

attention, may be found to be capable of serving also the purpose of preventing the breeding of mosquitoes. But such steps, if they are to be effective, must be spread over a wide area, and must entail an amount of expenditure which the province is unlikely to be able to afford for many years to come. But medical relief is at present doing a great deal to keep the death-rate from malaria within bounds, and the largest number of patients treated for any disease in dispensaries are those suffering from malaria.

The facts and figures relating to public health which have been summarized above indicate the difficulties with which local self-governing bodies are faced in developing the administration of this important branch of their duties. But a determined attempt has been made this year to tackle the problem. The whole system of medical relief in rural areas and of the measures necessary to combat epidemics has been considered by the Conference of representatives

**A scheme for a provincial
public health
organization.**

of District Boards and Municipalities which was convened in November, and a detailed scheme has been drawn up by a Committee elected by the Conference. The Conference passed resolutions that District Boards and Municipalities were prepared to accept the administrative responsibility for taking measures against epidemics, with financial assistance from Government, and that a public health organization was desirable. The main proposals of the Committee are, first, the amalgamation of the medical and sanitary staff, including the staff of vaccinators, into one permanent organization under the administrative control of District Boards, subject to the general authority of a central Board of Health; secondly free compulsory vaccination throughout the province; thirdly the combination of general sanitary duties with strictly medical work by the officers in charge of dispensaries, who would be given a special staff for the purpose; and fourthly District Health Officers whose duties would include touring for inspection and supervision, and the training of the district staff. The report of this Committee has been circulated to District Boards after the close of the year, and final orders will be passed by Government after considering their opinions.

The hospitals and dispensaries described above are intended primarily for the treatment of bodily diseases and ailments. Less progress has been made by medical science both

in India and in other countries in the treatment of mental diseases. When this province was separated in 1912 from Bengal, the Patna Lunatic Asylum was the only asylum in Bihar and Orissa; but even at that time it had been decided to establish a large Asylum at Ranchi for Indian lunatics from Bengal and this province. The war has delayed the completion of this institution, but it will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation after a year or at most two years.

Lunatic Asylums.

On the opening of this institution, the Patna Asylum will be abandoned. The asylum though some improvements have been made since 1912, and though the accommodation has been increased, is unsuited for modern methods of treatment; and with an expert staff of alienists considerably better results may be expected at the new asylum, or as it should more correctly be termed, hospital for the treatment of mental diseases. In 1918, a large asylum was opened at Ranchi for European lunatics for all northern India, which is capable of accommodating 92 male patients and 88 female patients. An expert alienist is in charge and modern therapeutic methods have been adopted with most satisfactory results, the percentage of patients discharged cured rising from 9.15 in 1920 to 25.17 in 1921. The number of criminal lunatics amounts only to 11, all of whom are suffering from complete dementia and have not the slightest hope of recovery. Those patients who are sufficiently rational to work are encouraged to do so; some assist the paid staff in distributing food, others in the garden, others find occupation in making baskets or in needle-work and knitting, and have been encouraged to work by rewards or payment. Amusements are also provided for them, both indoor and outdoor, and the Asylum has two well-equipped recreation-rooms.

It is of interest to note that a very common cause of insanity among Indian patients is Indian hemp or its derivatives. In the last ten years, out of an average annual total of 365 patients, an average of 58 a year, or 14½ per cent. are reported to have been suffering from the after-effects of this drug, as compared with an average of only 26 a year or 7.1 per cent. from the effects of alcohol. Alcohol is said to have been responsible for an average of five cases only a year among the Ranchi patients and there have been only three cases of European patients suffering from drugs in four years.

CHAPTER VII.

Political and General Events.

