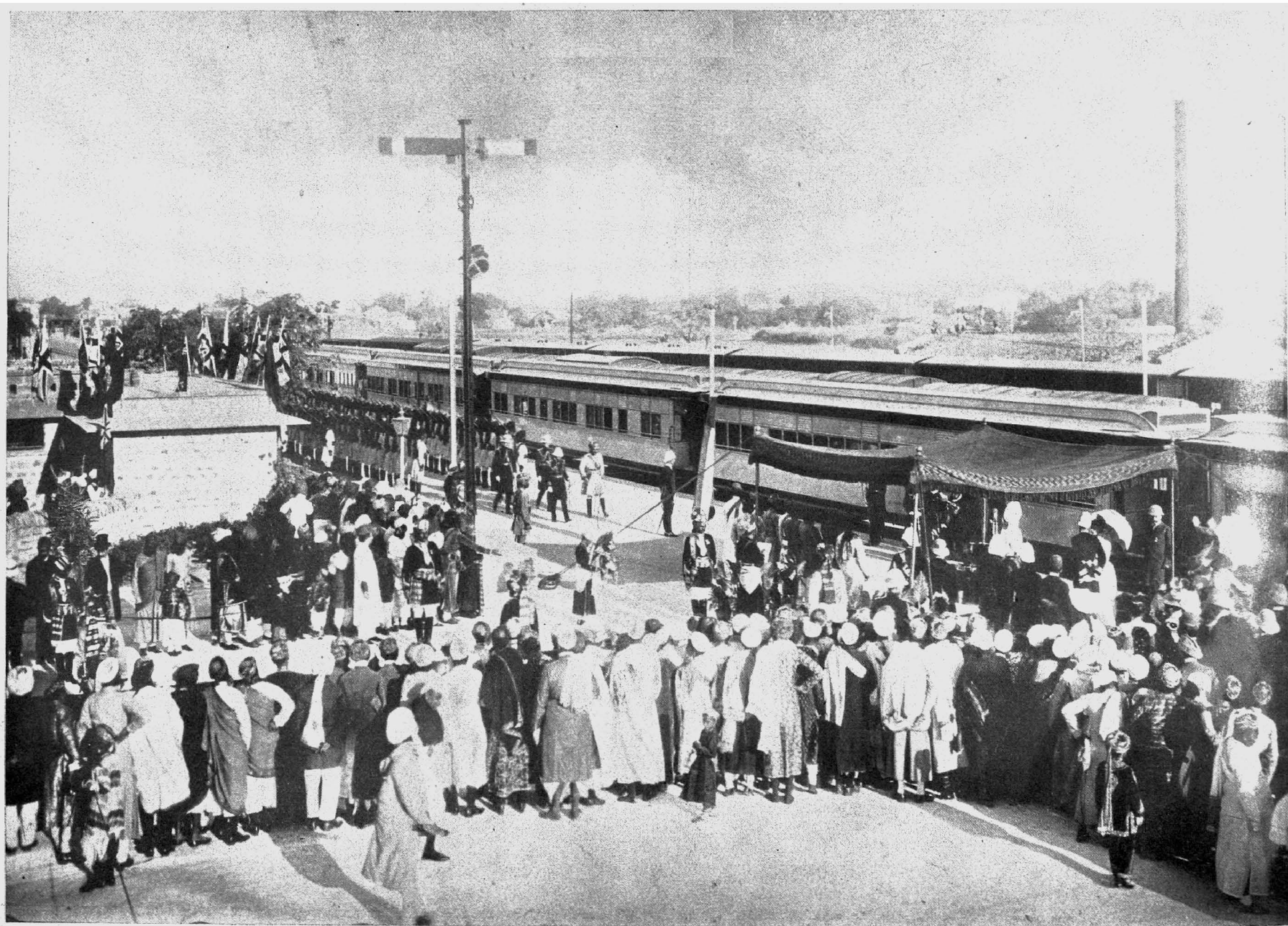
The Prince's First Tiger, shot at Jaipur.



A Street Scene, Jaipur.



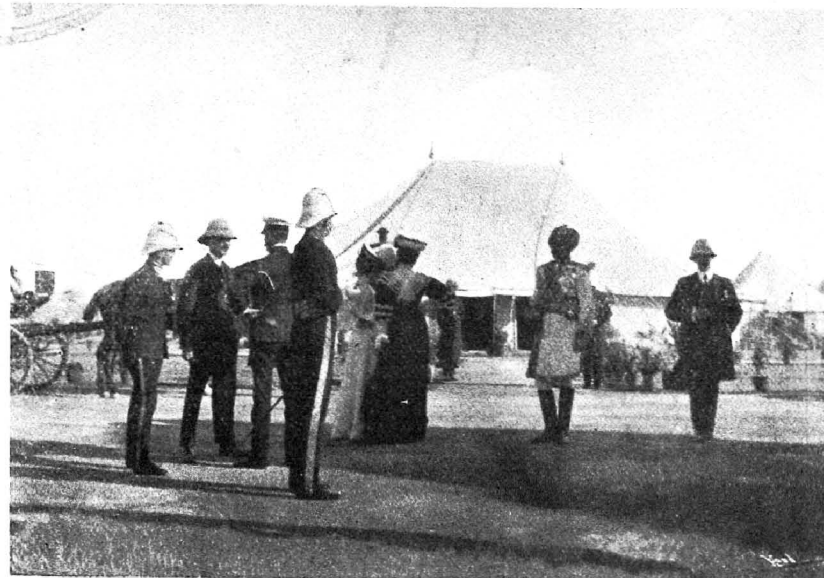
The Albert Hall, Jaipur.



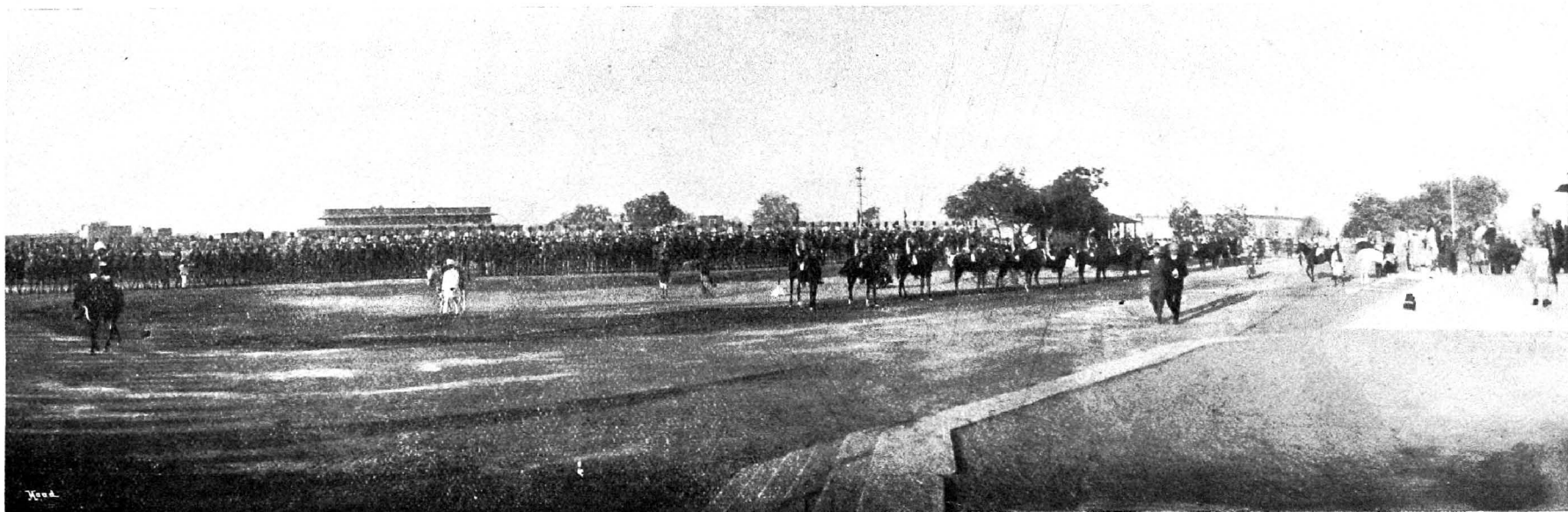
Reception of Their Royal Highnesses at the Railway Station, Bikanir.



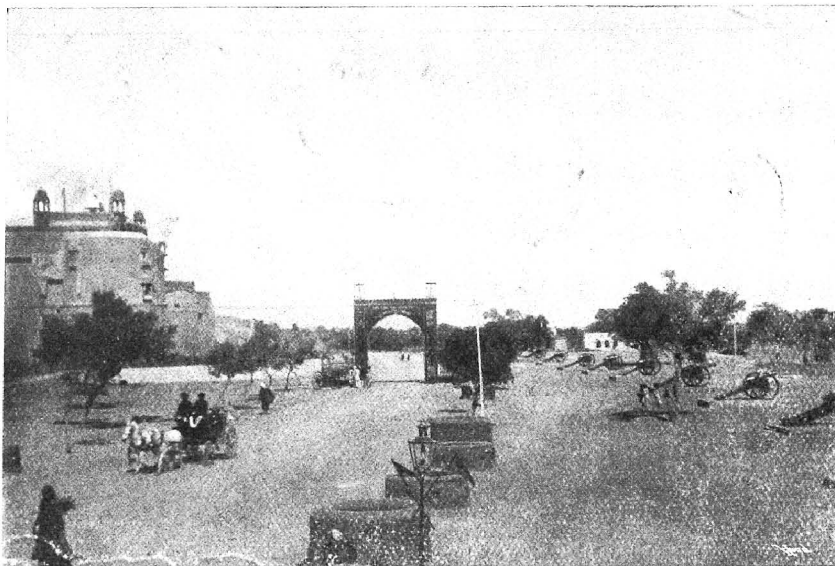
Awaiting the arrival at Bikanir.



H. H. The Maharajah of Bikanir.



Scene outside the Railway Station, Bikanir.



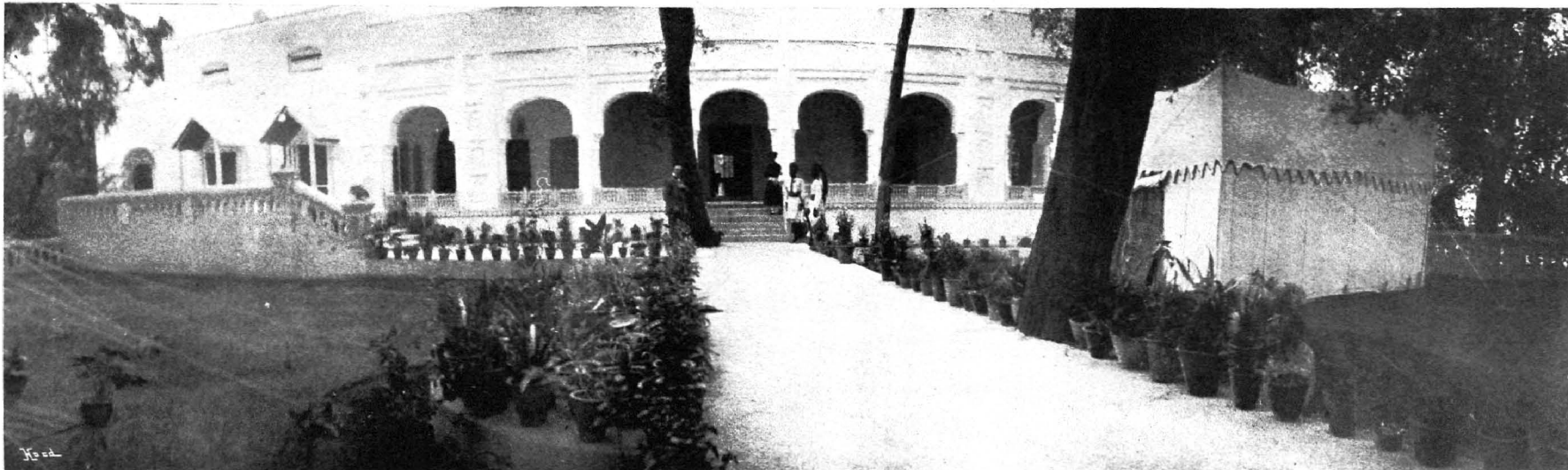
View of Bikanir.



A Bikanir Camel Sowar.



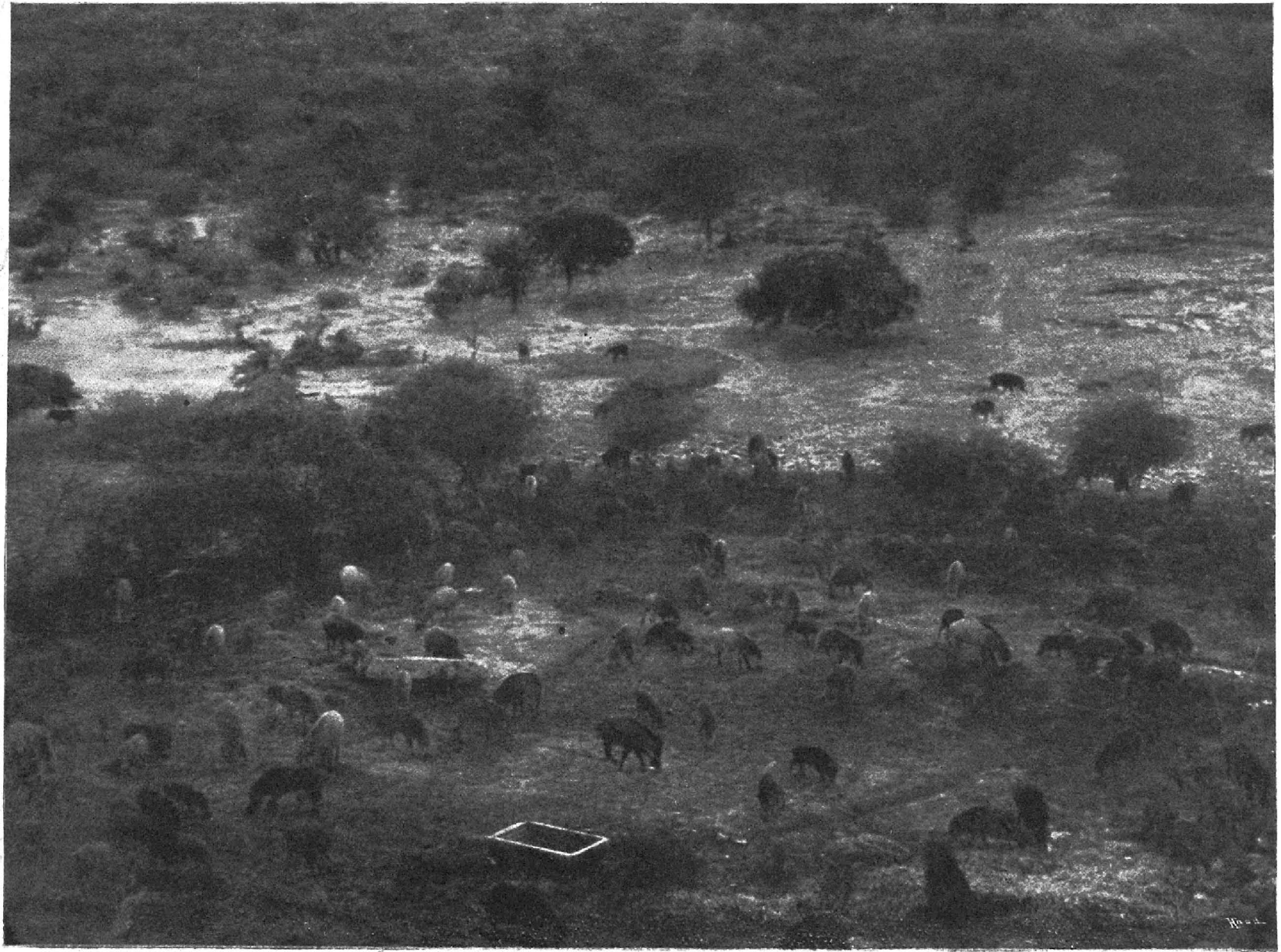
The Bikanir Chain-armoured Camel Corps.



The Royal Residence at the Guznur Shooting Camp, Bikanir.

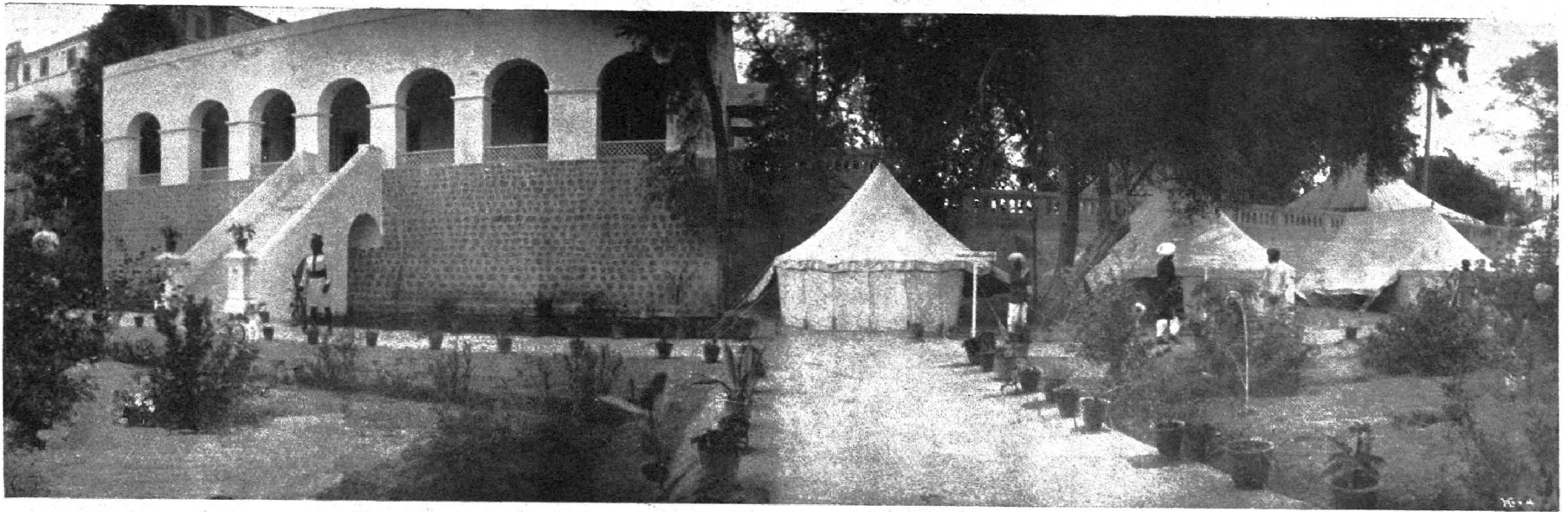


The Grouse Shooting Ground, Guznur Camp.



4a.

Wild Boar Feeding at Sunset, Bikanir,



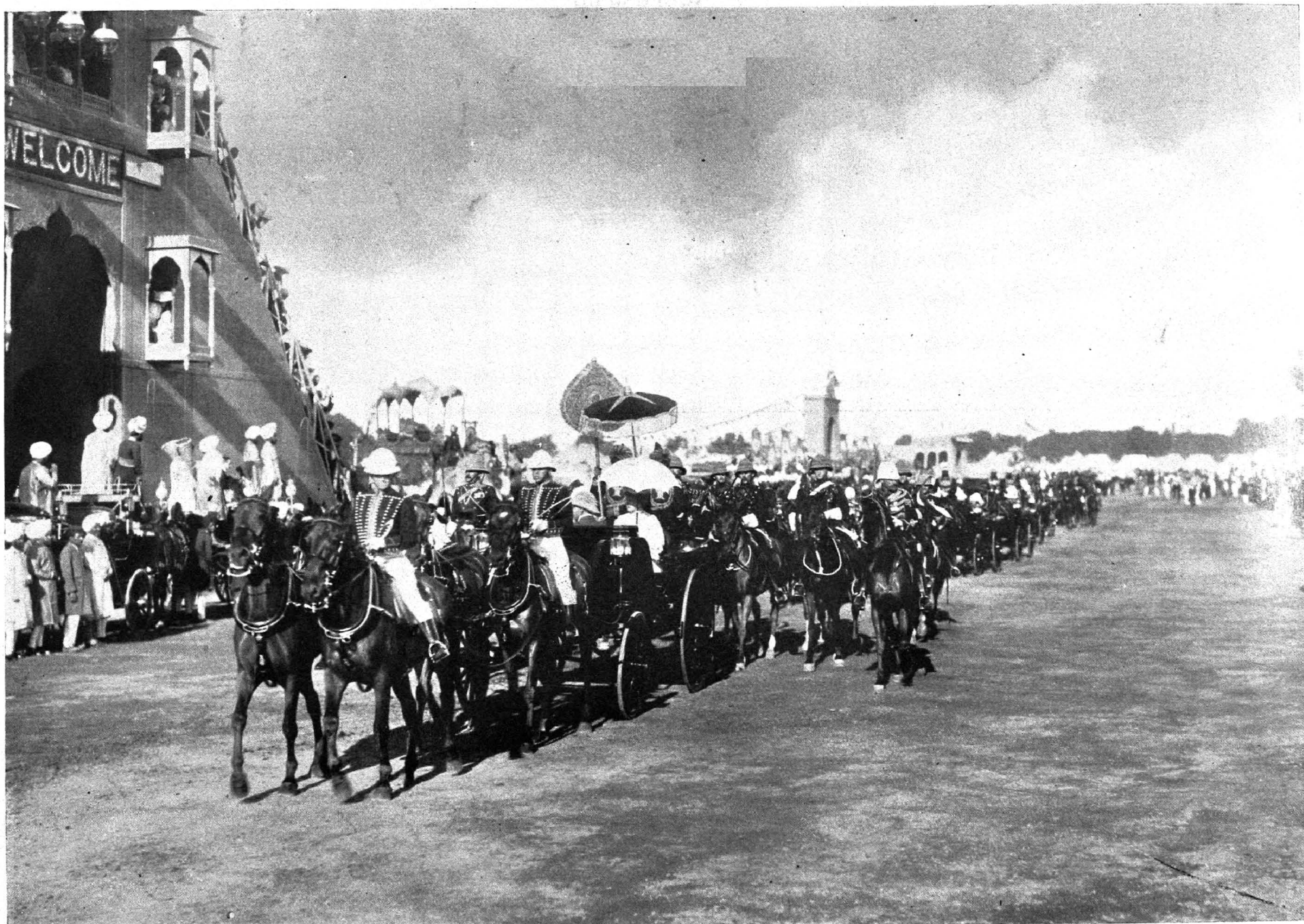
Another view of the Guznur Shooting Camp, Bikanir.



Street Scene, Lahore.



Arrival of the Maharajah of Kapurthala at Government House, Lahore.



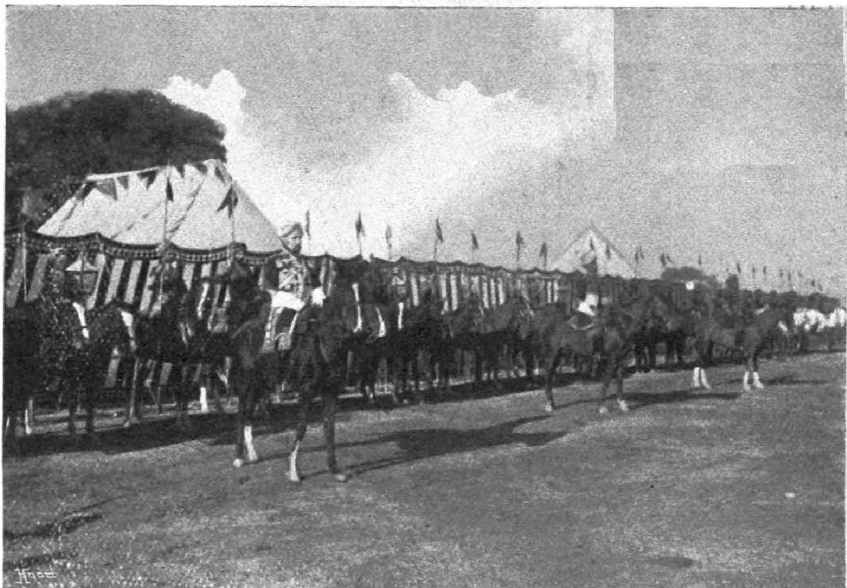
Arrival at Lahore. Procession passing the Maharajah of Jhind's Camp.



The Arrival at Lahore. Escort of the 12th Lancers



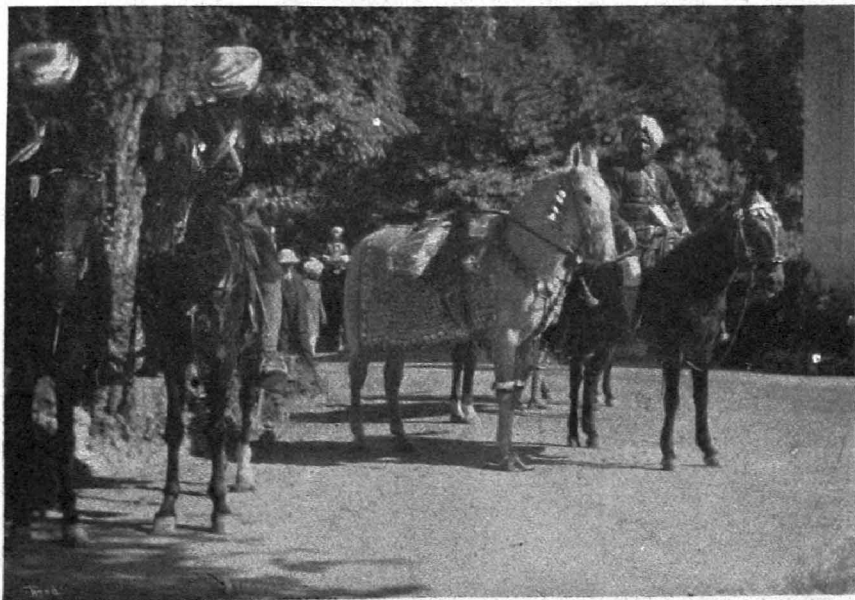
After the Procession, Lahore.



The Rajindra Lancers, Lahore.



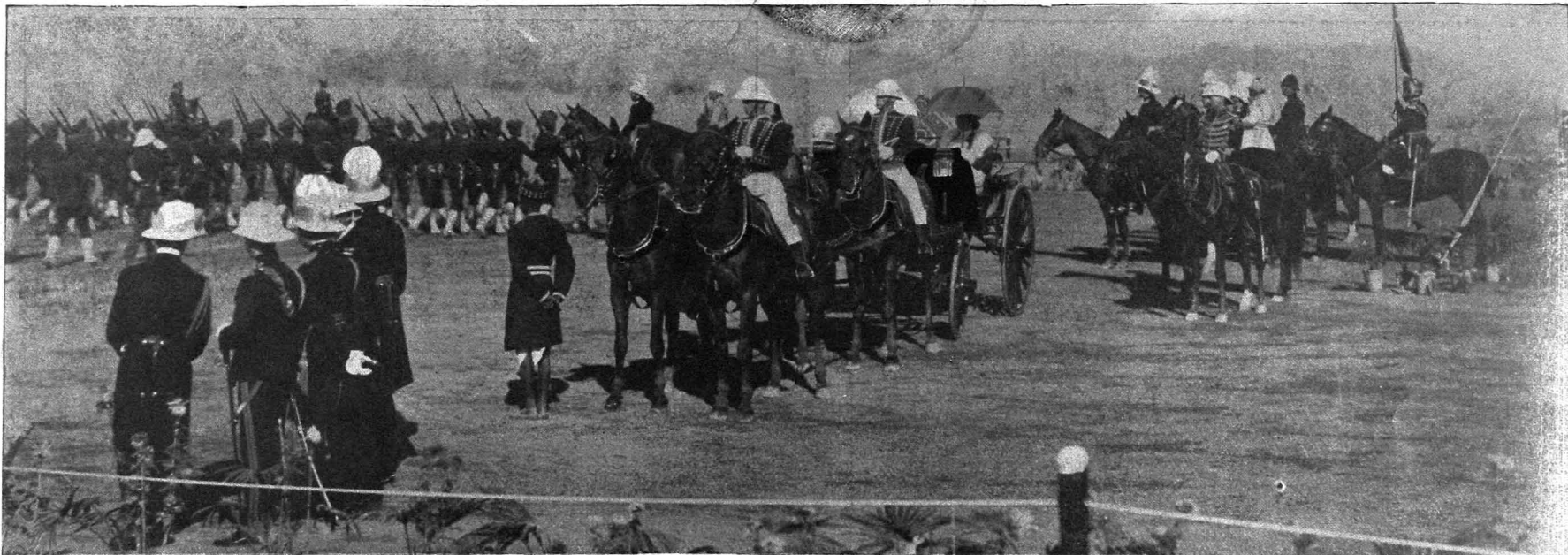
The Maharajahs of Nabha and Kapurthala, Lahore.



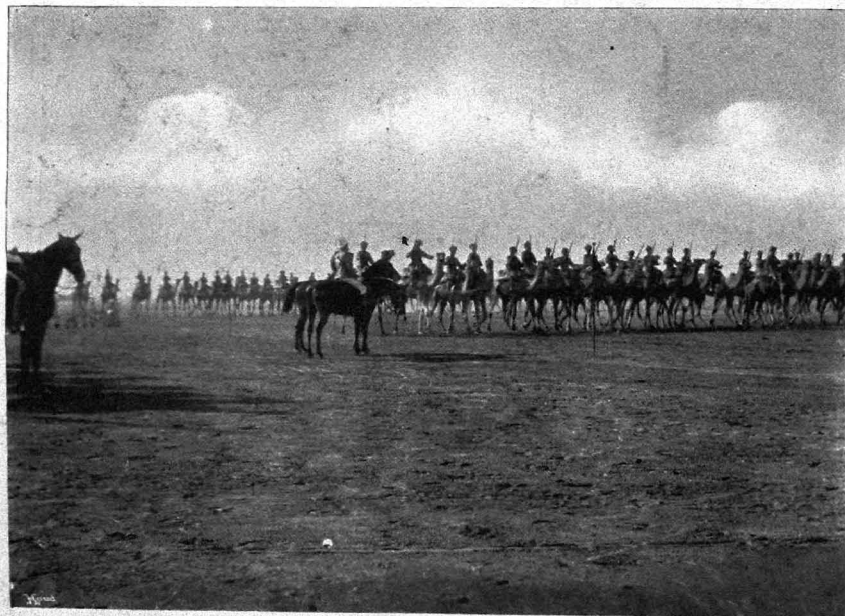
The Maharajah of Nabha's State Horses.



Bhawalpore Baloochies at Lahore.



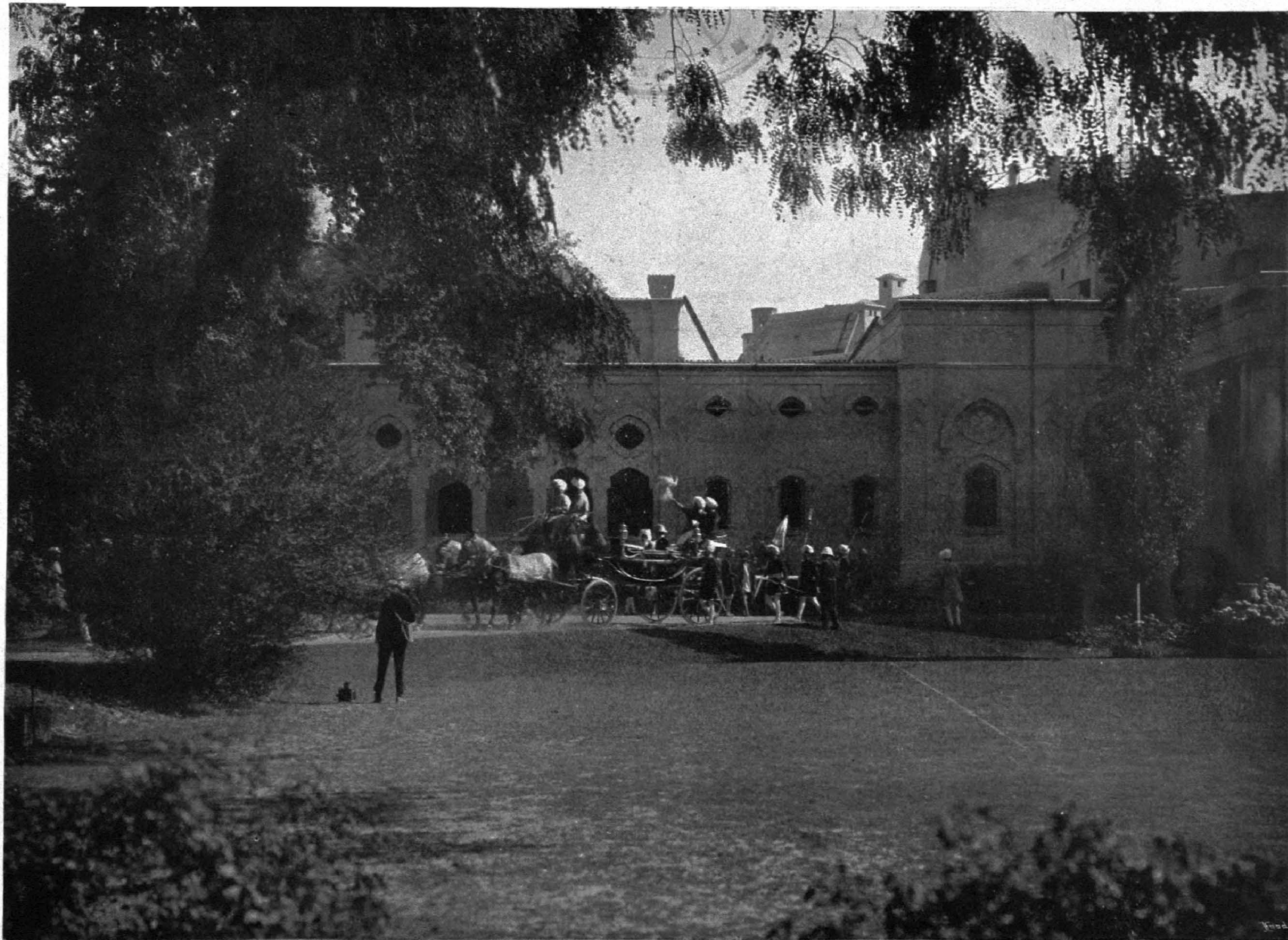
Review of Imperial Service Troops at Lahore.



The Lahore Review. Camel Corps passing.



The Lahore Review. Nabha Infantry passing.



The Maharajah of Nabha visits the Prince, Lahore.



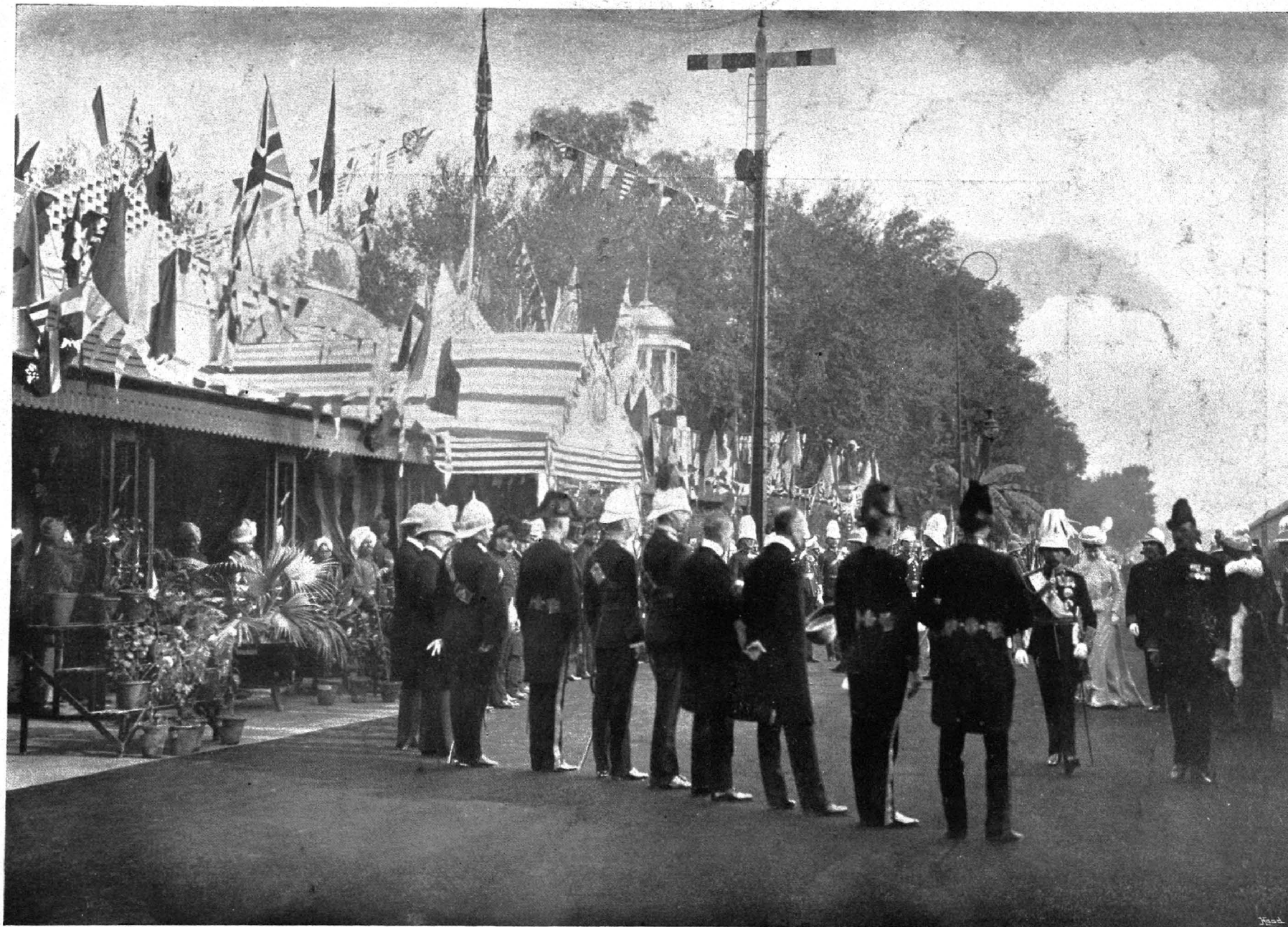
Their Royal Highnesses in a Camel Carriage, Lahore.



Group of the Royal Party and Lieutenant Governor at Lahore.



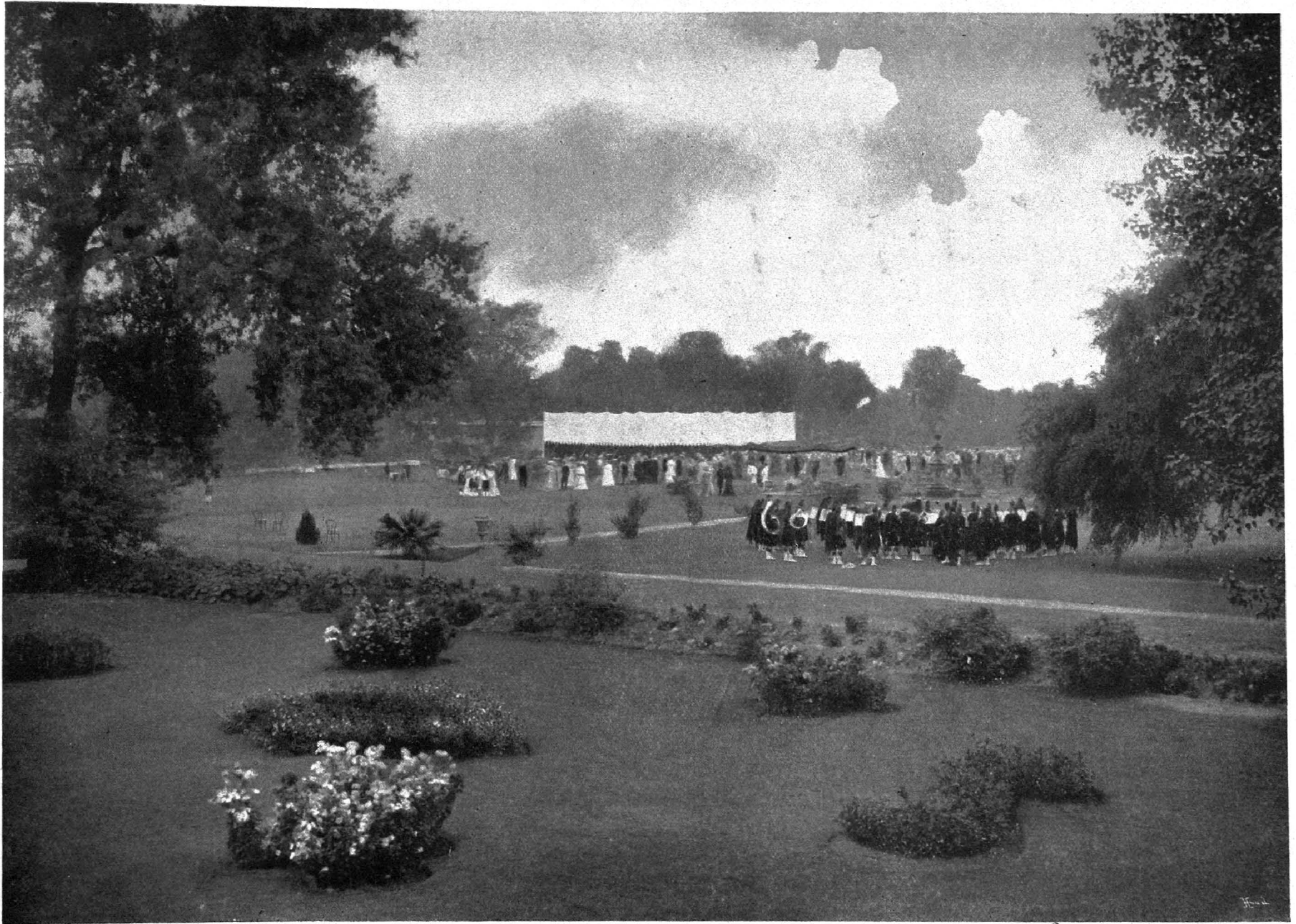
Illuminations at Lahore.



Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at Peshawar.



In the Khyber Pass. A halt at Ali Musjid for refreshments.



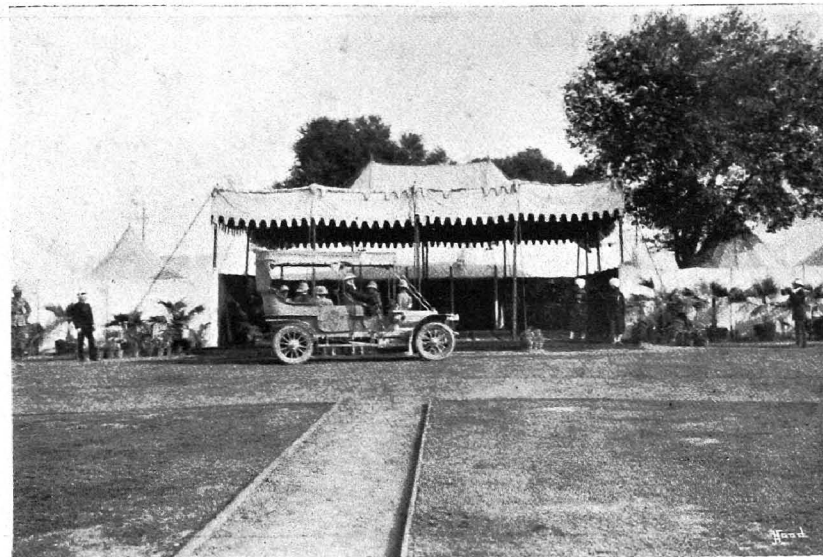
Garden Party at Peshawar.



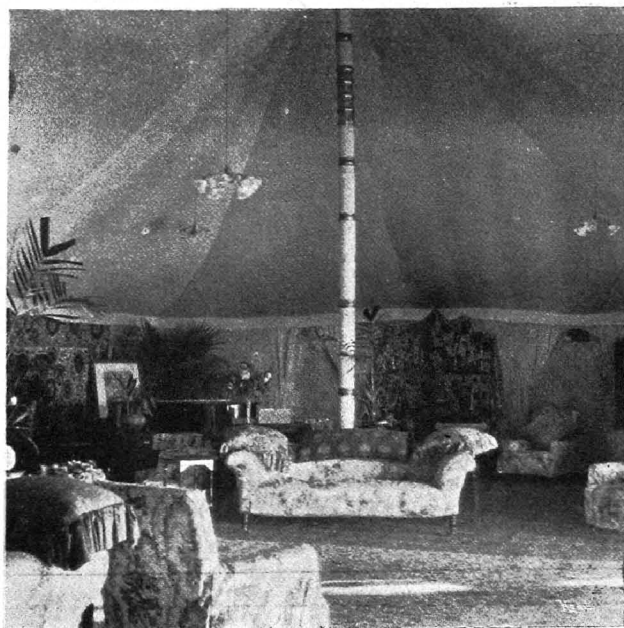
Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at Chakala, Rawal Pindi.



The Arrival at Chakala.



Lord Kitchener arriving to receive the Prince.



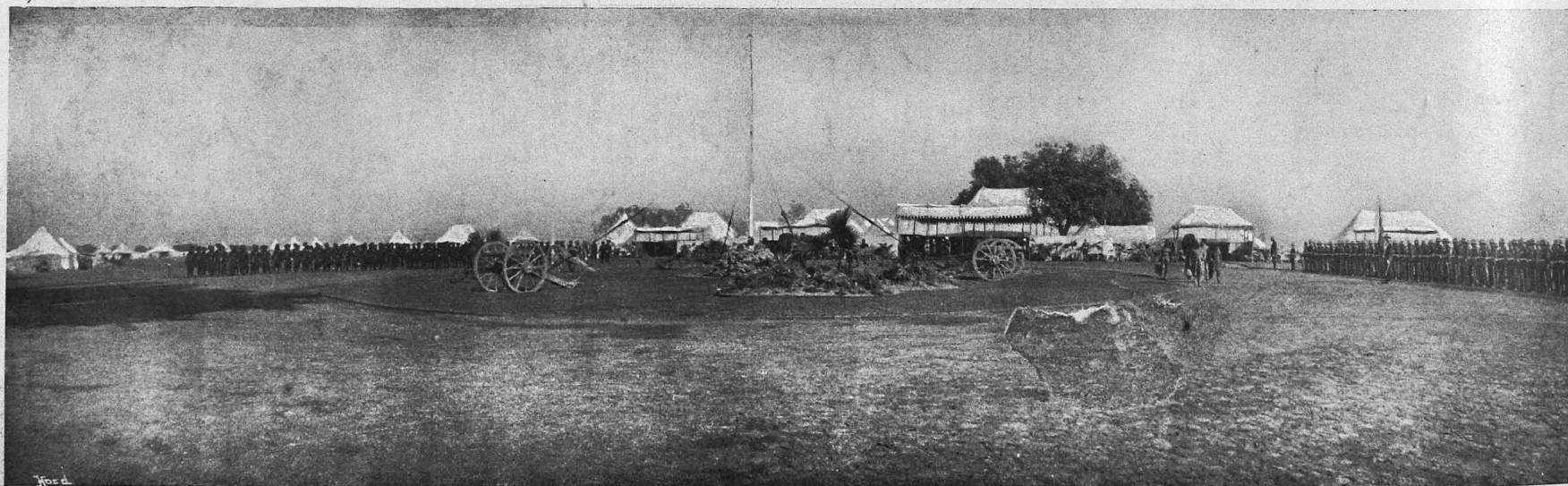
The Princess's tent at Rawal Pindi.



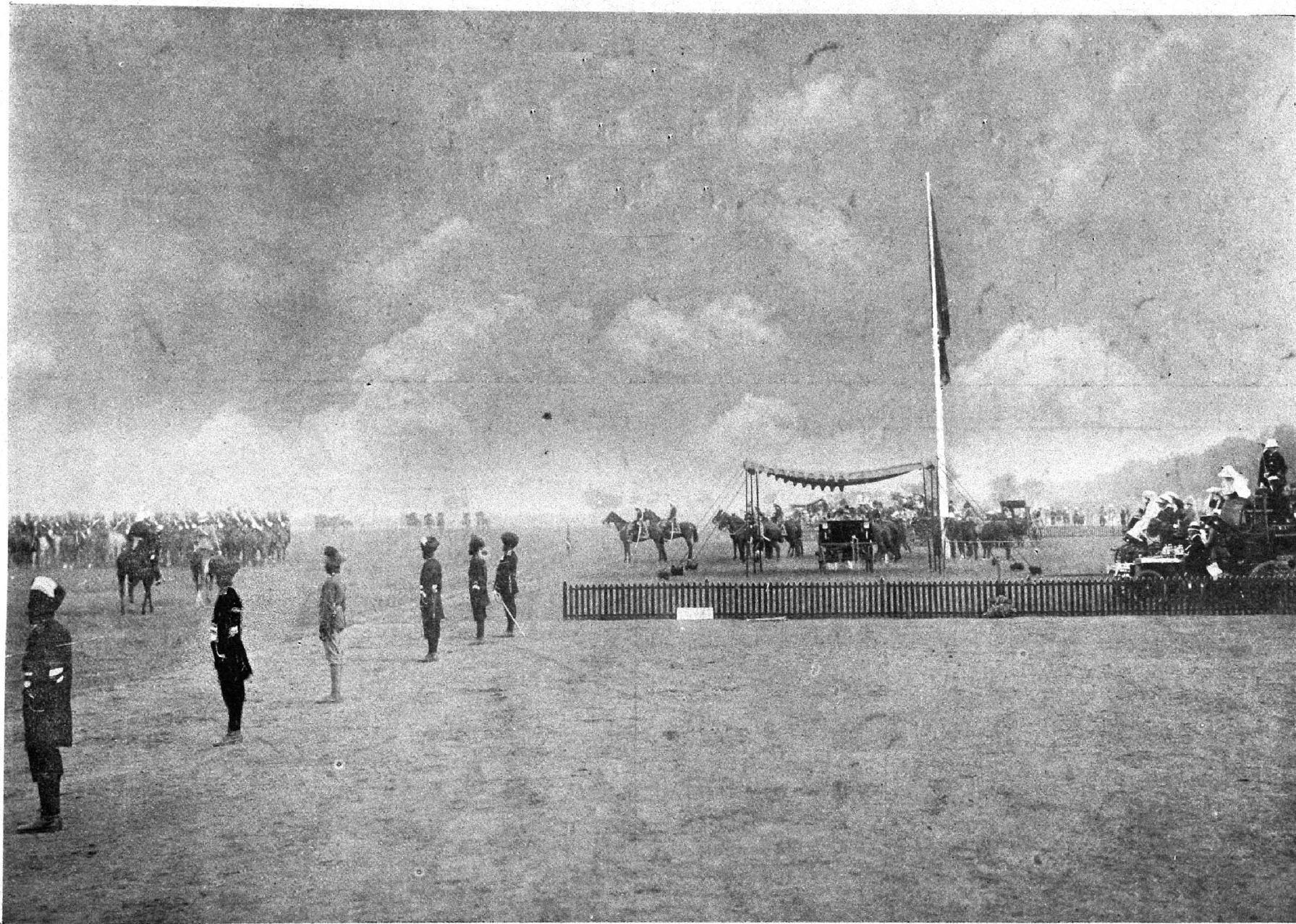
The Prince's Tent at the Manoeuvres.



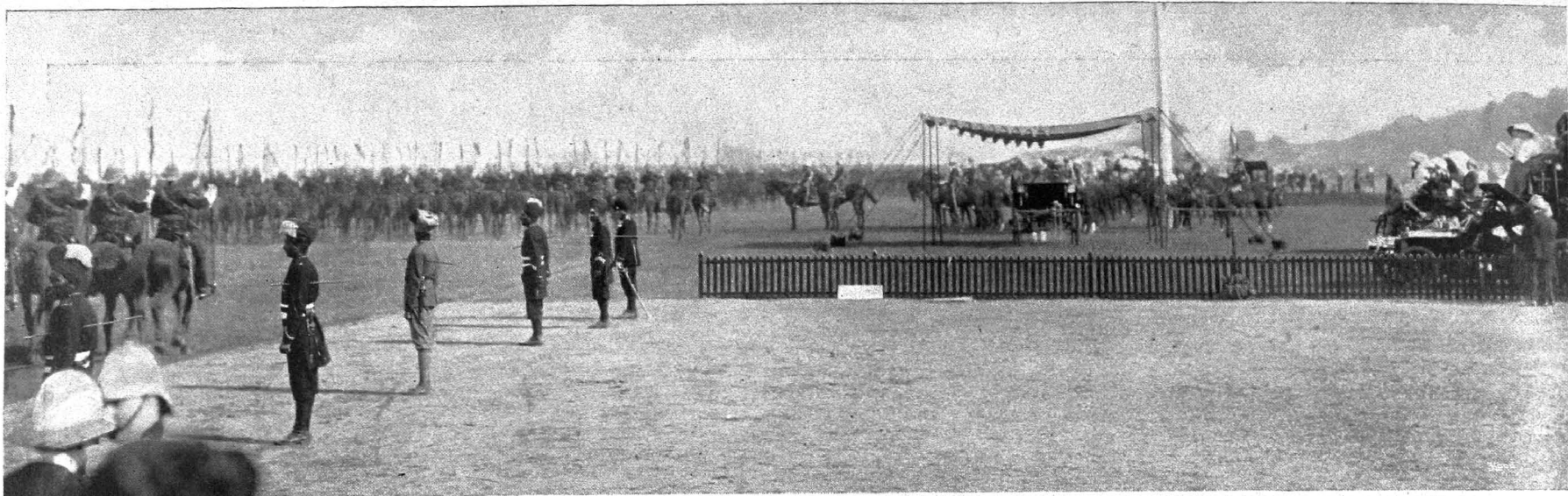
The Royal Camp at Rawal Pindi Manoeuvres.



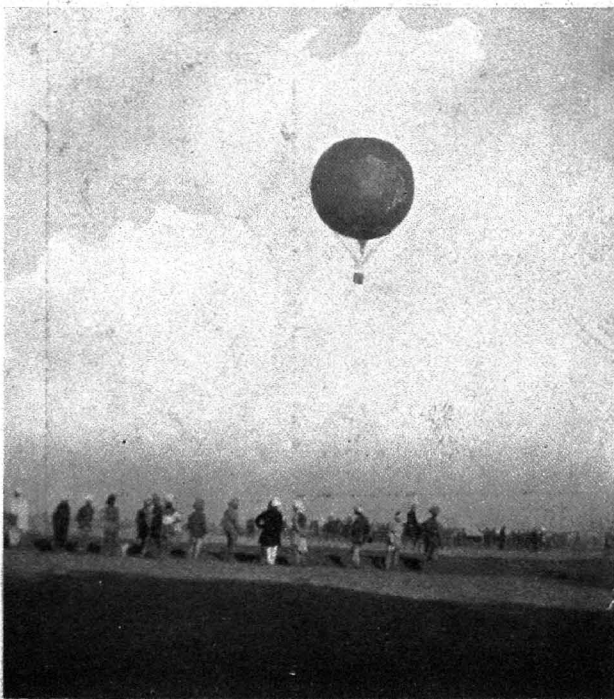
Lord Kitchener's Camp at Rawal Pindi.



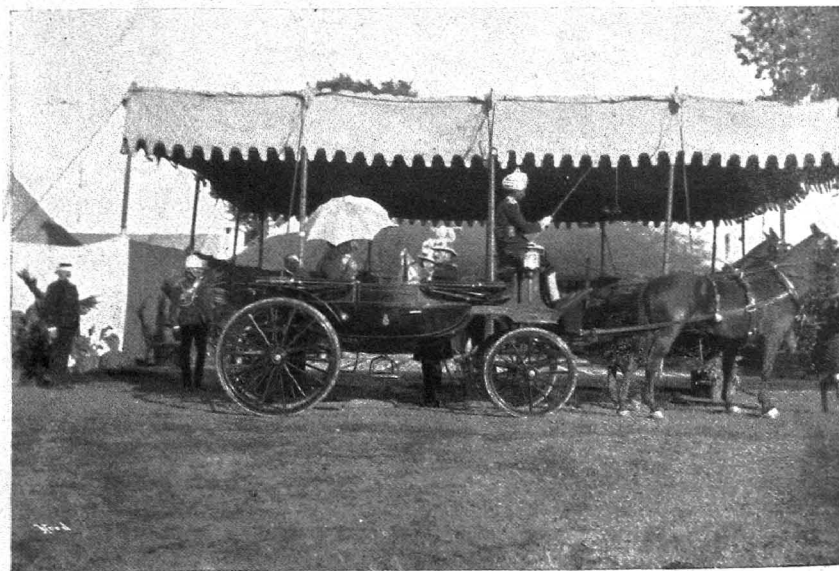
The Review at Rawal Pindi. Massed Cavalry Bands passing the Saluting point.



The Review at Rawal Pindi. The 12th Lancers passing the Saluting Point.



Military Balloon at Rawal Pindi Manoeuvres.



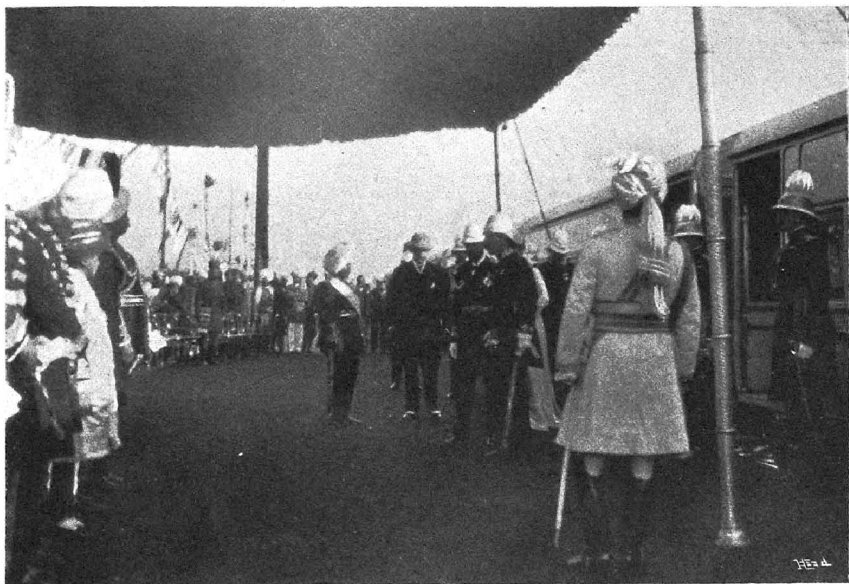
The Princess leaving Lord Kitchener's Camp.



His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-chief and Officers, Skinners Horse, Rawal Pindi.



Skinner's Horse returning from the Manoeuvres. A Cloud of Dust.



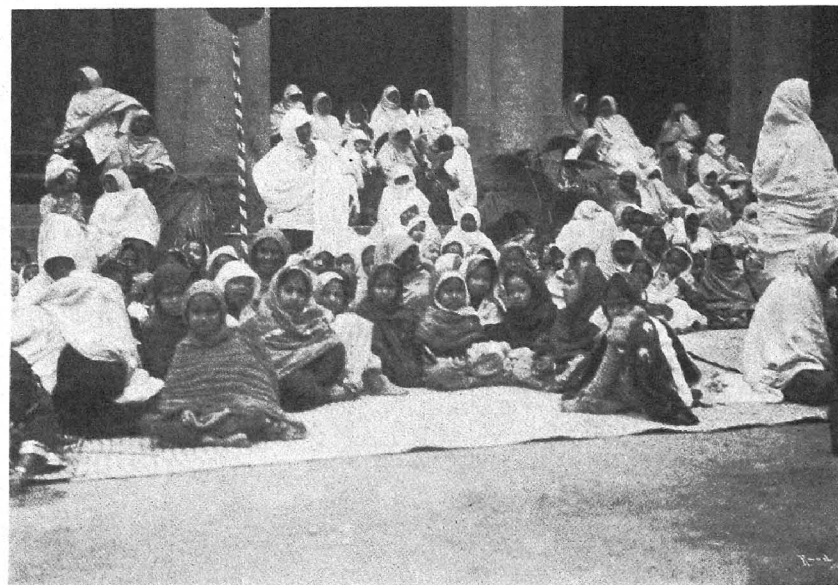
H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir receiving Their Royal Highnesses at Satwari Railway Station.



The Prince and Maharajah leaving the Station.



The Princess and Sir Amar Singh leaving the Station.



Children waiting for the Royal Procession, Jammu.



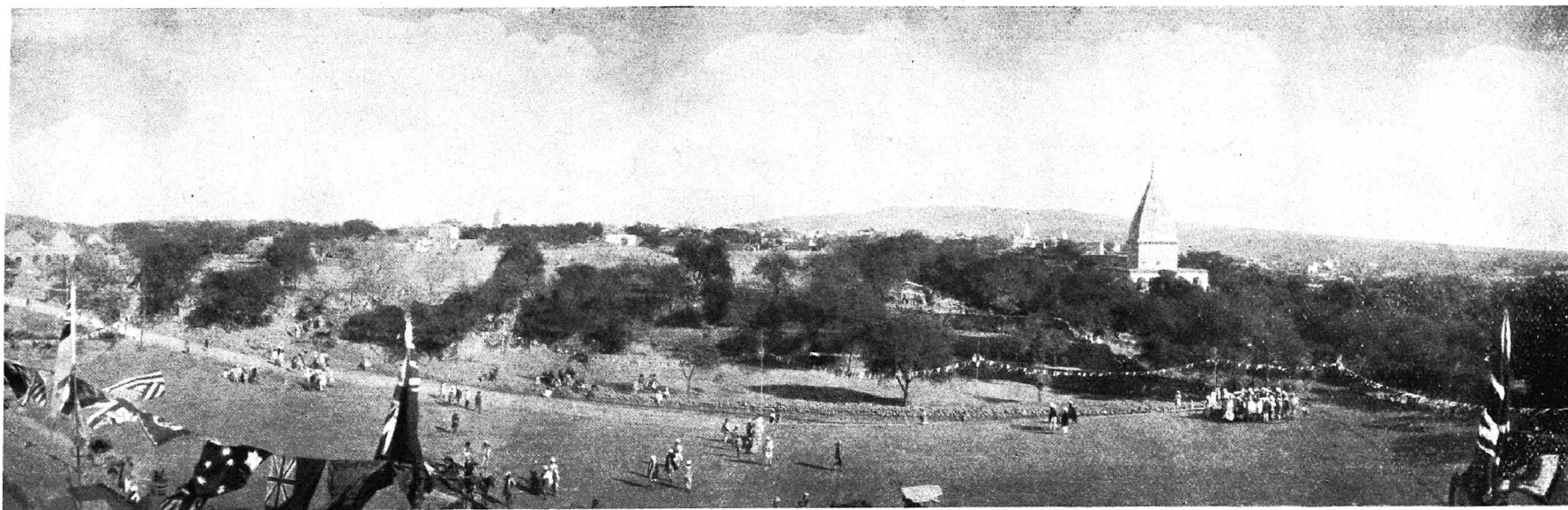
The Royal Camp at Jammu.



The Palace of H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu.



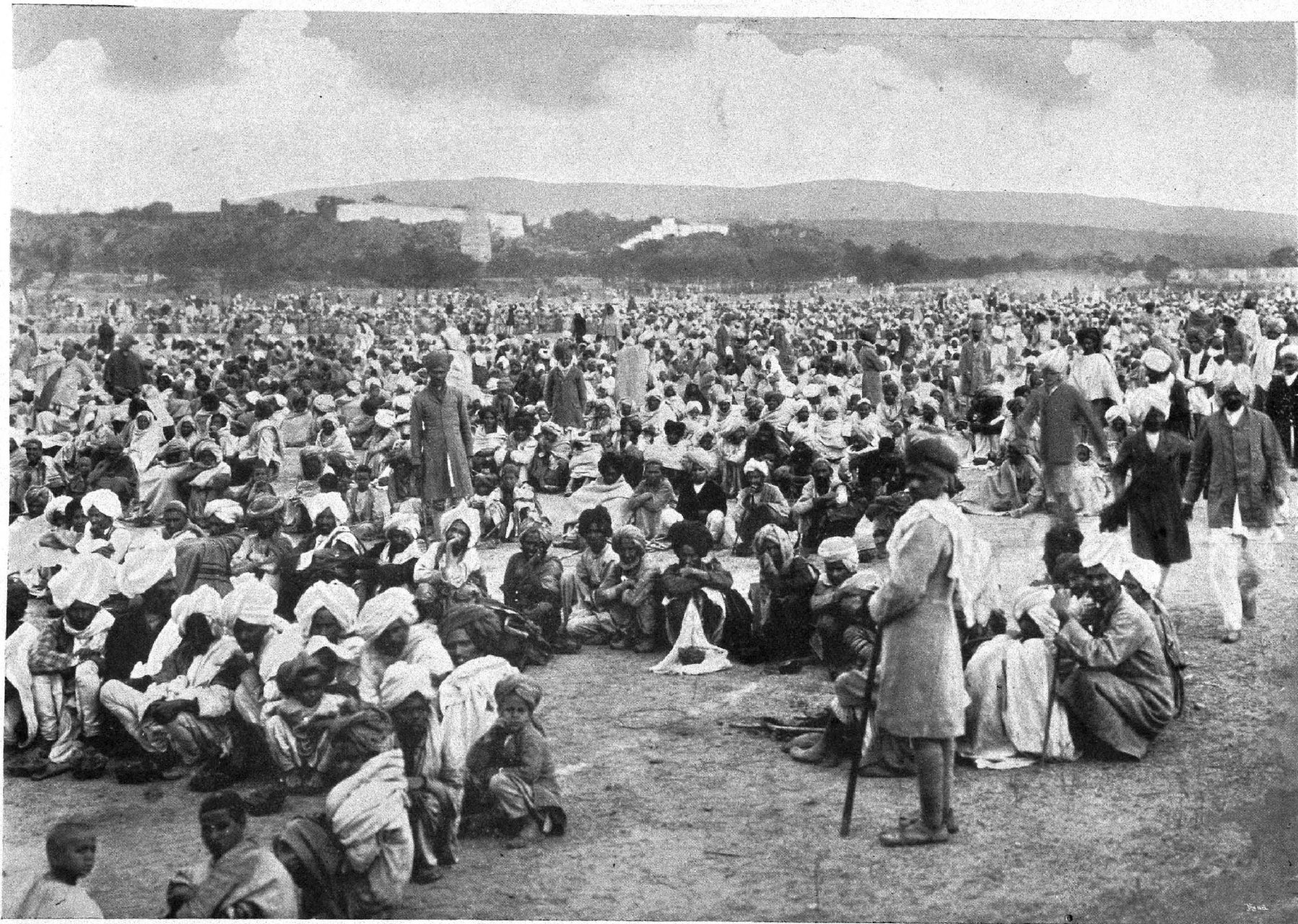
Lama Dancers from Ladakh at Jammu.



Birds Eye View of Jammu.



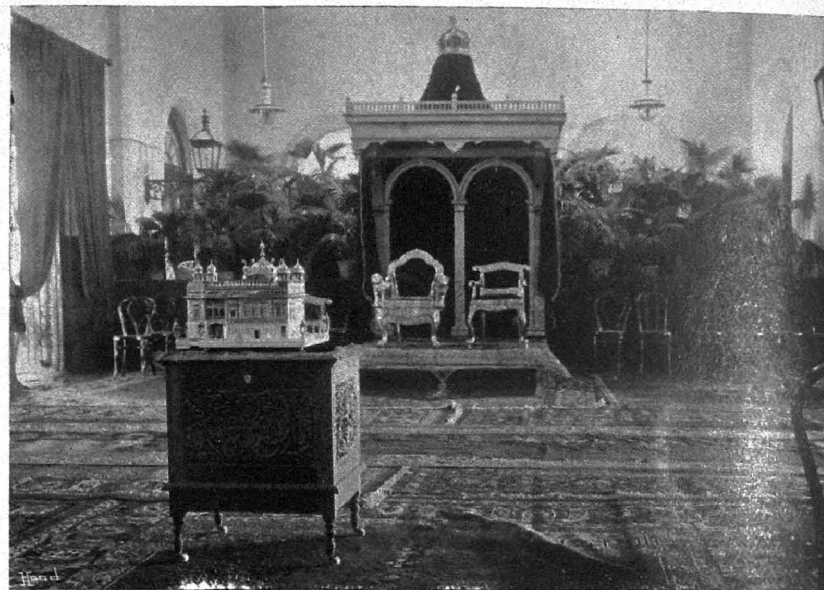
H. H. The Maharajah of Kashmir awaiting the arrival of T. R. Highnesses at the feeding of the poor, Jammu.



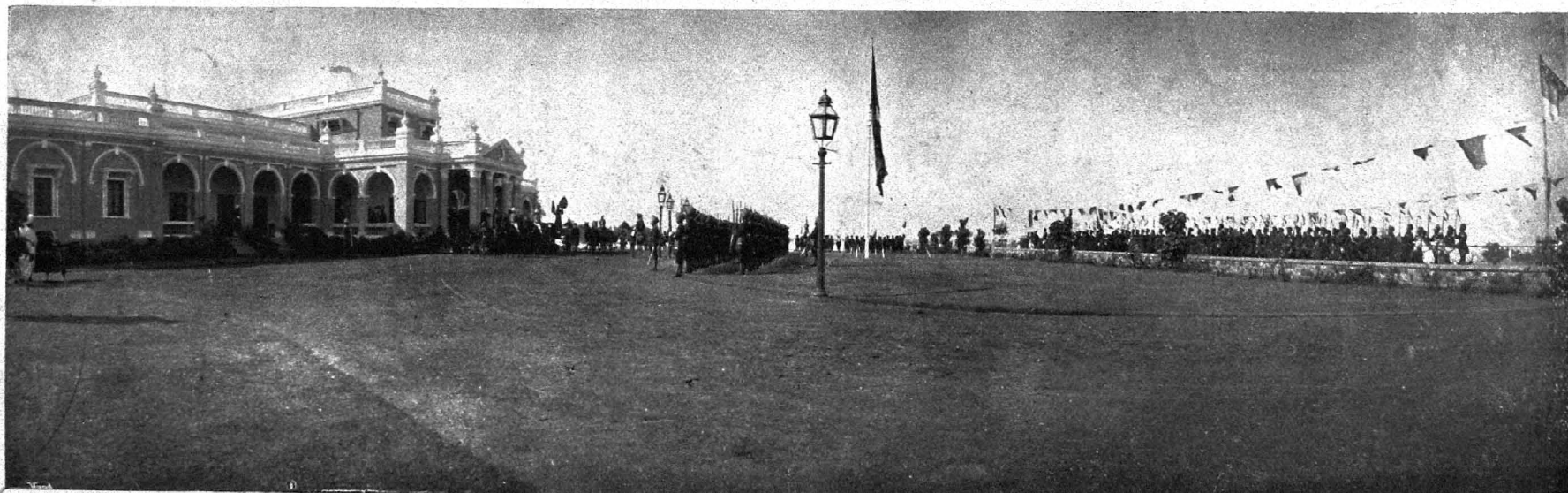
Feeding the Poor at Jammu.



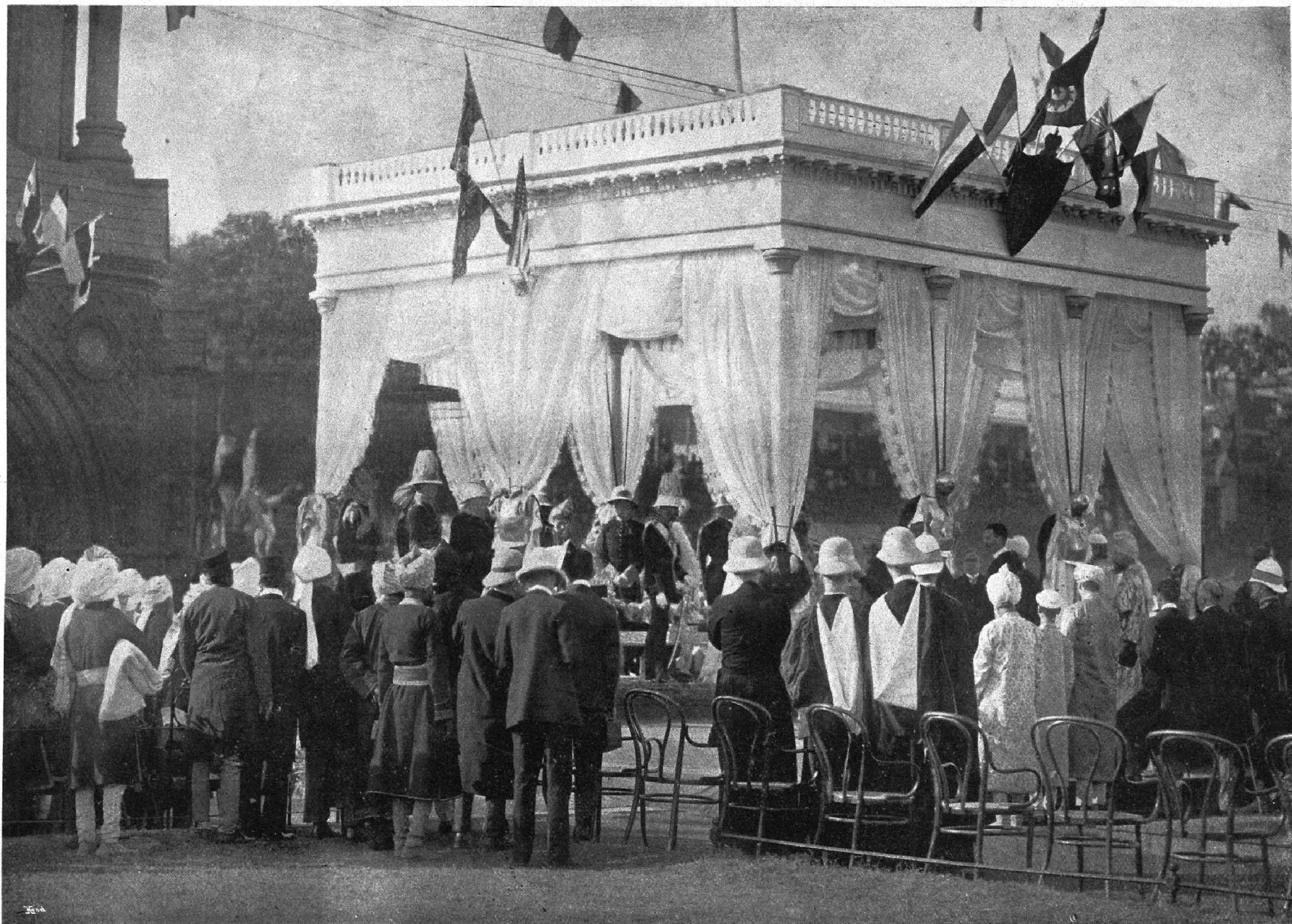
Arrival at Amritsar.



The Thrones and Casket. Amritsar.



The Circuit House, Residence of Their Royal Highnesses at Delhi.



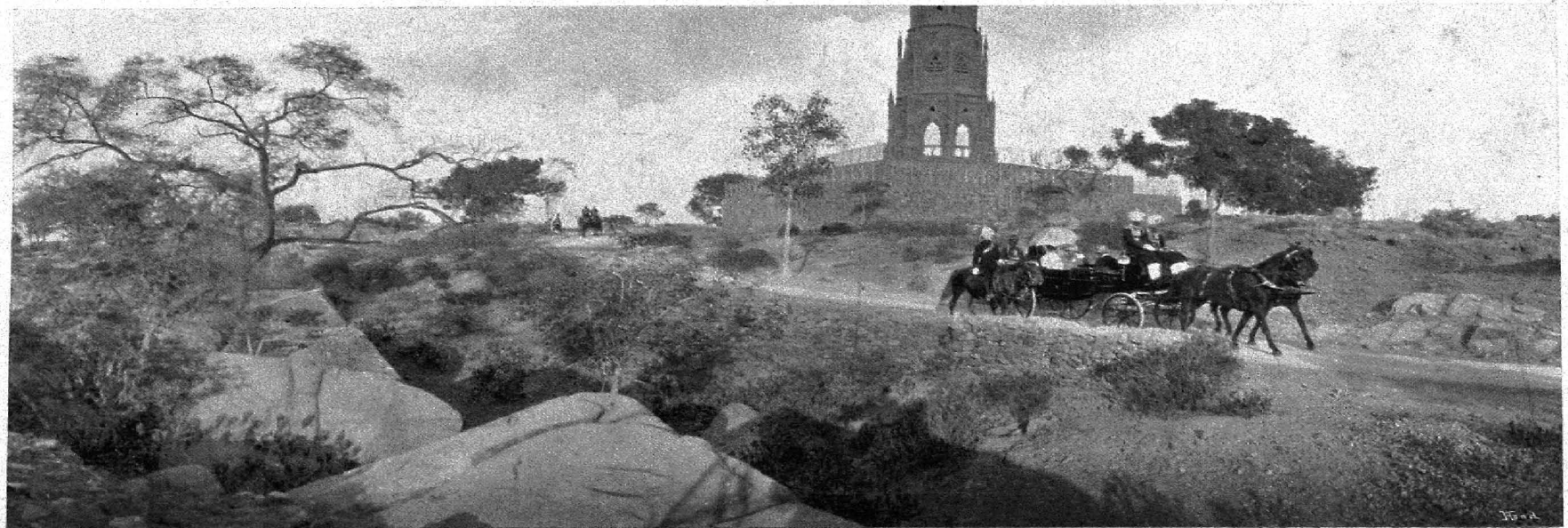
Presentation of the Municipal Address at Delhi.



H. R. H. leaving the Circuit House, Delhi, to return visits of Chiefs.



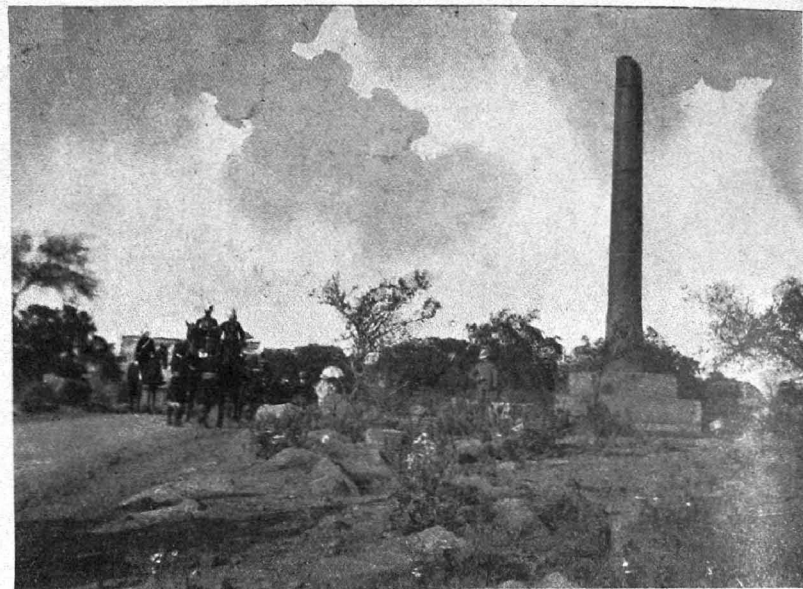
Waiting the Royal Arrival at the Town Hall, Delhi.



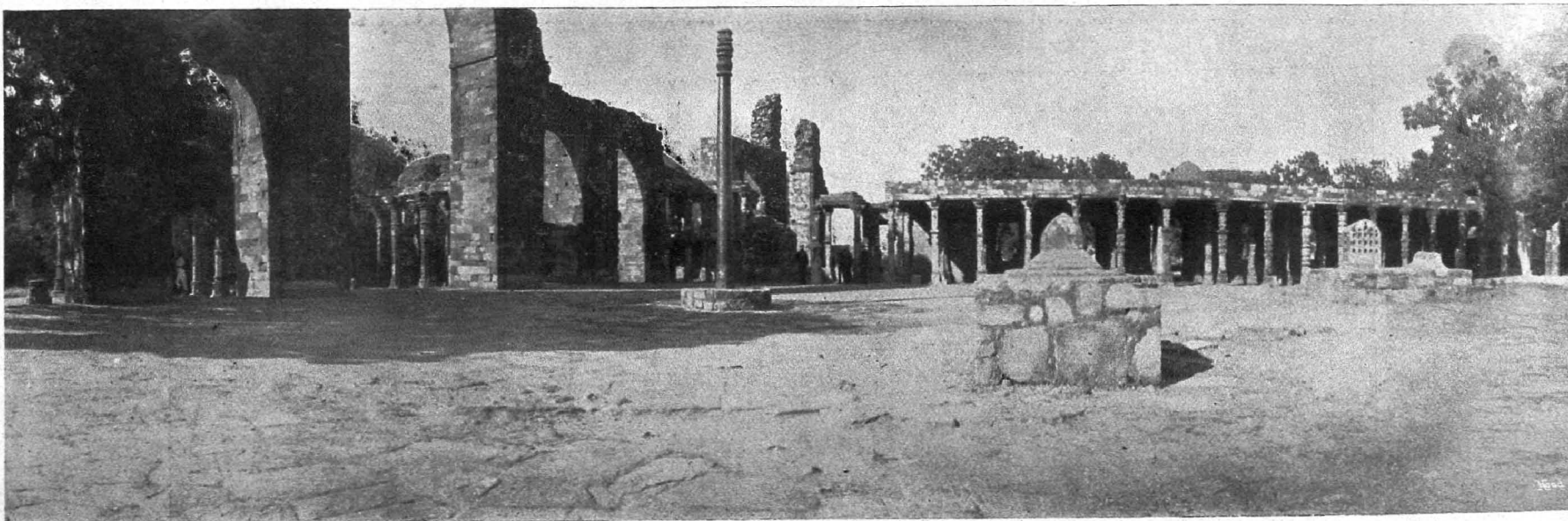
A drive round Delhi.



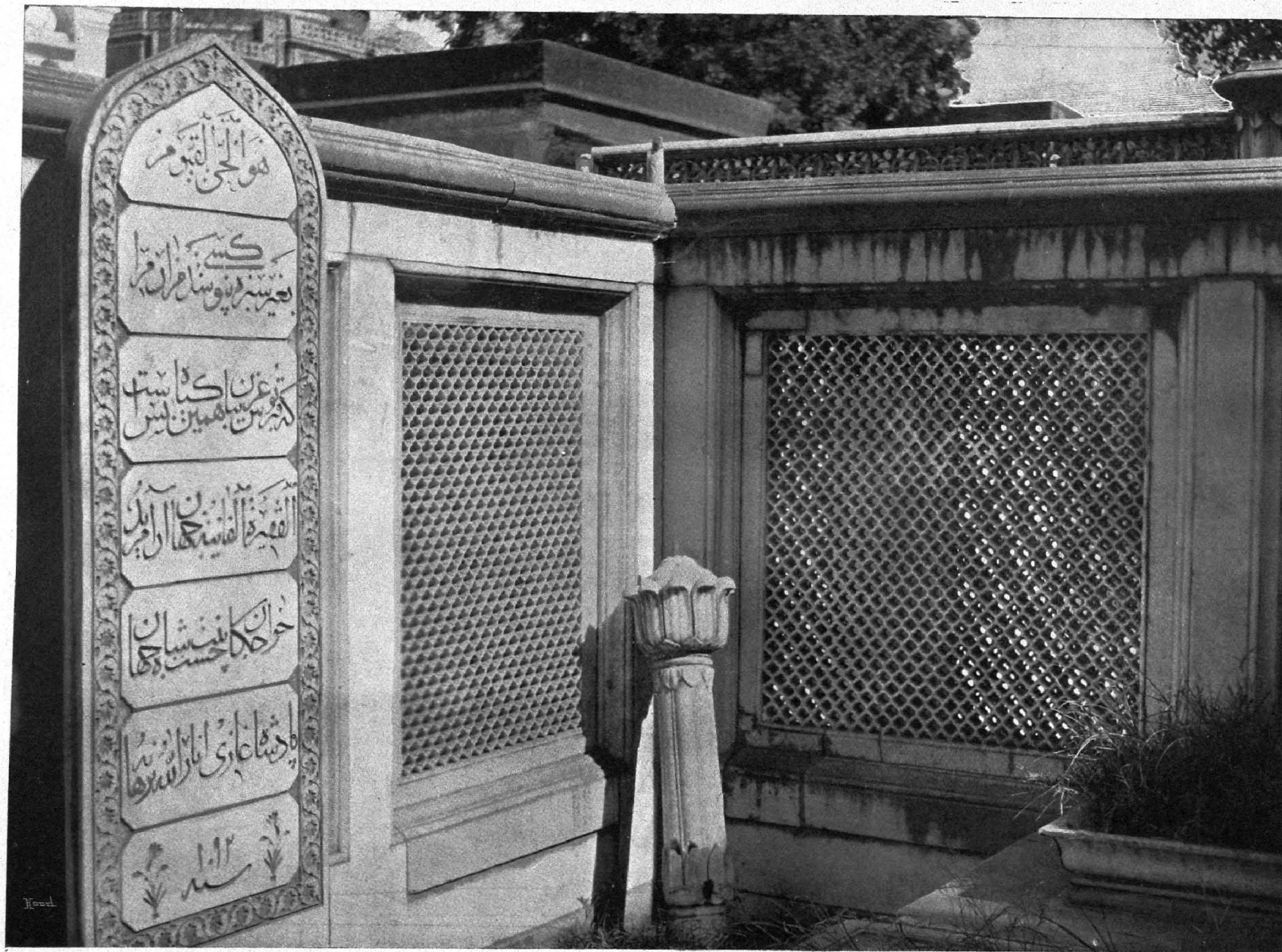
Outside the Town Hall, Delhi, during the presentation
of the Municipal Address.



The Asoka Column, Delhi.



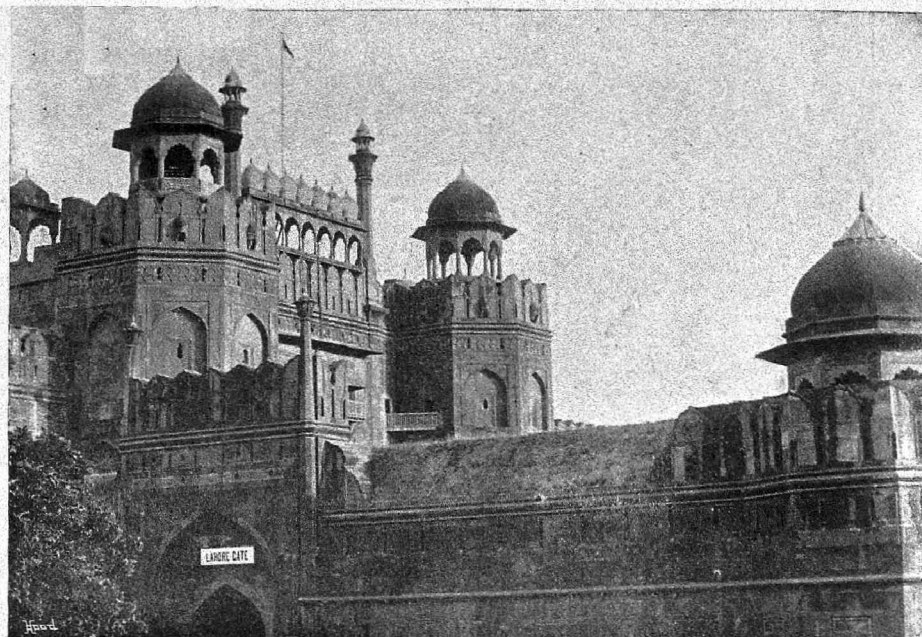
T. R. H. inspecting the Ruined Arches at the Kutab Minar, Delhi.



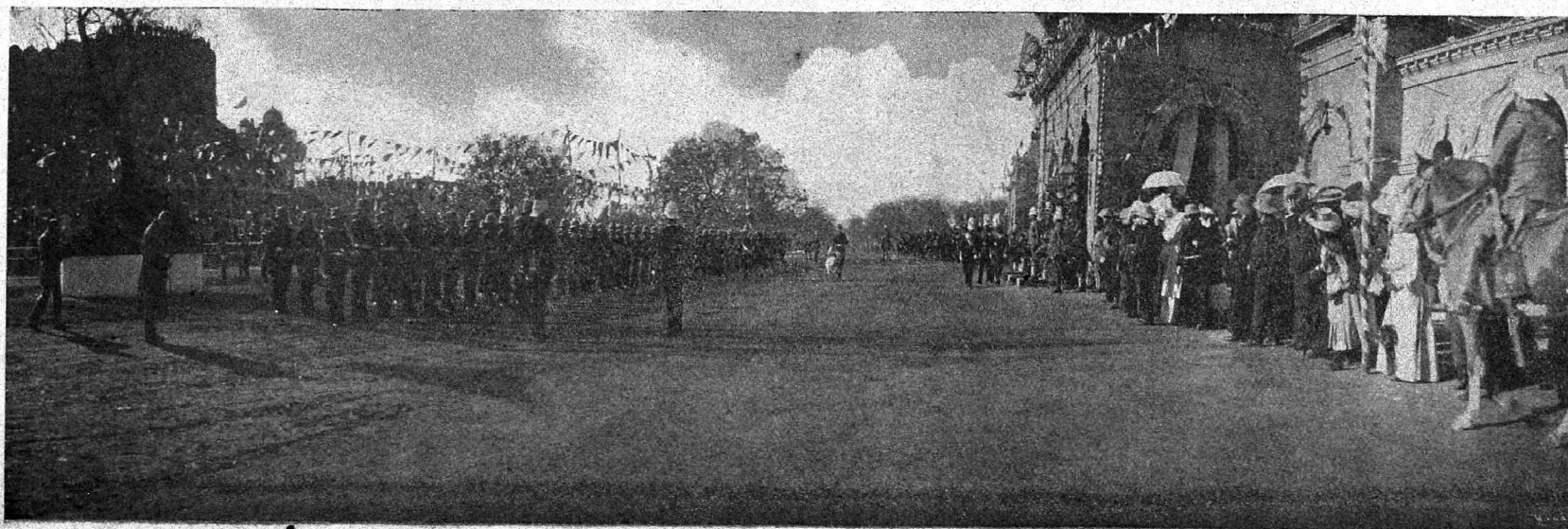
Jahanara Begum's Tomb, Delhi.



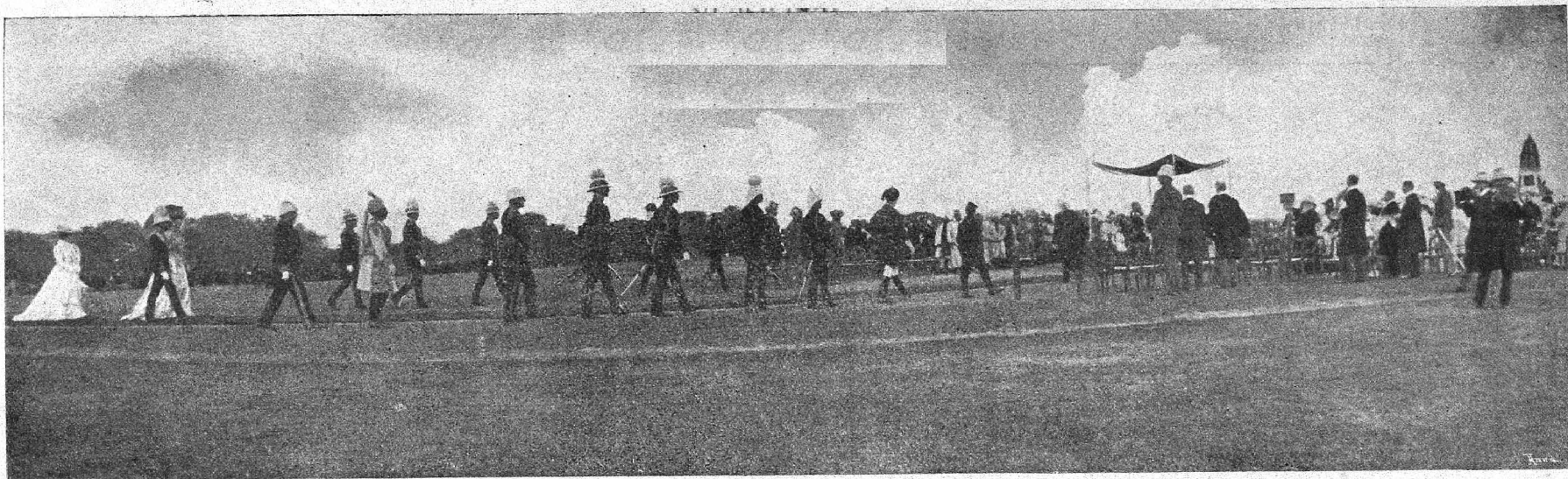
A Roadside Scene, Delhi.



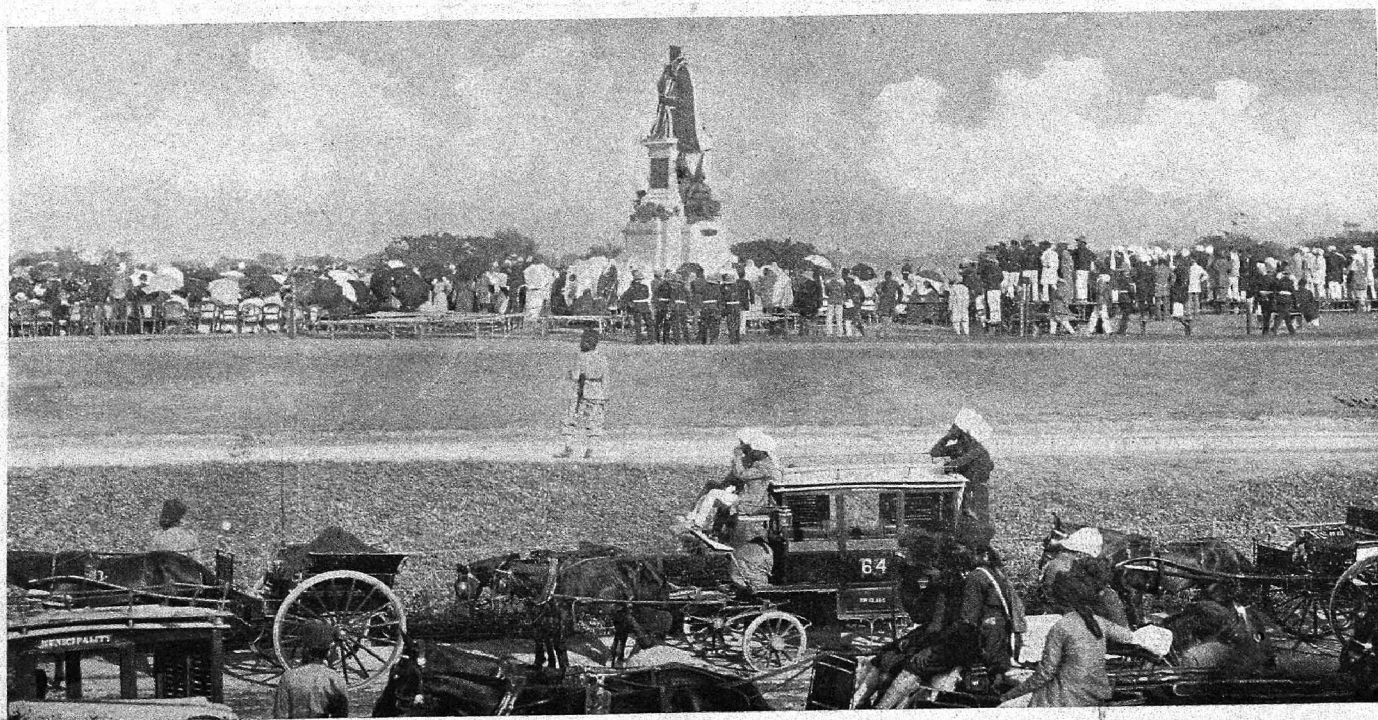
The Fort, Delhi.



The arrival at Agra. H. R. H. inspecting the Guard of Honour.



Unveiling the Queen Victoria Statue at Agra, T. R. H. walking to the Dais.



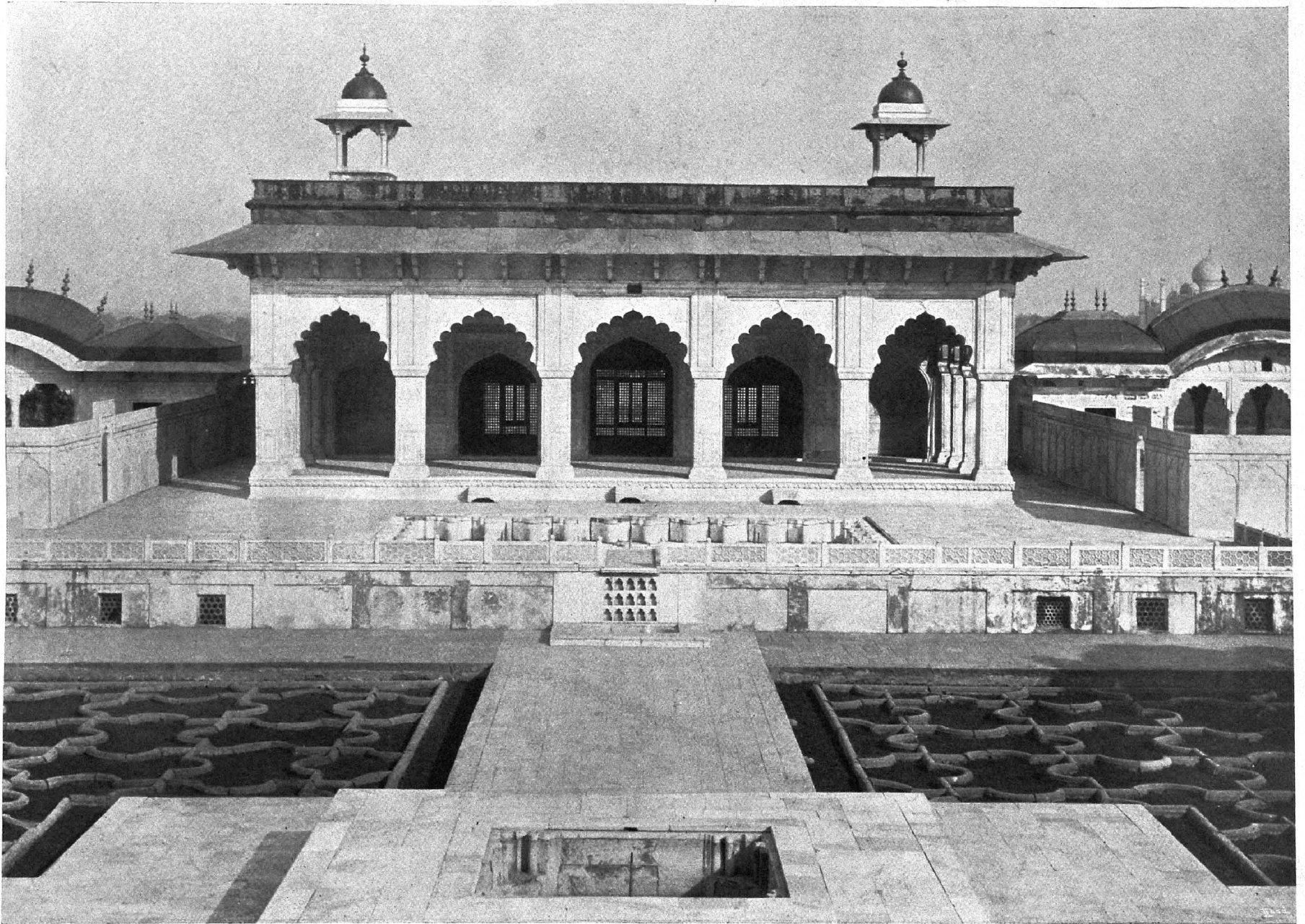
The Queen Victoria Statue at Agra. Before the unveiling.



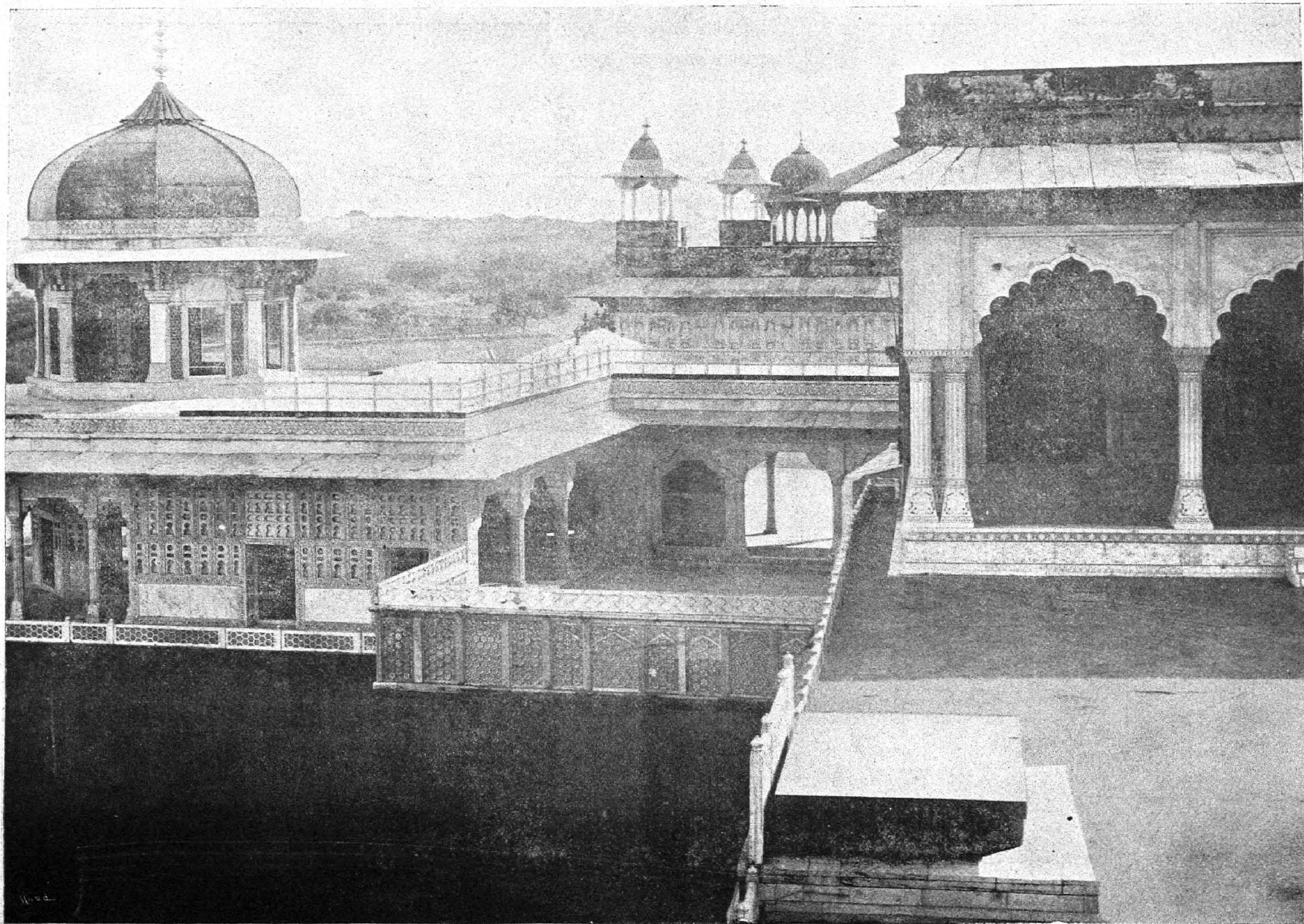
Their Royal Highnesses receiving an Address at the Unveiling Ceremony, Agra.