The most striking feature of the history of the province in 1921 has been the orderly development of representative government on constitutional lines side by side with a political campaign which has for its avowed object the paralysis of authority, and which has been conducted with all the more uncompromising activity as its leaders by their self-imposed abstention from the first elections have closed the only other outlet for their political ambitions. Some references have already been made in previous chapters to the activities of this party both at the time of the elections and subsequently both in the attack on Government and Government-aided schools, which was admittedly a non-co-operation movement, and in the "temperance" campaign, which though it enlisted the support of others besides the adherents of non-co-operation owed many of its characteristic features and a great part of such success as it attained to the active support of the non-co-operation leaders. The following paragraphs give a brief description of the various manifestations of unrest and lawlessness which have followed the propaganda of this party, and of the background of industrial and economic unrest in which the scene of their political activities has been laid.

The year opened with a display of considerable activity on the part of the non-co-operators. Local arbitration courts were formed in a number of centres with the object of discouraging litigants from bringing their cases to the ordinary courts of justice. The attack on Government and Government-aided schools was developed side by side with the establishment of "national" schools. The

January.

"temperance" movement spread from Shahabad through the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and political propaganda was active in Orissa, which had in the previous year been little affected by the movement. Both the Utkal Union Conference and the All-Orissa Students' Conference decided to adopt non-co-operation, and a vigorous appeal was made by the Bihari Students' Conference at Patna in furtherance of the withdrawal of students from all Government schools and colleges. This was followed before the end of January by the spread of the

practise of picketting the larger schools and colleges and by the temporary withdrawal of considerable numbers of students. There was a noisy demonstration in the Sambalpur Zila School and a strike at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. A significant illustration of the effect of political agitation on an industrial area was provided by a strike of the menial staff of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Adra, which immediately followed some inflammatory speeches delivered locally by a political leader, and by two other strikes at the Kamardubi Iron Works and at Bhujudih, in the same district. All three strikes were, however, comparatively shortlived. A serious outbreak of *hat* (market) looting occurred in Tirhut, due partly to economic causes but undoubtedly intensified by the growing currency among the uneducated lower classes of the belief that the forces of law and order were weakening and that *Swaraj* was imminent. Finally unrest began to be manifested in the police force, petitions being received from some hundred constables in Gaya district which contained threats of a strike unless their pay was increased to a certain scale.

February was marked by an attempt, which attained partial success, to spread non-co-operation among the Oraon and Munda aboriginal inhabitants of Ranchi district. The poverty and ignorance of these aborigines, and the fact that wealth and influence are in Chota Nagpur more concentrated than elsewhere in the hands of a comparatively small body of landlords, made the spread of grotesque rumours and of inflammatory ideas particularly easy and at the same time dangerous. Instances of propaganda of this type were quoted in the Legislative Council in March by a non-official member, and are of some interest. The impression became prevalent that under the new *Raj*, of which the institution was imminent, the eating of flesh and the drinking of spirit were proscribed, and many aborigines from the northern parts of Ranchi district rushed to the markets and disposed of their goats and sheep for fatulously low prices. The price of goat's meat fell, in Ranchi, from 12 to 4 annas a seer. Pigs were sold in some localities at the instigation of Hindus, and there was a widespread belief that Mr. Gandhi was either already enthroned as King, or just about to be, and that he was invested with divine attributes. These beliefs and their effects recall an incident of 1915, when a supposed supernatural mandate for the prohibition of drink was followed by the abstention of hundreds of Oraons from their favourite

beverage, and was only revoked by a placard posted by an enterprising subordinate in the Excise department on some trees in a market place, in which an order from the deity was published that the people should resume their drink.