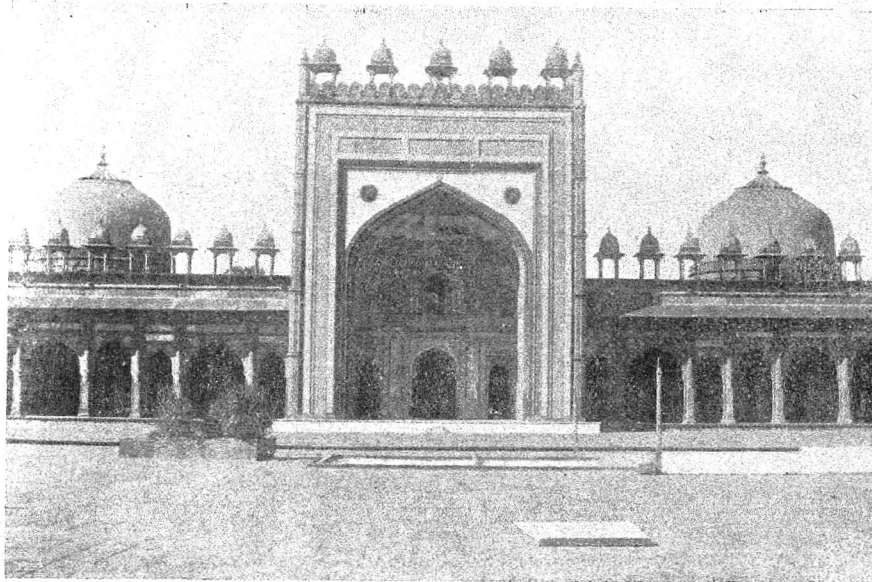
The Statue Unveiled.



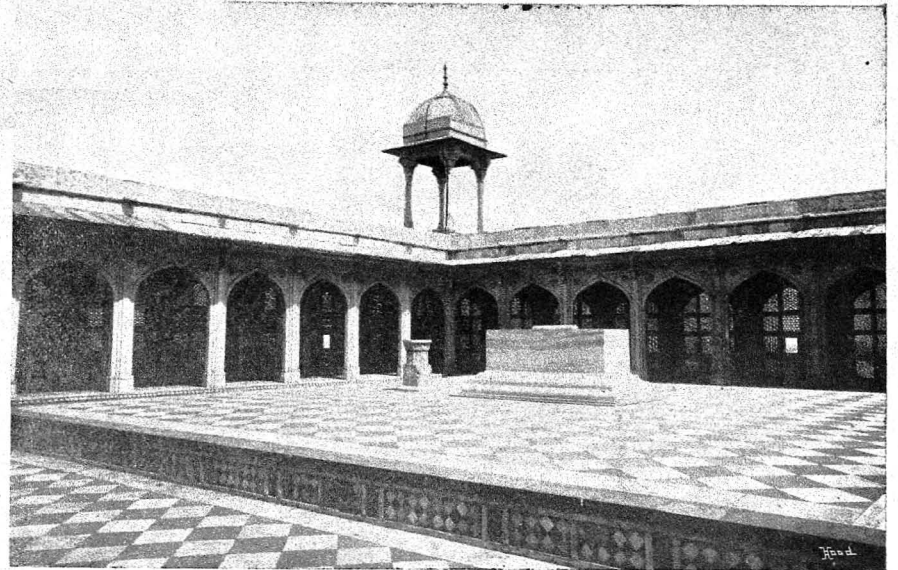
The Khas Mahal, Agra.



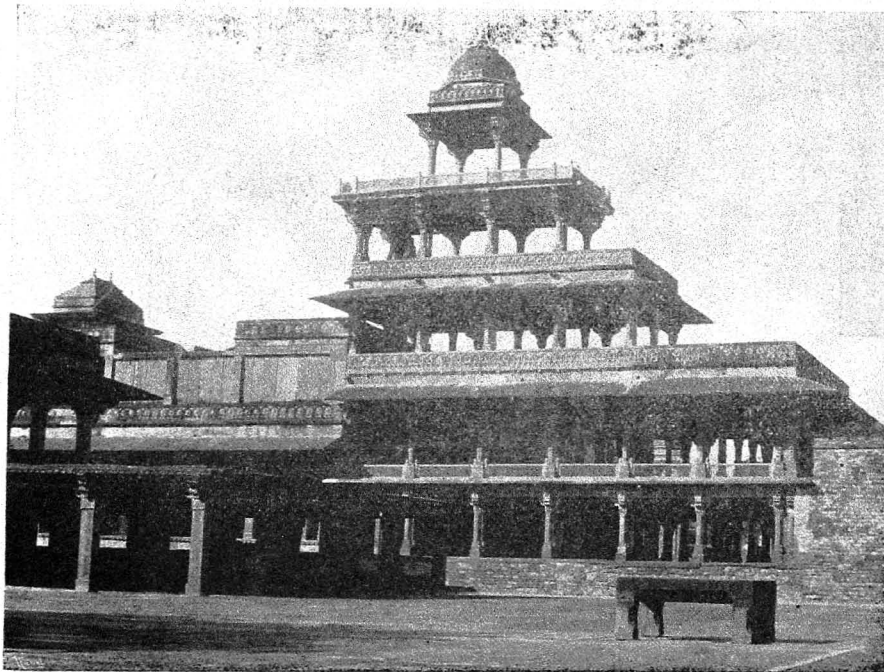
The Queen's Palace, Agra.



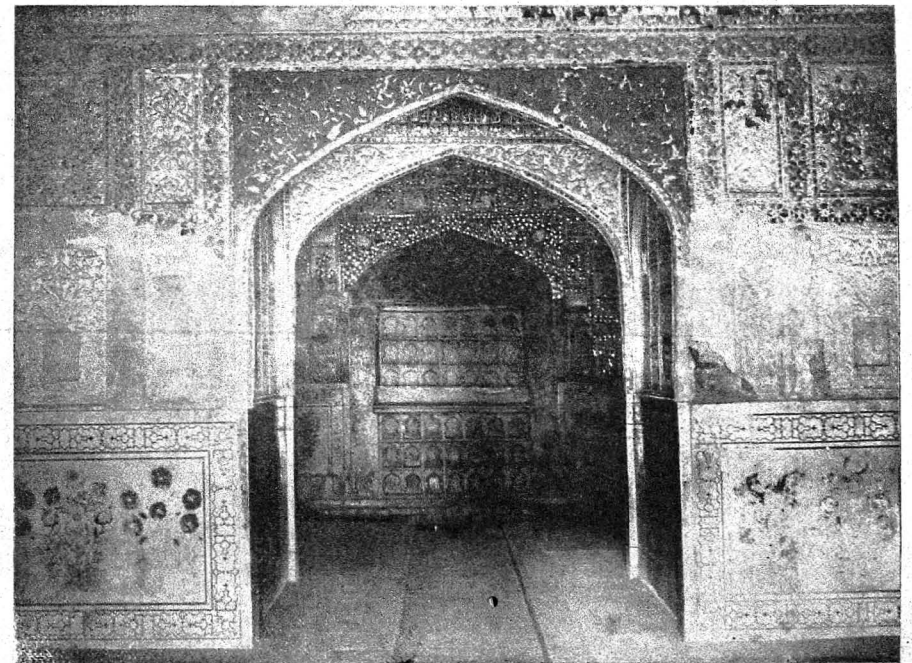
The Mosque, Fatehpur Sikri.



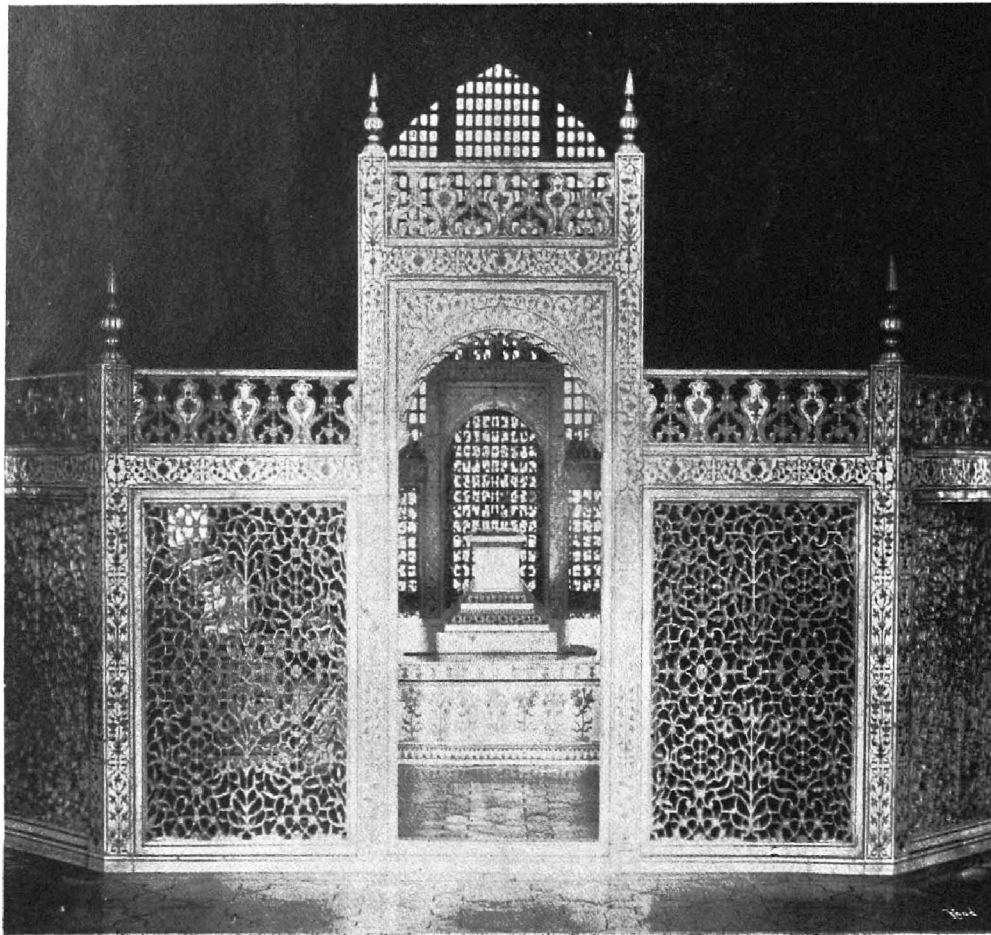
Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra.



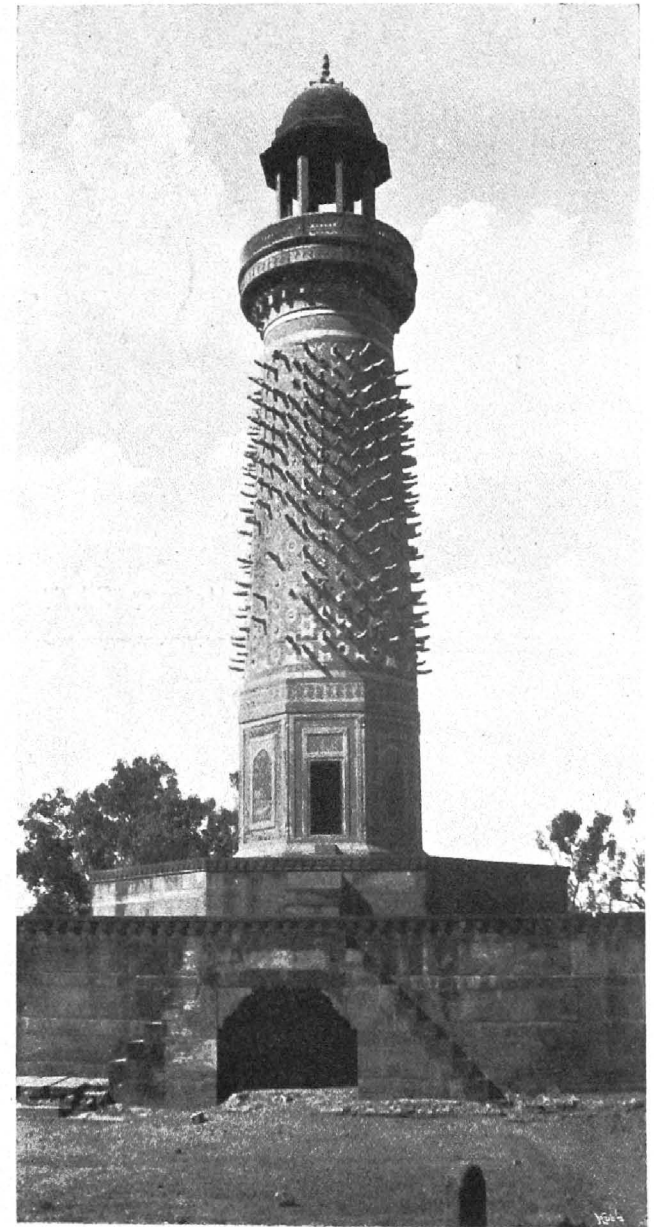
The Panch Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri.



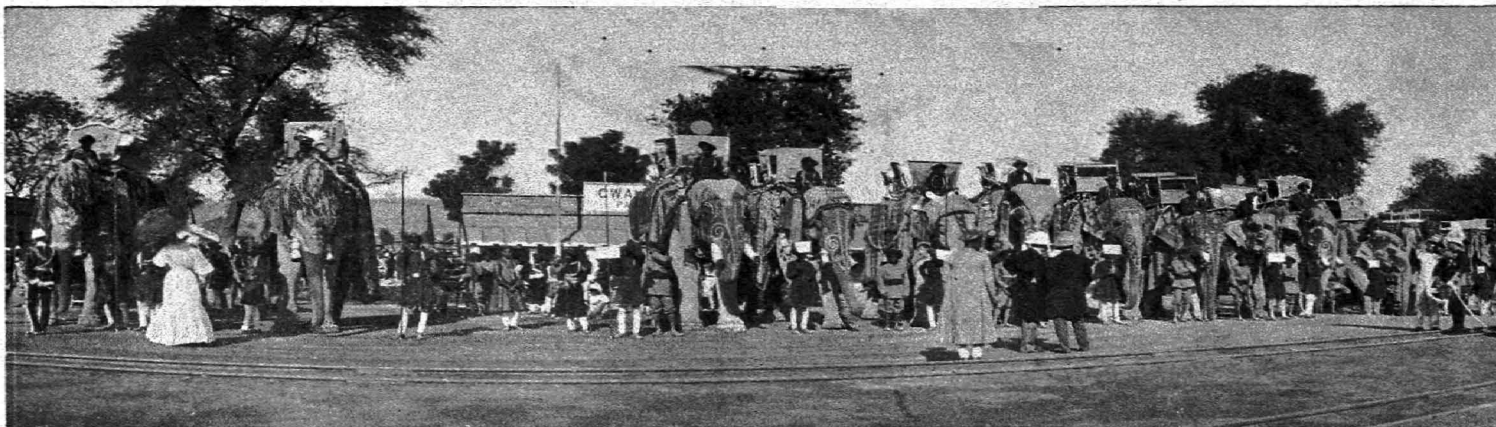
Interior of Dastagiri Sahib's Tomb.



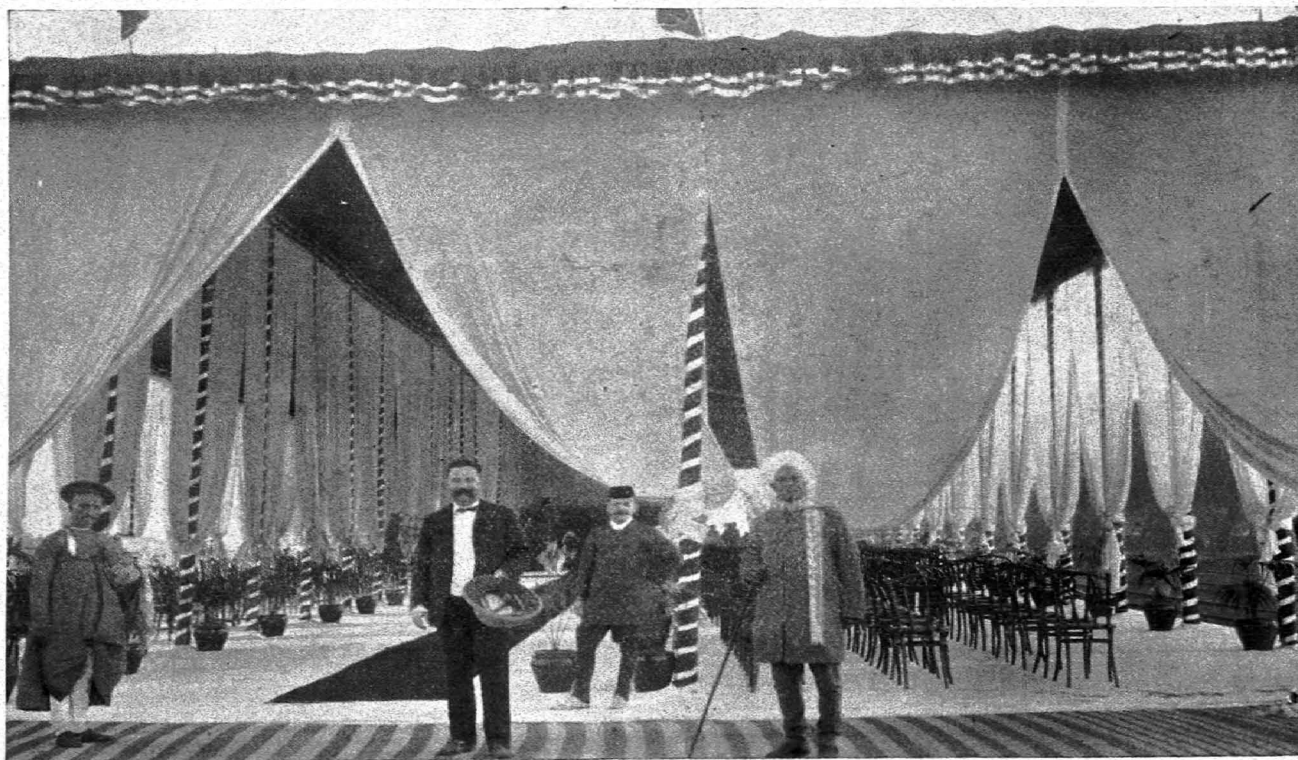
Marble Screens in the Taj Mahal, Agra.



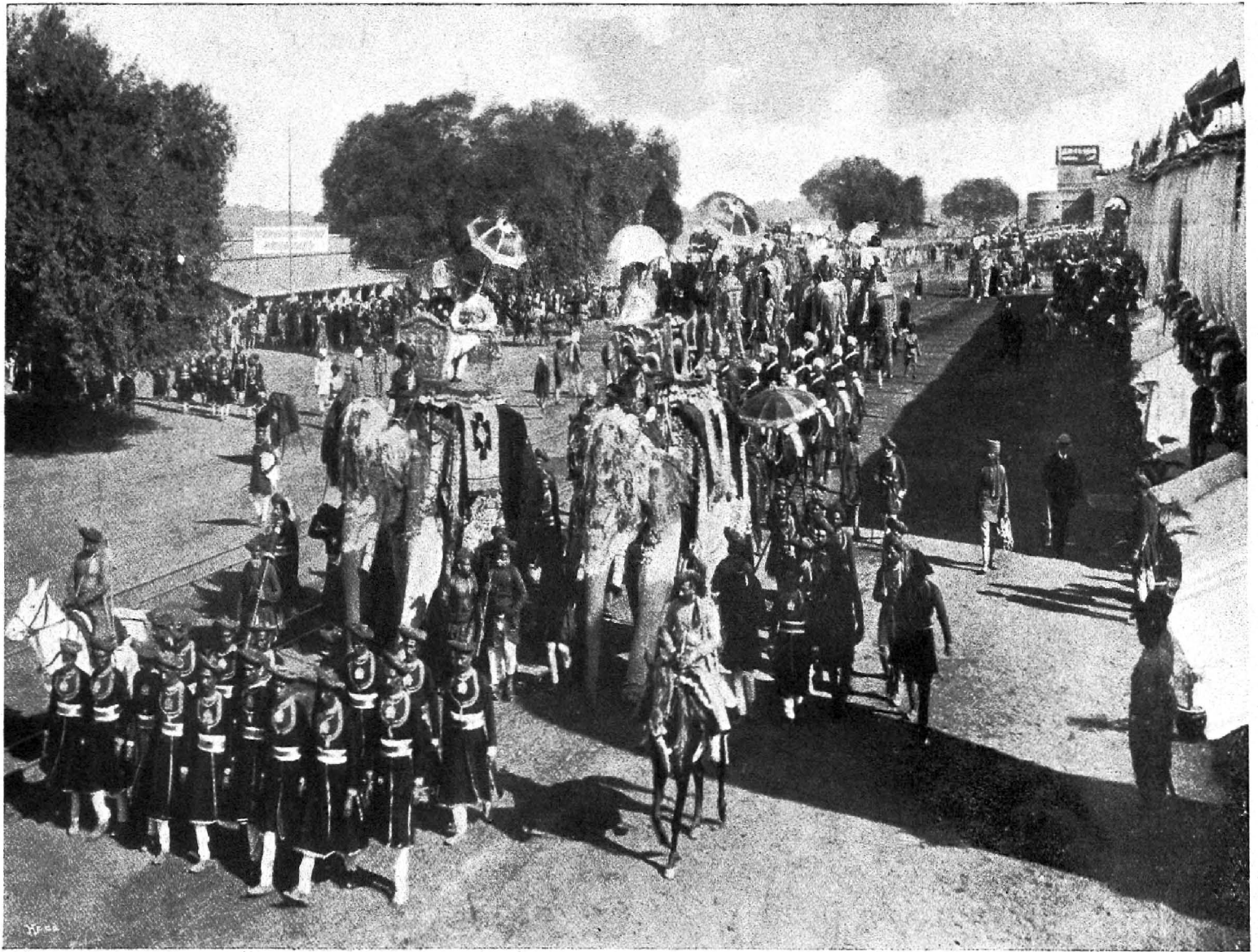
The Elephant Tower, Fattahpur Sikri.



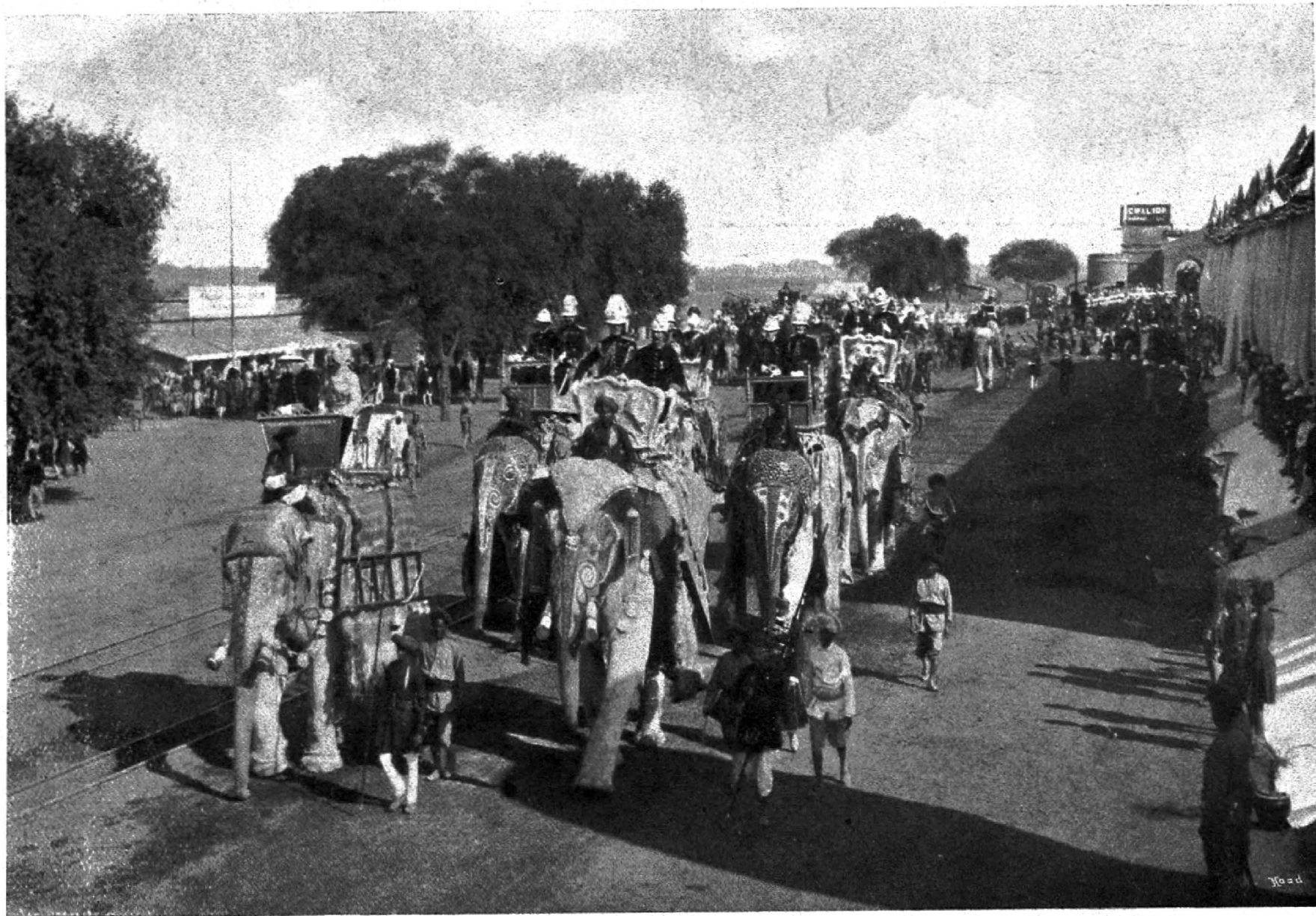
The Arrival at Gwalior. Scene outside the Station.



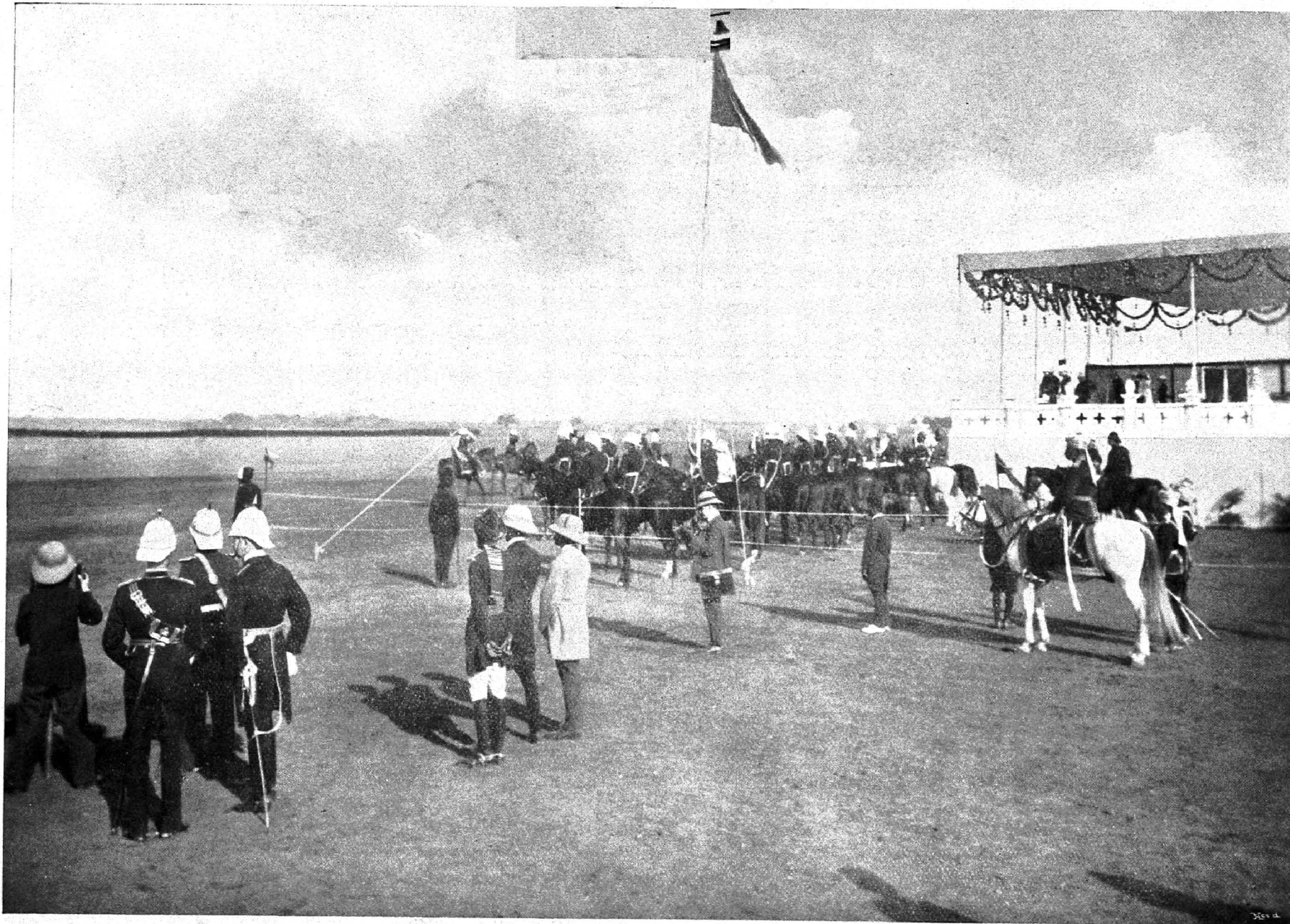
The Reception Pavilion, Gwalior.



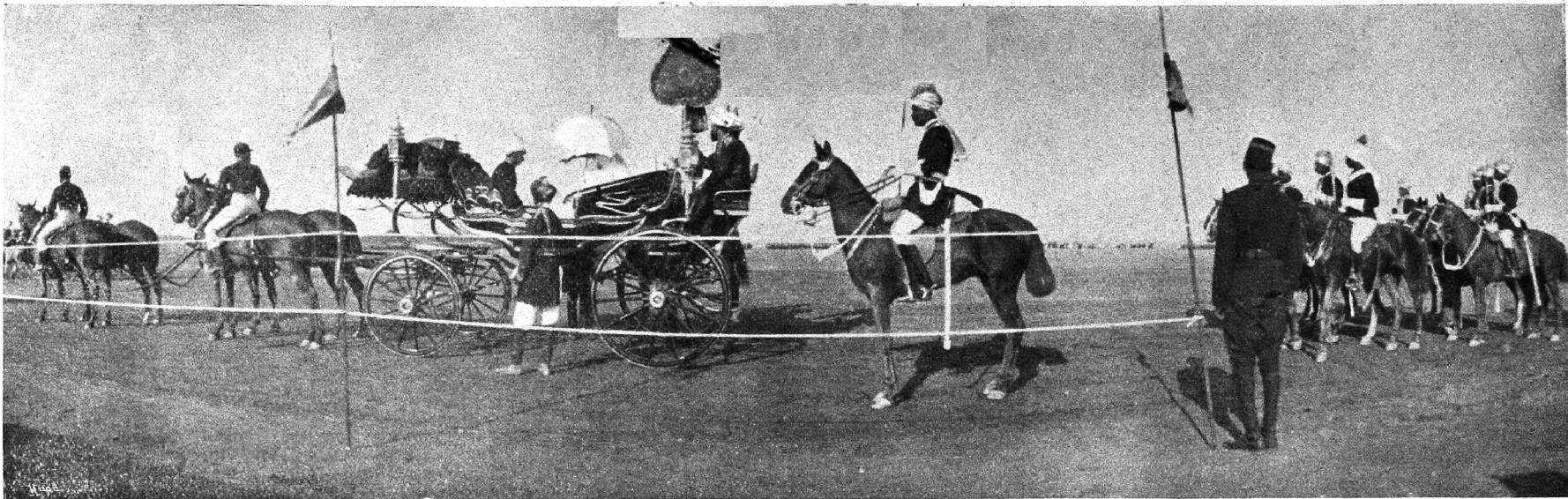
The State Entry into Gwalior.



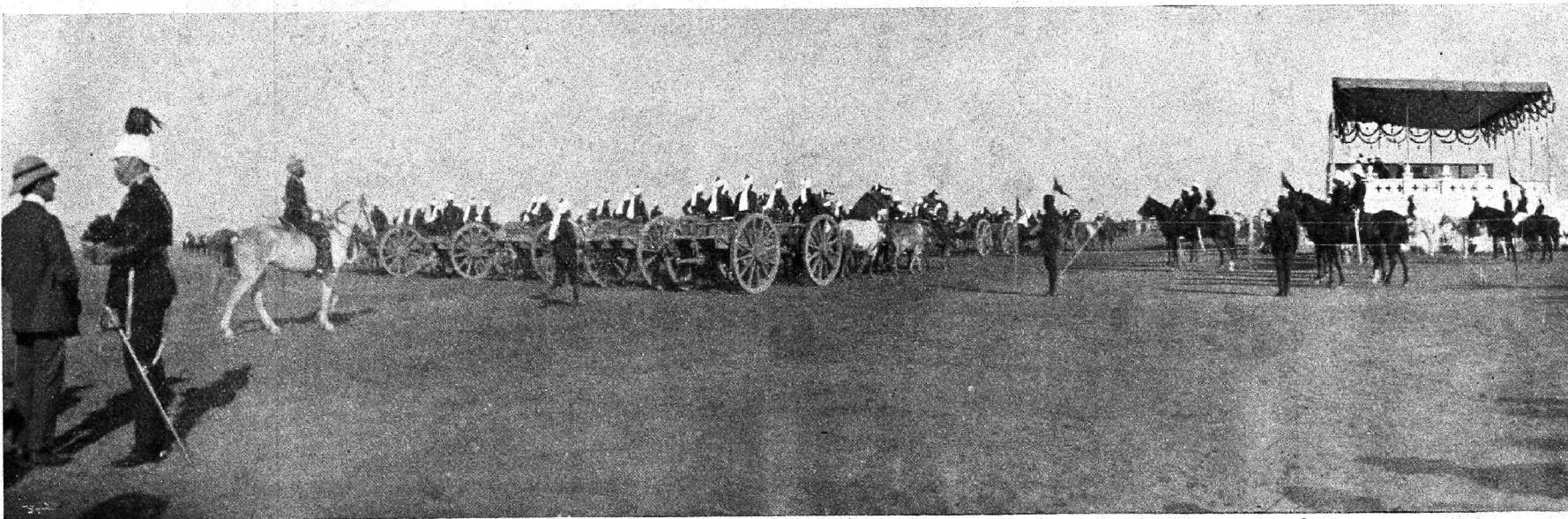
The Elephant Procession from the Station, Gwalior.



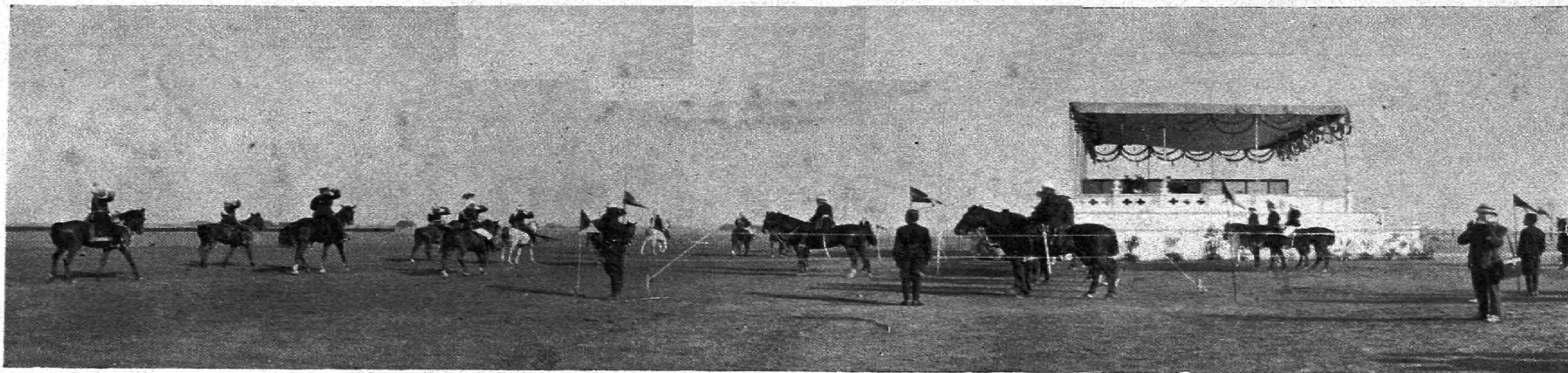
The Review, Gwalior.



Arrival of Her Royal Highness at the Review Ground, Gwalior.



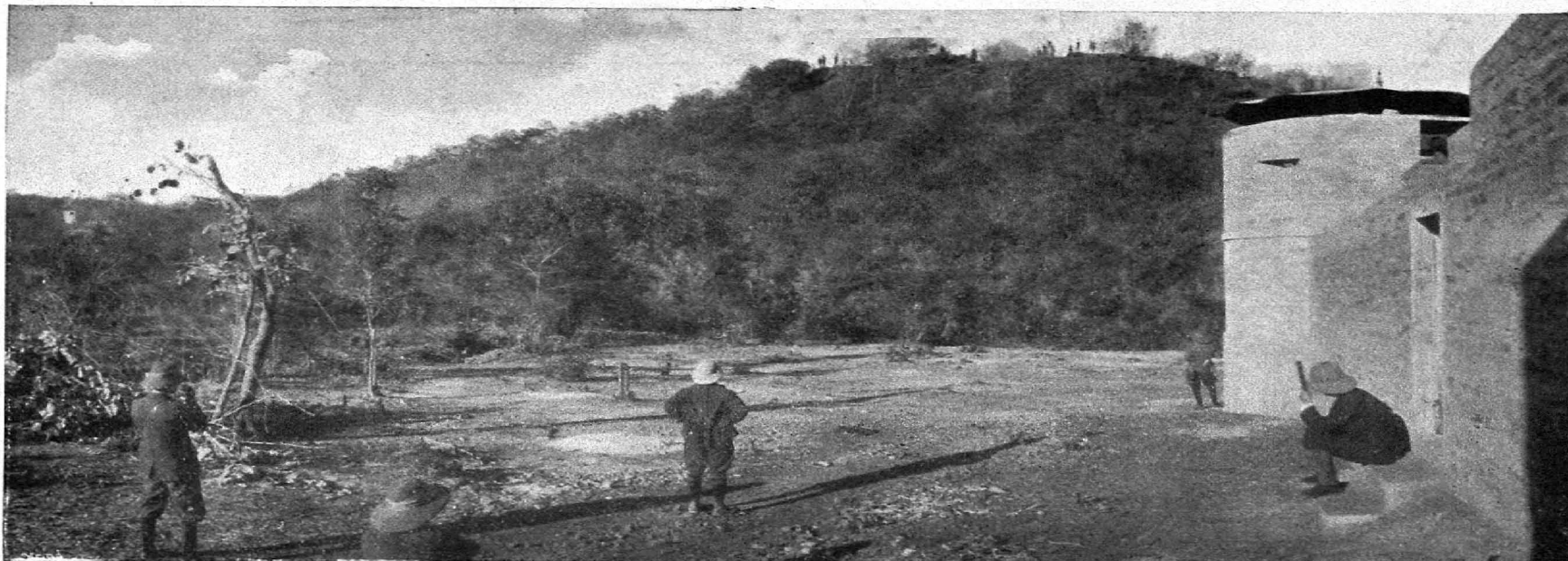
Review at Gwalior. Bullock Battery passing the Saluting Point.



The Review at Gwalior. The Maharajah Saluting the Prince.



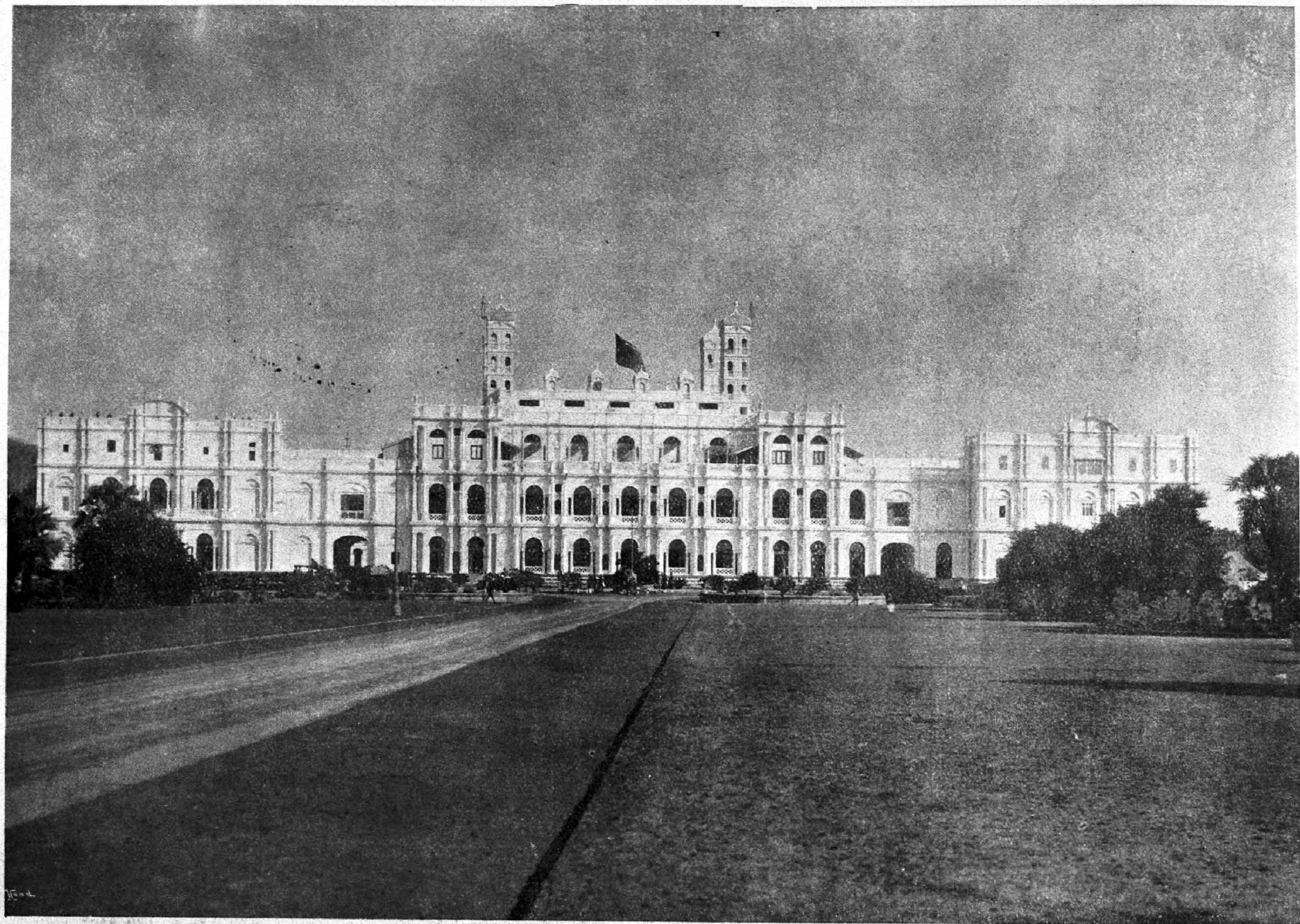
Tiger shot by the Prince at Gwalior.



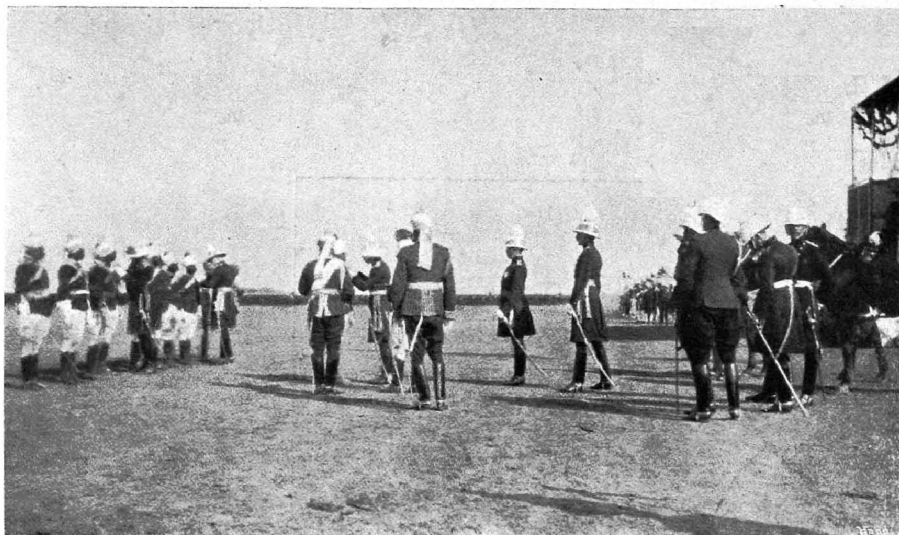
The Shooting Ground at Gwalior.



The Prince's Tiger. Snapshotters snapshotted.



The Palace, Gwalior.



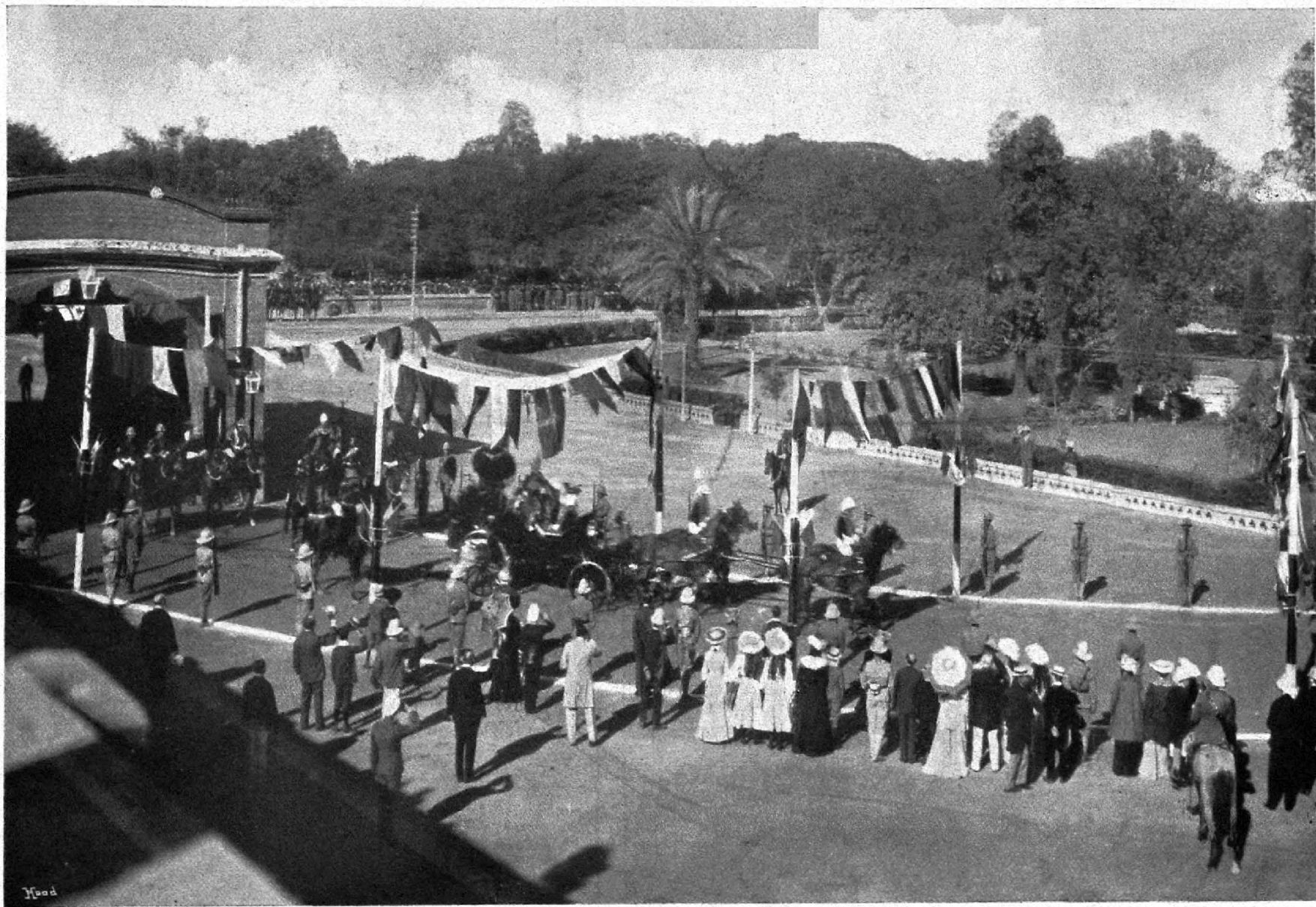
Decorating Veterans at Gwalior.

The Fort, Gwalior. His Royal Highness
and the Maharajah on Elephants.