In Purnea district an active campaign of speeches and meetings was accompanied by an epidemic of *hat* looting, which spread to parts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, by the boycott of the auction settlement of ferries and pounds, and by *hartals* in both Monghyr and Bhagalpur on the occasion of visits to those towns by His Excellency the Governor. In Tirhut some police officers were assaulted in the investigation of a case in which a woman had been, it was alleged, tarred and feathered by the orders of a non-cooperation tribunal. The institution of large numbers of *panchayats* was carried out in Saran. Some Europeans were mobbed by a crowd near Muzaffarpur and two attempts were made to wreck the cars of Europeans by digging pits across the roads. The strike of the Government Press, to which a reference has been made in Chapter II, occurred during this month, and a visit was paid by Mr. Gandhi to Patna. The unrest among the subordinate members of the police force at Gaya culminated in a strike which spread to a few police-stations in the interior of the district. But with a few exceptions all resignations were withdrawn within a few days, and the temper of the men was excellent. There was a shortlived strike at Giridih in the East Indian Railway collieries, which may be fairly ascribed to political propaganda, as the wages of the men had been raised by 50 per cent. in December 1920. Petty local strikes of menials and servants of Europeans at Dhanbad and in the Santal Parganas, though of no real importance, were instances of a class of domestic disturbance to which the province had hitherto been a stranger.

In early March there was a recrudescence of small police strikes in Patna, Purnea, Monghyr and Champaran, and it was found necessary to dismiss a number of men. The strikes were shortlived. The excise campaign was carried on with vigour in Ranchi and Manbhum, where picketing and social boycott were extensively employed in order to render the auction settlement of spirit shops

March—April.

a failure. Mr. Gandhi paid visits to Cuttack and Puri. These visits were not attended by any outbreaks of violence, but they were followed in April by a vigorous campaign of speech-making in Orissa, and by

rumours, which found ready acceptance in the Holy Land of the Hindus, that Mr. Gandhi was an *avatar* of the Deity and a worker of miracles and that a new Raj associated with his name would soon replace the existing form of Government. In the meantime the non-co-operation party developed a new attack elsewhere, which consisted of an attempt to capture seats on Municipalities and District Boards. A number of seats were captured on the Muzaffarpur municipality, and avowed non-co-operators have subsequently stood for election on other Municipalities and District Boards. Towards the end of the month a false rumour gained currency in Patna that the Shiah shrine at Najaf in Mesopotamia had been bombarded by British troops, and caused some local excitement.

In May occurred a series of incidents which indicated a growing tendency to disorder. There were noisy demonstrations in and near the courts during the trial of non-co-operators on several occasions. A serious riot occurred in Giridih. The prosecution of a cultivator had been ordered by the police for an alleged assault committed by him in order to give effect to an order of social boycott passed by a non-co-operation *panchayat*. A mob, which swelled to several

May—June.

thousands, followed the accused to the Magistrate's court and when, on his refusal to provide bail, he was being taken to the jail, the mob pelted the police and then besieged them in the Jail Warder's quarters. Later in the day the Sub-Inspector of Police was assaulted with brickbats in the thana, and after he had attempted to disperse the mob with revolver shots they broke into the thana and did considerable damage. Nor was this an isolated instance. A similar demonstration, though on a much smaller scale, took place in Gaya, where a crowd refused to allow an accused to be conveyed to jail in a car. In Patna four petty offenders were escorted to court by a crowd and garlanded. There was a demonstration at the transfer of a prisoner to the Bhagalpur Jail; and a large crowd behaved in an unruly manner at the courts of the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah in Tirhut and of Bihar in the Patna Division. There were two cases of arson in Cuttack, which were due to political causes. In one case the office of an Inspector of Schools, and in the other the office of the Principal of the Ravenshaw College were set fire to. There were also several assaults on Europeans in different parts of the province. These outbreaks were followed by a period of comparative

quiet in the end of May and June, due partly to the action taken by Government, partly to factions among the political leaders of the extremist party, partly to difficulties caused both by the collection and by the administration or mal-administration of funds, and partly to a Hindu-Muhammadan split over the question of cow-sacrifice, which the approach of the Bakr-Id brought into inevitable prominence. The Khilafat agitation was revived by the creation of a new Provincial Organization Committee and there were two important Muhammadan meetings held in the Patna Division in the end of June.