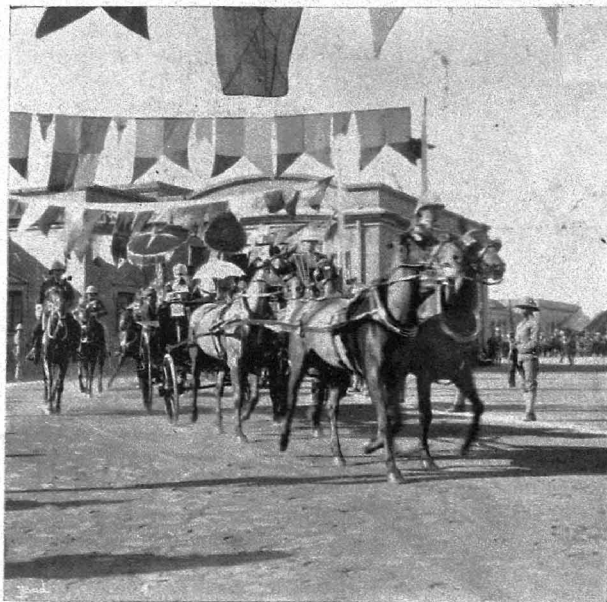




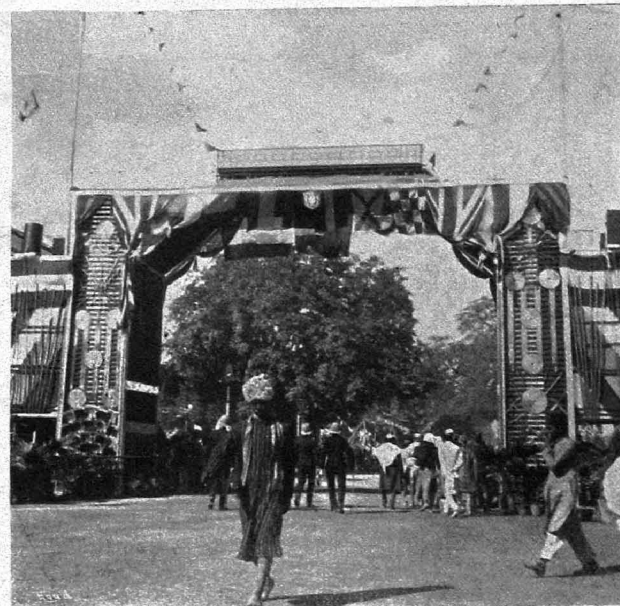
The Prince and the Maharajah at the Shooting Camp, Gwalior,



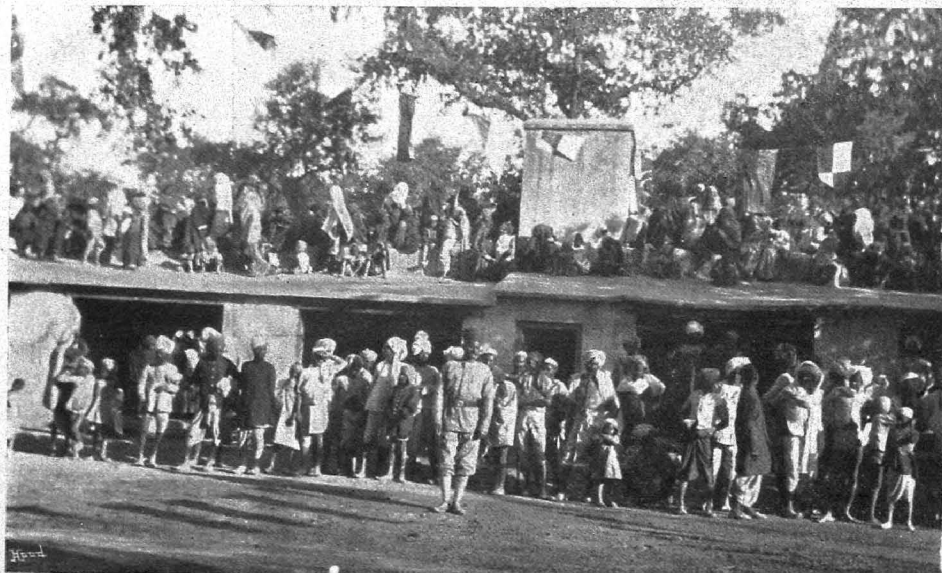
Arrival at Lucknow. T. R. H. leaving the Railway Station.



T. R. H. leaving the Station, Lucknow.



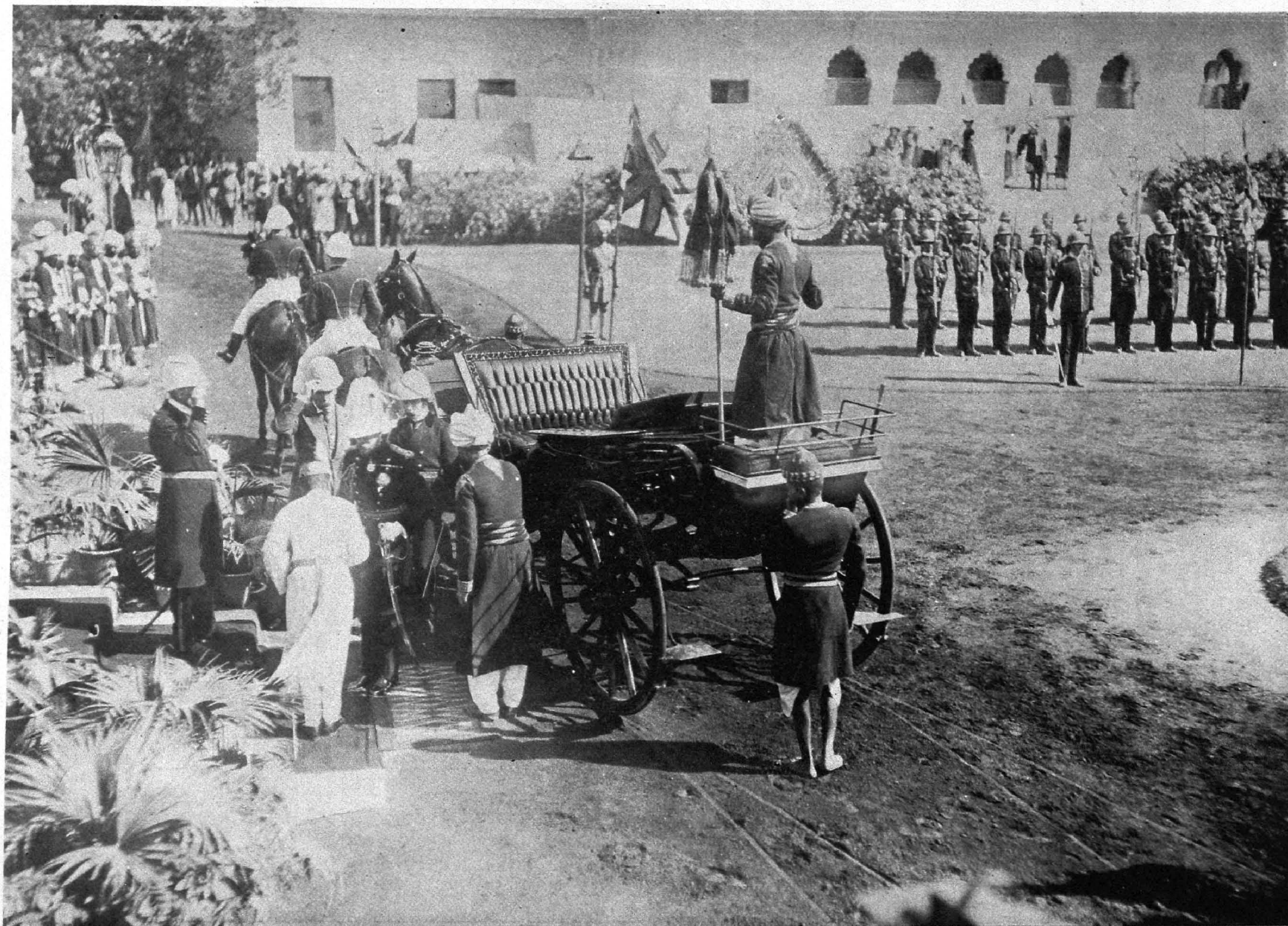
The Railway Arch, Lucknow.



A Roadside Scene, Lucknow.



Mutiny Veterans at Lucknow.



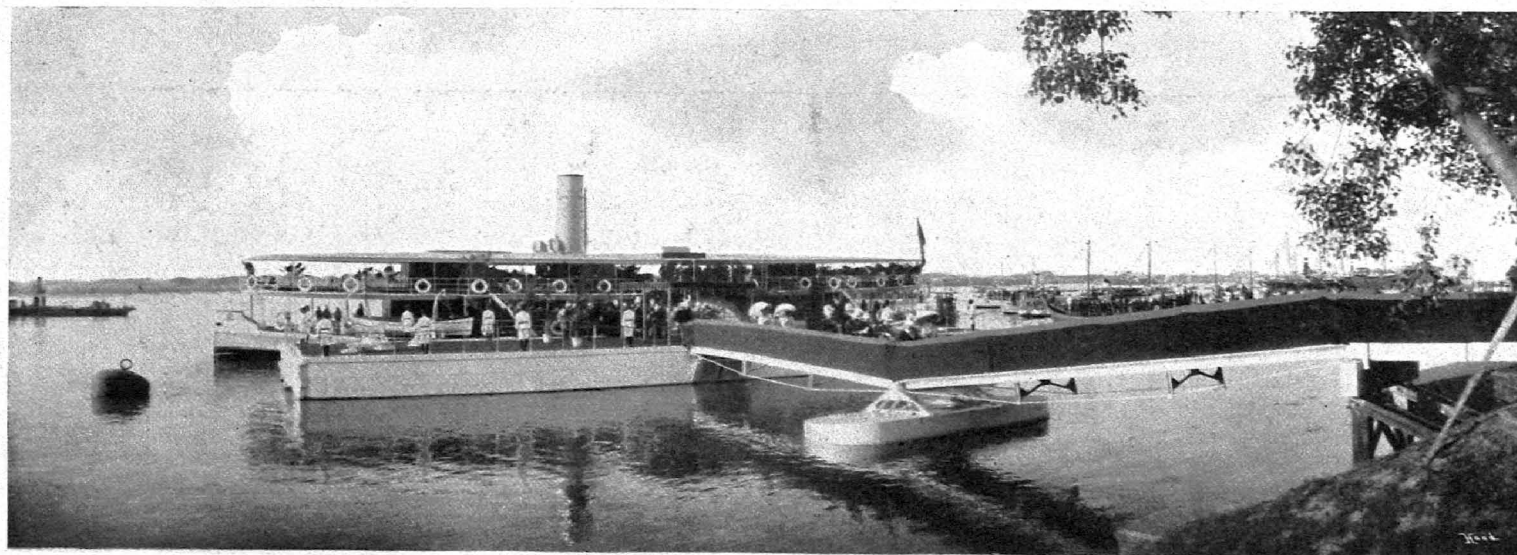
The Nawab of Rampur receiving the Prince at Lucknow.



Decorating Mutiny Veterans, Lucknow.



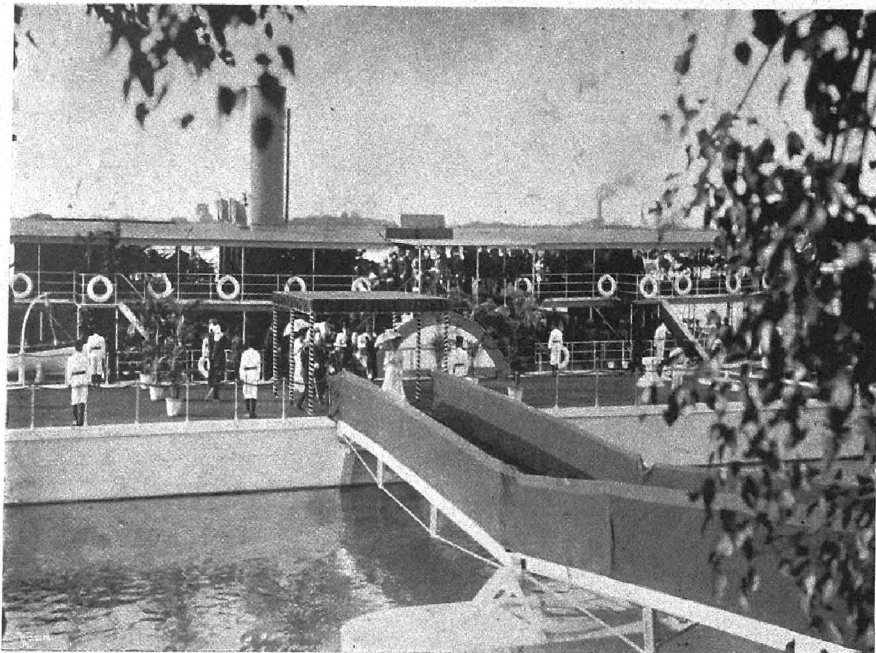
Mutiny Veterans at Lucknow.



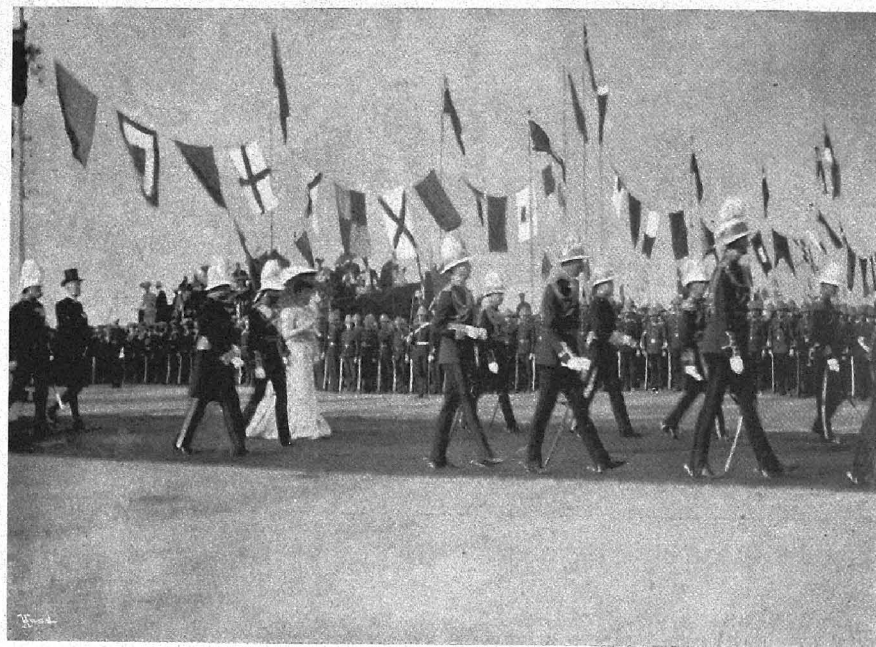
Their Royal Highnesses landing at Prinsep's Ghat, Calcutta.



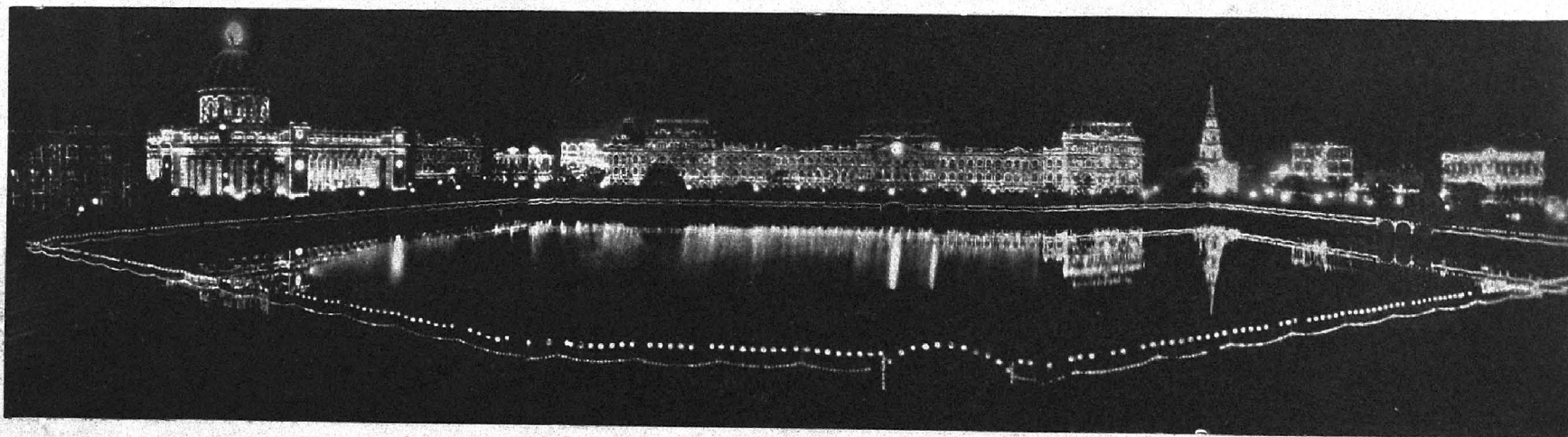
Reception of T. R. H. at Prinsep's Ghat, Calcutta. Presentation of a Jewel to the Princess.



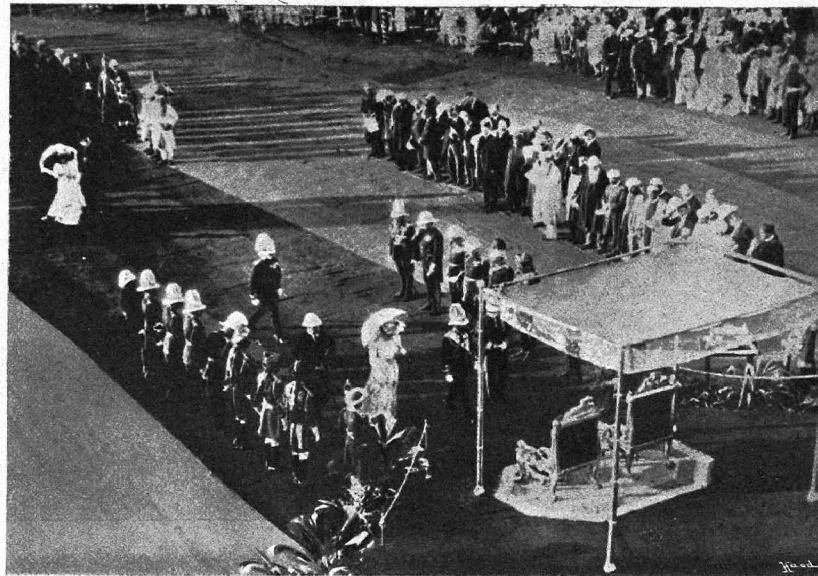
T. R. H. coming ashore at Prinsep's Ghat.



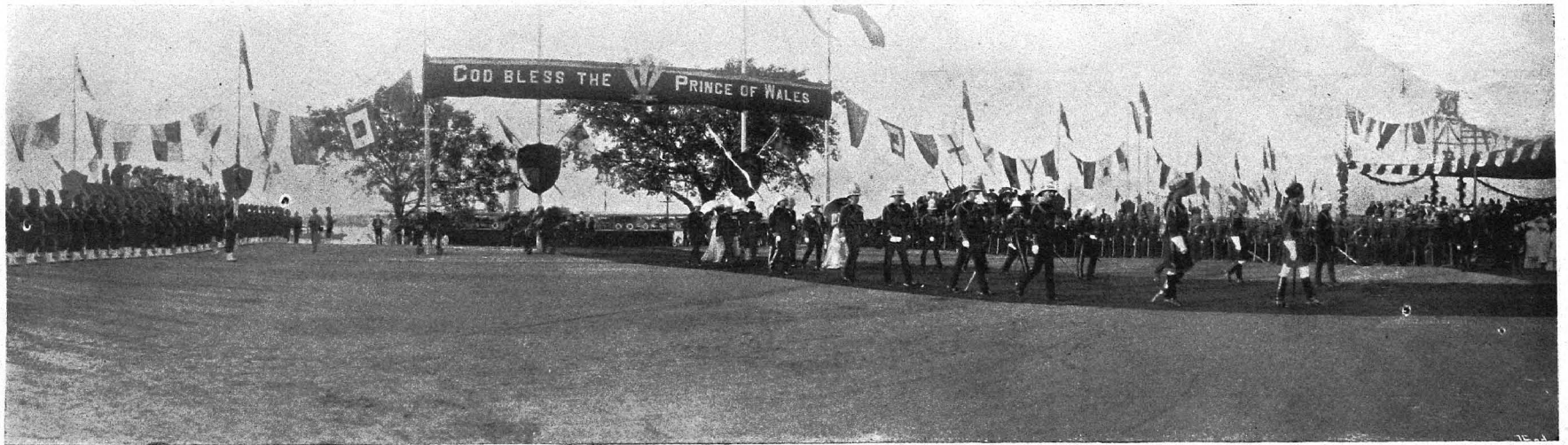
Procession from the Landing Stage, Prinsep's Ghat.



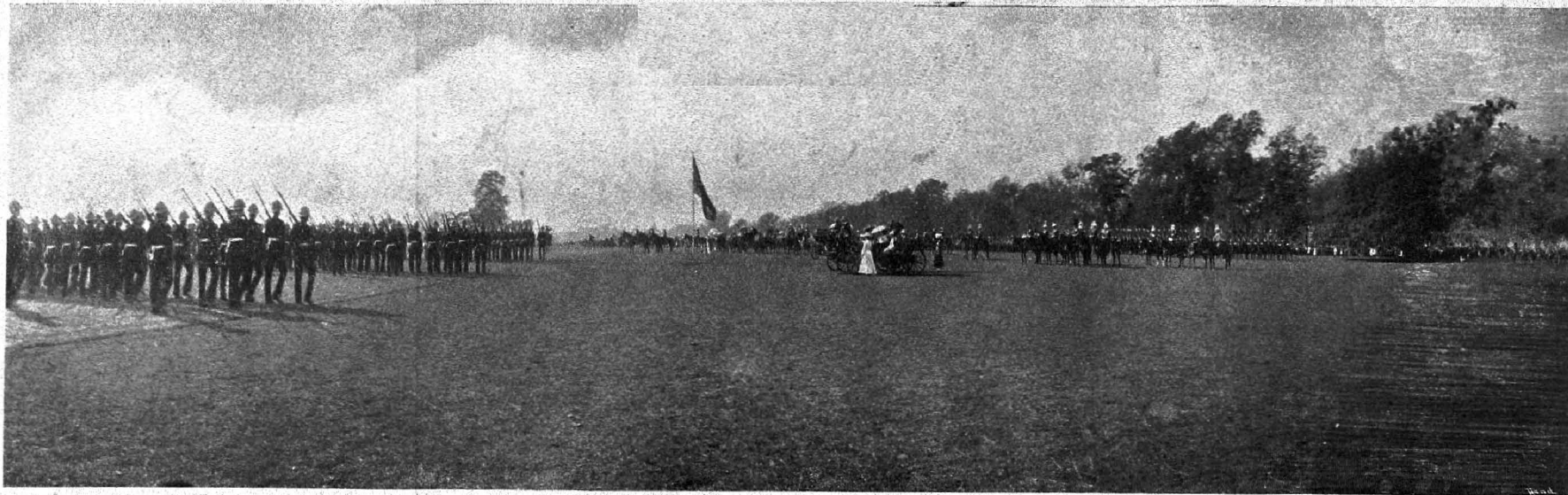
The Illuminations at Calcutta.



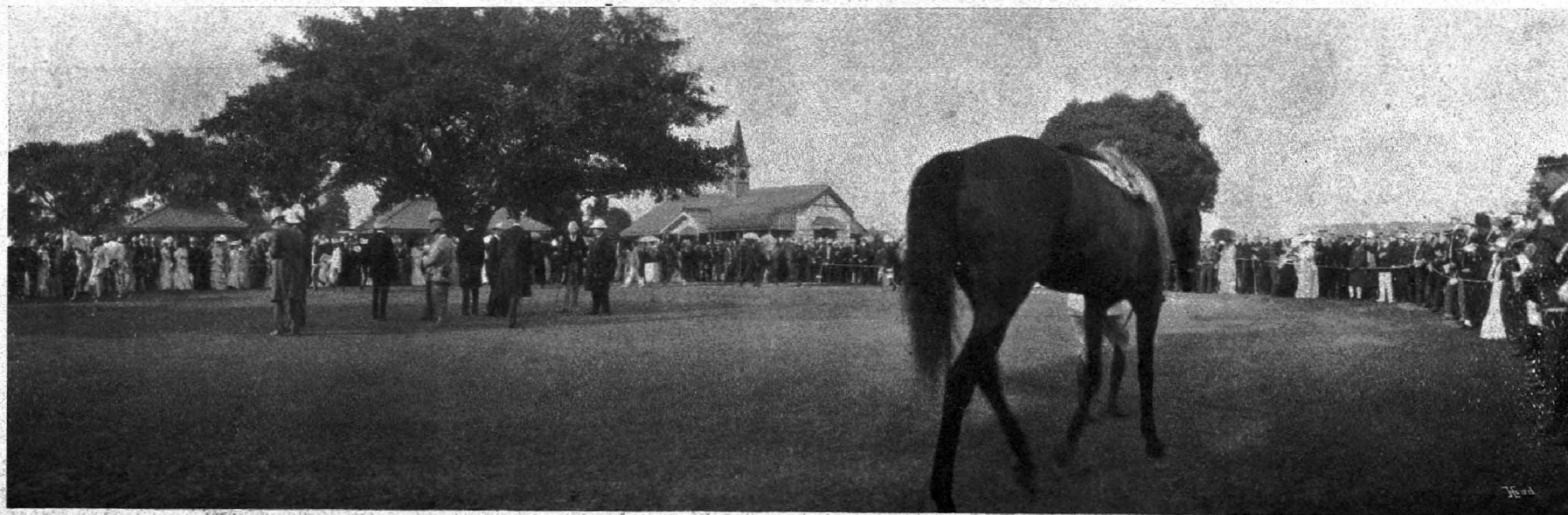
The Reception at Prinsep's Ghat, Calcutta.



The Landing at Prinsep's Ghat. Proceeding to the Dais.



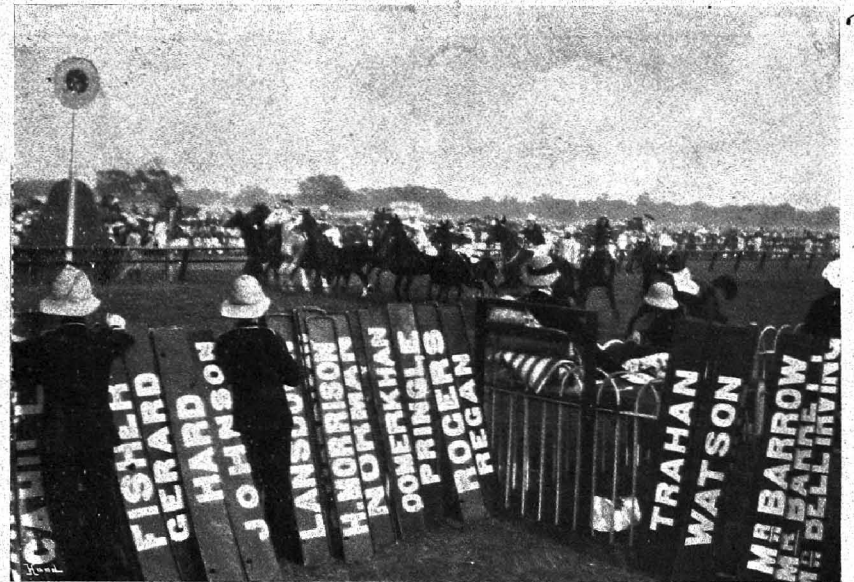
The Proclamation Parade, Calcutta.



Prince of Wales' Cup Day, Calcutta. In the Paddock.

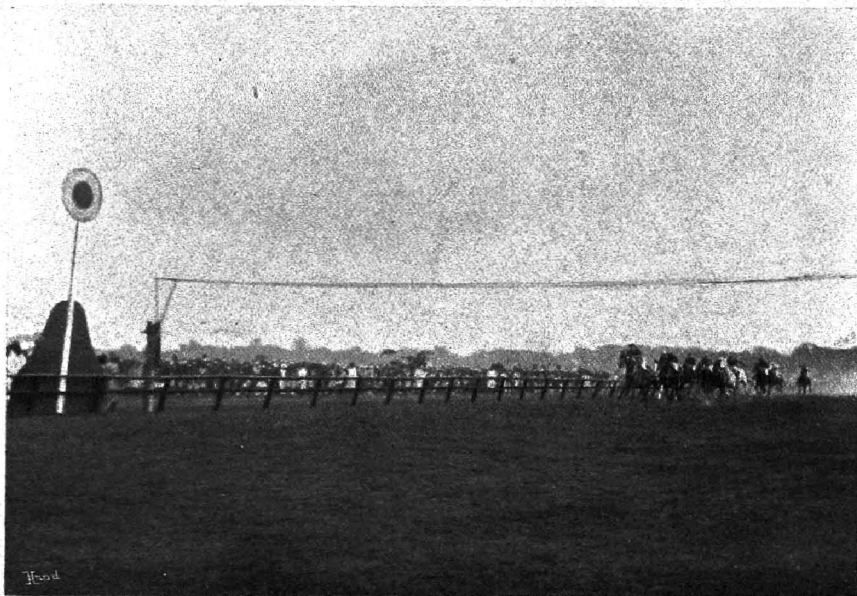


Arrival of T. R. H. at the Race Course.



The Start for the Race.

The Race for the Prince of Wales' Cup, Calcutta.



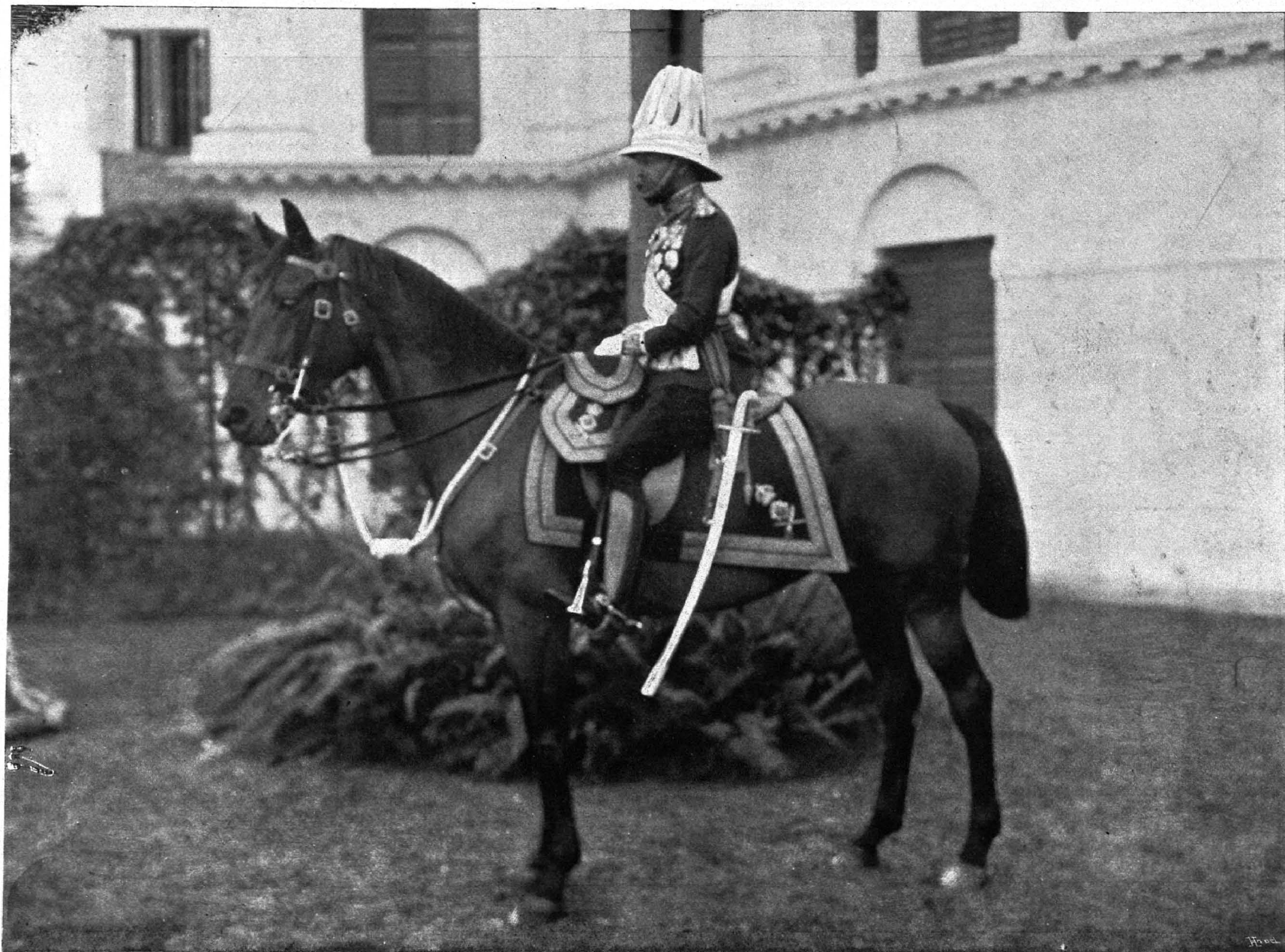
The Finish.



The Winner.



The Tshai Lama, the Tongsla Penlop, the Maharajah of Sikkim and Political Officers, Calcutta.



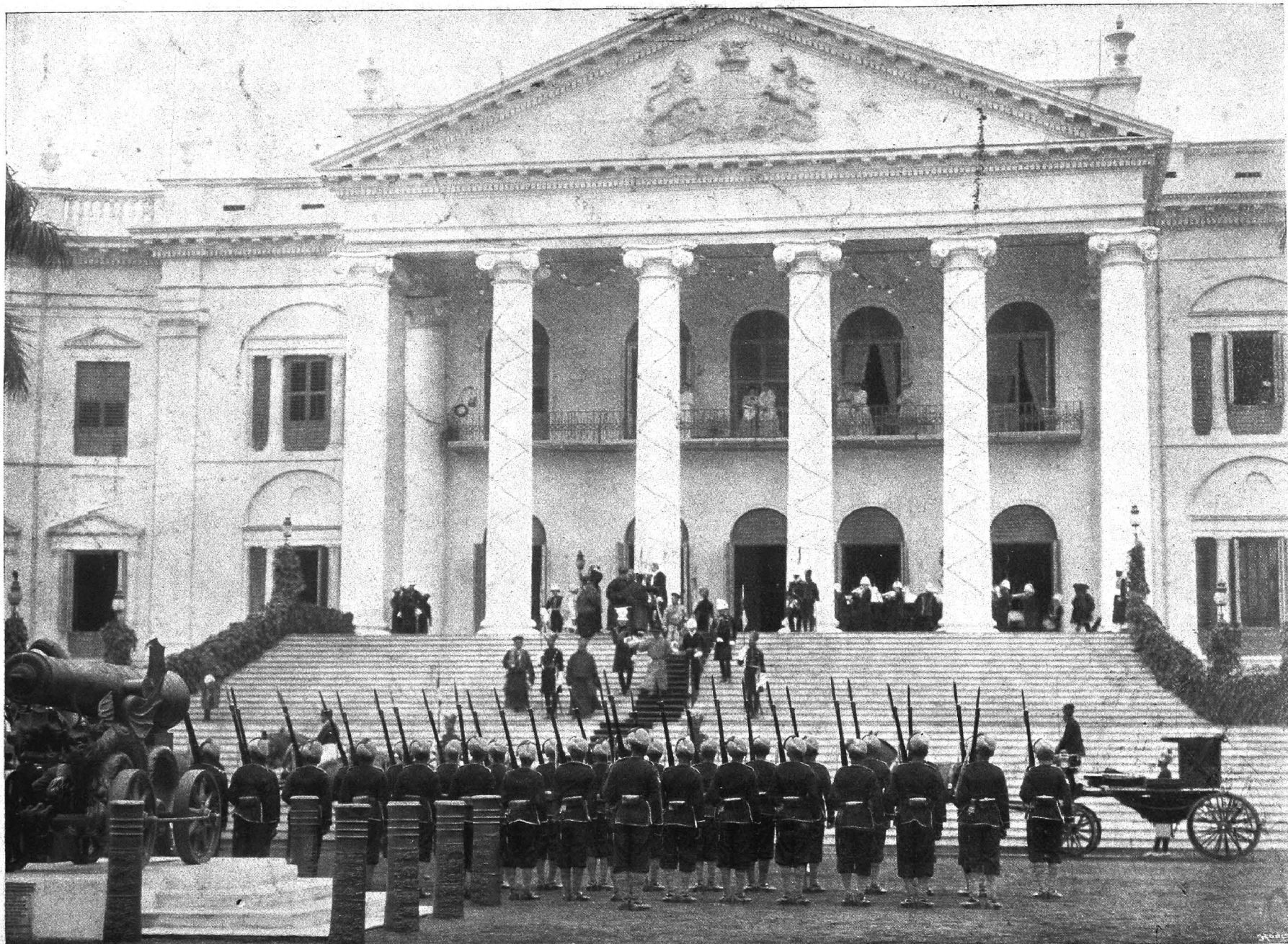
General His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. From photo taken at Calcutta.



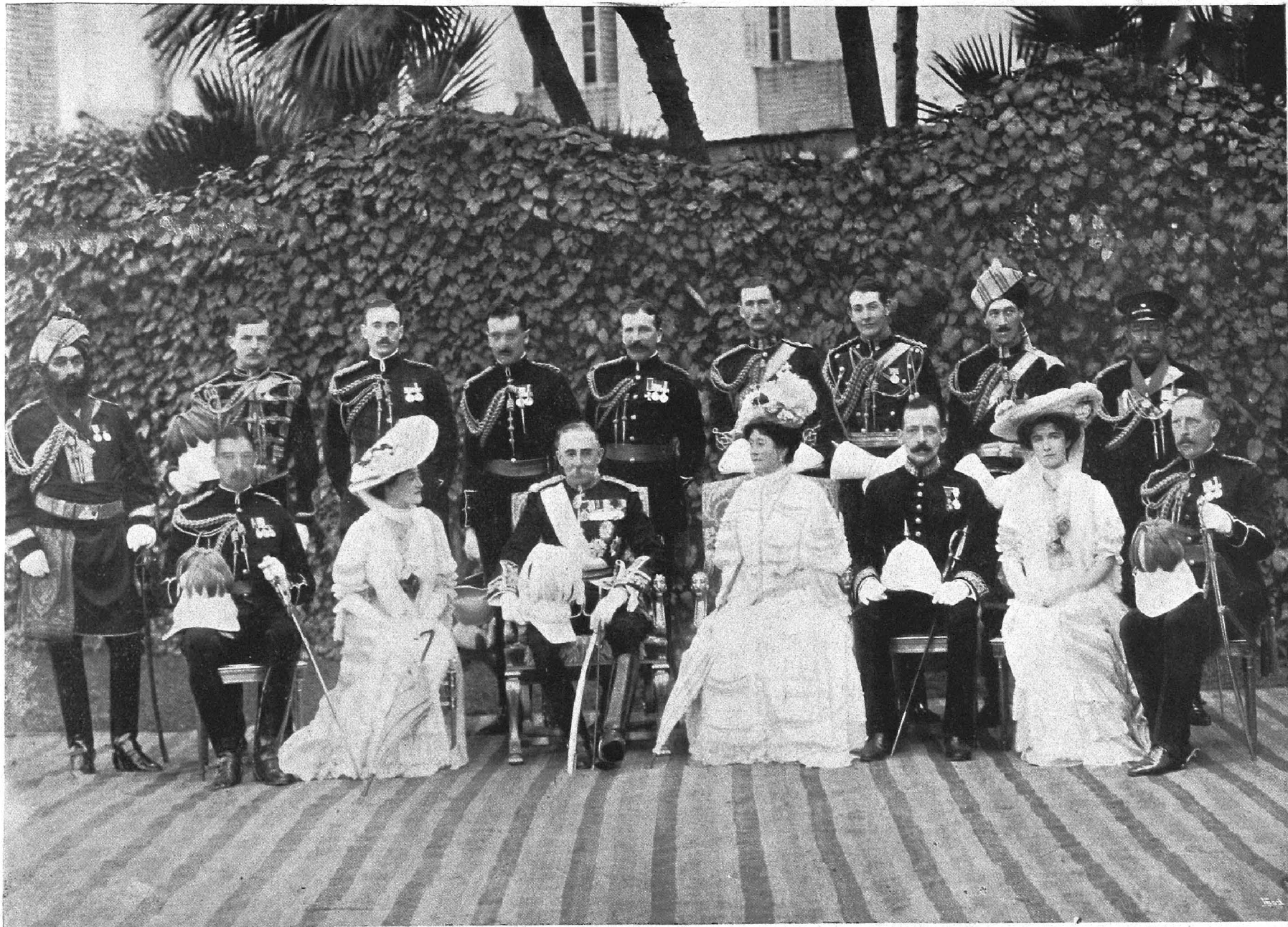
The Tshai Lama's Dancers, Calcutta.



The Tshai Lama leaving Government House, Calcutta, after visiting the Prince.



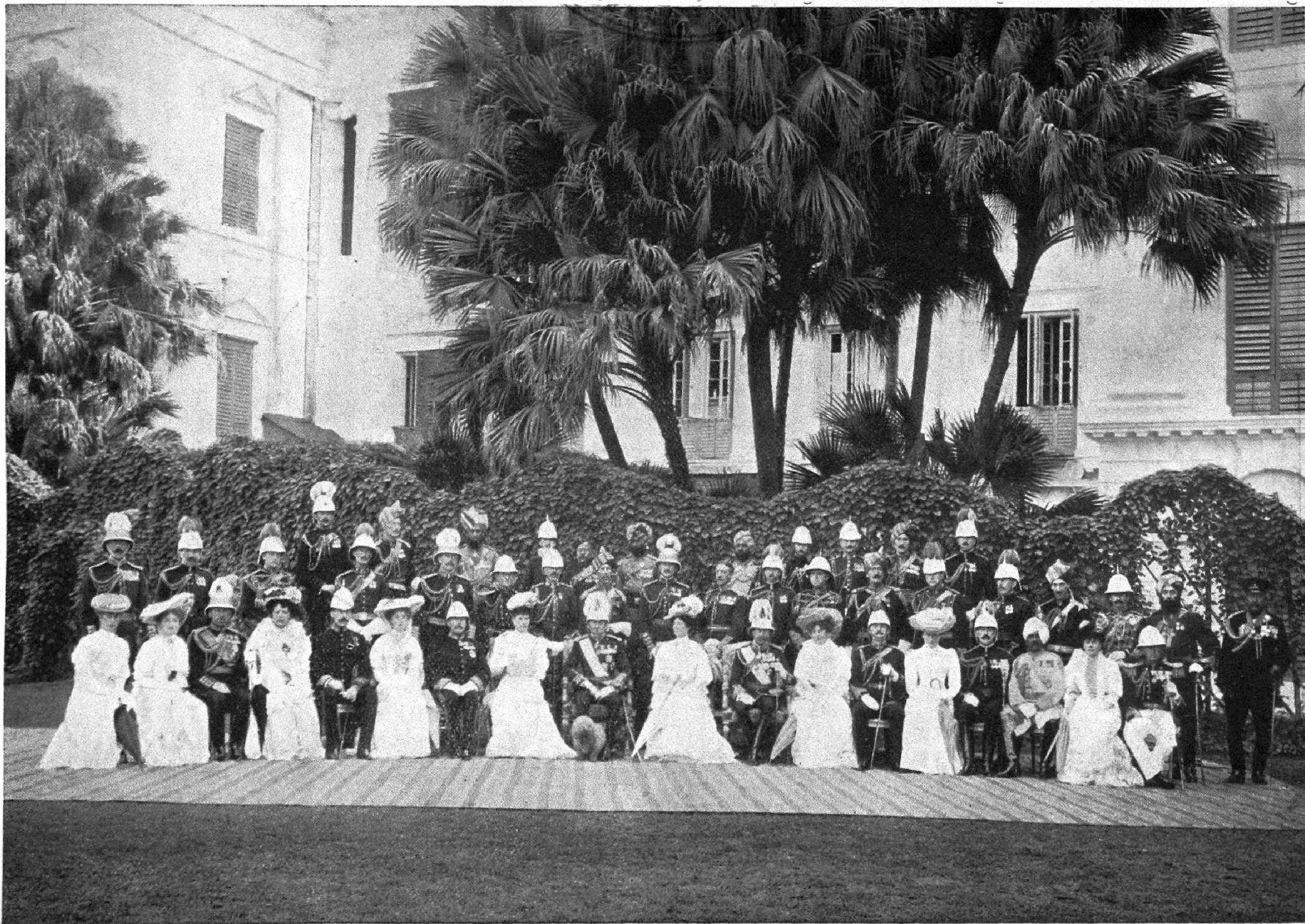
H. H. The Maharajah of Sikkim leaving Government House, Calcutta, after visiting the Prince.



H. E. Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General, with his Family and Suite.



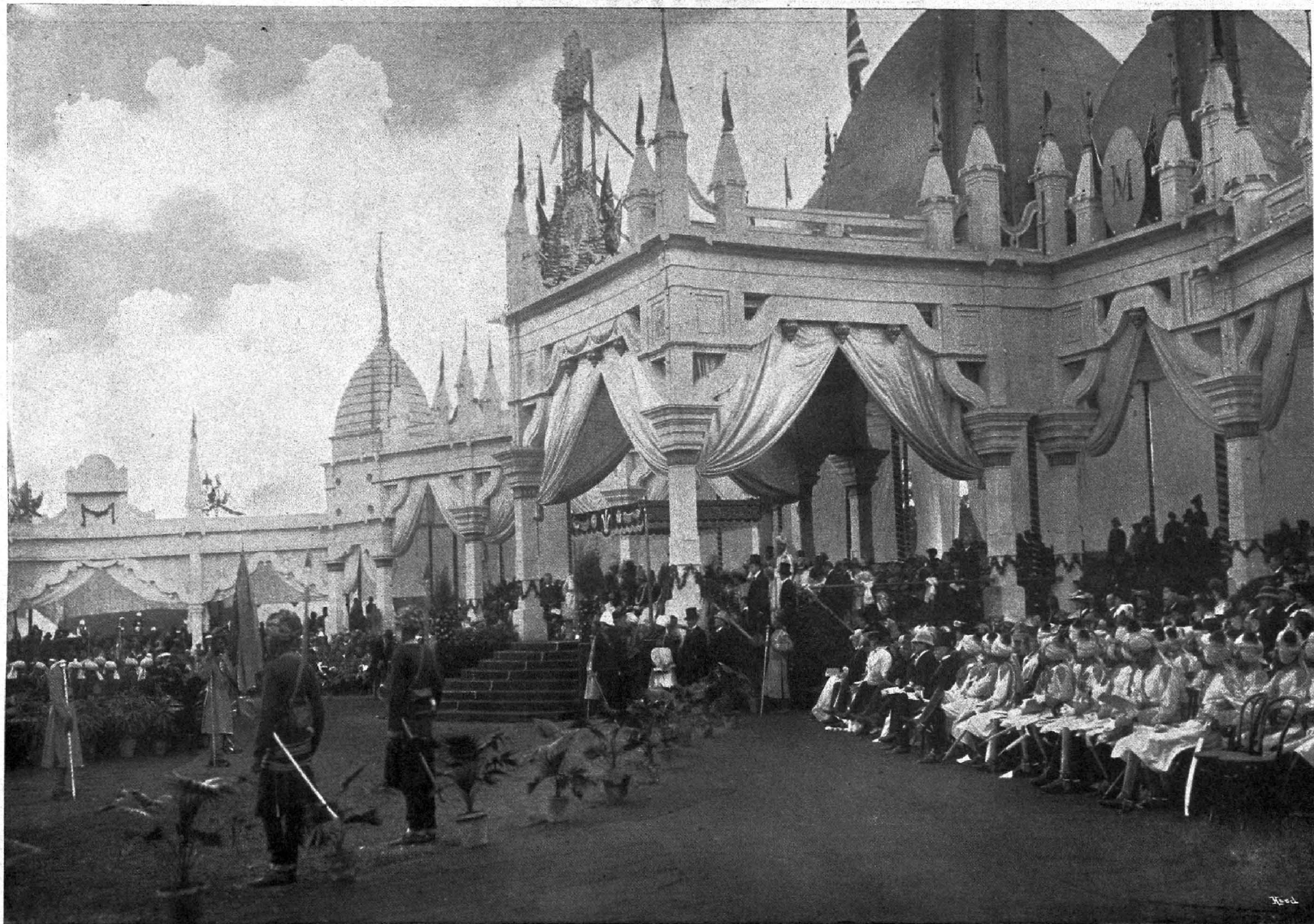
Their Royal Highnesses and their Suite, at Government House, Calcutta.



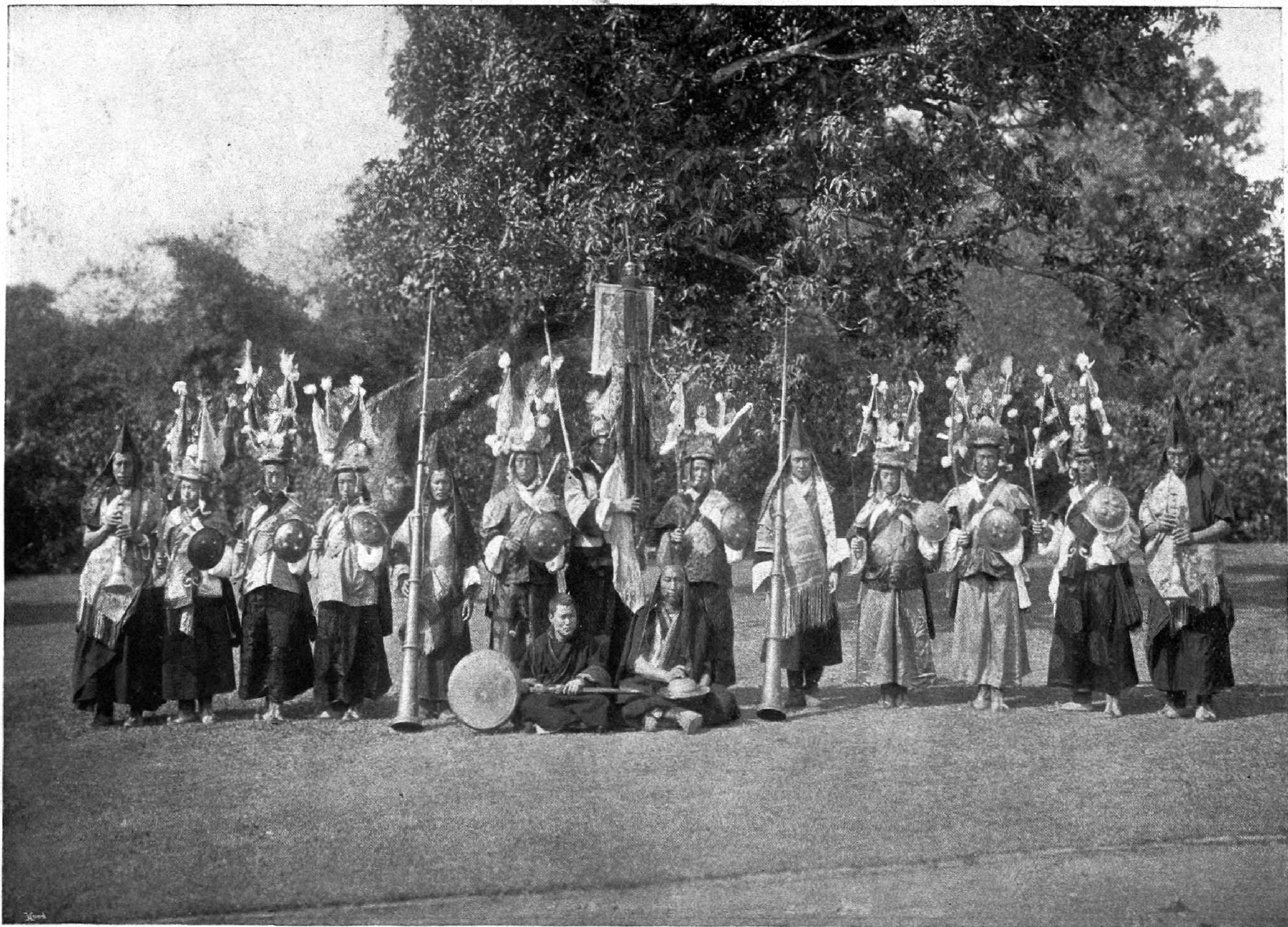
Their Royal Highnesses with the Viceroy and their Suites, Calcutta.



The Public Entertainment to Their Royal Highnesses, Calcutta.



The Public Entertainment, Calcutta. Imperial Cadet Corps on right.



Thibetan Ghost Dancers, Calcutta.