The nervousness among the political leaders about the approaching Bakr-Id culminated in an invitation being sent to Mr. Gandhi, who paid another visit to the province. But, owing partly to the work of Conciliation Committees, and partly to the preventive action taken by the police and District Officers, the Bakr-Id passed off

July—August.

quietly. July, however, witnessed the beginning of yet another political development, namely, the boycott of foreign goods, particularly cloth. The price of *Khaddar* cloth in Patna rose from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a piece in view of the expected demand, but there was a general inclination on the part of the big merchants to await developments from Bombay. The cloth boycott was the main subject for discussion at the meeting of the All-India Working Congress Committee held in Patna on August 16th, at which Mr. Gandhi was present, and it was resolved to bring about an effective boycott before the end of September. In the meantime the volunteer organization was being improved. The Provincial Congress Committee issued a circular letter of warning to district committees that though the time was not yet ripe, civil disobedience had not been abandoned, and they must be prepared for it. In some districts a constitution of provisional government was actually drawn up.

As had been anticipated, political agitation was directed early in September mainly against foreign cloth. Iala Lajpat Rai was brought down to Bhagalpur, which is the chief centre of cloth distribution in the province, and undertakings were canvassed for from cloth merchants to buy and sell no more foreign cloth. But

September—October.

there was little picketing, and the destruction of foreign cloth met with scanty support. The movement nowhere attained the success which

attended the attack on spirit shops, which was revived again about this period, and was accompanied by systematic picketing and a good deal of violence. A number of prosecutions had to be undertaken for illicit distillation, particularly in the Chota Nagpur Division. The outbreak of the Moplah Rising in the Madras Presidency at first attracted remarkably little attention in public speeches; but the arrest of the Ali brothers was followed by a recrudescence of speeches and meetings throughout the province. The resolutions of the Karachi Conference were repeated in the meetings both of the Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees early in October, including the boycott of the impending visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; more or less violent speeches were made at Arrah, Puri and elsewhere, and indignation meetings were held throughout the province in several centres. The "Bihari Students' " Conference was marked by similar violence of language, and bonfires of cloth were common on Mr. Gandhi's 53rd birthday. During the last half of October agitation increased in Tirhut, where racial feeling tends to be more bitter than elsewhere owing to the number of European landlords and the agrarian history of the past. The boycott of established bazaars was systematically carried out in Champaran, and in the Sitamarhi Subdivision of Muzaffarpur district two orders of the Magistrate prohibiting the holding of meetings were disobeyed. The Munsif's office was broken into and a number of registers were burnt. A large crowd on another occasion hooted three Europeans, one of whom was the Superintendent of Police, whose car had knocked down two people while it was passing through the town. A shortlived strike in a colliery at Giridih was due to an unfounded allegation of an assault by a European on a cooly woman, and illustrates the excitability of the masses when any charge is brought against a European.

The agitation in Tirhut culminated in the burning of Chautarwa Factory in Champaran early in November, during the absence of the manager. The attack appears to have been deliberately organized

November.

and the fact that a mob which apparently amounted to several thousand persons could for several hours of day-light work its will on this isolated factory naturally led to considerable indignation and alarm among the Planting Community. There were some more demonstrations in Sitamarhi where a large crowd with drums, trumpets and flags escorted to the Subdivisional Officer's camp some persons accused

of damaging *tar* trees in pursuit of the "temperance" campaign; and elsewhere in the Division Khilafat meetings were held at which inflammatory speeches were delivered to large audiences. The American temperance orator Mr. Johnson visited Orissa during the first half of this month, and addressed a large meeting at Cuttack, at which the District Magistrate presided. Mr. Johnson condemned picketting as improper, and the attempts of some non-co-operation leaders to make speeches were frustrated. Otherwise the meeting passed off quietly.