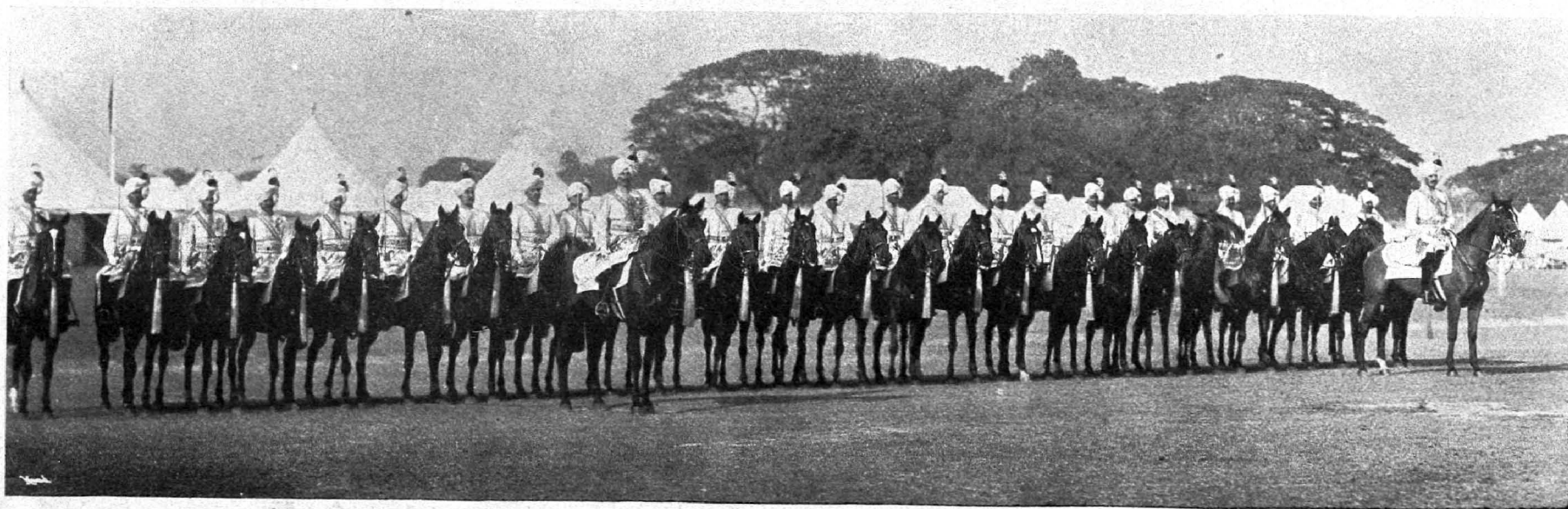
Bhutan Devil Dancers, Calcutta.



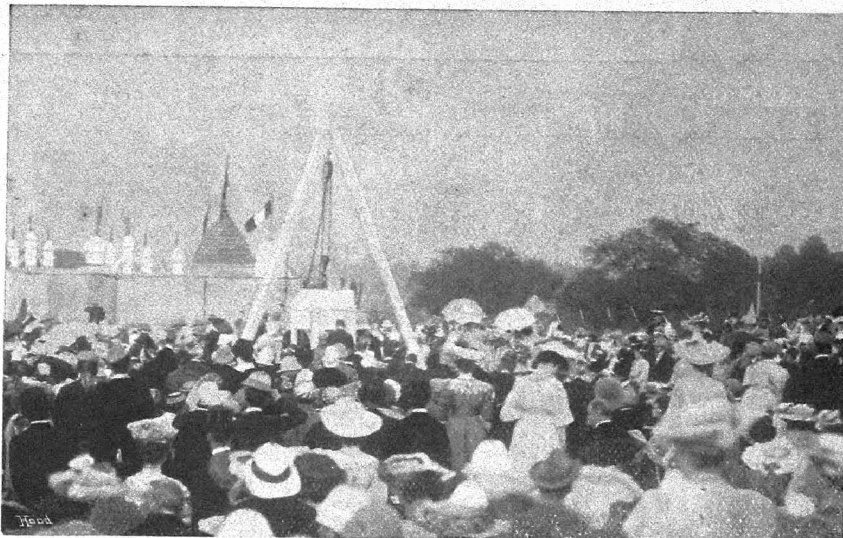
T. R. H. arrival at the Public Entertainment, Calcutta.



The Tshai Lama's Tonjon, Calcutta.



The Imperial Cadet Corps.



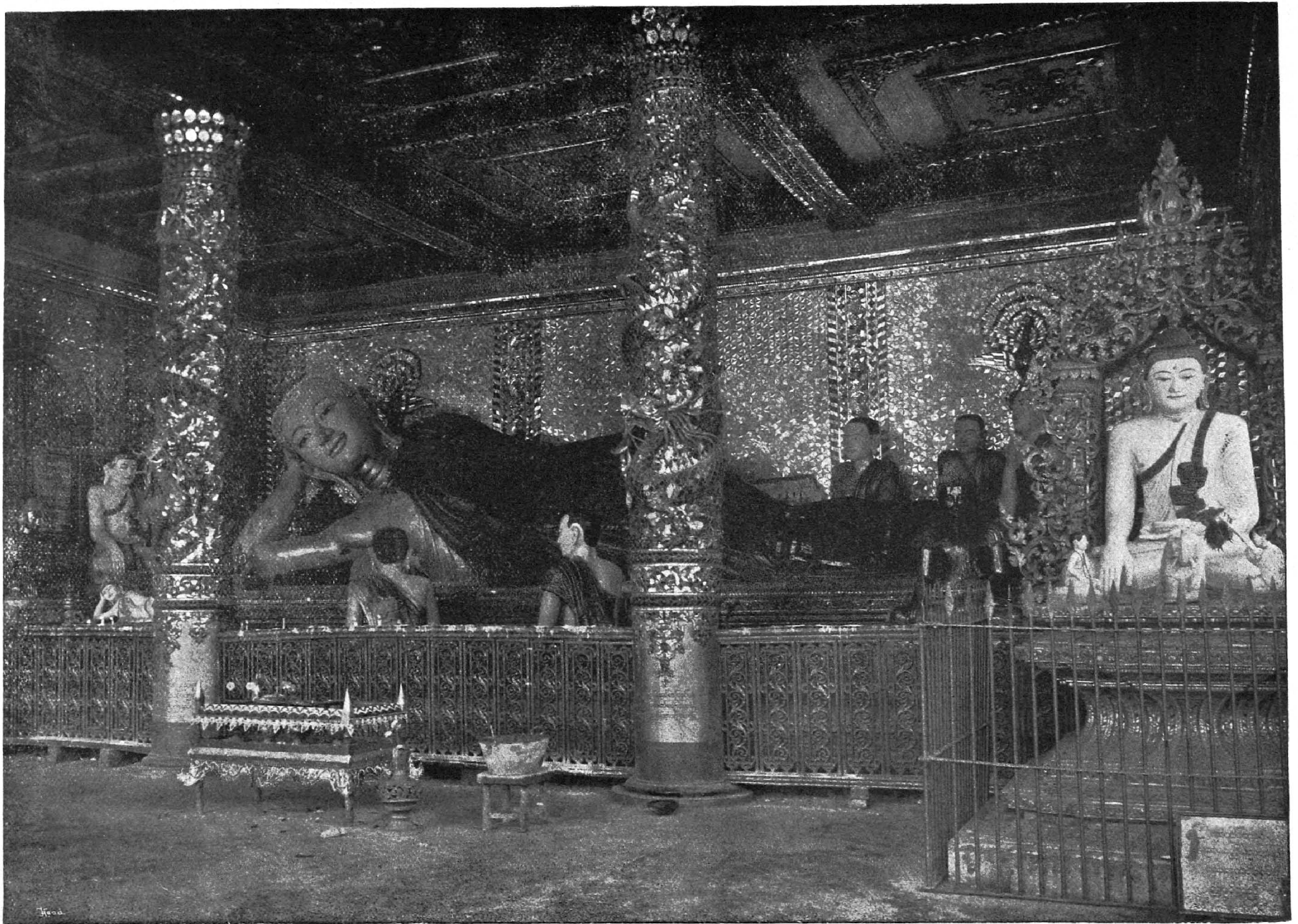
Laying the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.



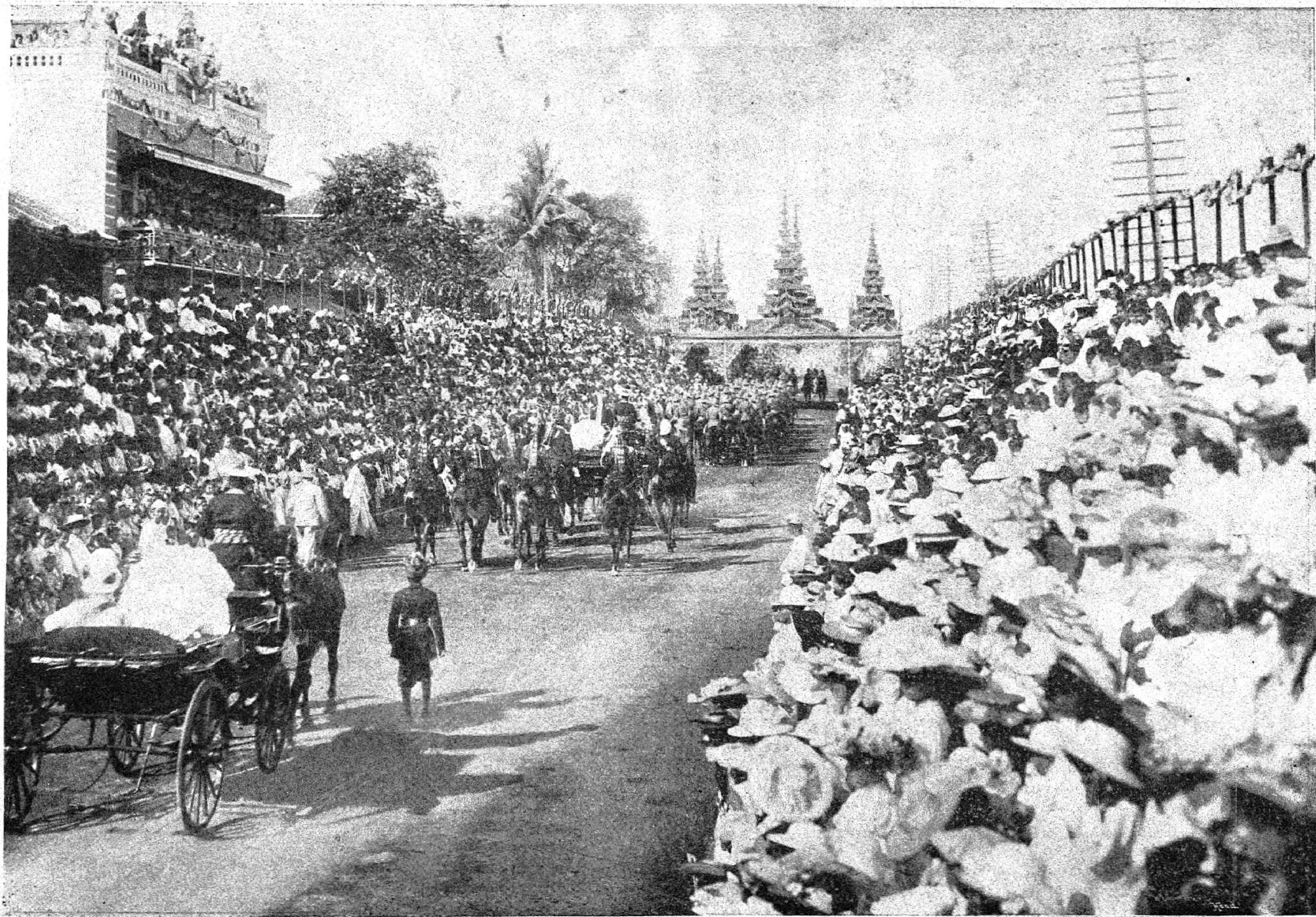
The Prince addressing the assembly at the laying of the Victoria Memorial Foundation Stone.



The Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. T. R. H. arrive in State.



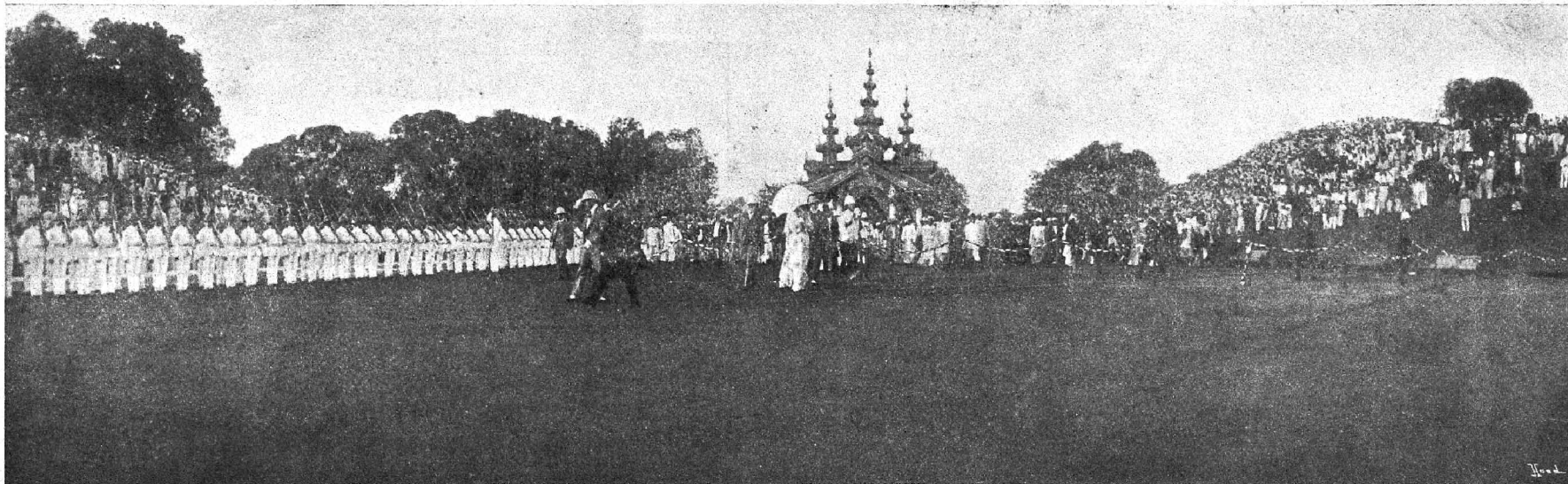
The Colossal Buddha at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon.



The Royal Procession passing Pagoda Arch, Rangoon.



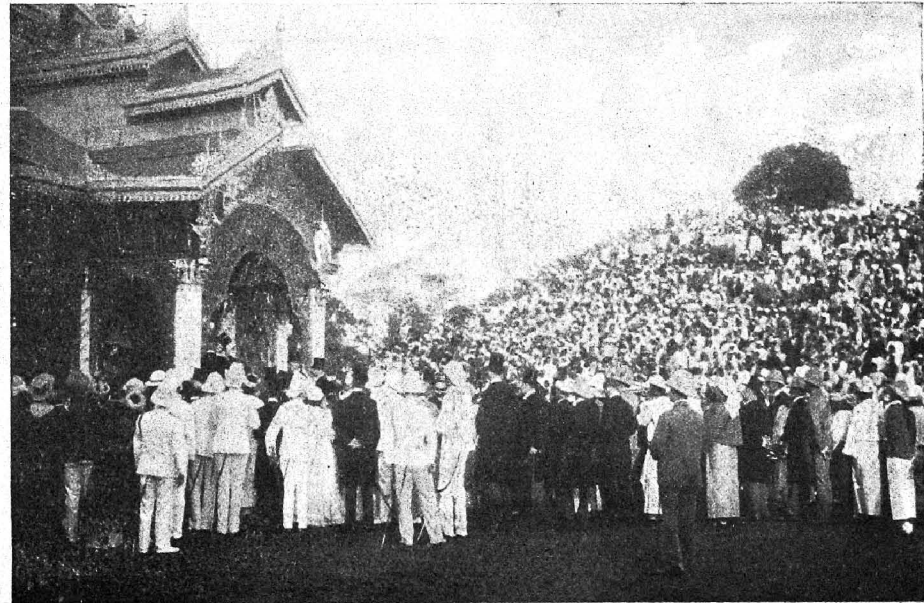
Burmese Children waiting for the Procession, Rangoon.



Opening of Victoria Park, Rangoon.



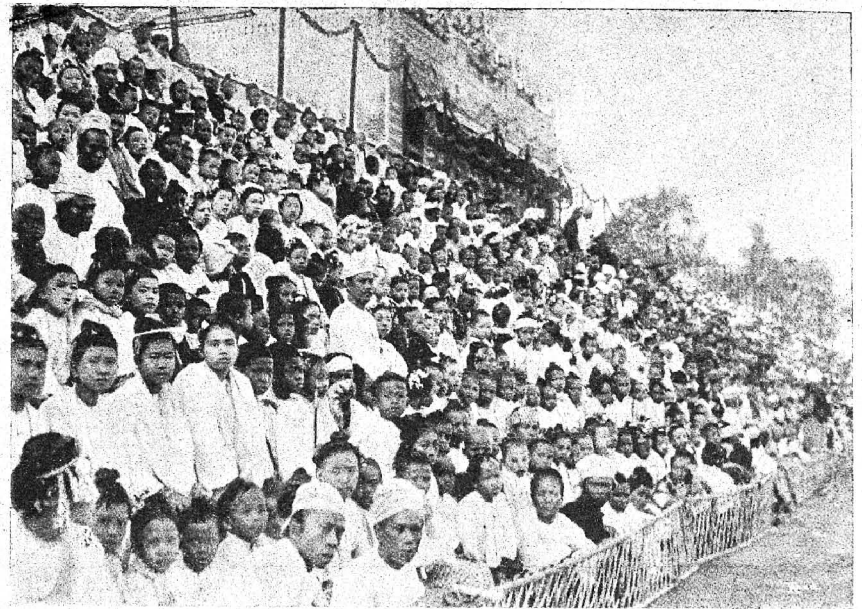
Opening of Victoria Park.



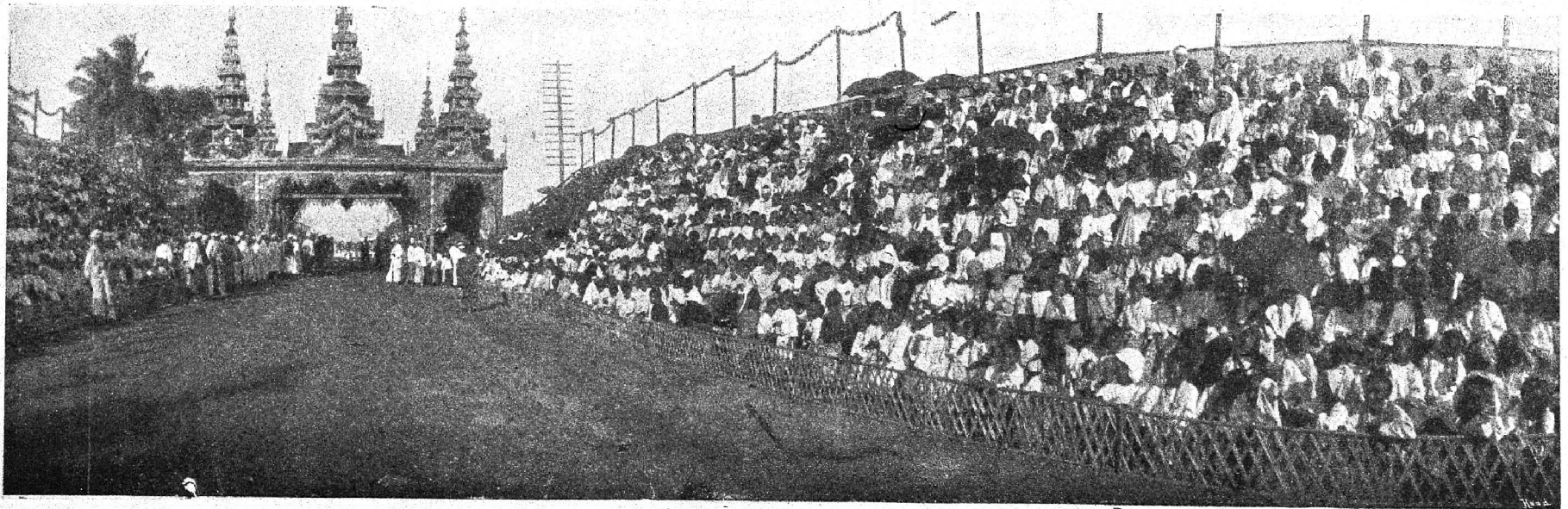
The Prince declaring Victoria Park open.



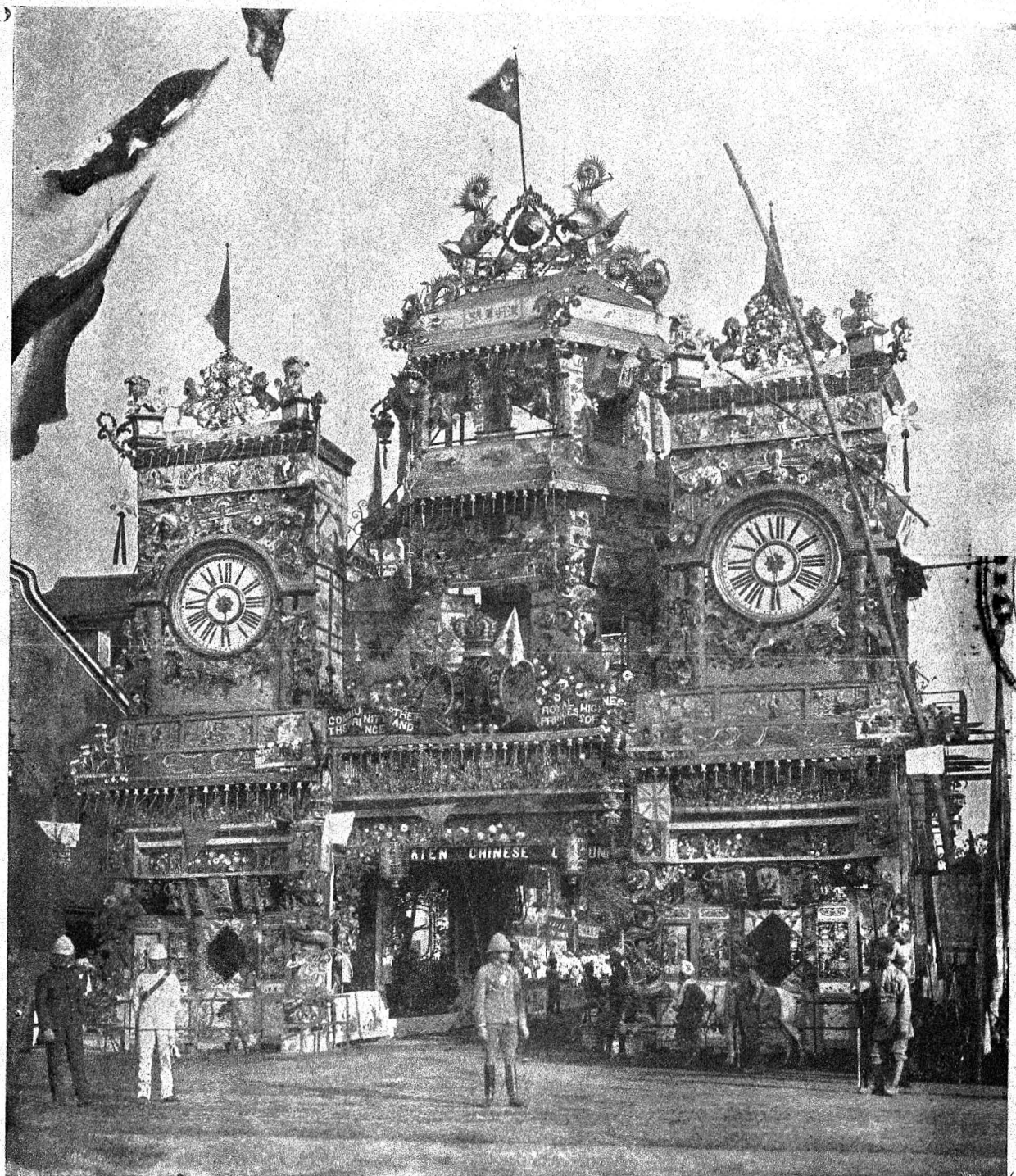
Another View of the opening of Victoria Park.



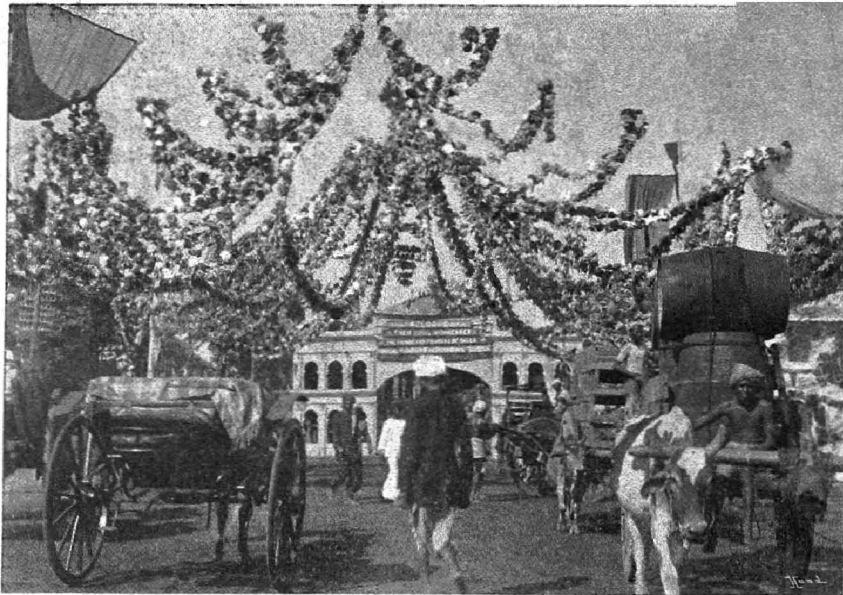
Burmese children waiting for the Procession.



Waiting for the Royal Procession, Rangoon.



A Chinese Arch at Rangoon.



Street Decorations, Rangoon.



A Shan Chief.



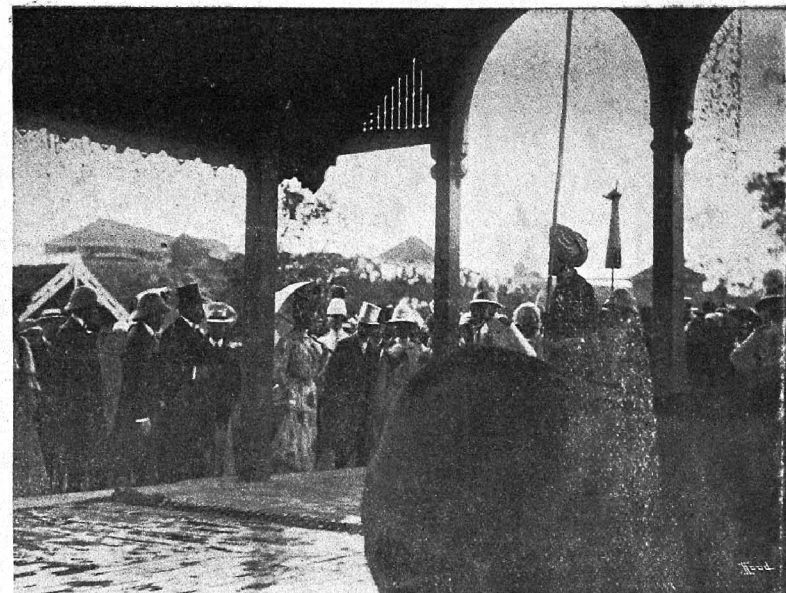
Clansman from the Shan States.



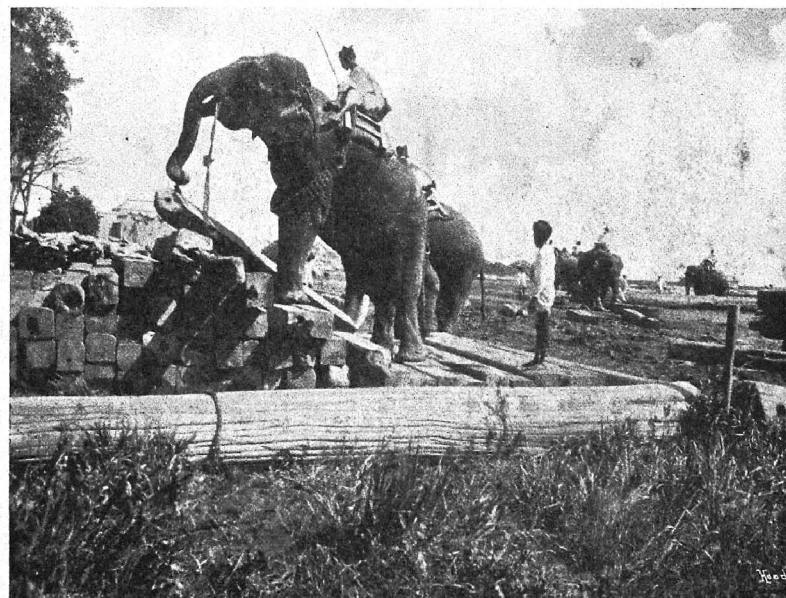
Shan Chiefs and their wives, Rangoon.



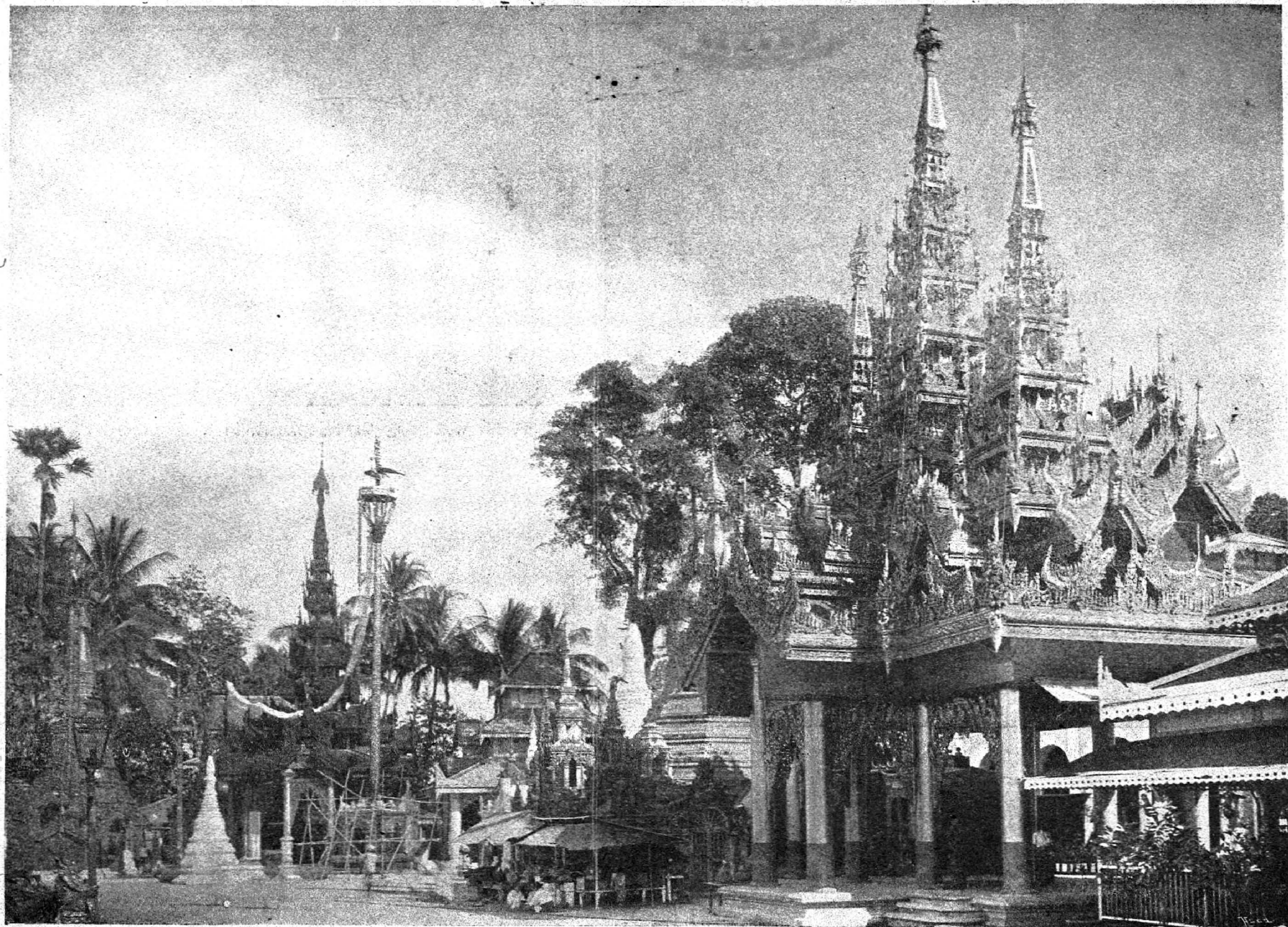
Shan Chief and his Wife, Rangoon.



T. R. H. watching the elephant, in Victoria Park, Rangoon.



Elephant stacking timber, Rangoon.



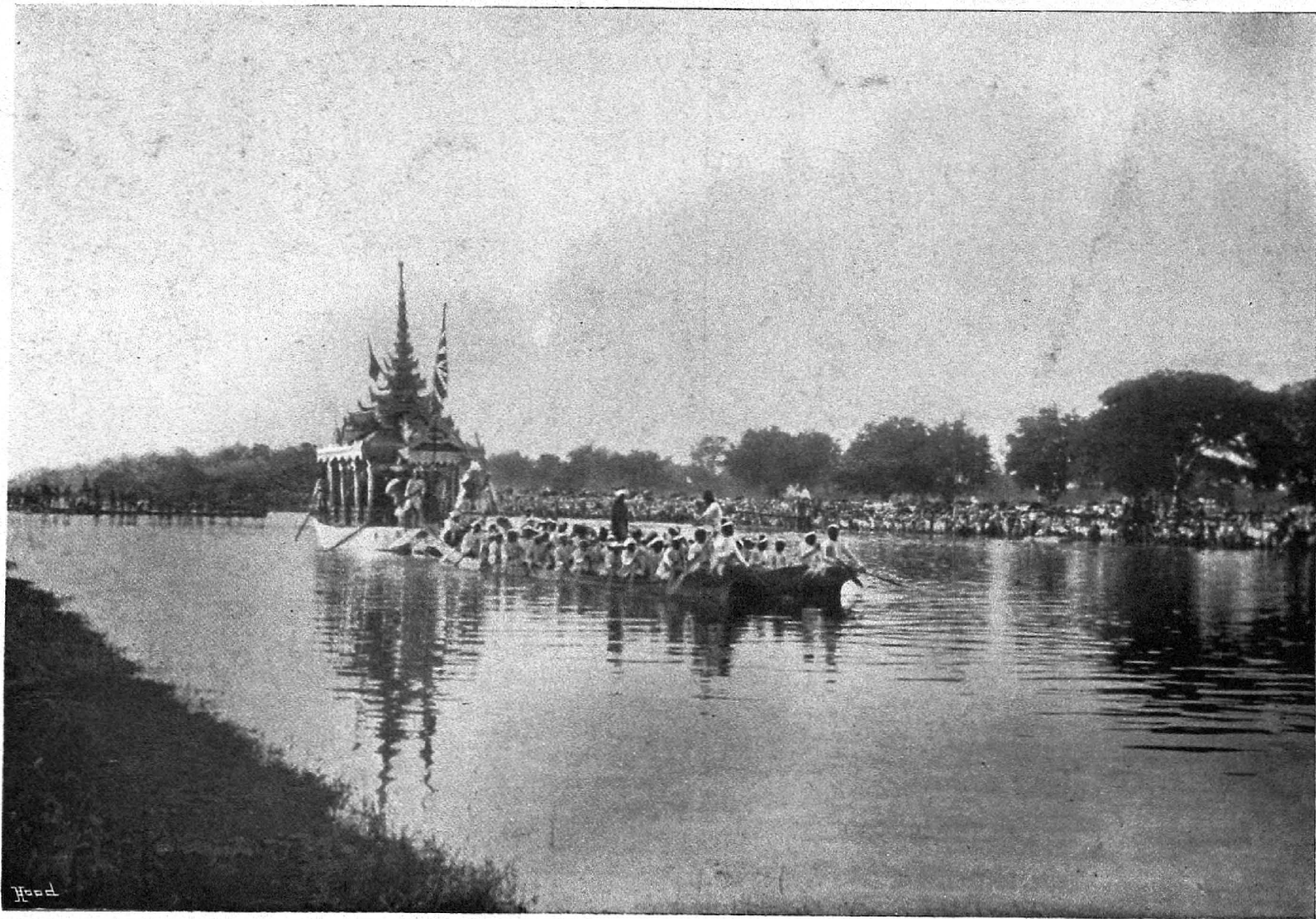
The Shwe, Dagon- Pagoda, Rangoon.



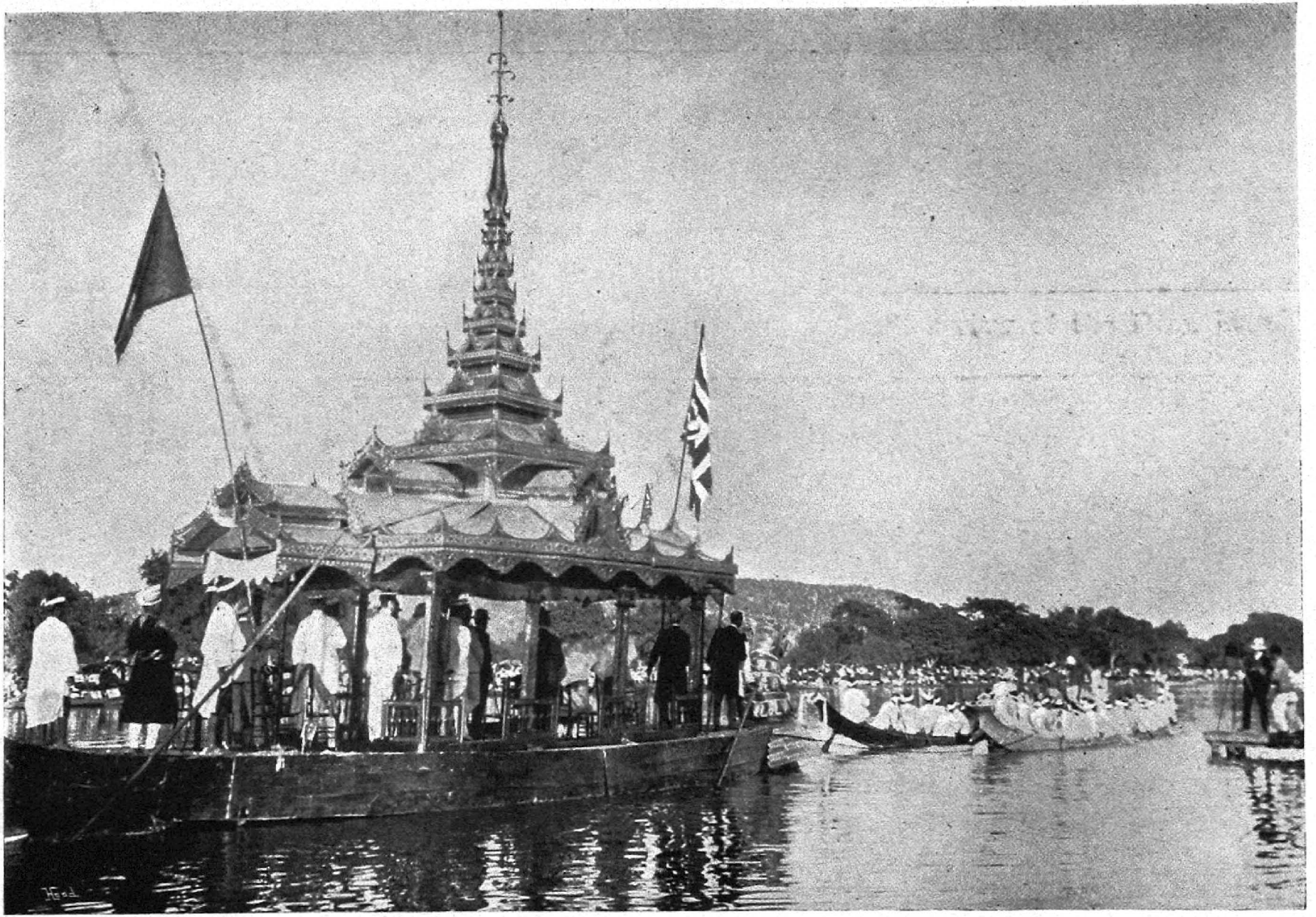
Wild Men from the Shan States, Rangoon.



Group photograph of the Royal Party and Lt.-Governor of Burma taken at Rangoon.



The Royal Barge on the Moat, Mandalay.



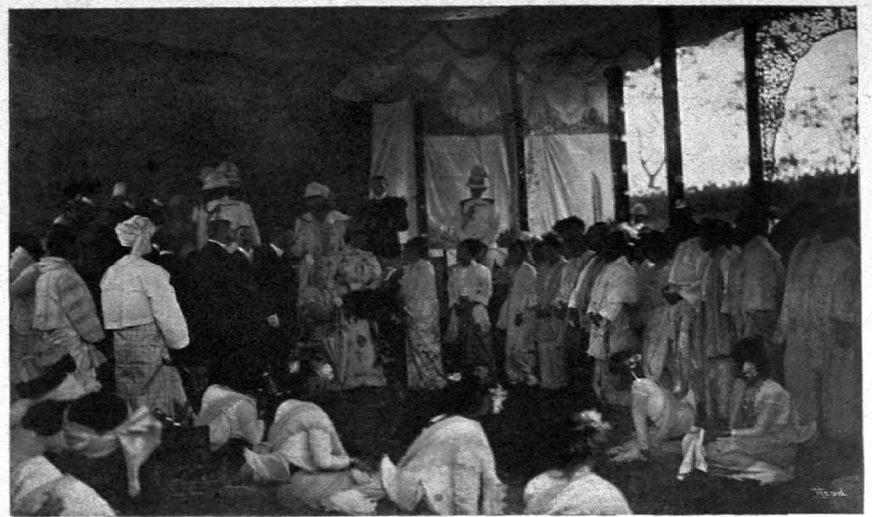
Watching the Boat Races from the Royal Barge, Mandalay.



Procession of Boats, Mandalay.



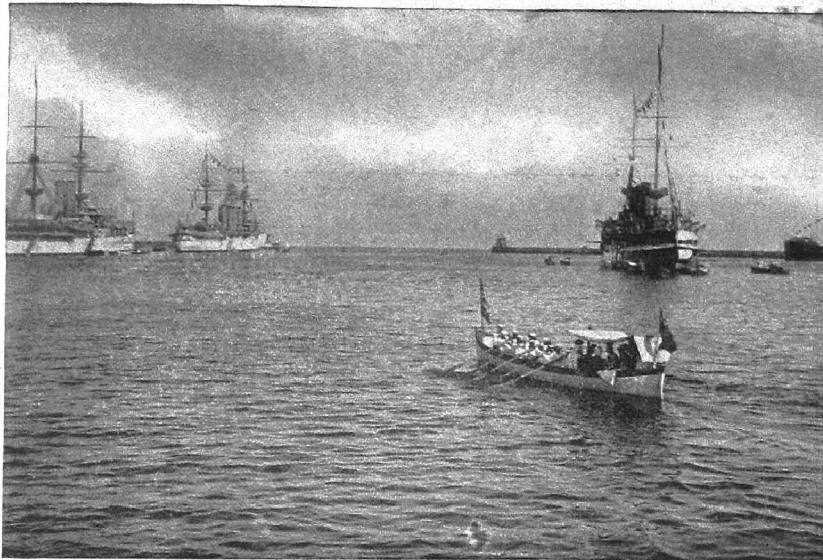
A Burmese Pwe, Mandalay.



Another view of the Pwe, Mandalay.



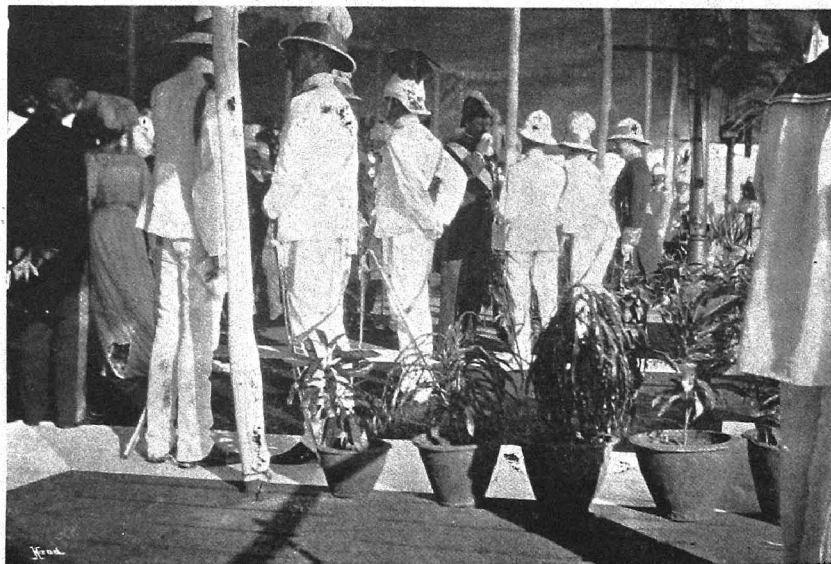
Their Royal Highnesses driving round Mandalay.



H. E. Lord Amphill returning from the Renown, Madras.



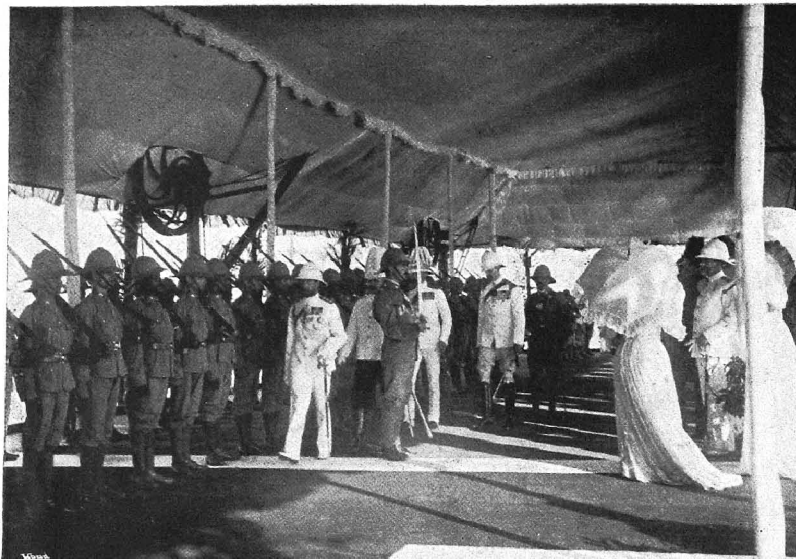
T. E. Lord and Lady Amphill waiting to receive T. R. Highnesses on the Jetty, Madras.



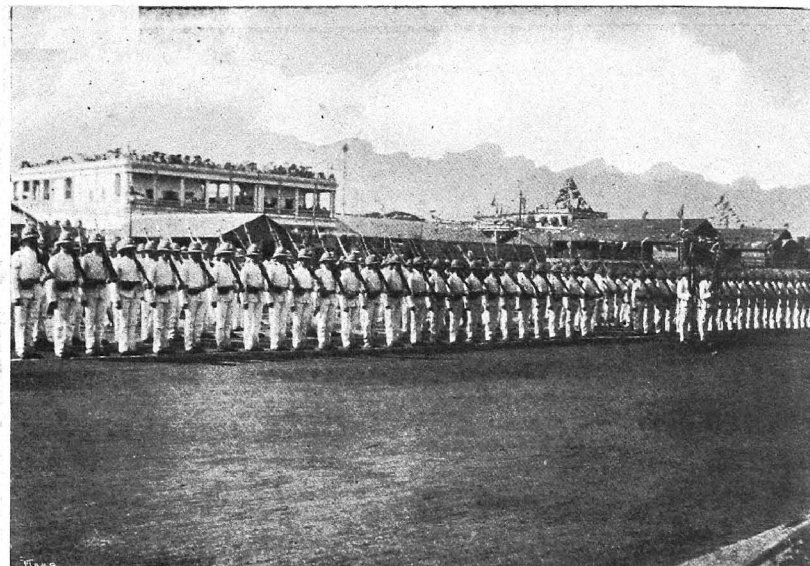
Civil and Military Officers waiting on the Jetty, Madras.



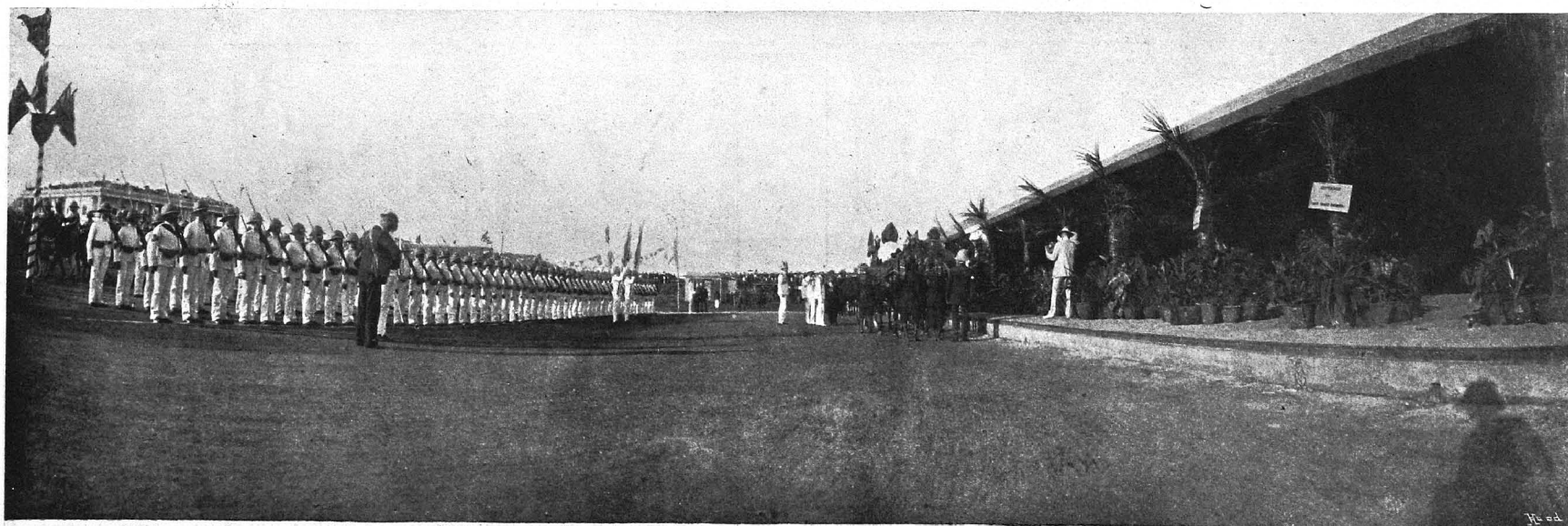
Arrival of the Prince and Princess at the Jetty, Madras.



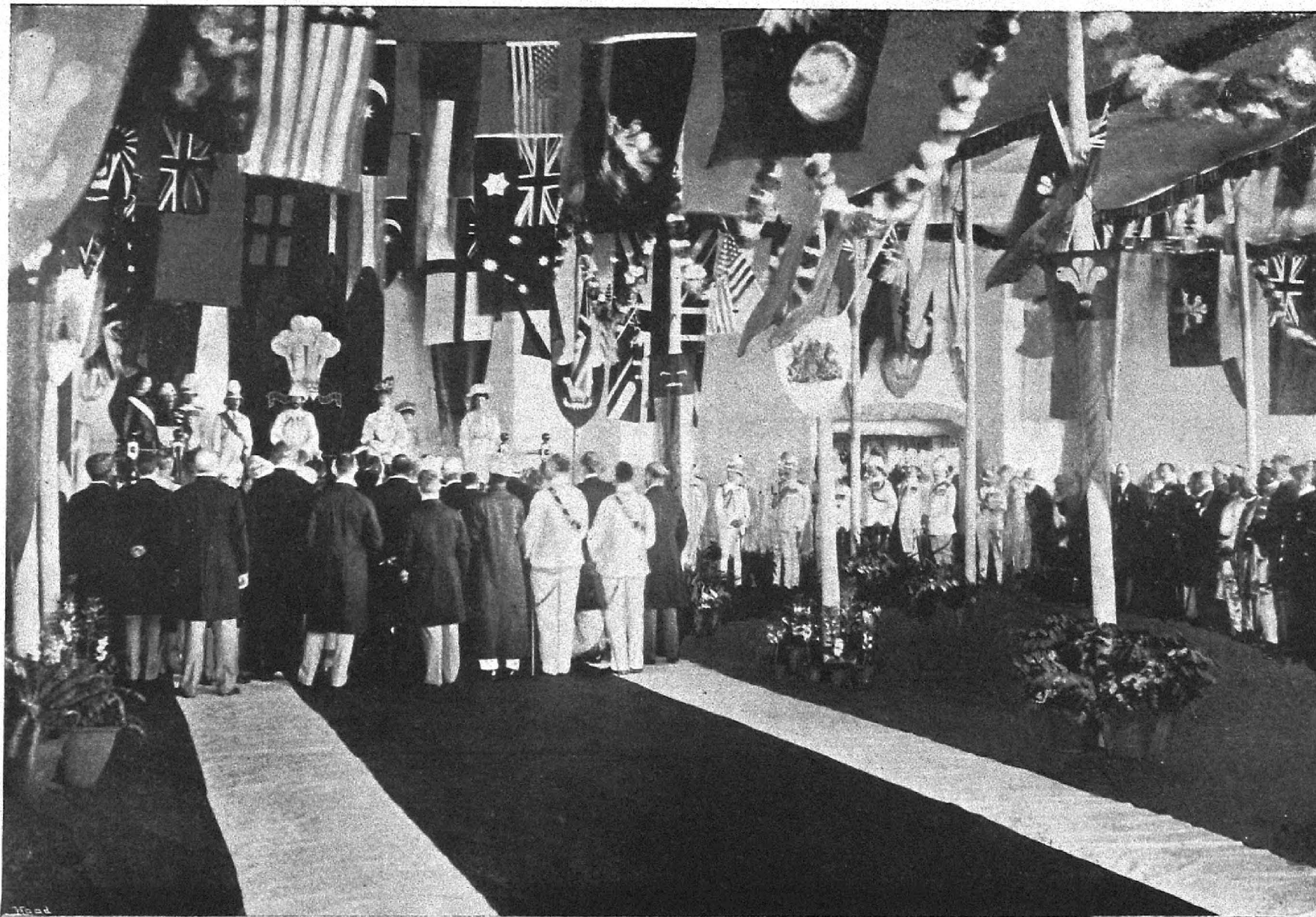
H. R. H. Inspecting the Guard of Honour on the Jetty, Madras.



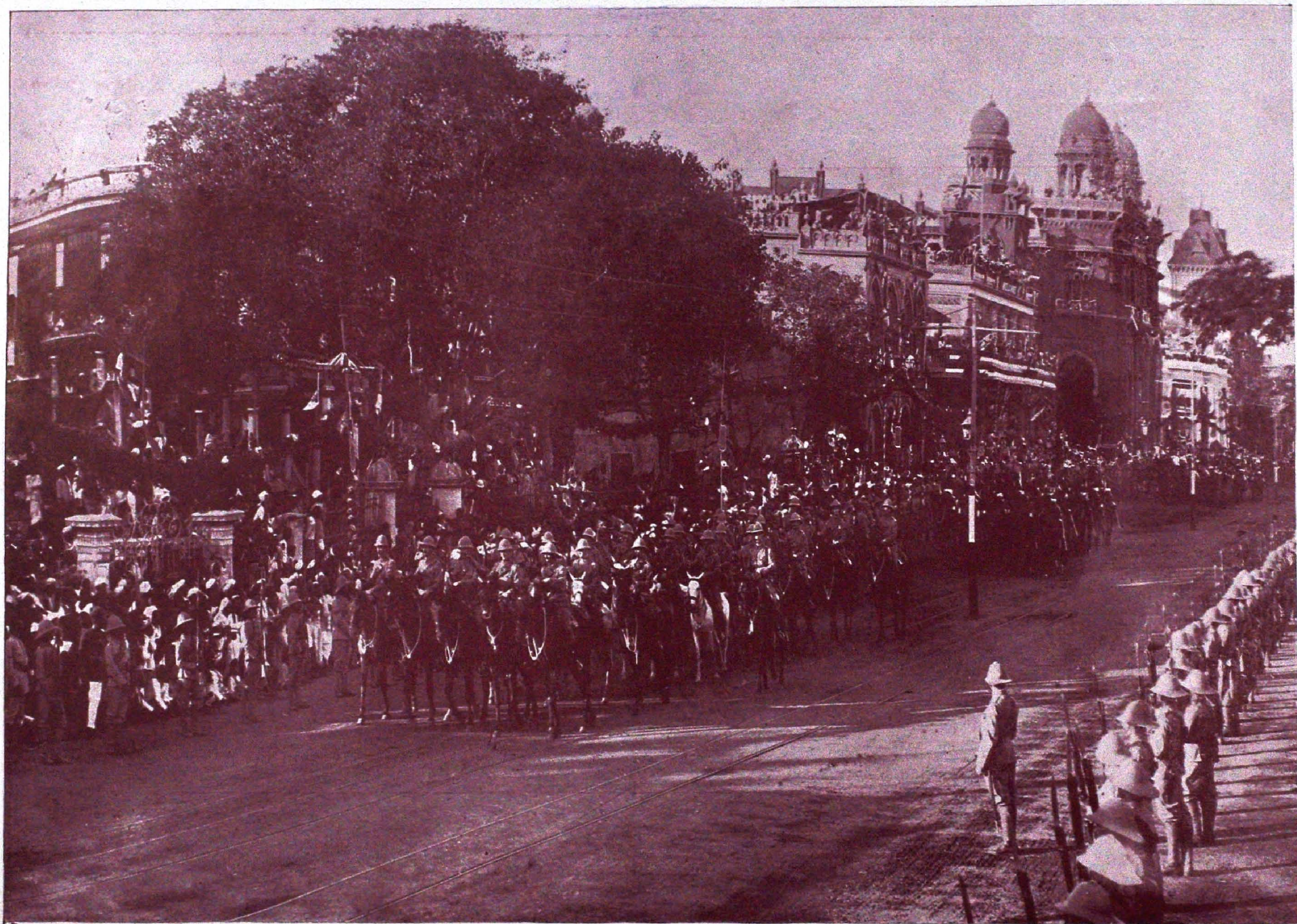
The Guard of Honour at the Harbour Entrance, Madras.



Their Royal Highnesses leaving the Harbour premises, Madras.



Presentation of the Address of Welcome by the Corporation of Madras.



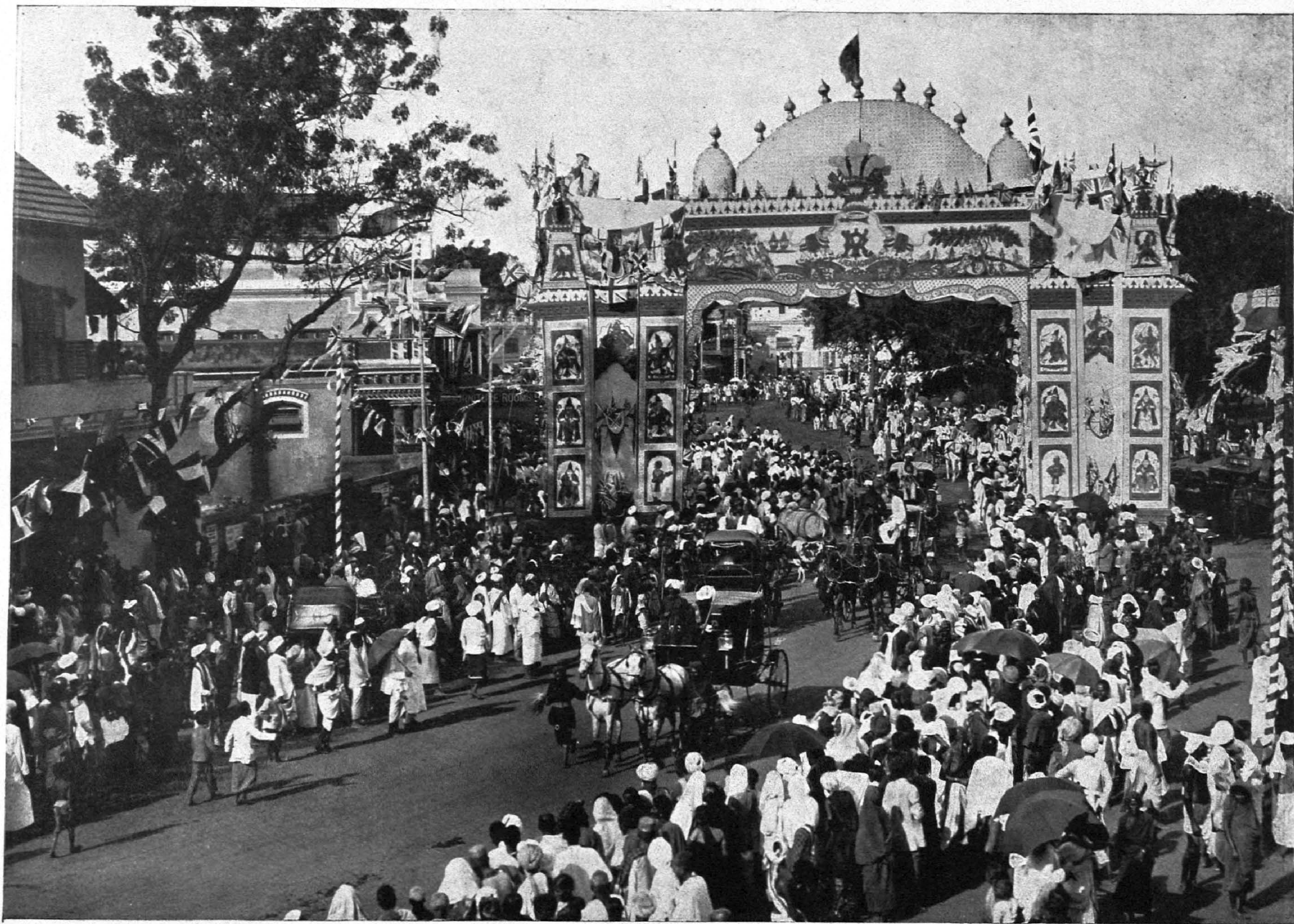
The Royal Procession in North Beach Road, Madras.



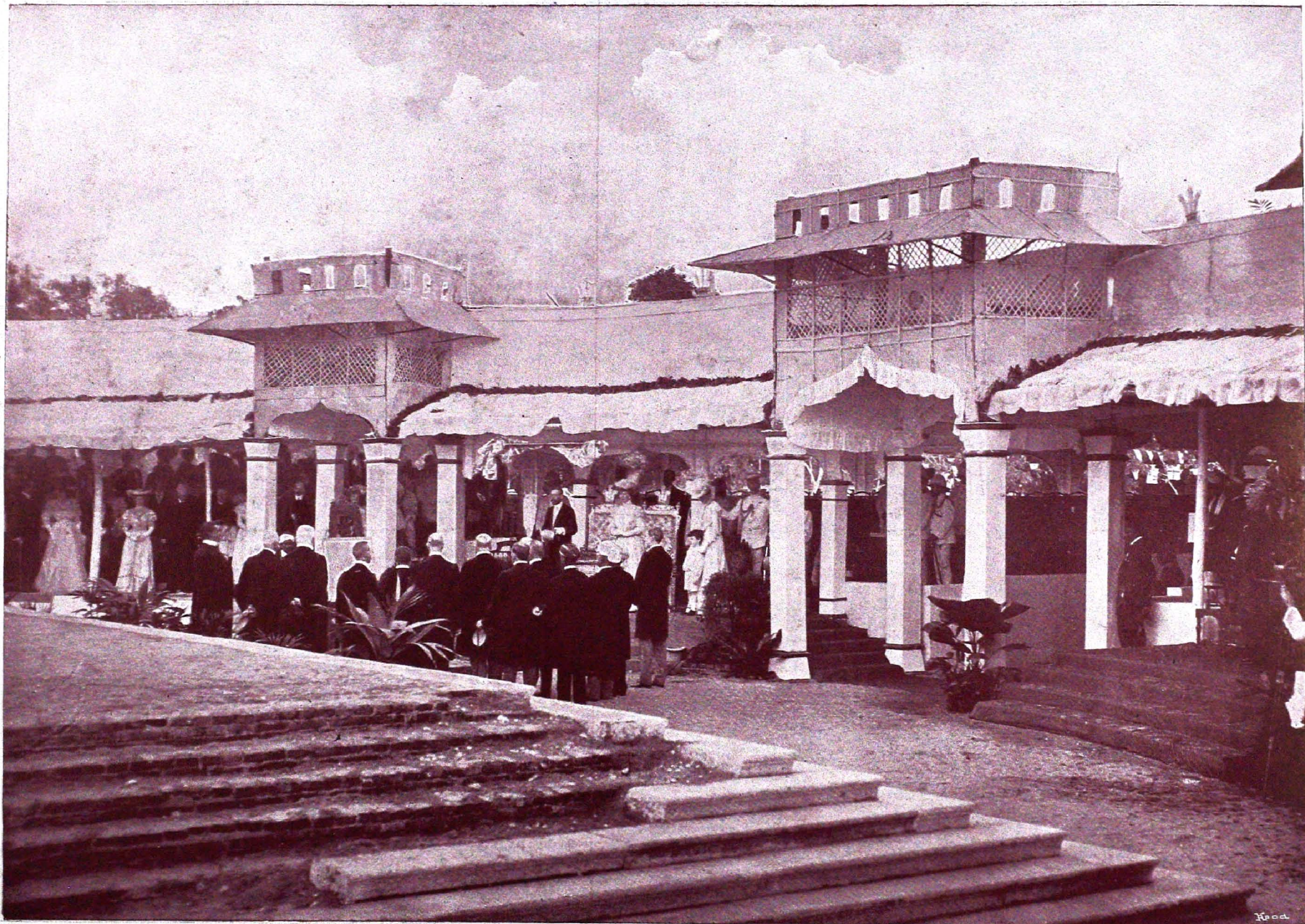
The Royal Procession, Madras. Another View.



The Royal Procession, Madras. Another View.



The Vizianagram Arch, Mount Road, Madras.



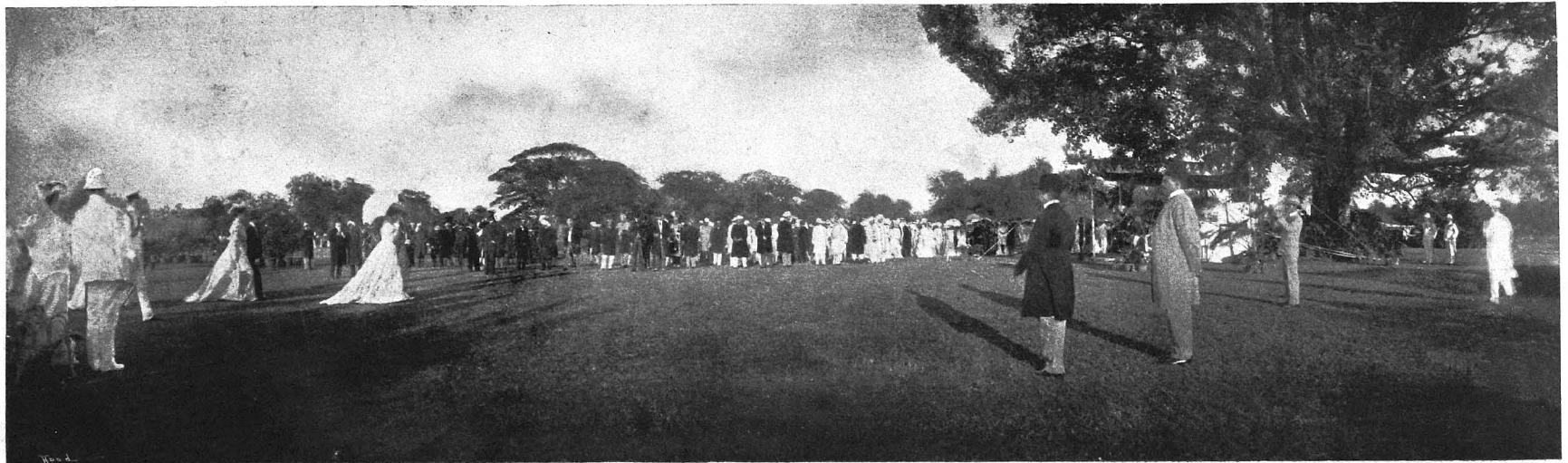
Laying the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Memorial Institute, Madras.



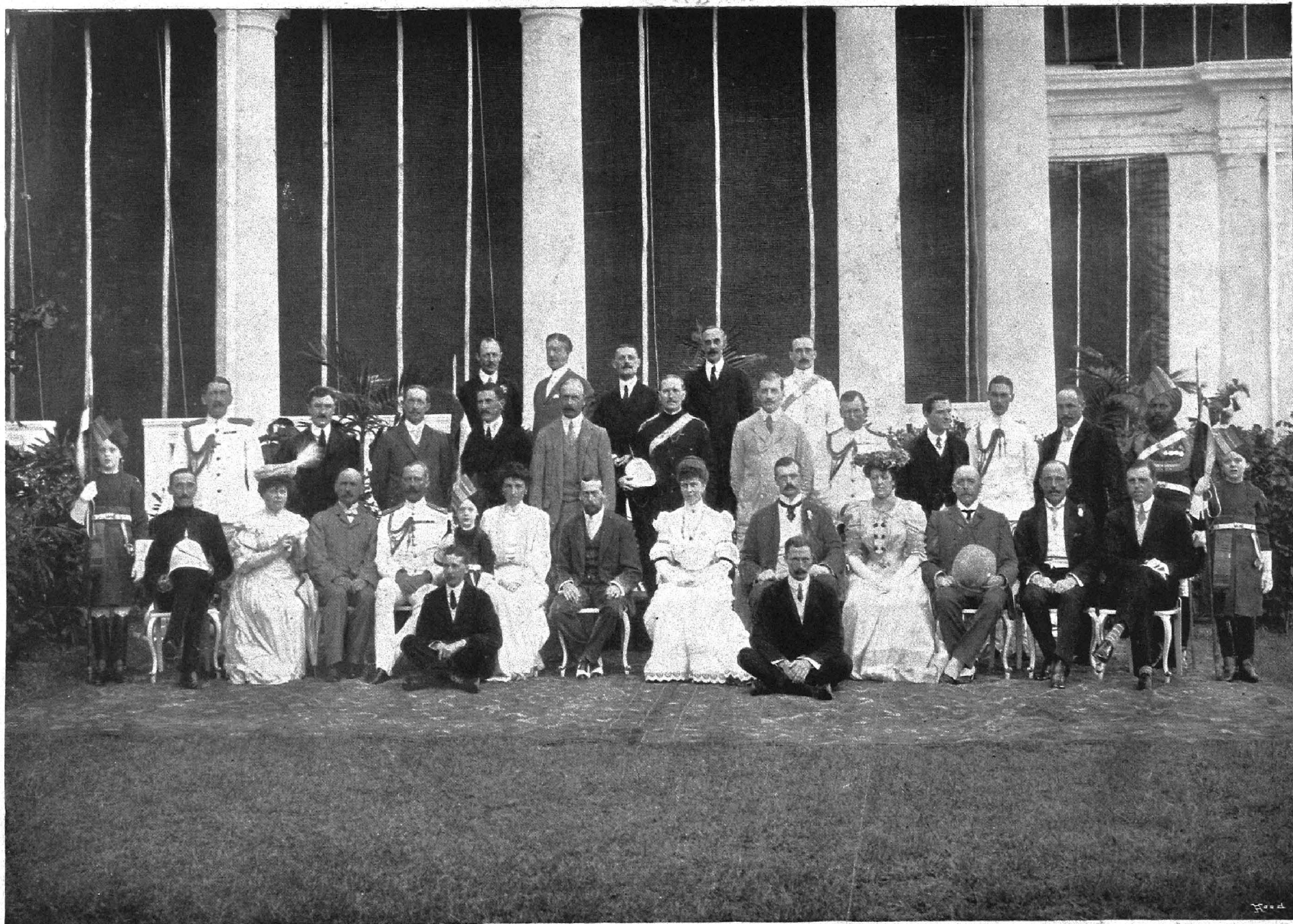
The Garden Party at Government House, Madras.



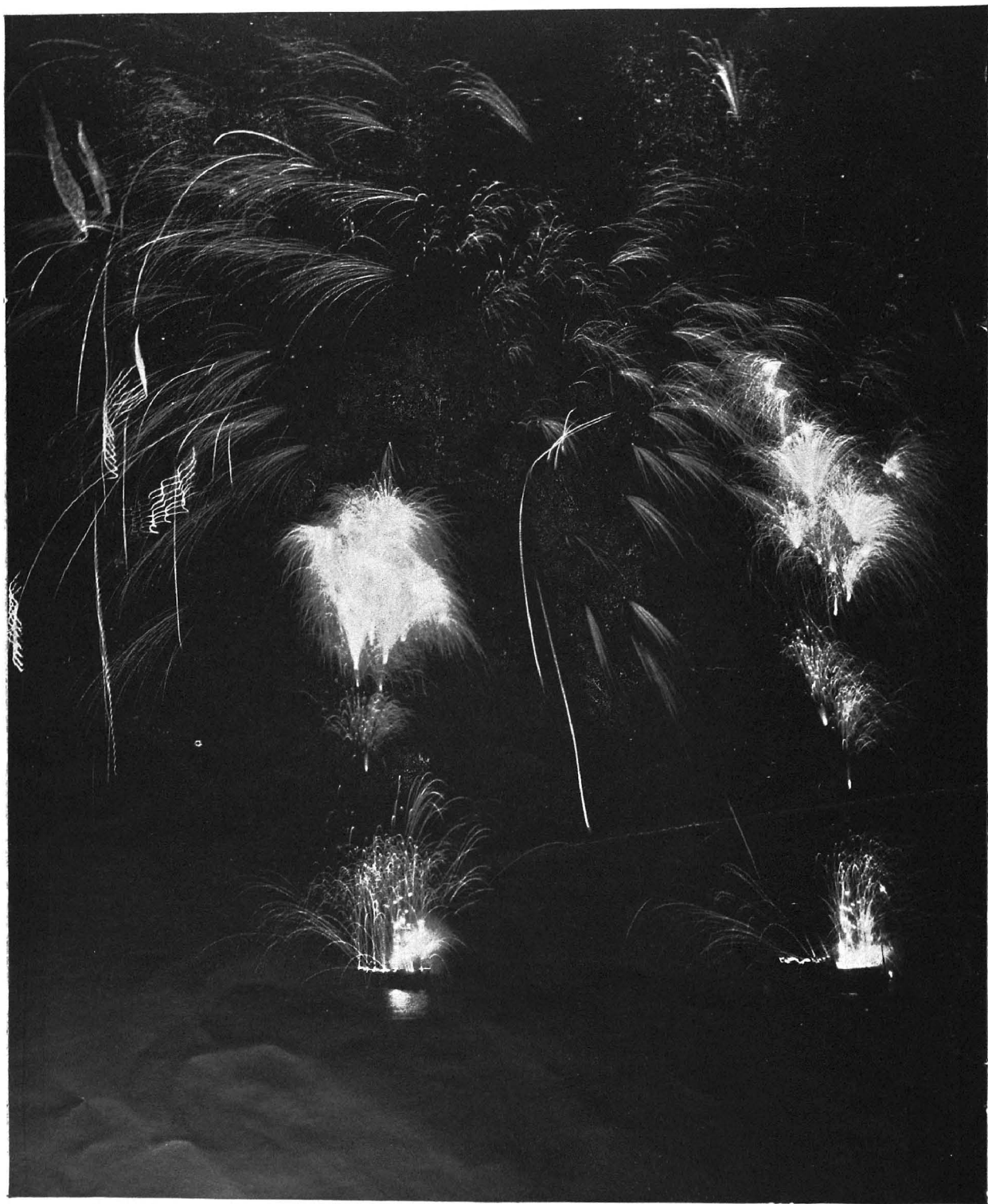
At the Garden Party, Madras.



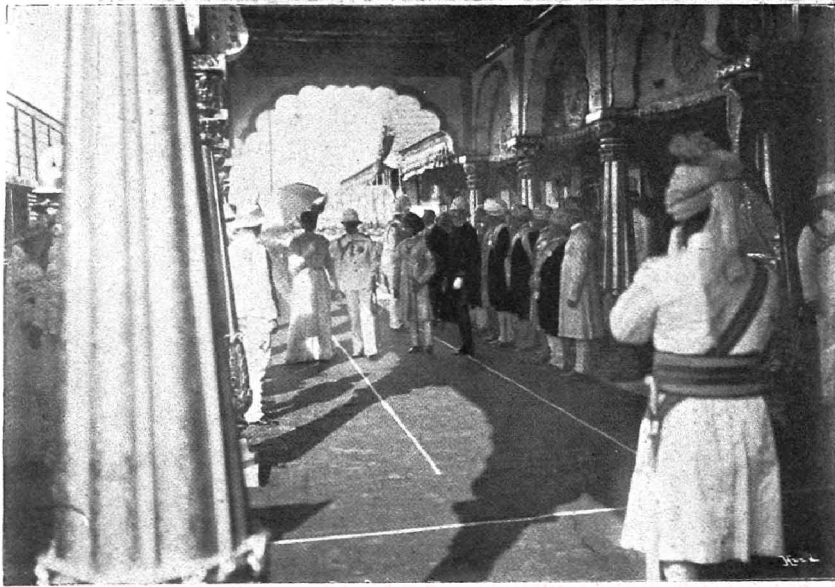
The Garden Party at Madras. Another view.



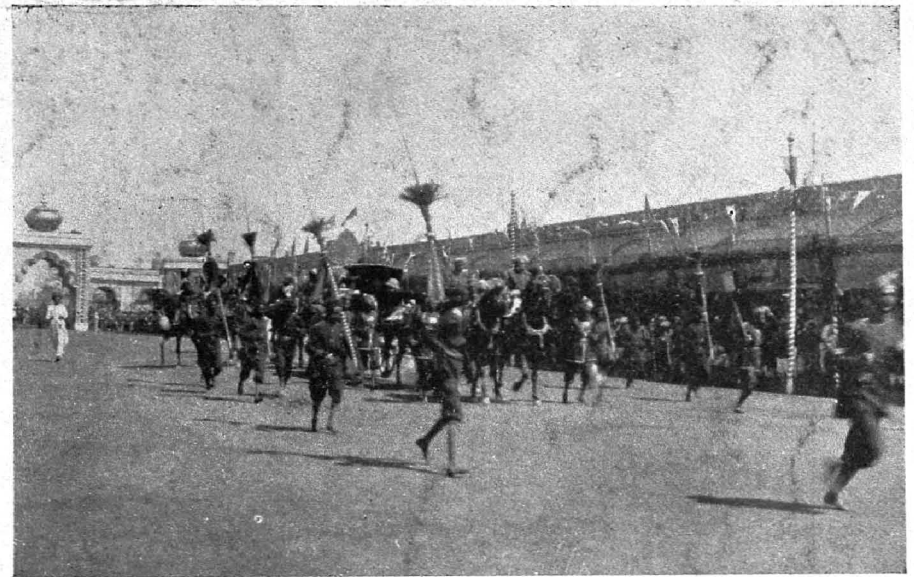
Group Photograph taken at Madras. Lord Ampthill's sons as Troopers of the Body Guard.



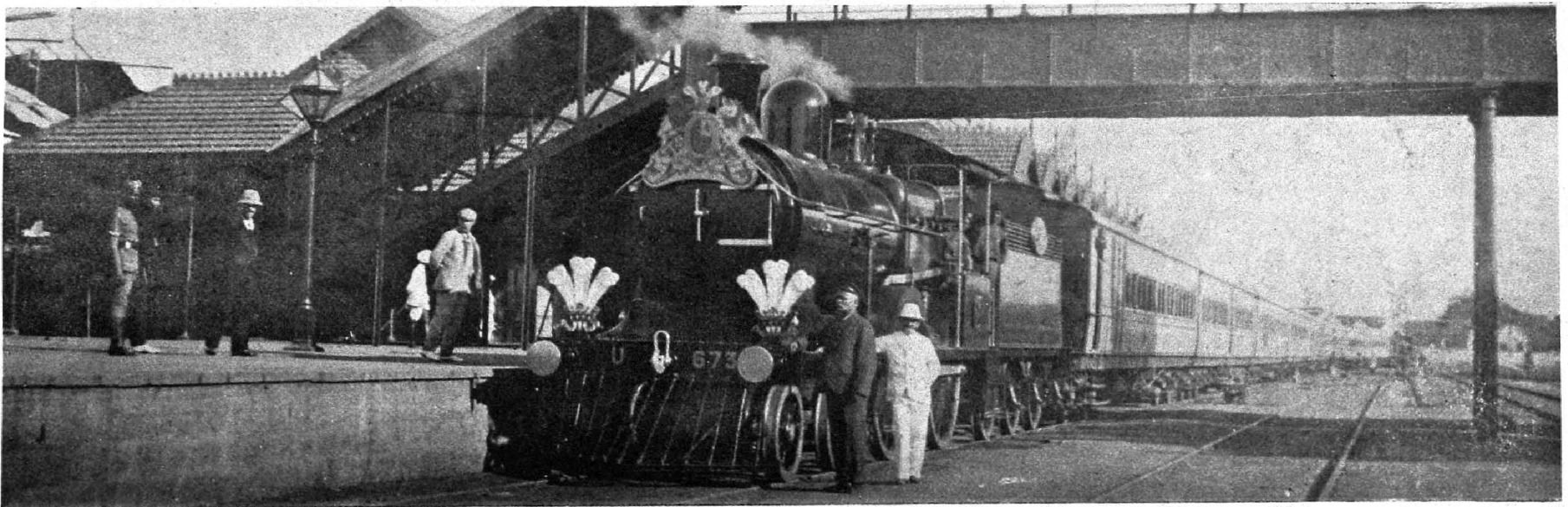
The Firework Display from Warships in Madras Harbour.



Arrival at the Railway Station. Mysore.



The Royal Carriage escorted by Chobdars.



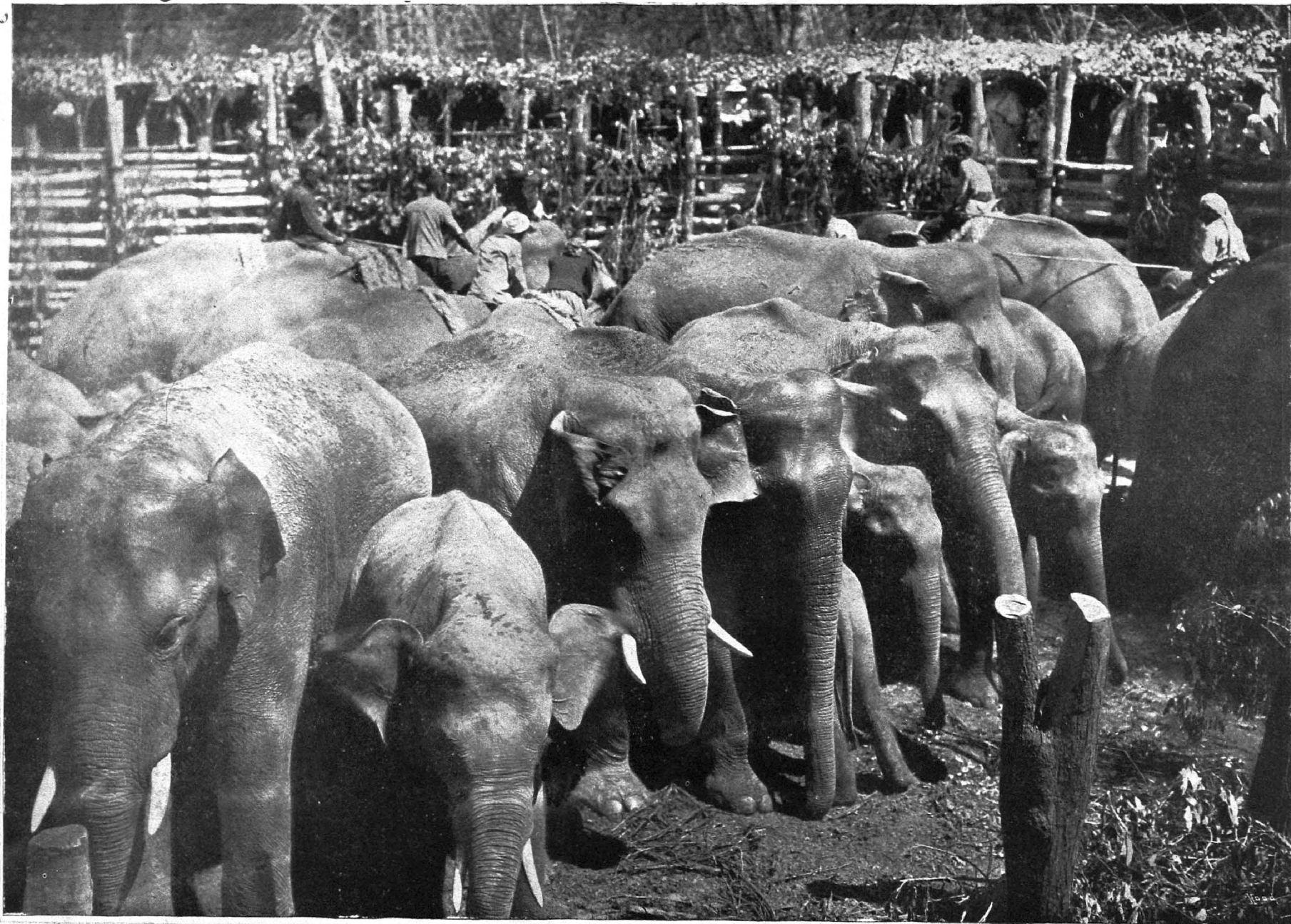
The Madras Railway Train conveying the Royal Visitors to Mysore.



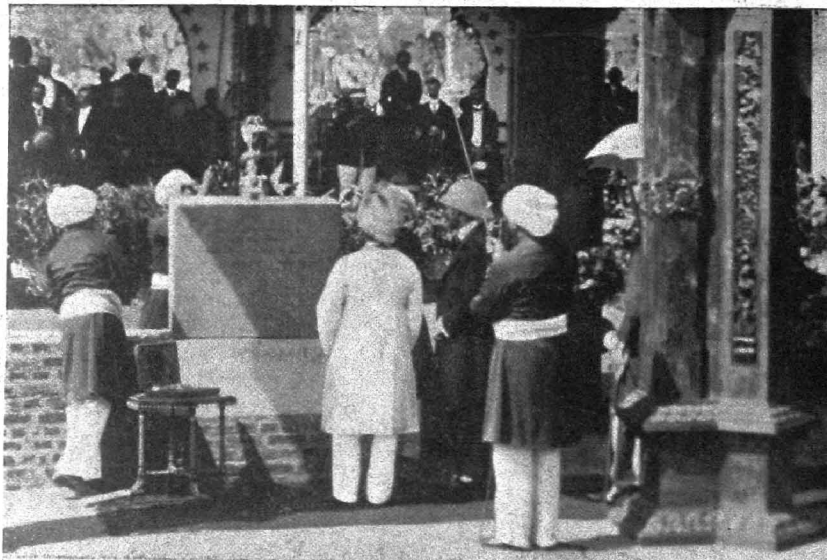
Interior of the Royal Saloon on the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore.



View of the River Kabbani, near the Elephant Kheddah, Mysore.



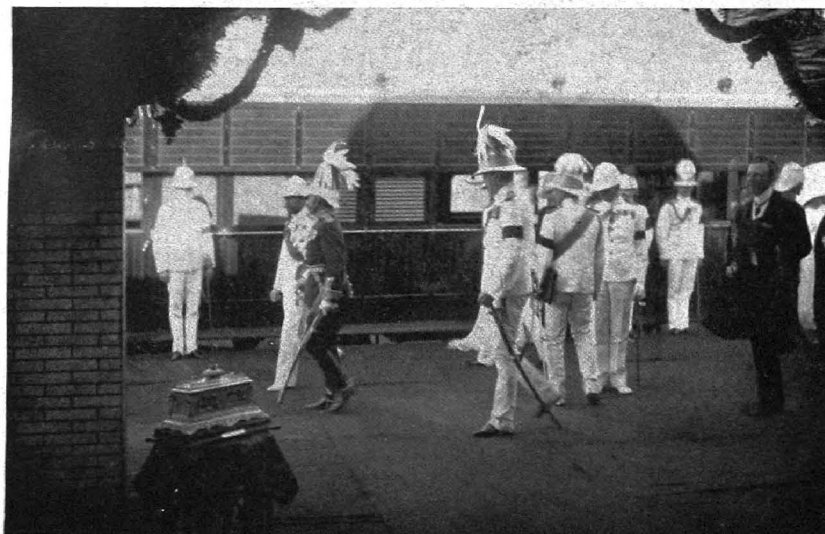
The Elephant Kheddah at Mysore. Some of the captured Elephants.



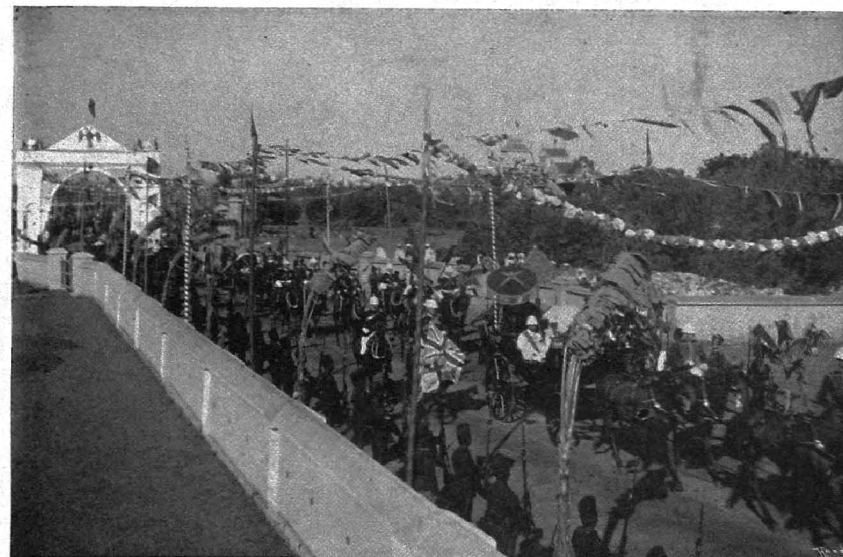
The Foundation Stone of the Industrial Hall, Mysore.
H. R. H. inspecting the plans.



Their Royal Highnesses at the Deria Dowlat, Seringapatam.



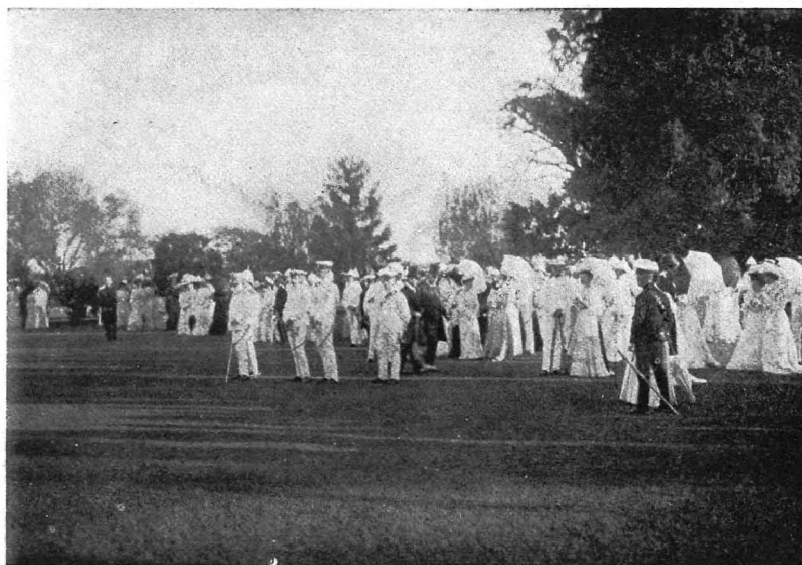
Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at Bangalore.



Procession from the Railway Station, Bangalore.



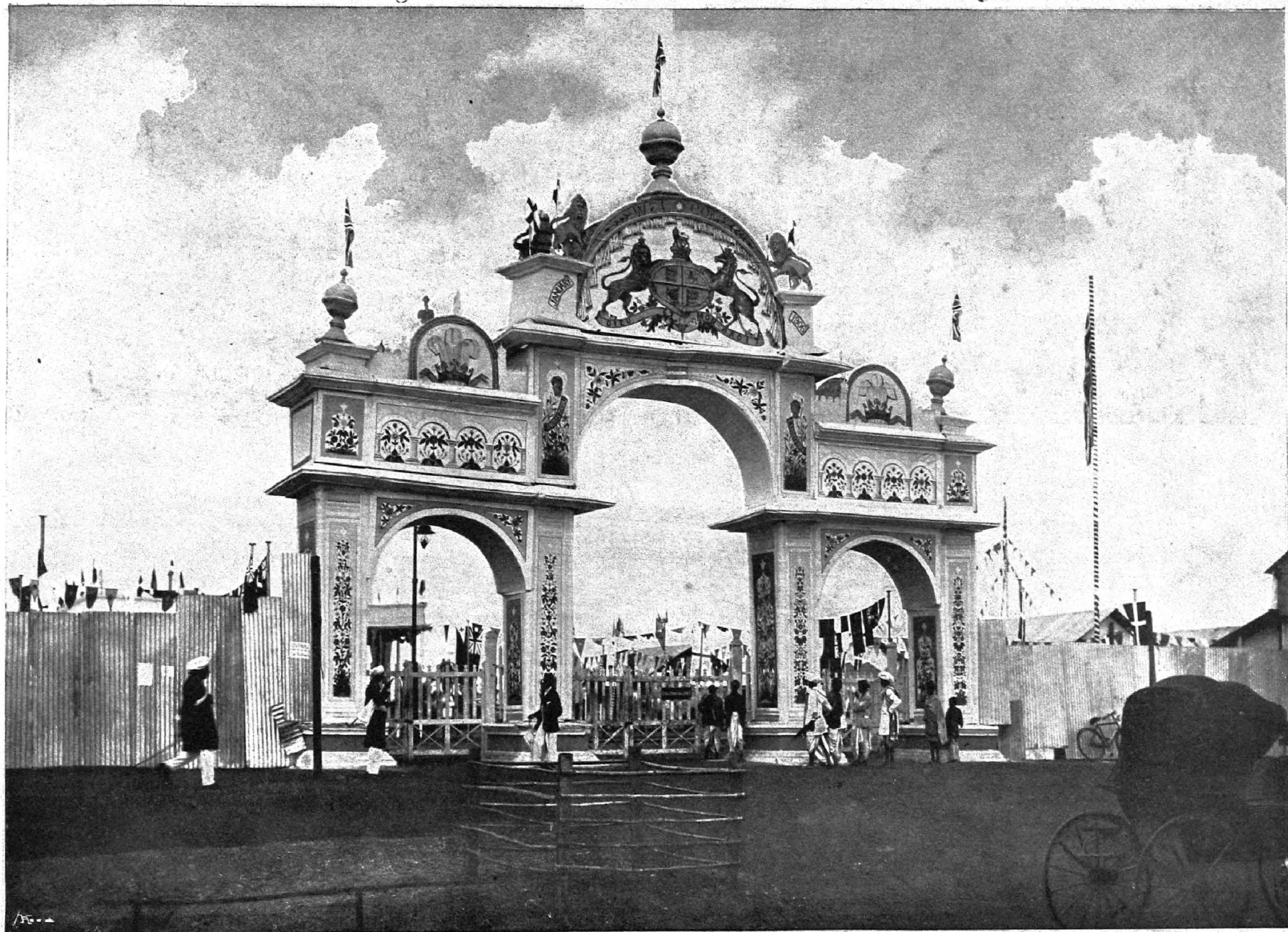
Arrival at the Residency, Bangalore.



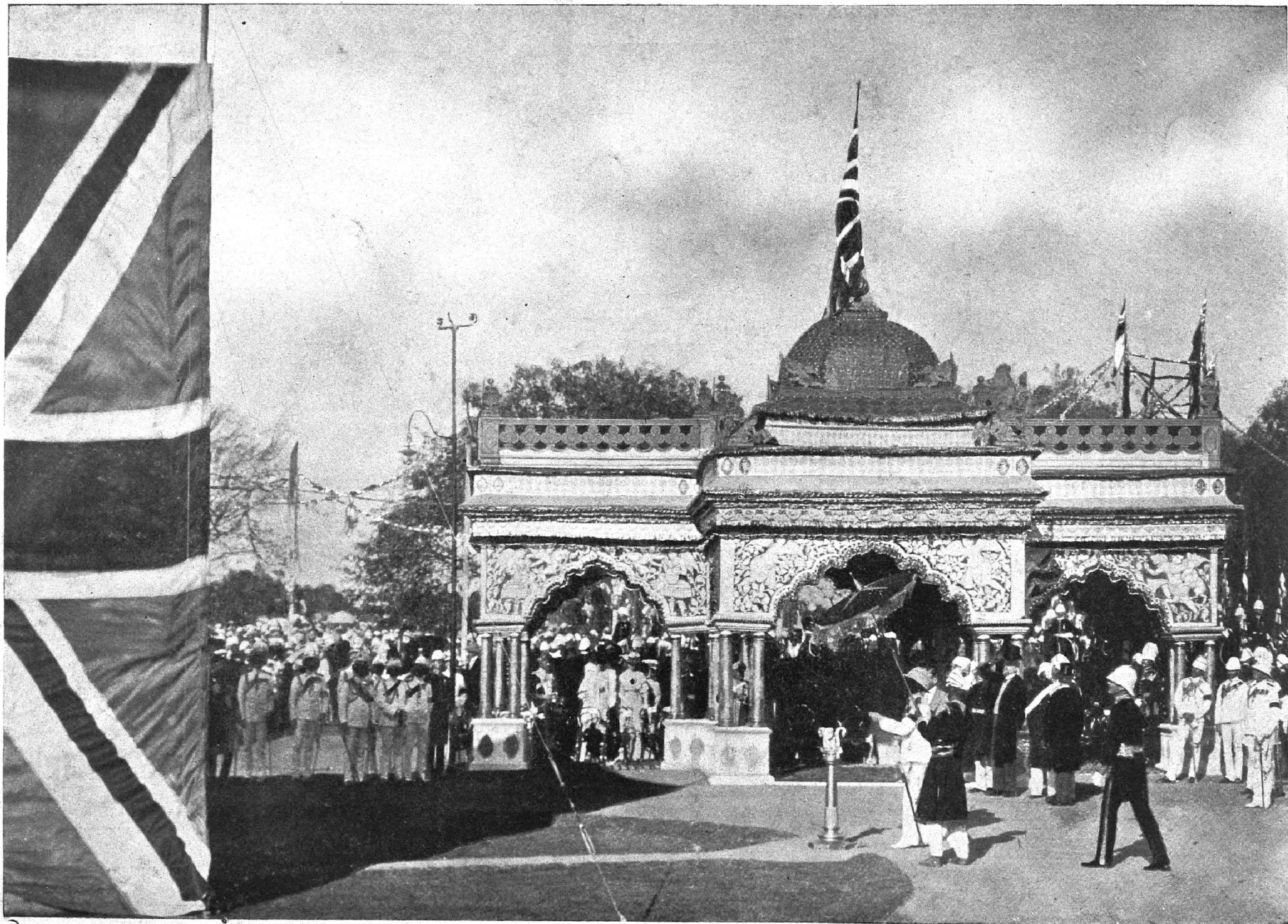
Garden Party at the Residency, Bangalore.



The Prince speaking to a Deputation of Native Officers, Bangalore.



Entrance to the Exhibition, Mysore.



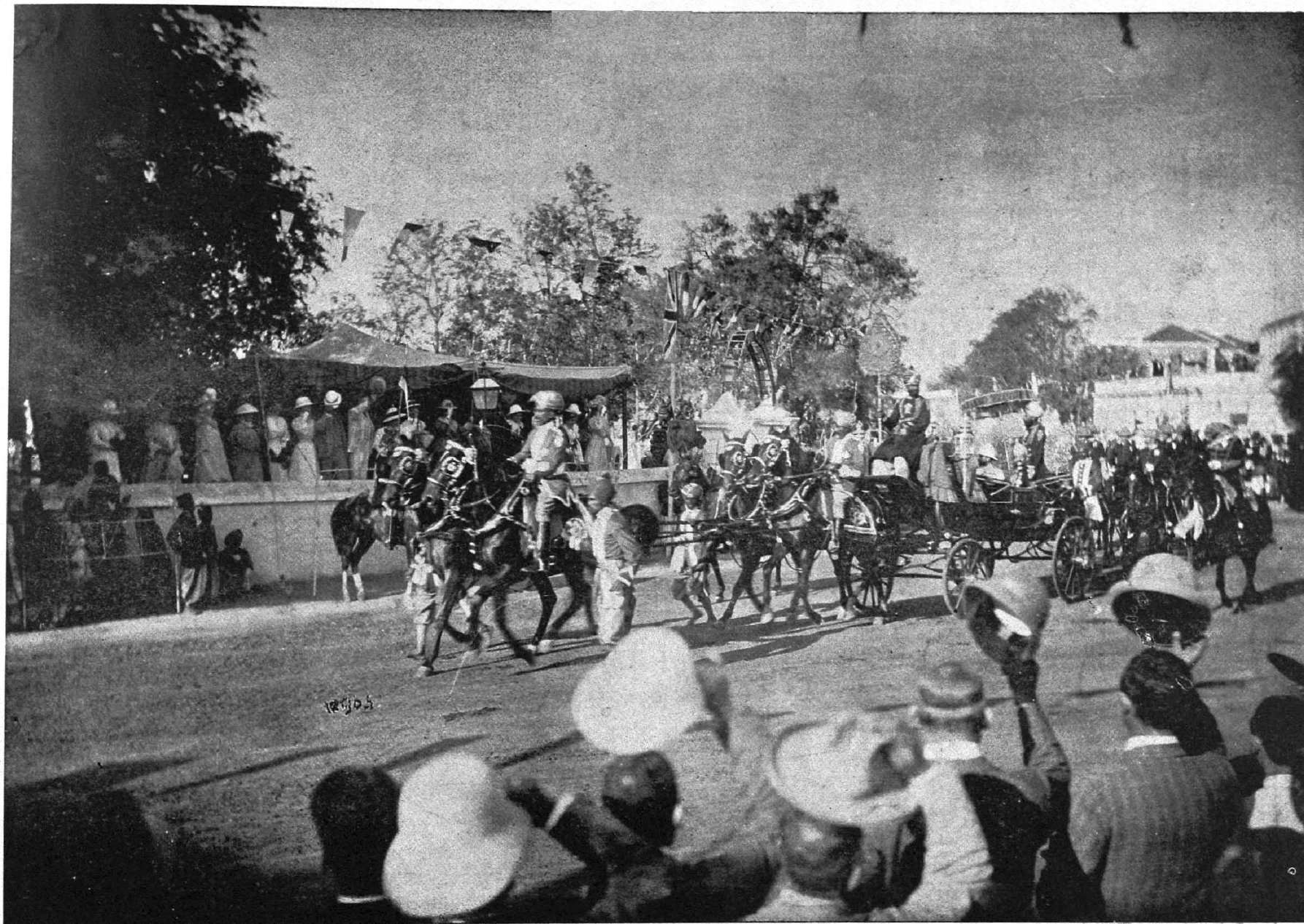
His Royal Highness unveiling the Queen Victoria Statue, Bangalore.



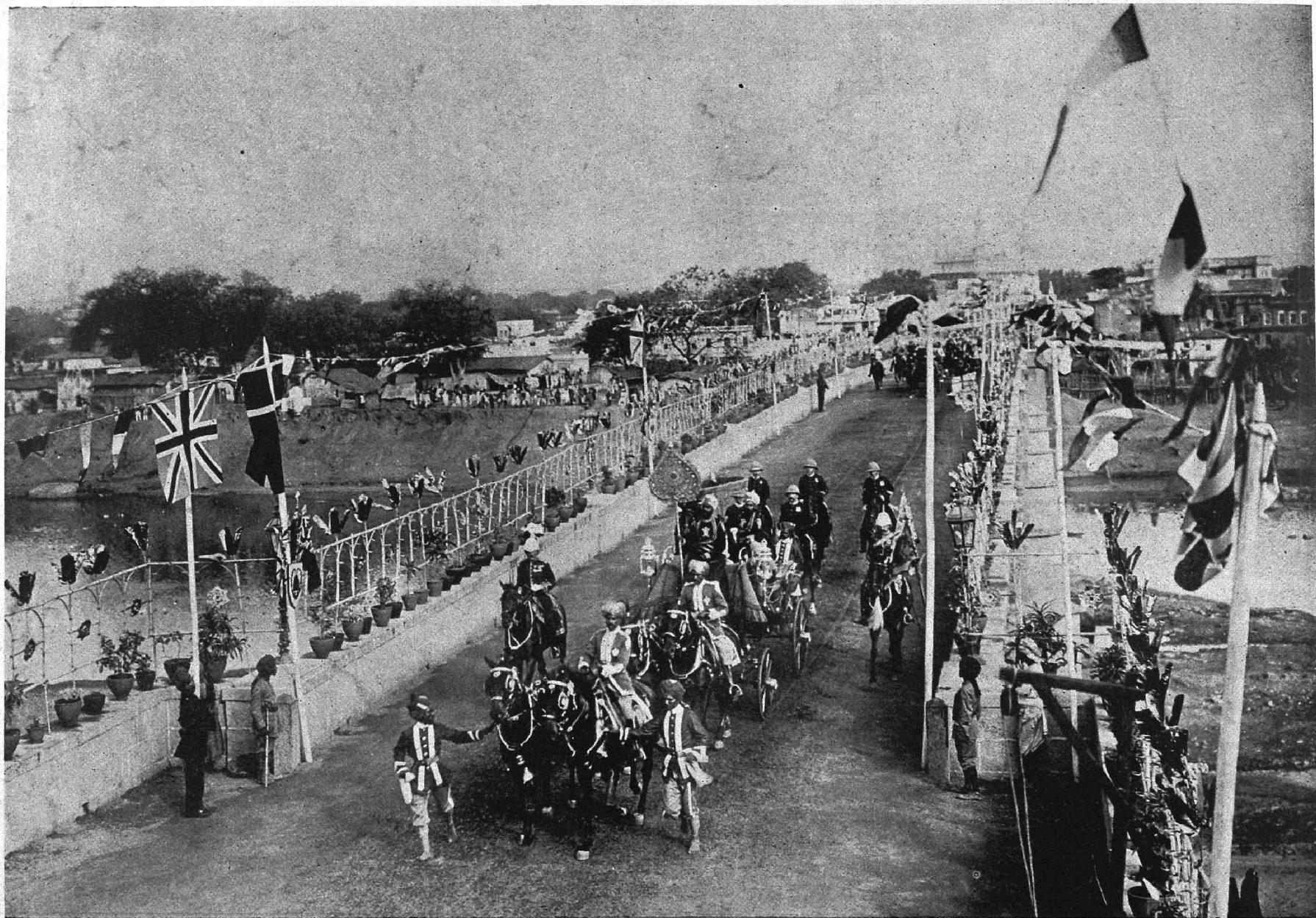
The Queen Victoria Statue at Bangalore. The Statue unveiled.



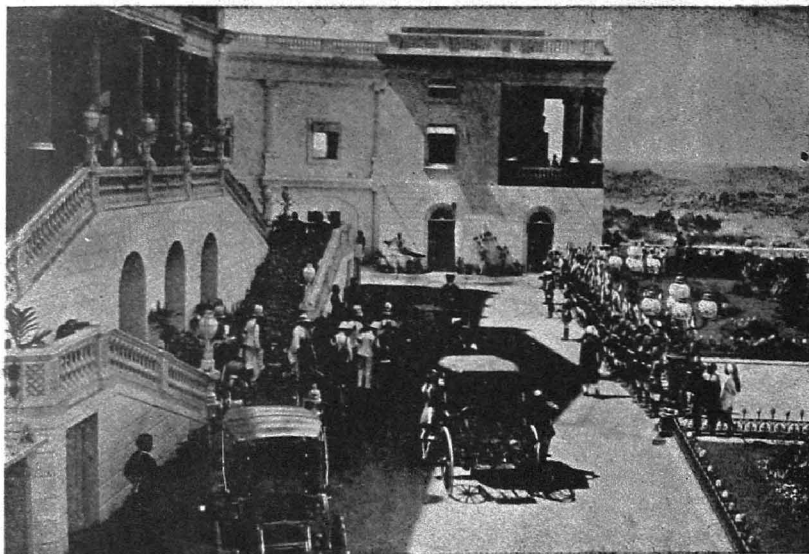
Presenting a new Standard to the Carabiniers, Bangalore.



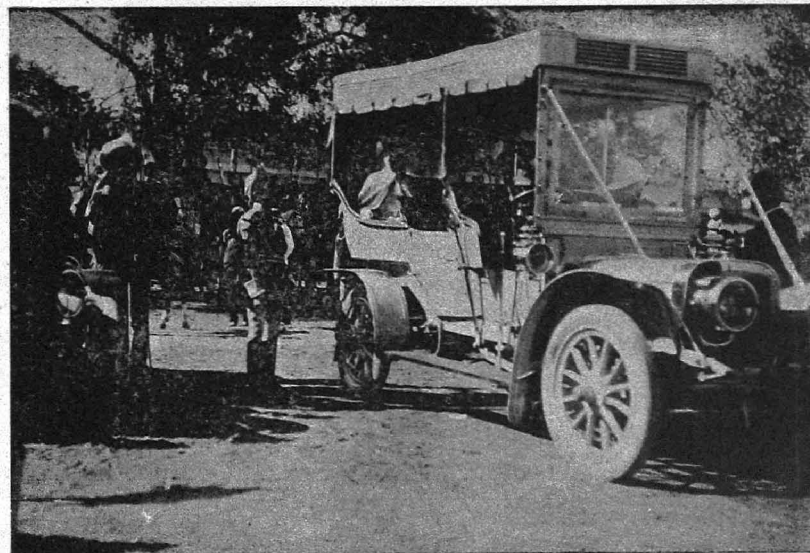
Arrival at Hyderabad. The Nizam accompanying the Prince to the Palace.



At Hyderabad. Another view of the Prince and the Nizam driving to the Palace.



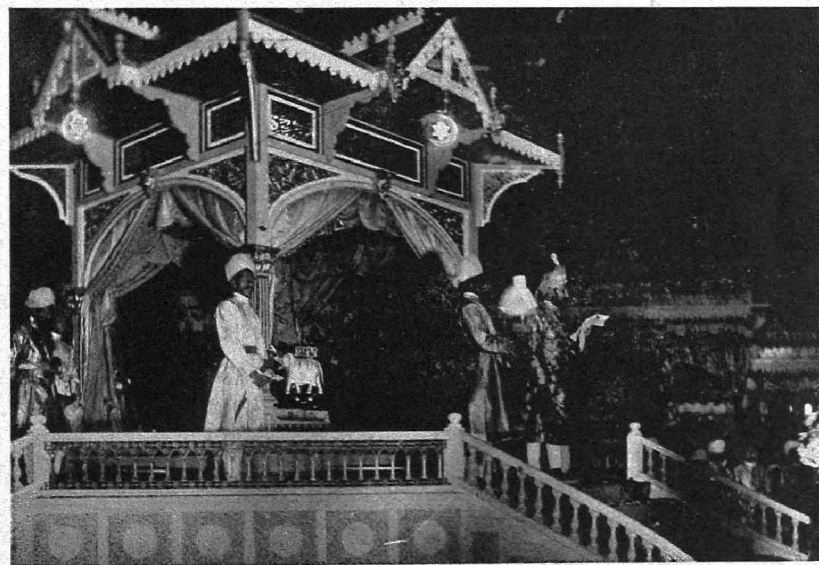
H. H. the Nizam welcoming his Royal Guests at Falaknama Palace.



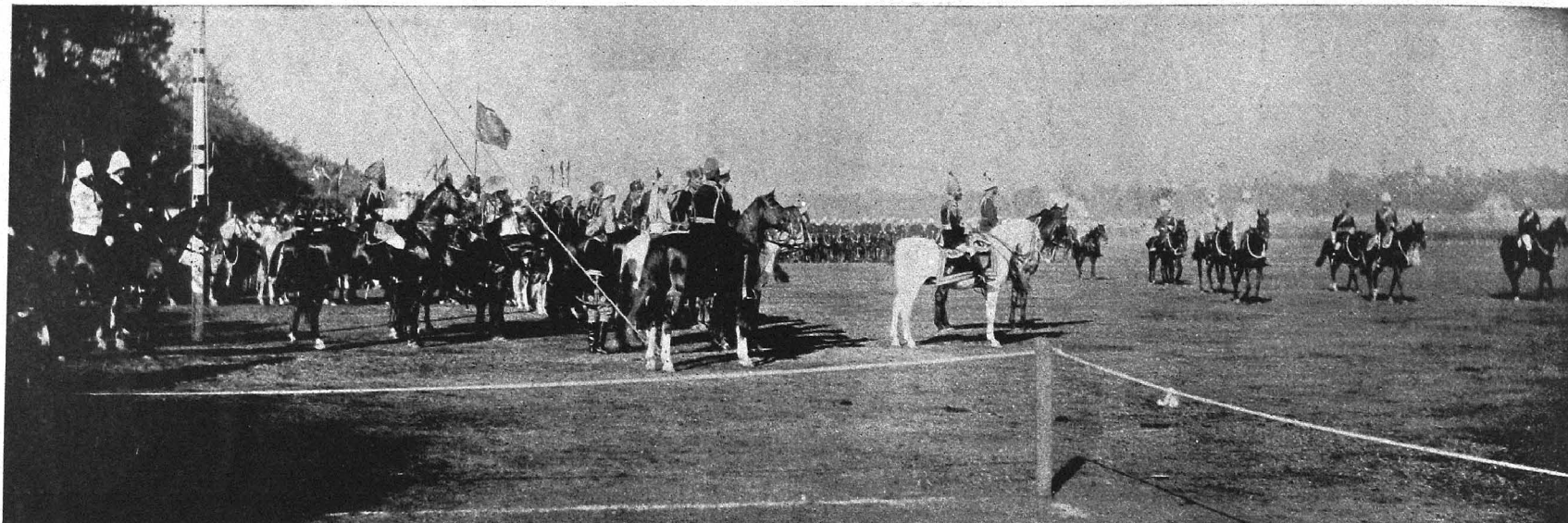
The Princess in a Motor Car, Hyderabad.



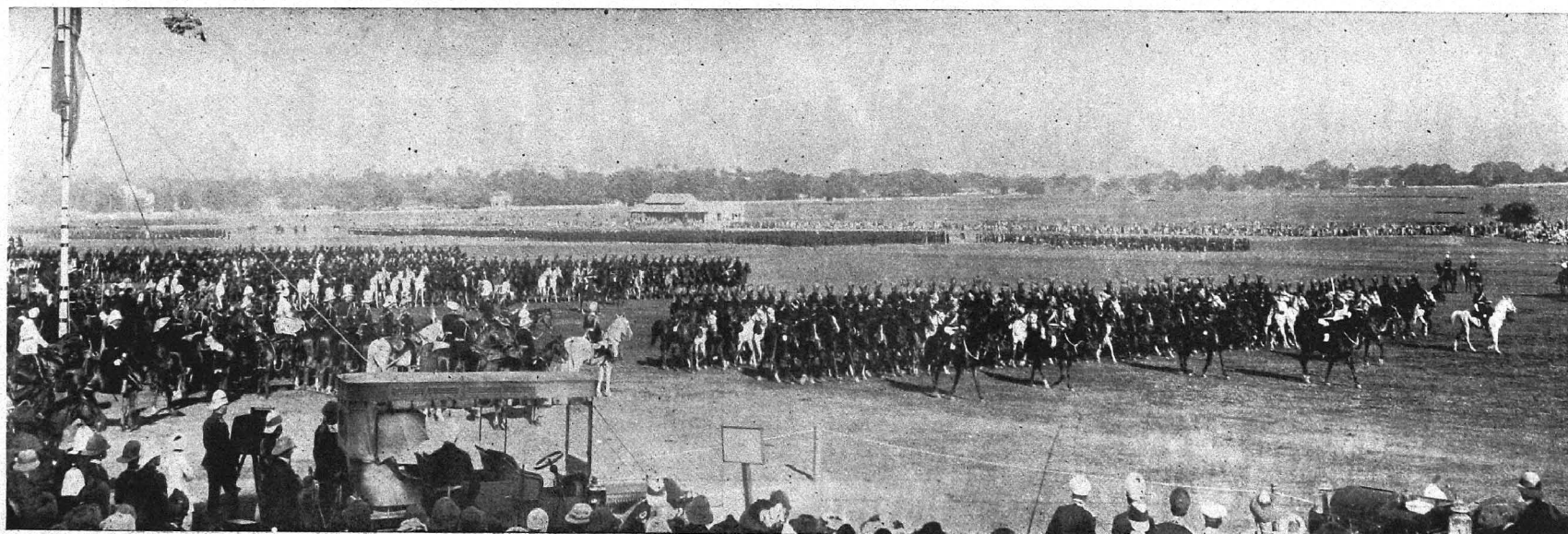
H. H. the Nizam on Horseback, Hyderabad.



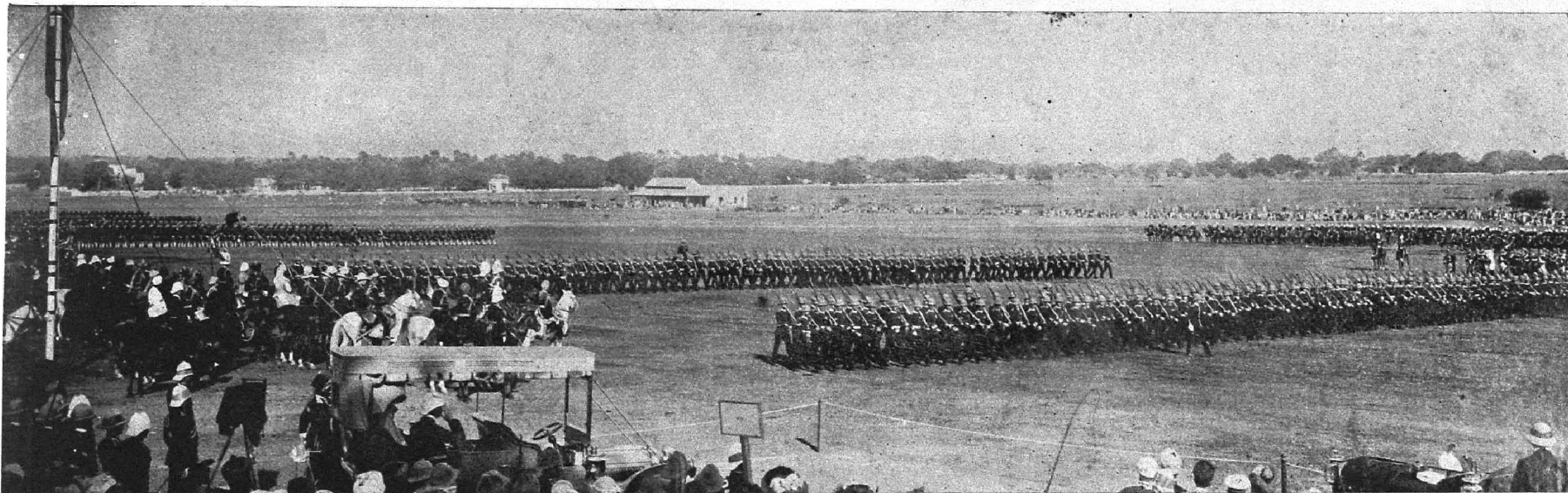
H. H. the Nizam reading an Address of Welcome.



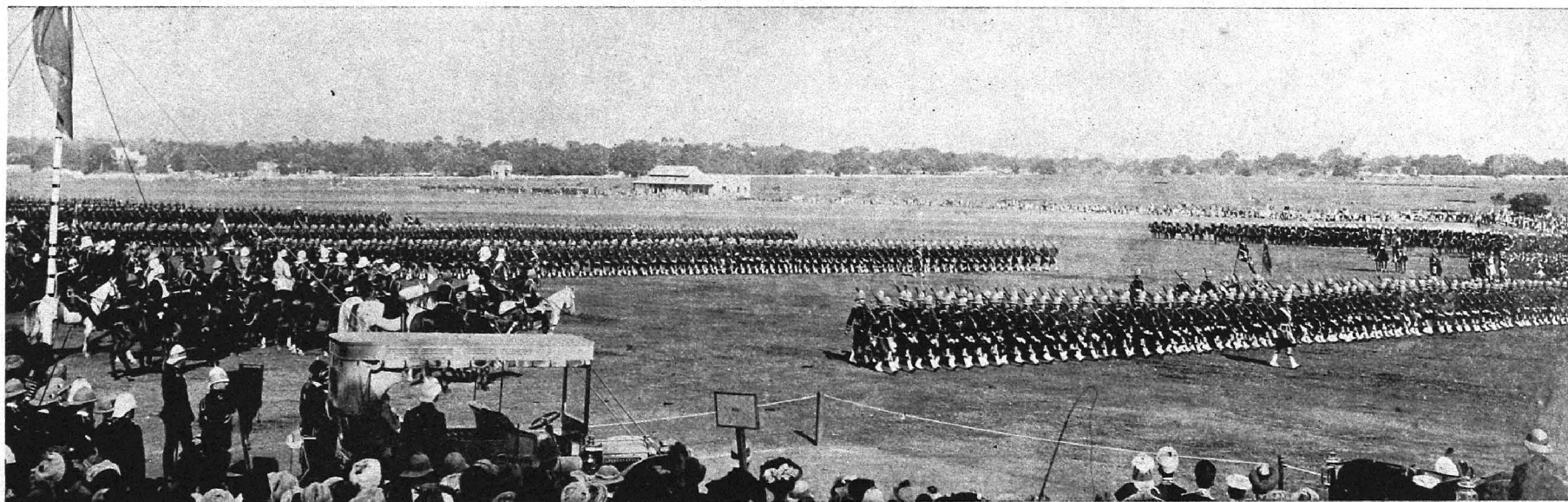
The Secunderabad Review. H. H. the Nizam and Staff.



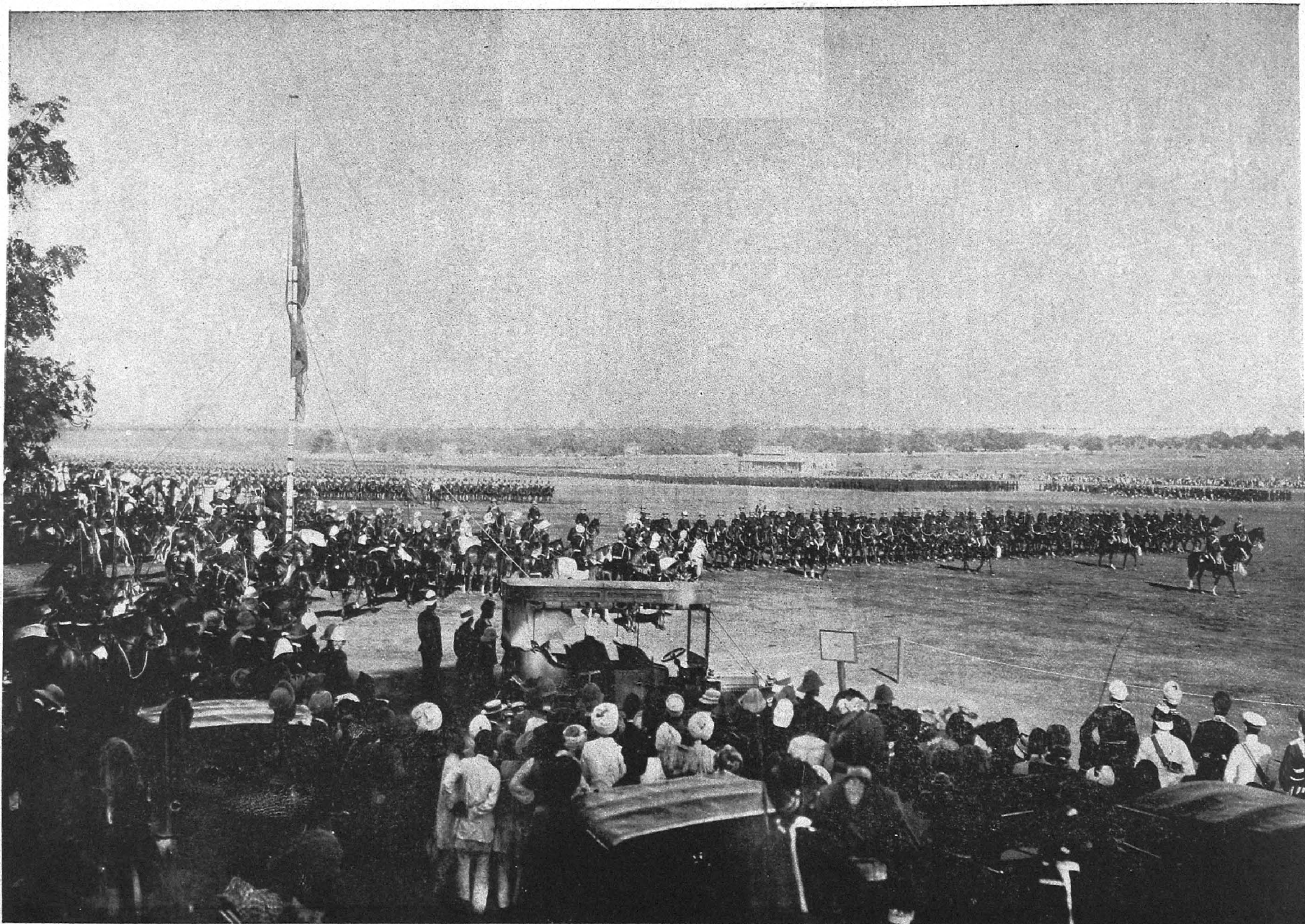
The Secunderabad Review. The Nizam's Cavalry going past.



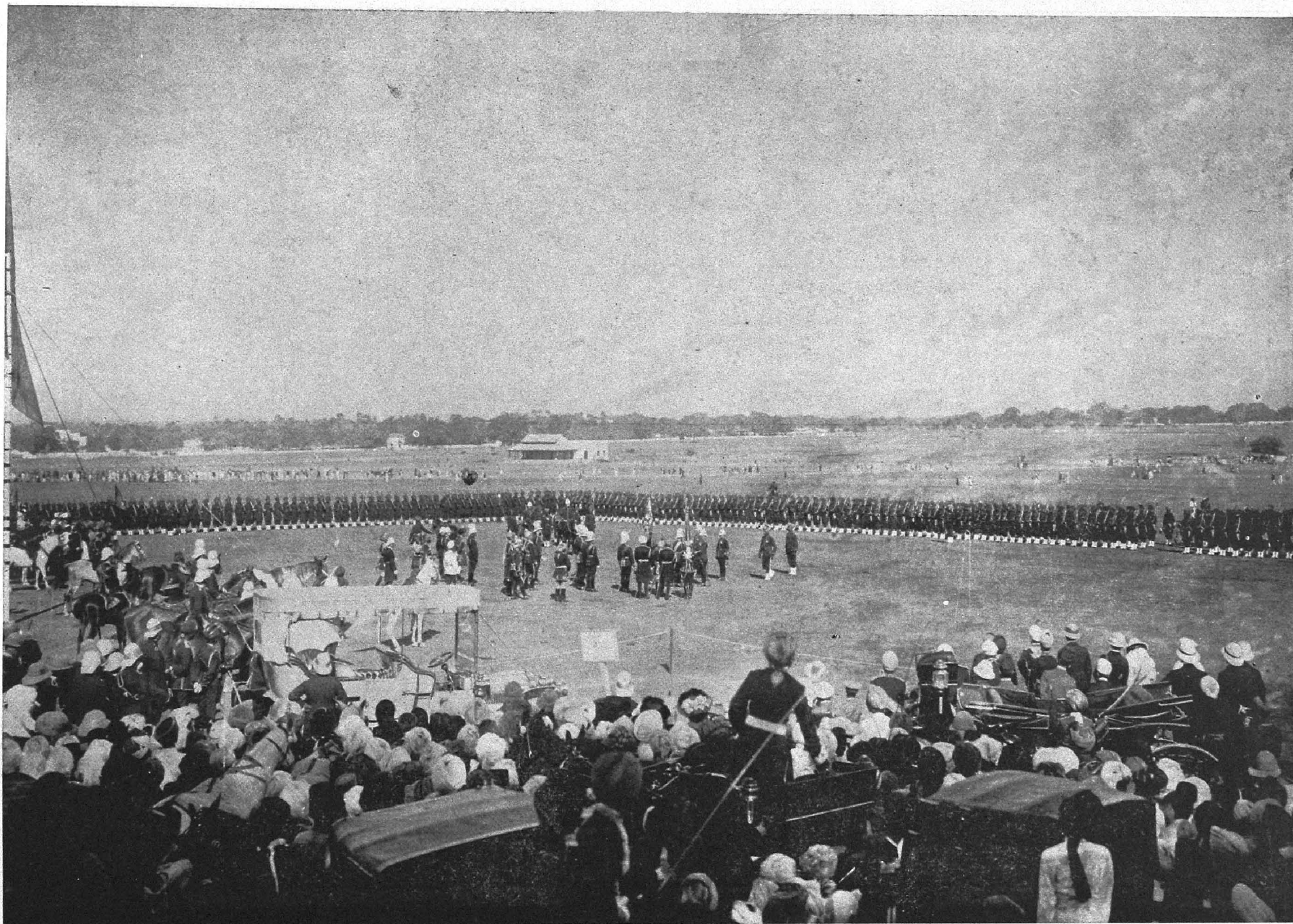
The Secunderabad Review. British Infantry going past.



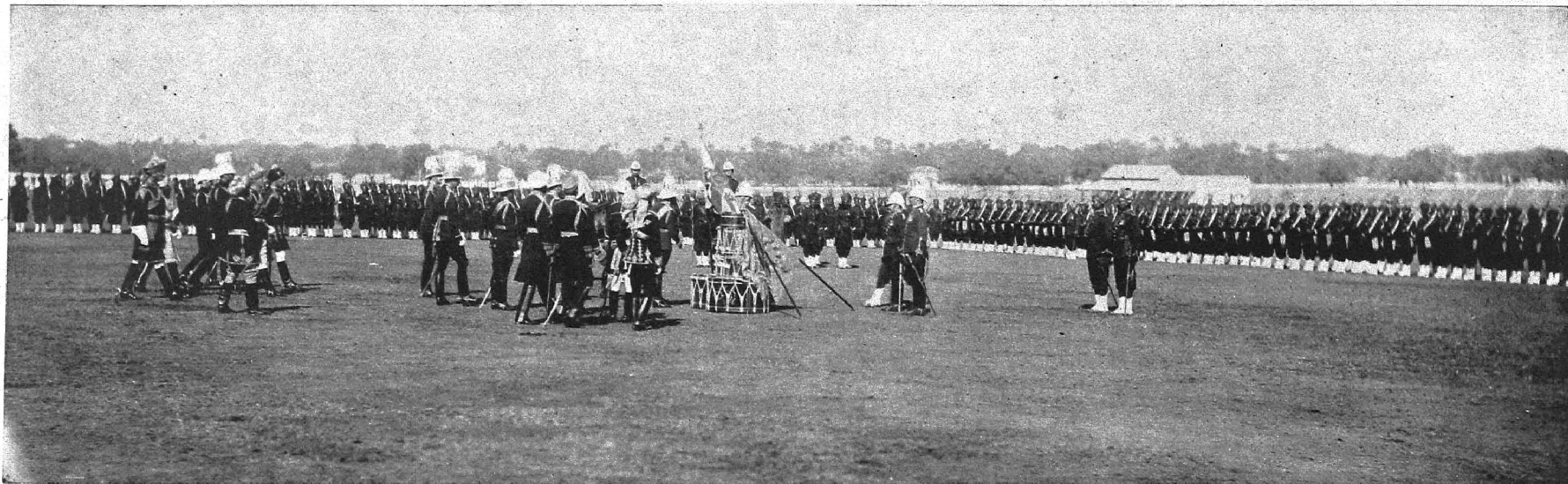
The Secunderabad Review. The Argyle and Sutherlandshire Highlanders going past.



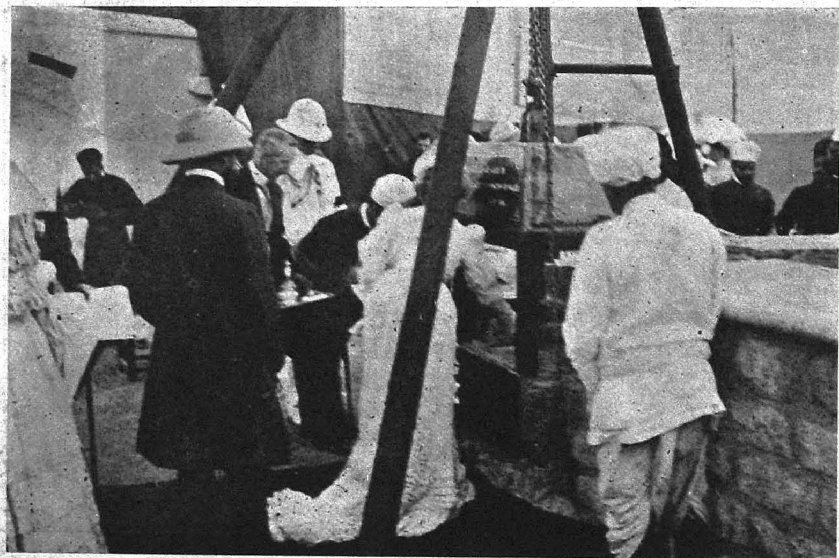
The Secunderabad Review. The 13th Hussars going past.



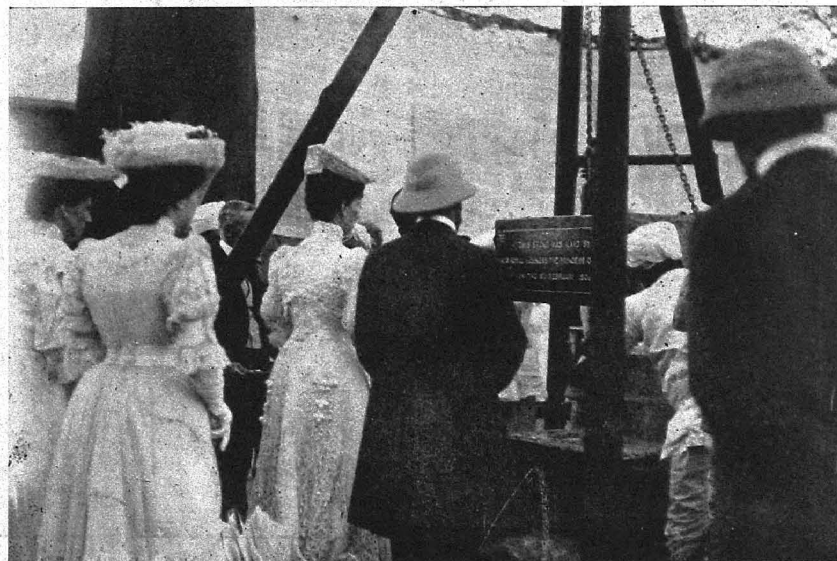
Presentation of Colours to the 2nd Rajputs, Hyderabad.



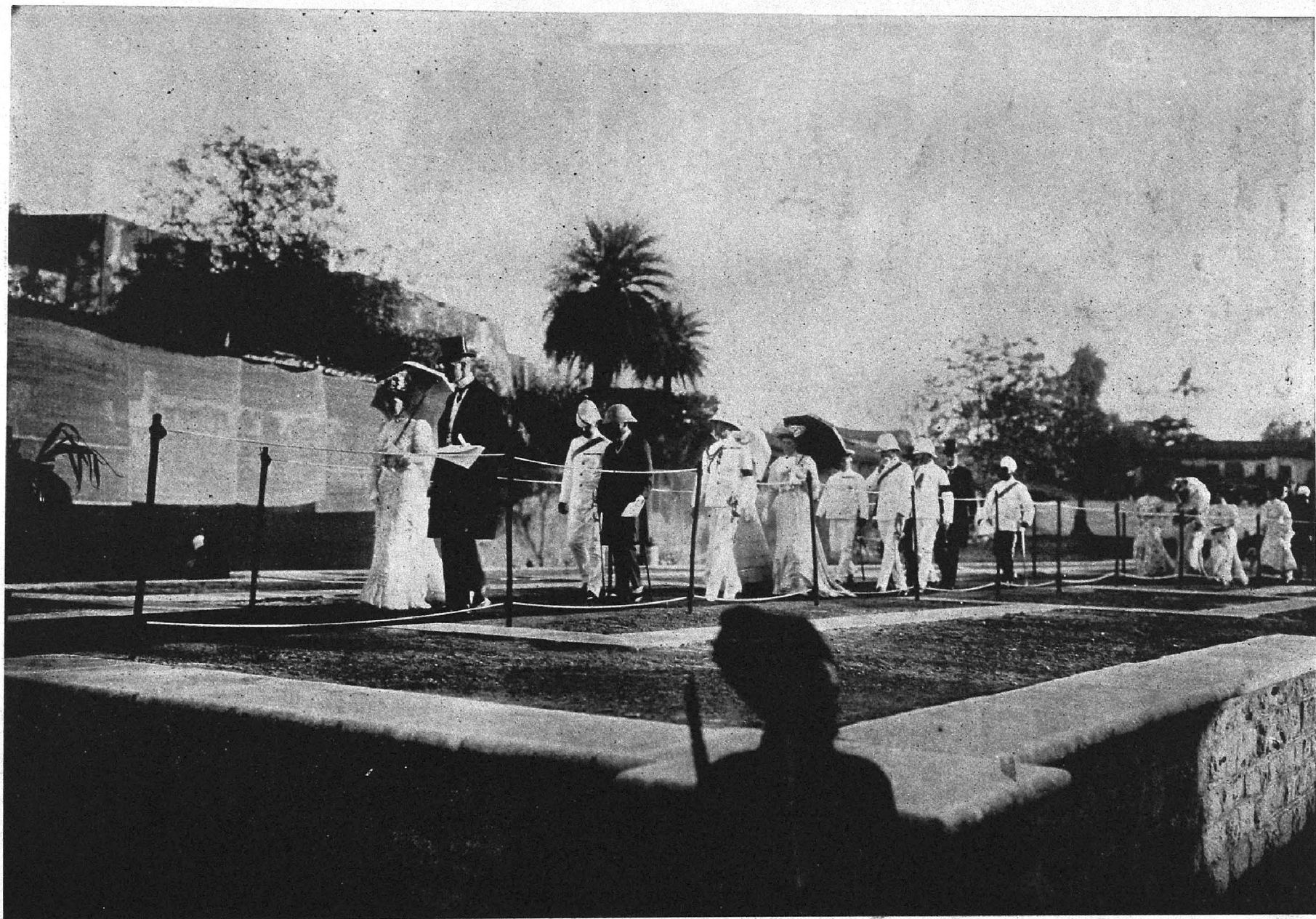
Presentation of Colours, Hyderabad. Another View.



The Princess laying the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Hospital, Hyderabad.



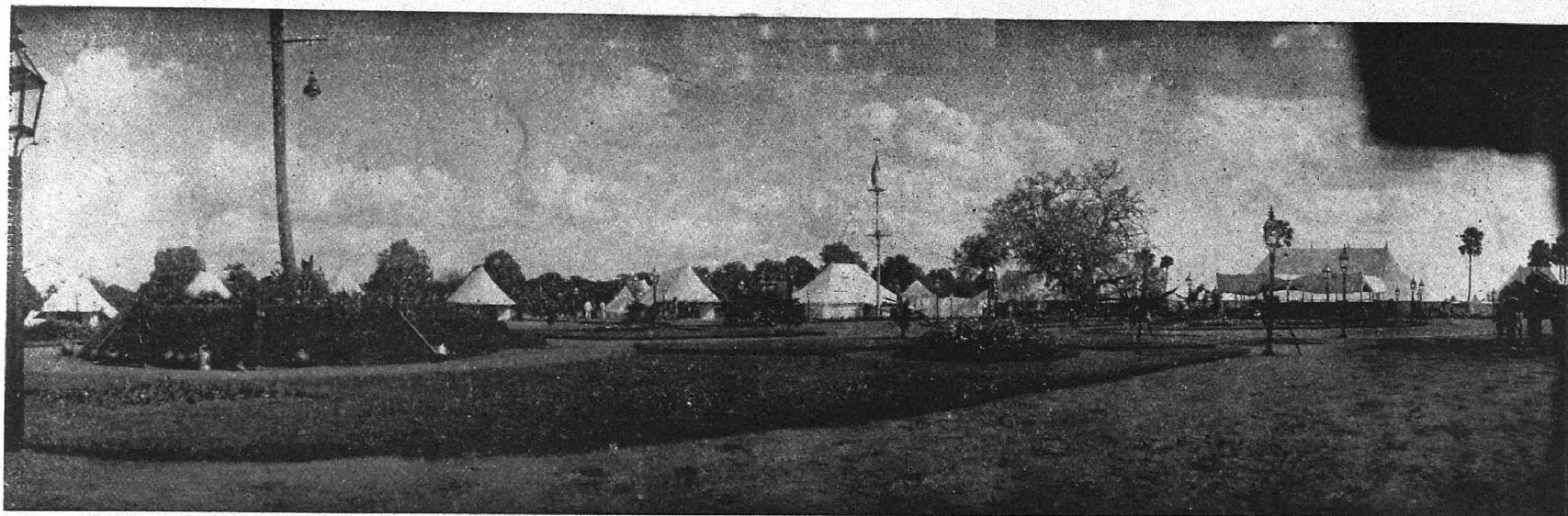
T. R. H. reading the inscription on the Foundation Stone, Hyderabad.



Their Royal Highnesses proceeding to lay the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Hospital, Hyderabad.



The British Residency, Hyderabad,



The Shooting Camp at Narsimpet, Hyderabad.



Beaters and Elephants at the Shooting Camp. Ready to start.



One of the Tigers shot by the Prince at Narsimpet, Hyderabad.

ERRATA.

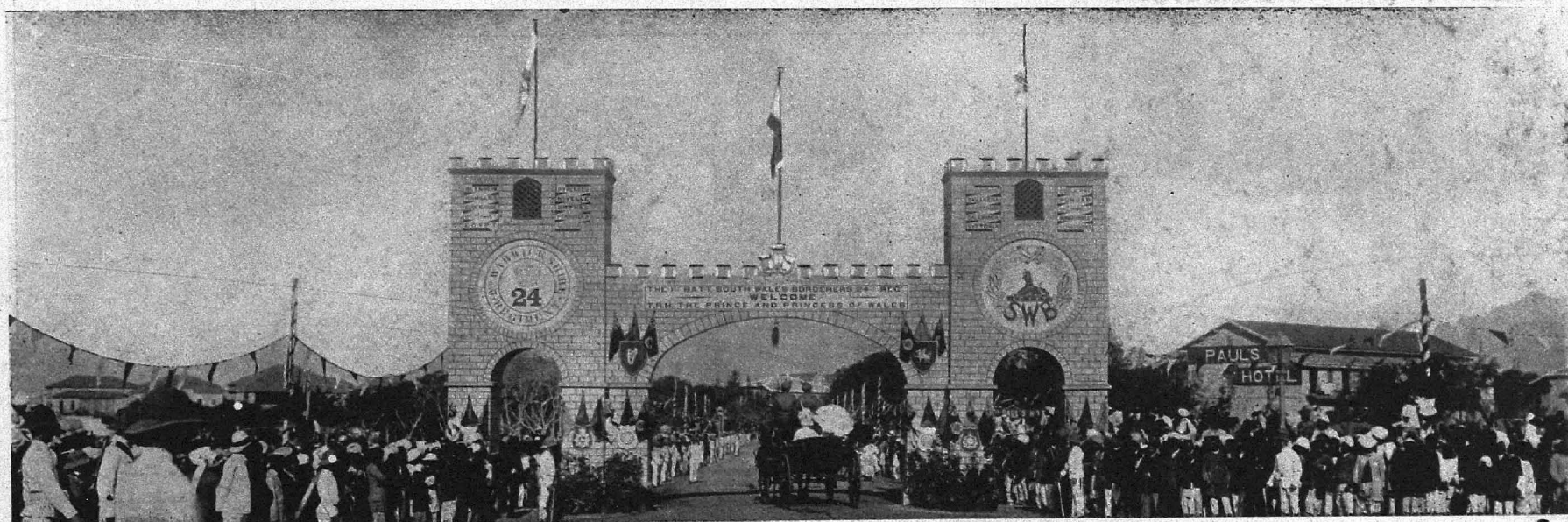


The picture entitled "Arch erected by the South Wales Borderers and Warwickshire Regiment, BENARES," should be KARACHI.

The picture entitled "Opening of the Technical Institute, Benares," is incorrectly described. It is a Quetta view and the correct title is "His Royal Highness arriving at the Durbar Hall, Quetta."



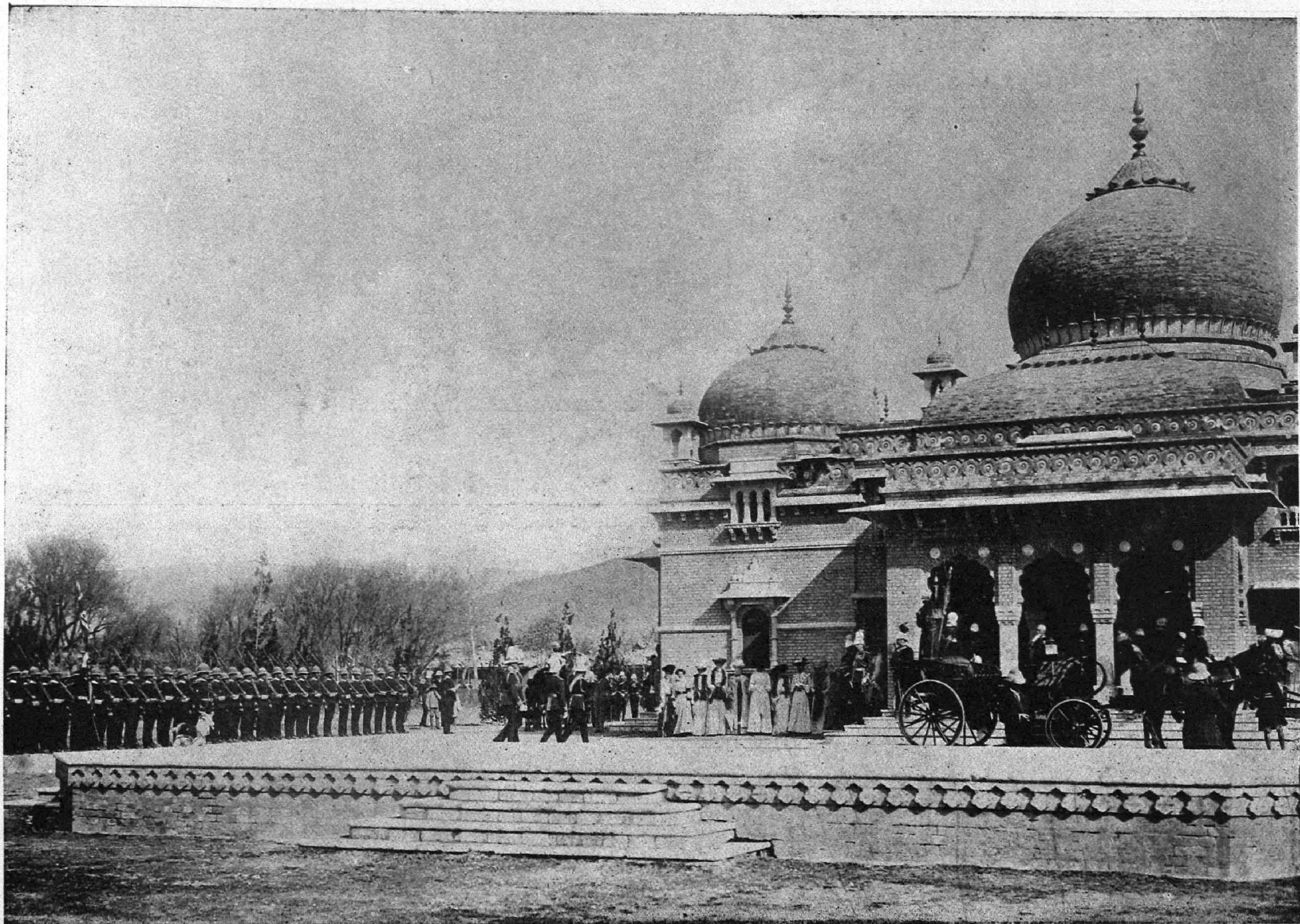
Street^o Scene, Benares.



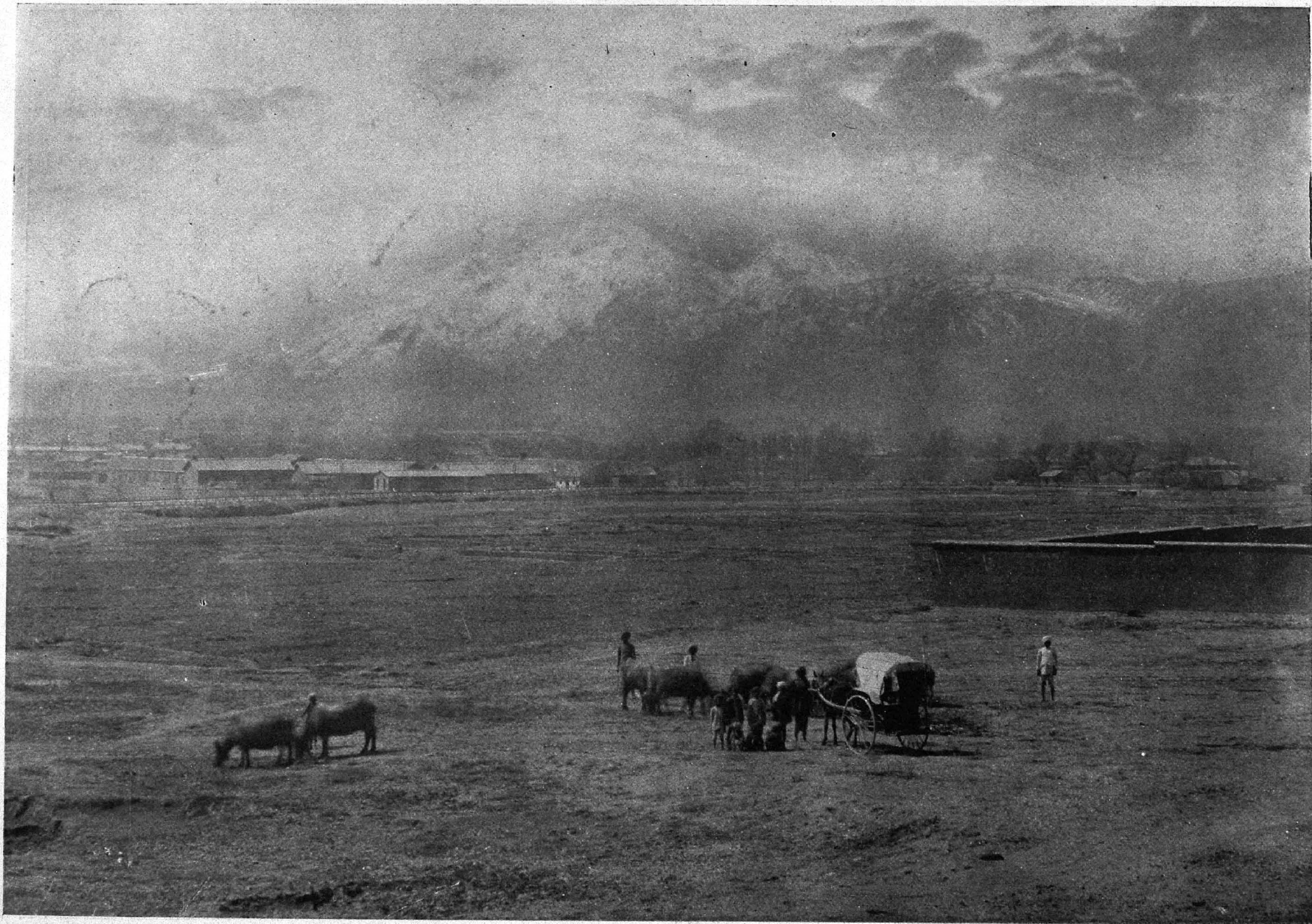
Arch erected by the South Wales Borderers and Warwickshire Regiment, Benares.



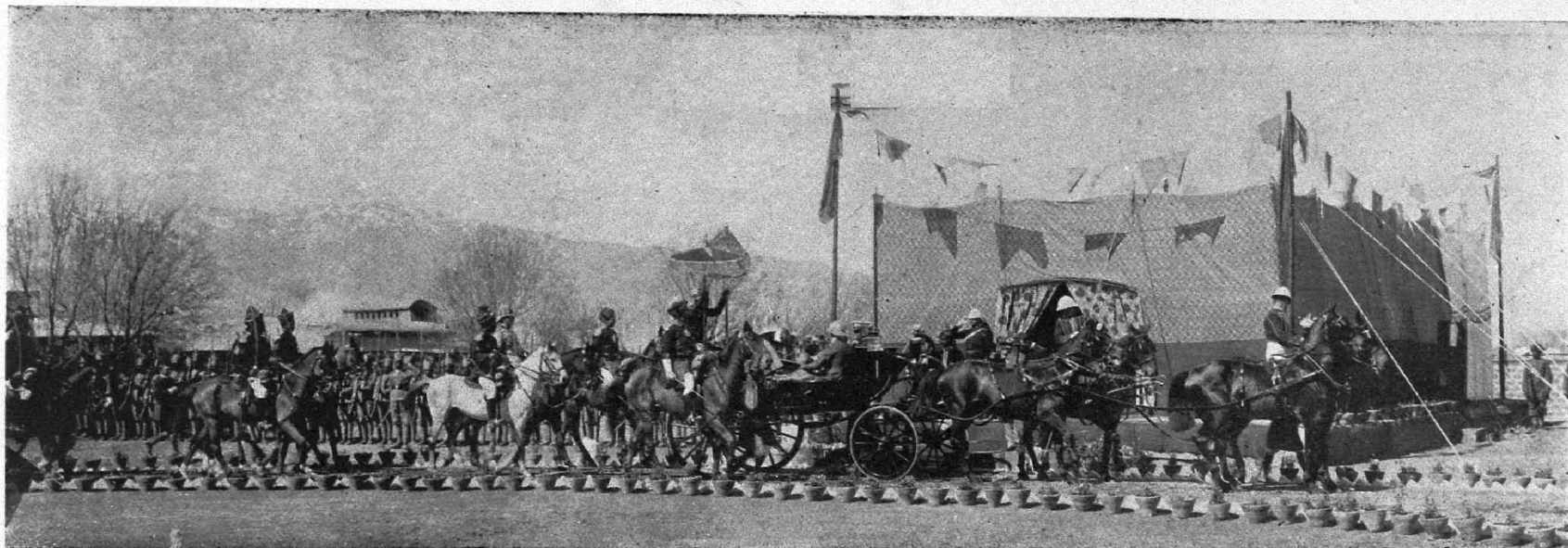
• Procession through the Streets, Benares.



Opening of the Technical Institute, Benares.



Bird's-eye View of Quetta.



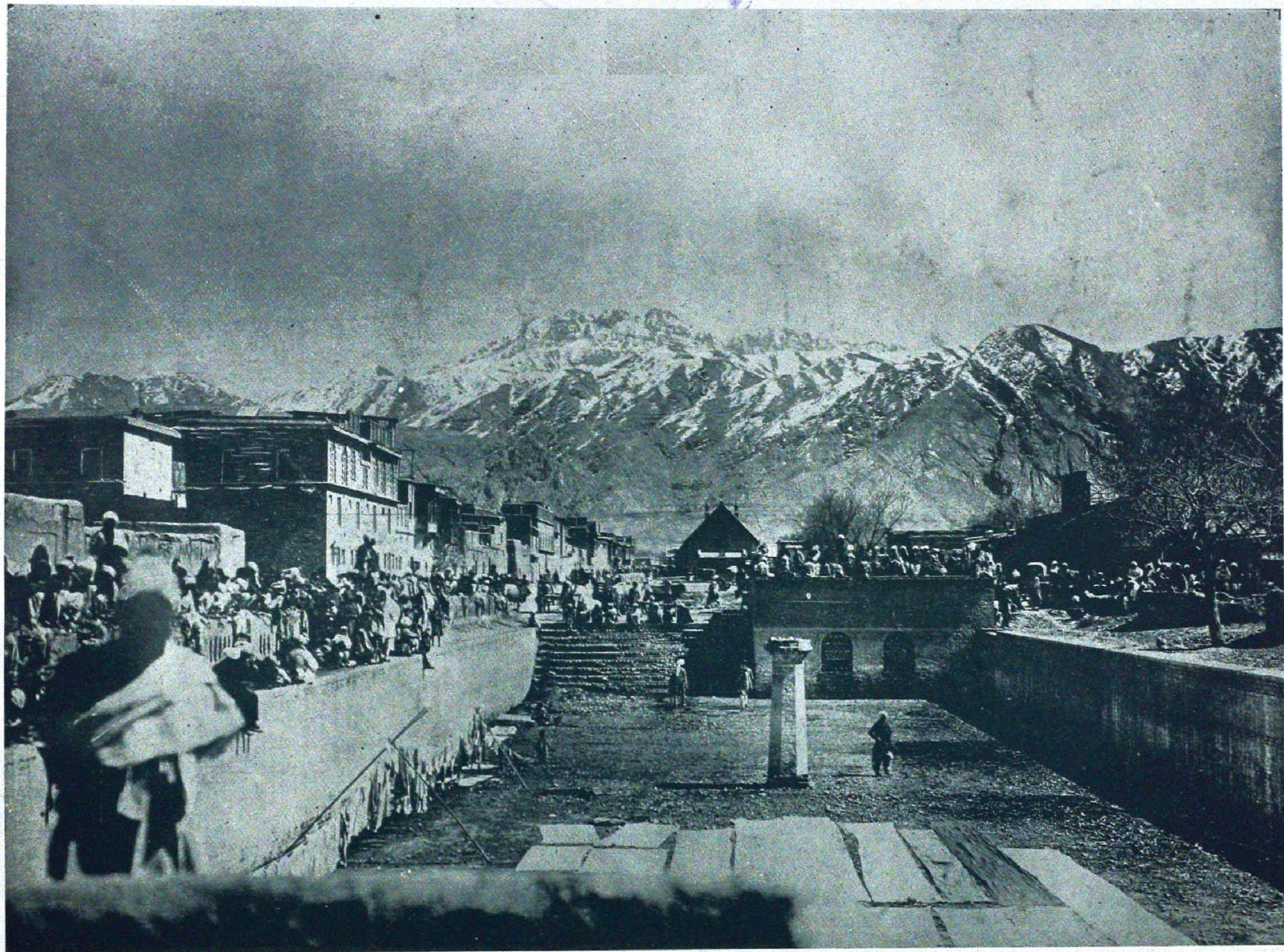
Arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at the Reception Pandal, Quetta.

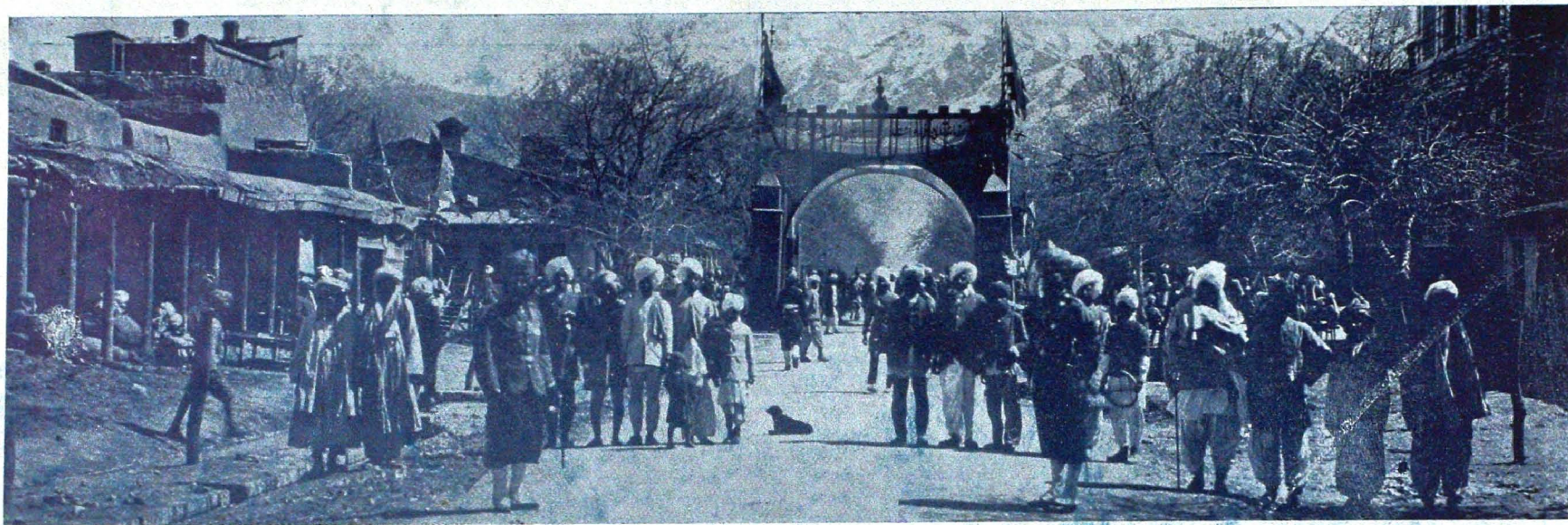


The Khan of Khelat alighting at the Residency, Quetta.

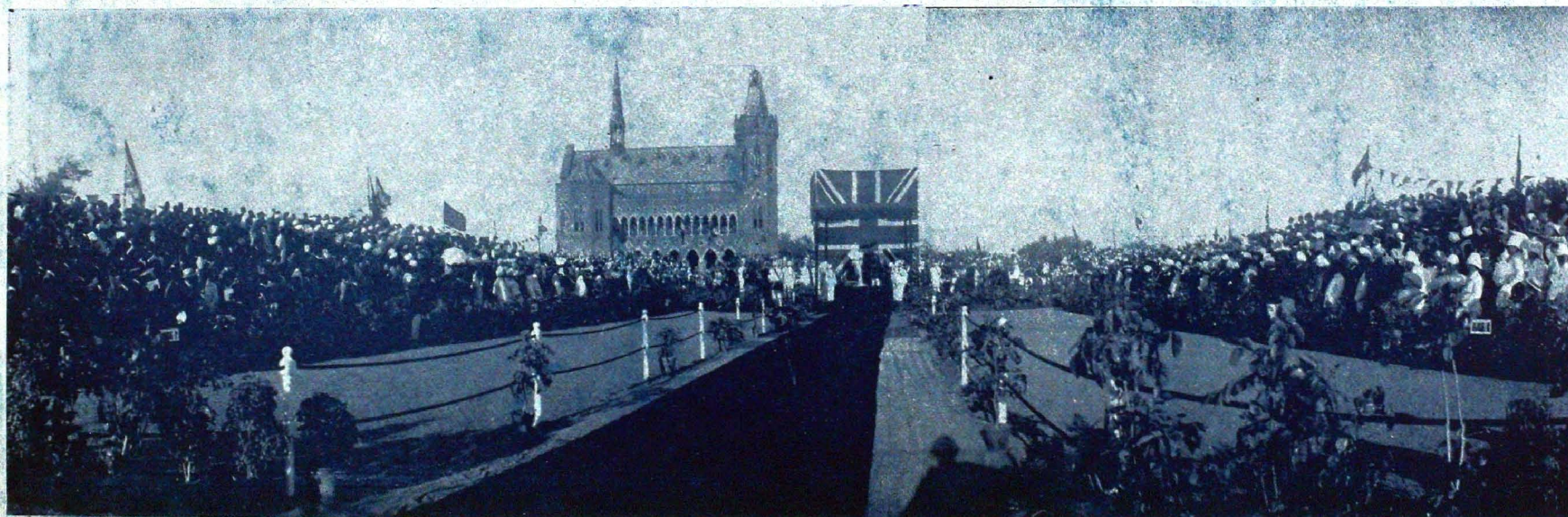


Street Scene, Quetta.

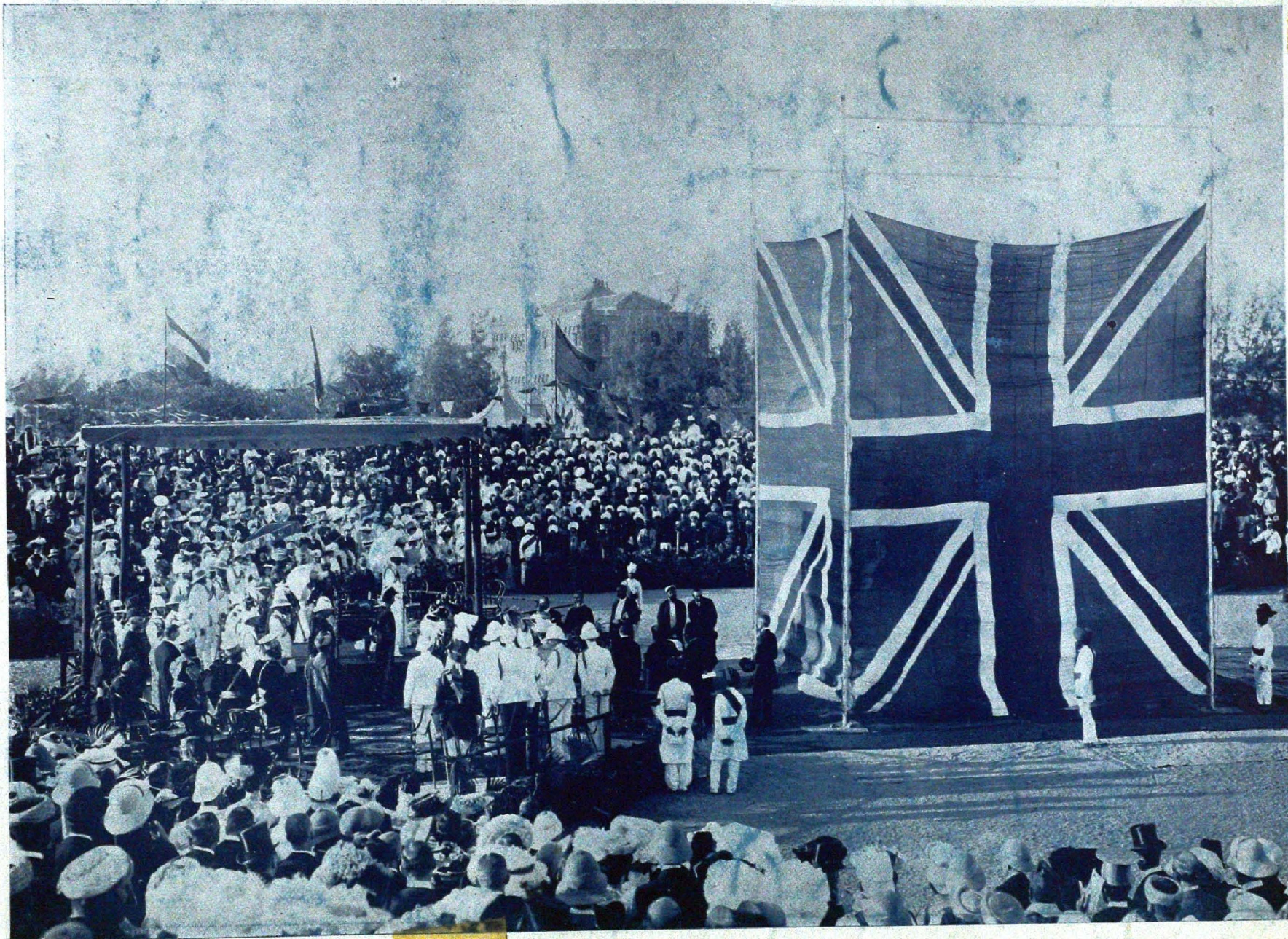




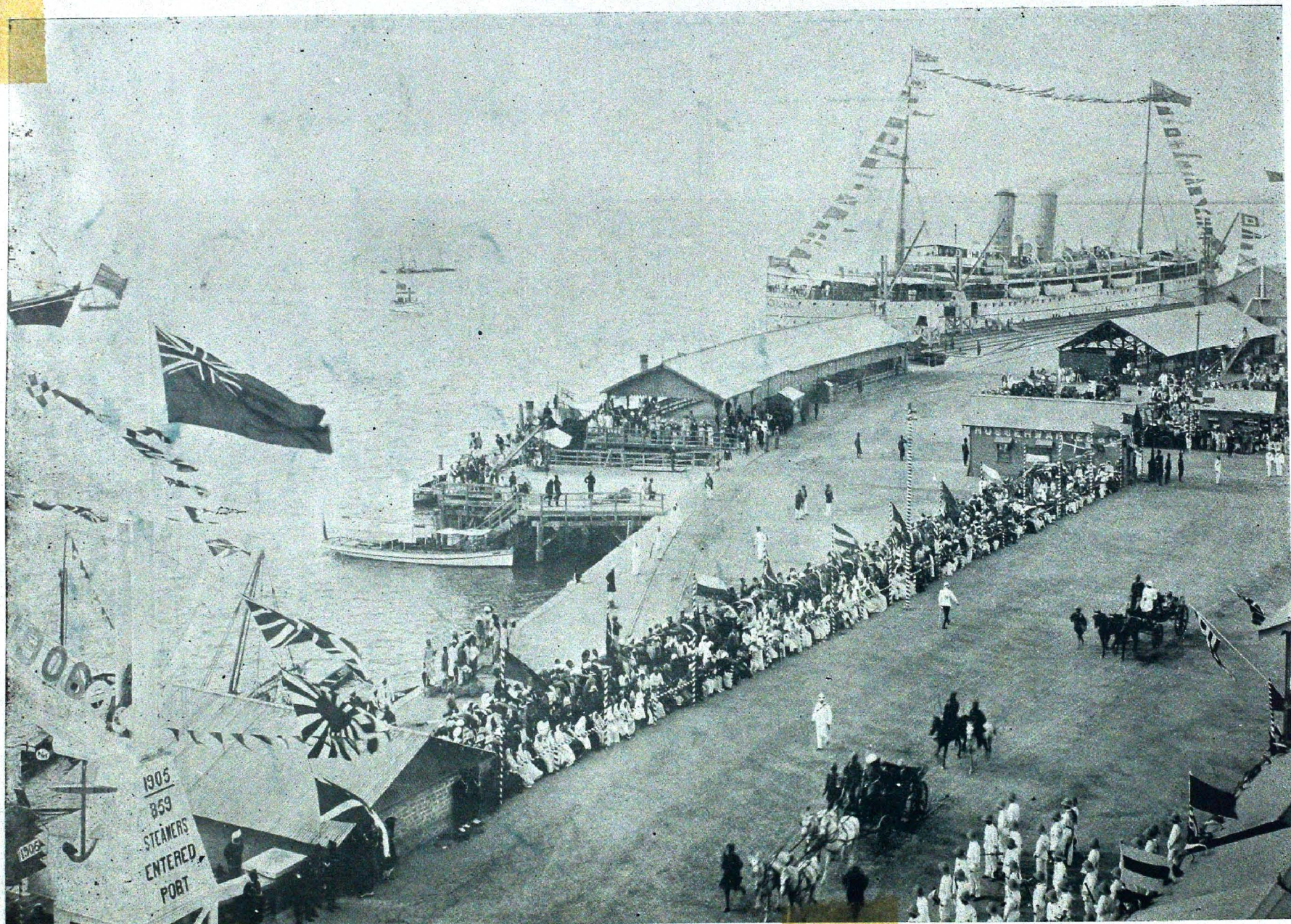
Street in Quetta. After the Procession.



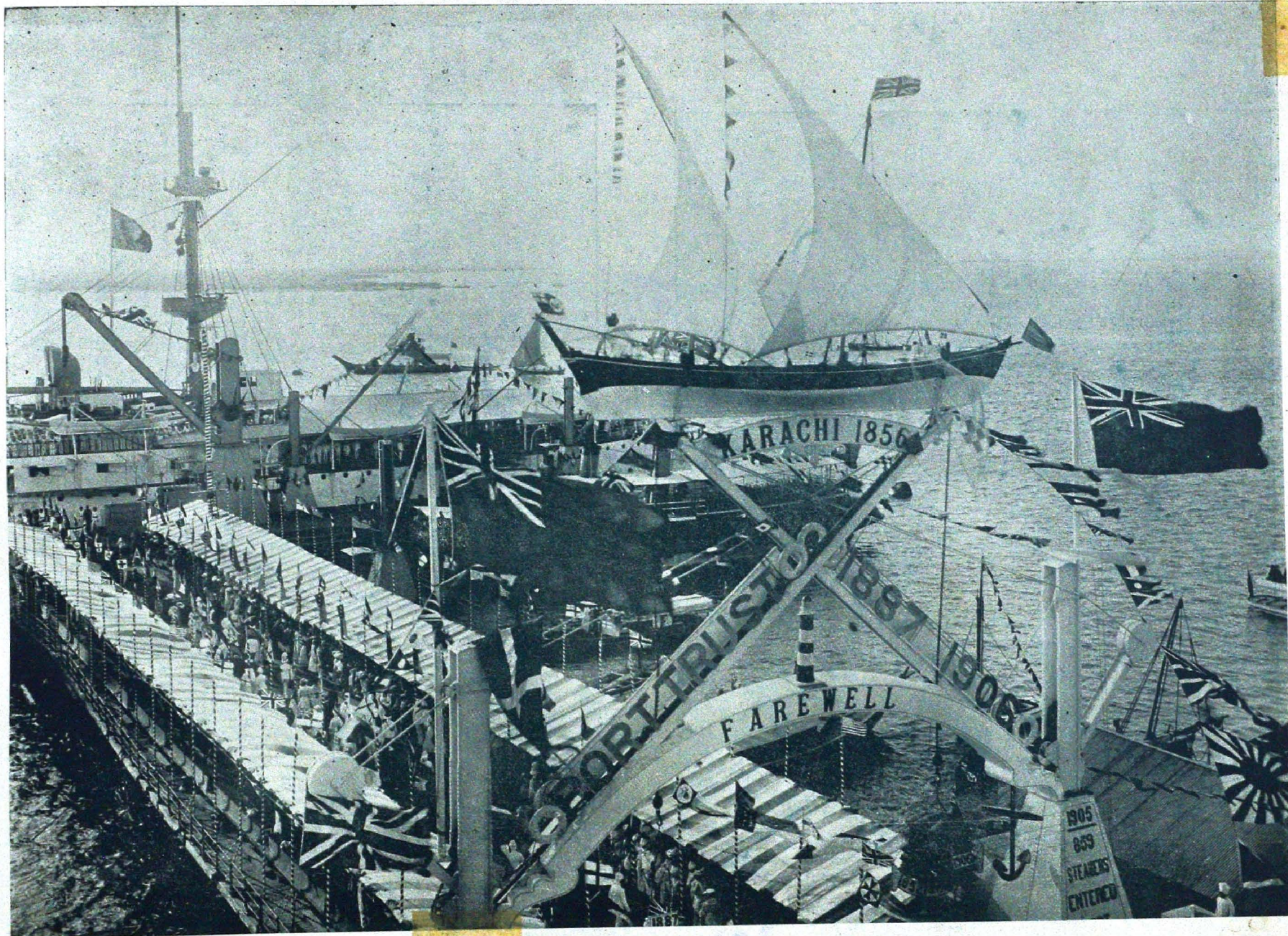
Unveiling the Victoria Memorial Statue, Karachi.



The Prince about to unveil the Victoria Memorial Statue, Karachi.



H. M. S. "Renown" lying in Karachi Harbour, waiting to embark the Royal Party.



Farewell. The Royal Party going on board.

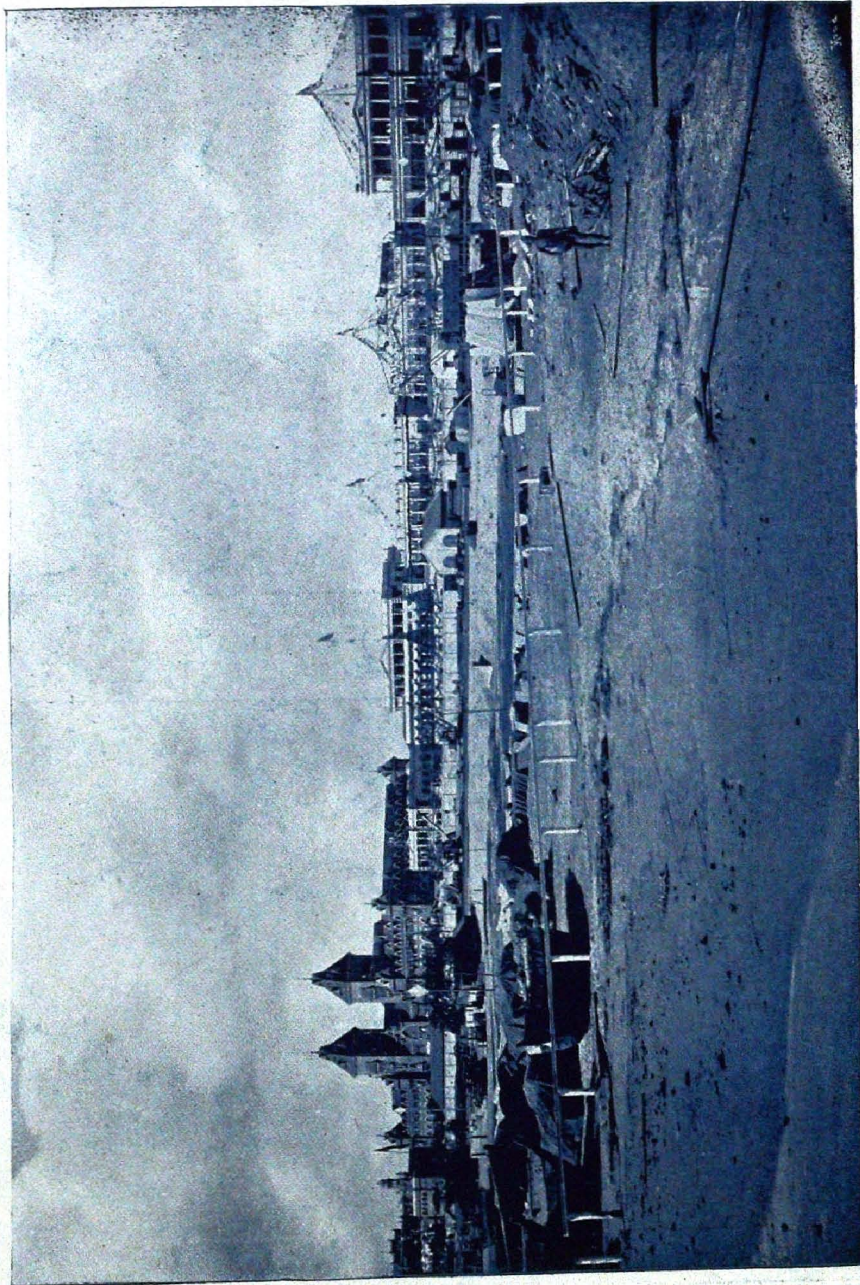


His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.



Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

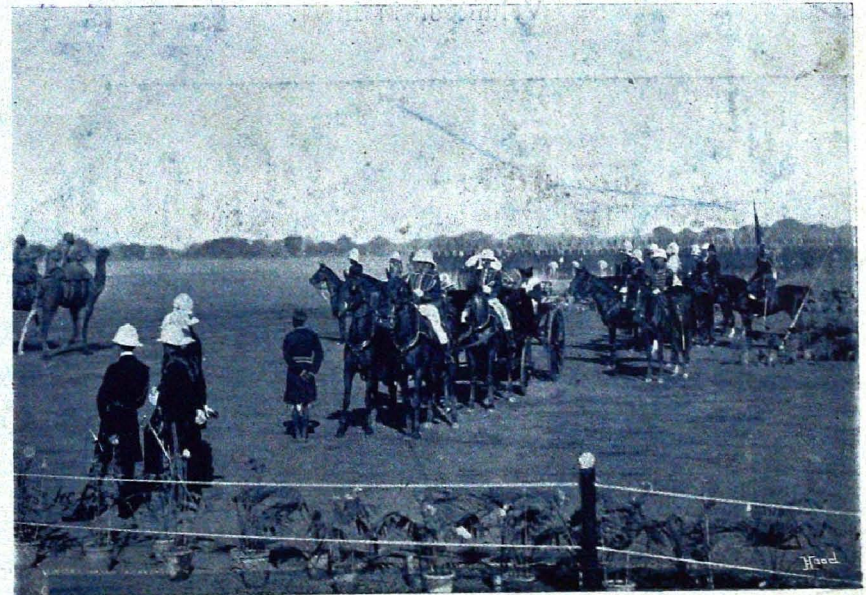
SOME ADDITIONAL PICTURES.



Their Royal Highnesses' first view of Madras.

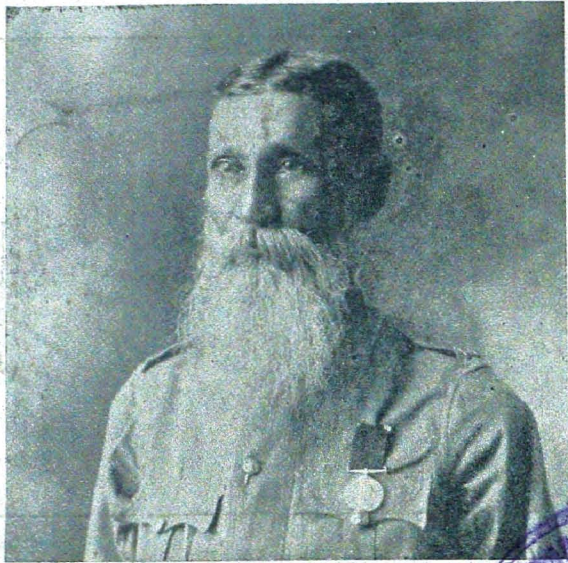


H. R. H. leaving the Durbar, Indore.



The Mian Mir Review.

SOME ADDITIONAL PICTURES.



Staff-Sergeant Goolamier, the oldest
Volunteer in India.



Government House, Rangoon.



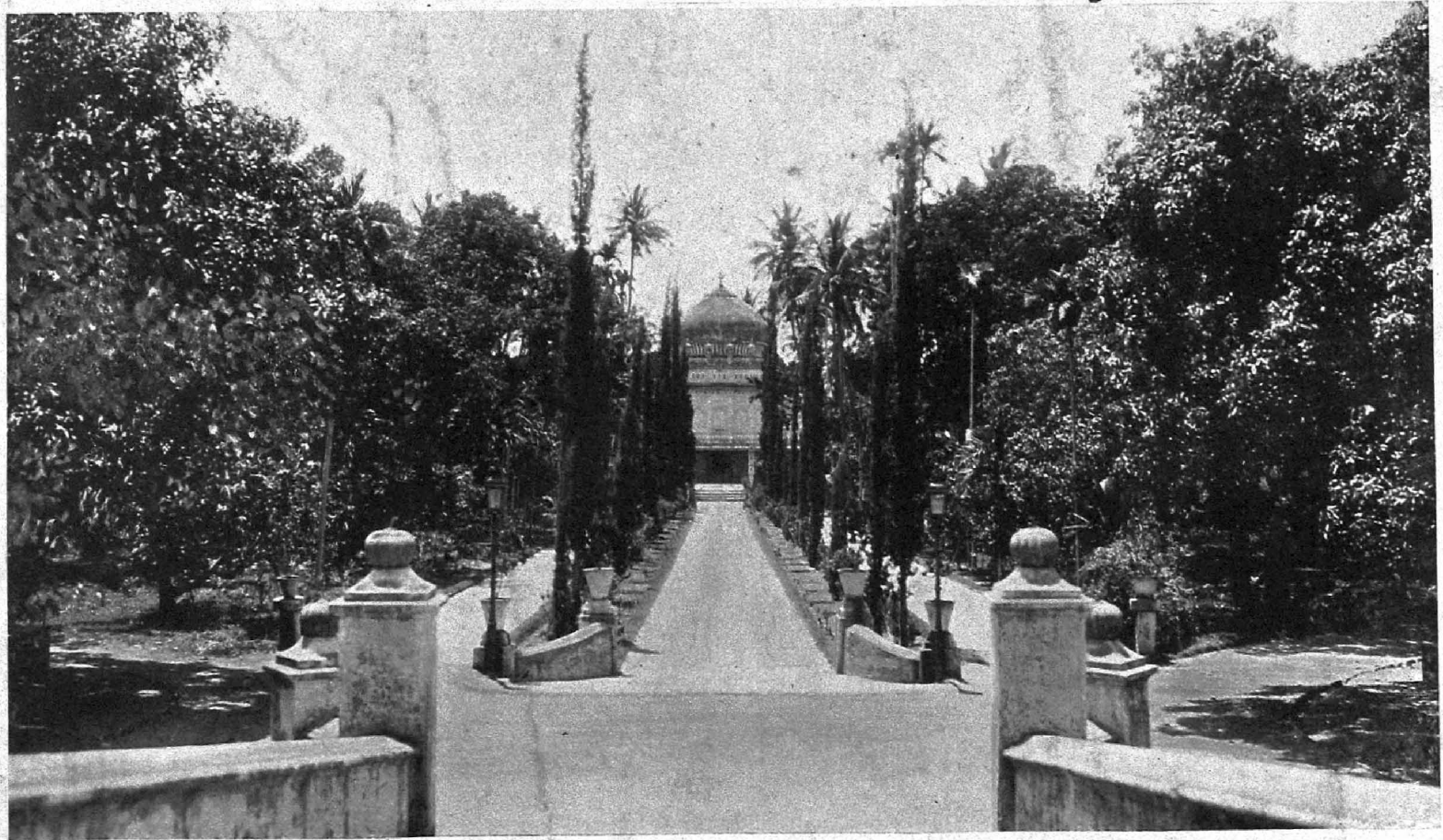
The Arrival at Peshawar.

SOME ADDITIONAL PICTURES.

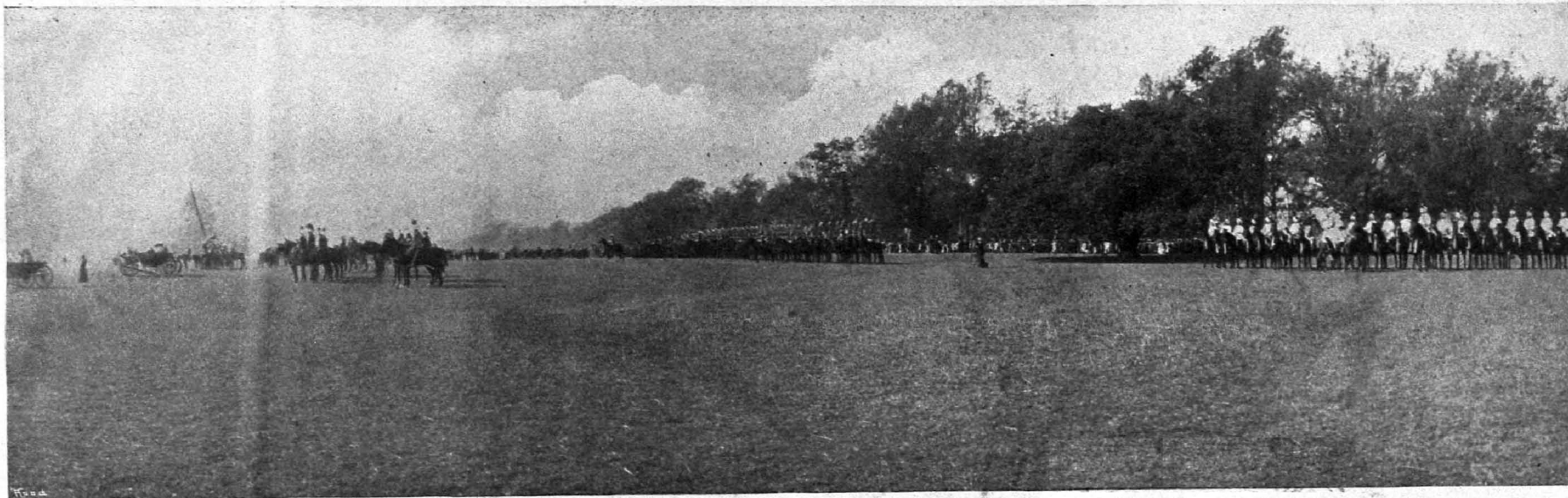


Fort Dufferin Moat, Mandalay.

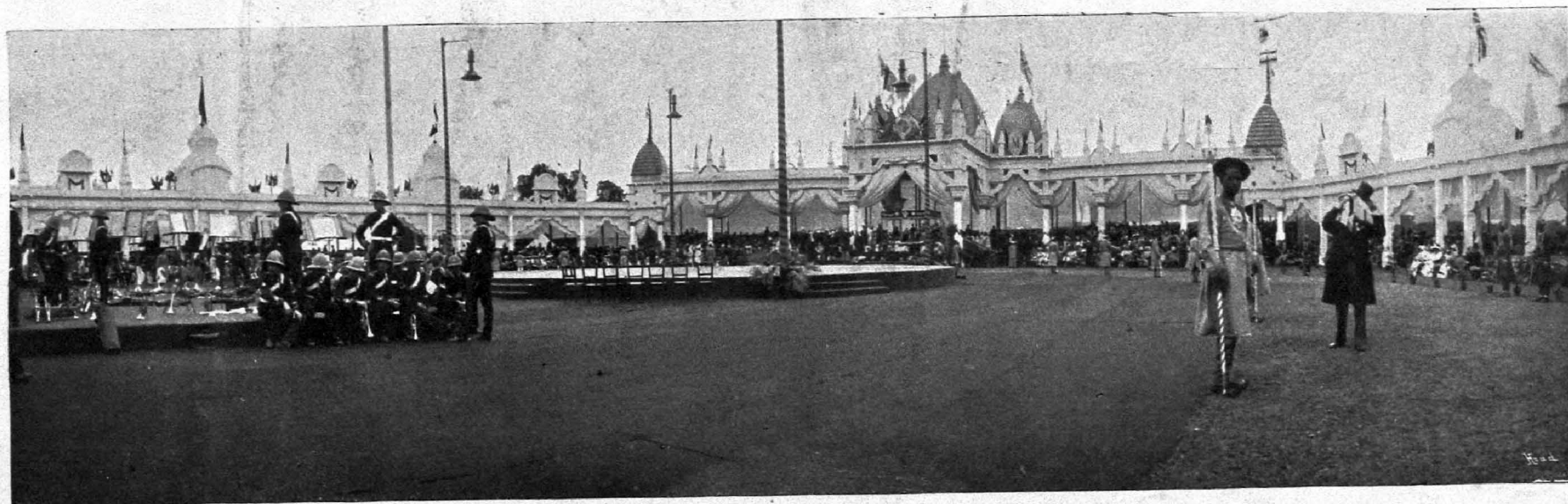
SOME ADDITIONAL PICTURES.



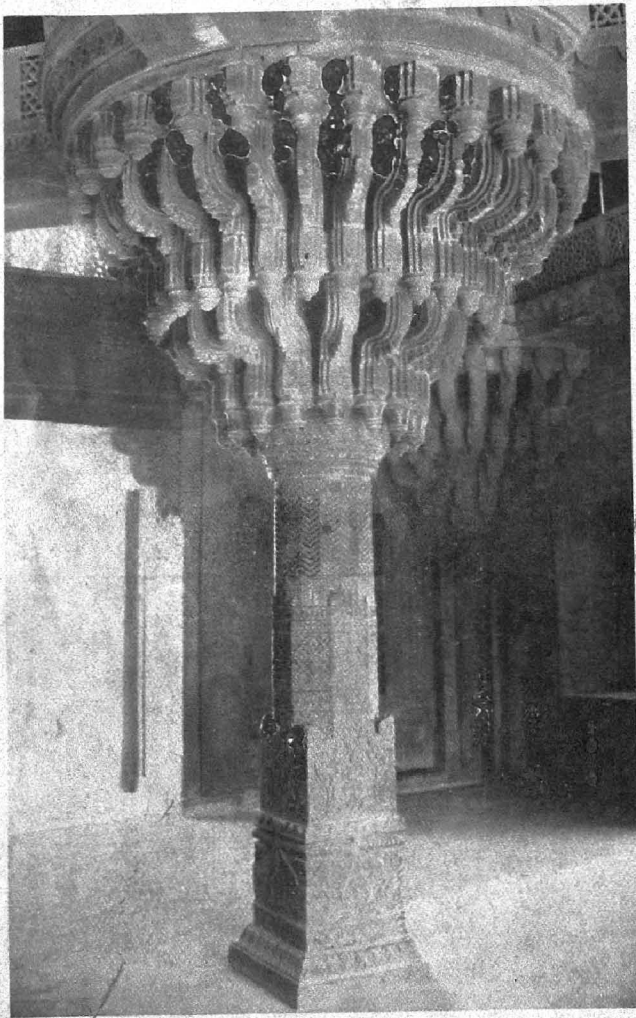
Tippu's Tomb at Seringapatam.



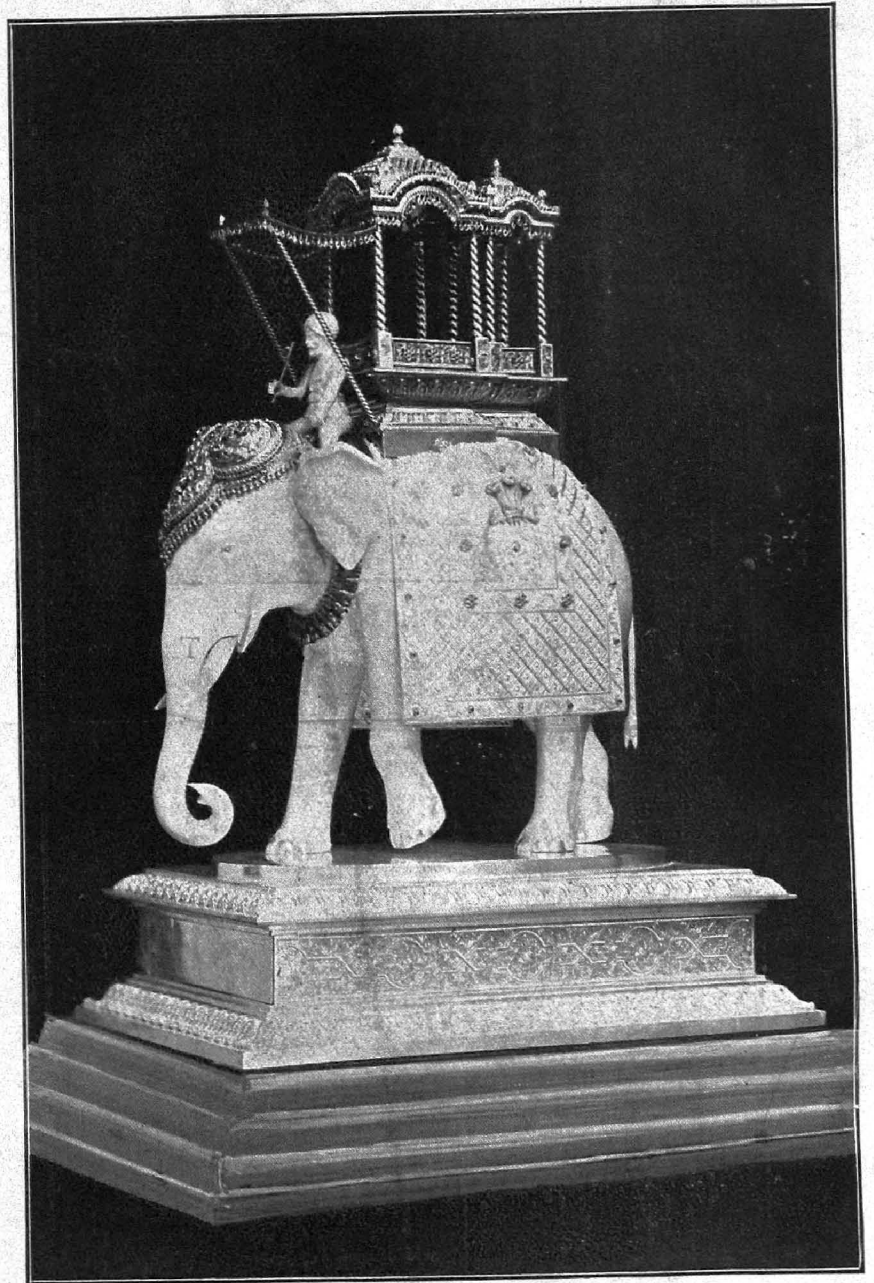
The Proclamation Parade, Calcutta.



The Public Entertainment in Calcutta. The Amphitheatre on the Maidan.



Interior of the Diwan-i-Khas, Fatehpur Sikri.



The Casket presented by the people of Madras.

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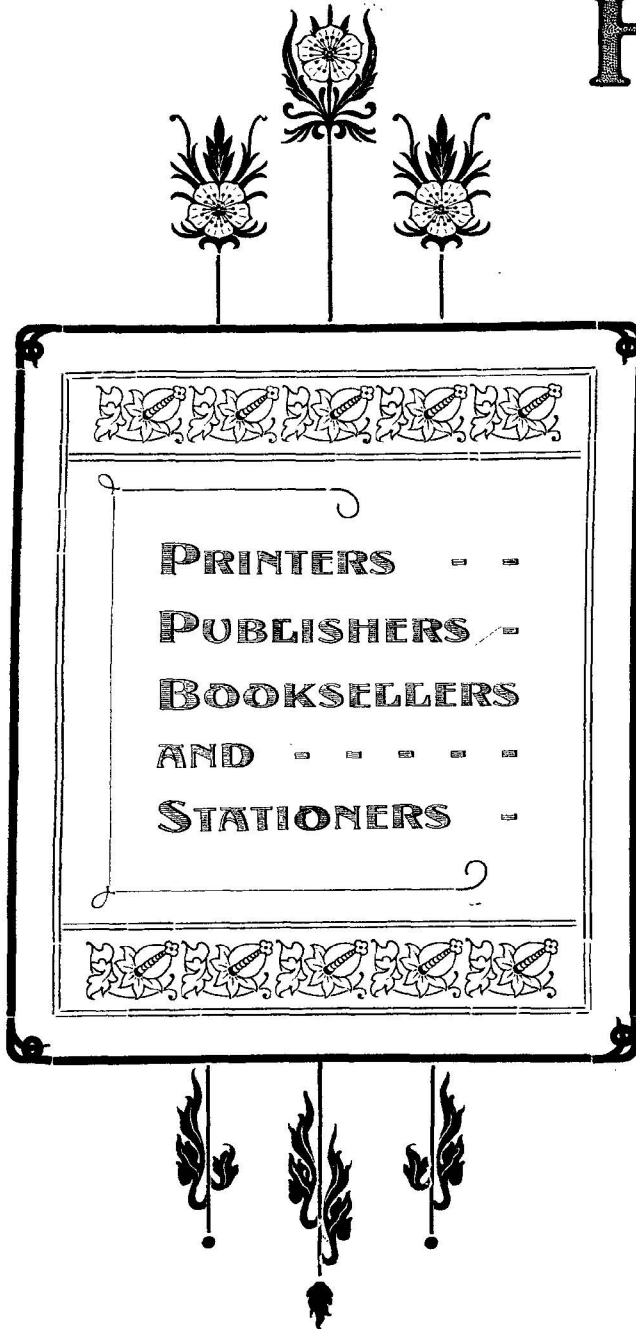
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- 19 The Madras Club.
- 20 King Edward's Statue, Madras.
- 21 Group of Todas, Ootacamund.
- 22 Group of Cacti, H. Gardens, Madras.
- 23 Plant House do.
- 24 Senate House, Madras.
- 25 Do. Front View.
- 26 Horticultural Gardens, Madras.
- 27 Howrah Court, Srirangam.
- 28 Temple at Srirangam.
- 29 Buckingham Canal Basin, Madras.
- 30 Ooty, General View.
- 31 Cathedral, Madras.
- 32 A Garden Scene.
- 33 Weeding the Paddy.
- 34 At the Well.
- 35 A Wayside Temple.
- 36 A Cuntry Lane.
- 37 Adyar Club.
- 38 Boat Club Houses.
- 39 Buffaloes Bathing.
- 40 Dhobies at Work.
- 41 Milkman and Cow.
- 42 Potters at Work.
- 43 Cooling Master's Tea.
- 44 Street Children.
- 45 How the Dhoby washes Clothes.

- 46 Toddy Drawers.
- 47 Banyan Tree.
- 48 A Toddy Drawer.
- 49 A Coconut Grove.
- 50 A Water Carrier.
- 51 Mowbray's Road.
- 52 Just like Master.
- 53 Masula Boat and Shipping.
- 54 Do. and Harbour.
- 55 A Reckla.
- 56 View in Madras Harbour.
- 57 A Knife Grinder.
- 58 Mylapore Tank.
- 59 Mylapore Temple and Tank.
- 60 A Reckla built for two.
- 61 So Refreshing.
- 62 Mylapore Temple.
- 63 Launching Masula Boat.
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- 65 A Lazy Father.
- 66 Afraid of his complexion.
- 67 Little Sisters.
- 68 Punkah Man, 11-30 p. m.
- 69 Master's Toothbrush.
- 70 The Dirzee.
- 71 Master's Bike.
- 72 A Proud Father.
- 73 The Morning Shave.
- 74 Mother and Child.
- 75 Kitchen Damsels.
- 76 A Catamaran.
- 77 Street Merchandise.
- 78 Indian Gypsies.
- 79 Indian Street View.
- 80 Grinding Currystuff.
- 81 Native Huts.
- 82 Madras Hairdresser.
- 83 Playing Bridge.
- 84 Playing Pit.
- 85 Master's Whisky.
- 86 Dhoby Straining Starch.
- 87 A Bullock Bandy.
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- 93 The Esplanade.
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- 96 A Street Barber.
- 97 Our Dhoby.
- 98 Two Little Maids.
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- 100 Curry and Rice.
- 101 Hockey Ground, M. C. C.
- 102 Nungumbakam High Road.
- 103 View in Government Park, Madras.
- 104 The Marina, Madras.
- 105 High Court, Madras.
- 106 Native Village.
- 107 High Court, South View.
- 108 Parry's Corner, Madras.
- 109 First Line Beach, Madras.
- 110 Gymkhana Club, Madras.
- 111 Banqueting Hall, Madras.
- 112 A Fruit Load.
- 113 High Court Avenue, Madras.
- 114 Cricket Club Pavilion.
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- 116 Home, Sweet Home.
- 117 Central Station Madras.
- 118 A Jutka.
- 119 Wifely Duties.
- 120 Our Grass-Cutter.
- 121 Our Baker.
- 122 A Fruit Seller.
- 123 Chalking the Doorstep.
- 124 Mail Day.
- 125 Bridge, People's Park, Madras.
- 126 Master's Camera.
- 127 Under the Panama.
- 128 Master's Razor.
- 129 When Master is at Office.
- 130 The Coolest place in the House.
- 131 Bringing Home Master's Hat.
- 132 New Mill, Ooregum.
- 133 Tank Mine, Ooregum.
- 134 View from Robertsonpet Road.
- 135 Cyanide Tank, Champion Reef.

- 136 Ooregum Mine.
- 137 Champion Reef Mine.
- 138 Champion Reef Mine.
- 139 Champion Reef Mine.
- 140 View of Ooregum.
- 141 New Mill at Ooregum.
- 142 The Lake, Ootacamund.
- 143 Sim's Park, Coonoor.
- 144 Coonoor Church.
- 145 Government House Gardens, Ootacamund.
- 146 Coonoor (First Sight), Nilgiris.
- 147 A Nilgiri Shola.
- 148 Coonoor Market.
- 149 Toda Girls.
- 150 Toda Men.
- 151 Tanjore Temple.
- 152 Colossal Bull, Tanjore Temple.
- 153 Subramanaya Temple, Tanjore.
- 154 Temples at Tanjore.
- 155 The Golden Flagstaff, Madura.
- 156 Madura Temple.
- 157 Srirangam Temples.
- 158 Tanjore Palace.
- 159 Madura Temple.
- 160 The Colonnade, Rameswaram.
- 161 The Rock, Trichinopoly.
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- 163 Golden Lily Tank, Madura.
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- 166 Government House, Guindy, Madras.
- 167 Interior, Bank of Madras.
- 168 St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras.
- 169 View in Horticultural Society's Gardens, Madras.
- 170 Horticultural Gardens, Madras: The Screw Pine.
- 171 Do The Travellers Palm.
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