On November the 17th, the day on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed in Bombay a general *hartal* was observed throughout the province; but except at Cuttack, where the *hartal* lead to *hat* looting, the occasion was not marked by any outbreaks of lawlessness. The condition of the Tirhut division, however, continued to give cause for anxiety. Bazaars continued to be a source of trouble, and acts of incendiarism against European factories were again reported, an outhouse of Naraipore Factory and a shed in the compound of Sirkiah Factory being burnt. Illegal grazing of factory grass reserves was also reported to be prevalent. A meeting of the District Congress Committee was largely attended; civil disobedience was discussed and the state of feeling in Champaran generally was tense and excited. Elsewhere in Tirhut, Sitamarhi continued to be a storm centre. The Subdivisional Officer was boycotted on tour, and meetings continued to be held in the district at which inflammatory speeches were made. At Sonapur Fair owing to the precautionary measures taken there was no serious disturbance, though the arrest of four "national volunteers" for picketing a spirit shop aroused a noisy demonstration by a mob.

The Jharlia Trade Union Congress held in the end of November and early December on the whole passed off quietly and probably did more good than harm in its effect on the labour question in the coal-fields. Although it naturally caused a good deal of excitement among the labourers, and was accompanied by one or two small disturbances, it afforded an opportunity for the colliery owners to speak in public to the colliery labour force, and the speech of the Chairman of the Mining Association appeared to create a favourable impression on the audience. Throughout the province, however, the approaching Royal visit was made the occasion for a revival of non-co-operation activity, directed partly to securing an effective *hartal* on December 22nd and 23rd, and partly to preparing for a

possible inauguration of civil disobedience. In Patna *hartal* placards were posted in all public places and also on the compound walls of many private houses including those of Europeans. Arrangements were also made for the recruitment of a central volunteer association known as the "Sevak Dal", and the introduction of civil disobedience was discussed in several non-co-operation meetings in different parts of the province. The "temperance" campaign was accompanied by arson and violence in some districts.

On the 10th December, various volunteer associations were declared as unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and arrests were made during the next few days of several non-co-operation leaders throughout the province. A deputation of members of the Legislative Council, who had signed a temperate protest against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, was then received by the acting Governor, and the severity of these measures was relaxed in the hope that moderate counsels would prevail. Orders were issued that further action should not be taken under the Criminal Law Amendment Act without reference to Government, that political offenders should receive special treatment in jails, and that they should be offered their release on their undertaking to refrain from picketing, the promotion of *hartals*, the recruitment of volunteers and the fostering of civil disobedience. These terms of release met, however, with general refusal from convicted prisoners, and preparations for the *hartal* continued in Patna and elsewhere; the spectacle of small processions carrying national flags and shouting 'Gandhi Maharaj ki jai' or similar cries, became common in the leaders. A particular brutal outrage on the dead body of a spirit noisy demonstration in Sasaram on the arrest of some political larger towns and in many parts of the *mufassal*, and there was a vendor, to which a reference has already been made in Chapter V, took place at Ranchi at this time. A strike of the employees of the Peninsular Tobacco Company occurred in Monghyr; and in Sitamarhi at the end of the year the Sonbursa thana on the borders of the Nepal Terai was invaded by a mob who insulted the police, while in Sitamarhi itself the sub-jail was for a time practically in a state of mutiny. In Hajipur in the same district the thana compound was rushed by a mob who attempted to drive away by force beggars to whom alms were being distributed in honour of the Royal visit; a planter and his family were practically besieged by "volunteers"

in their own bungalow, and raids were made on the Raghupur and Mahua thanas in the same district. An attempt to picket the Gaya civil courts on the opening day after the Christmas holidays was only frustrated by the despatch of troops the previous evening. Finally racial feeling played an important part in a strike on the East Indian Railway. An allegation which was found on subsequent enquiry to be unfounded that an Indian Railway subordinate had been thrown off a running train by a European driver, led to a strike at Jhajha which spread elsewhere. The strike was accompanied by violence at Sahebganj where the Deputy Commissioner of the Santal Parganas and the Superintendent of Police with a small force of armed police were attacked by a mob which they had some difficulty in pacifying. This strike has revived subsequent to the close of the year and has reached formidable dimensions. That it is largely based on racial feeling appears not only in the nature of the fresh incident to which it is alleged to owe its origin, but also in the demand of the Indian strikers to be treated on an equal footing, both as to pay and status with the Europeans and Anglo-Indian employés.

It was in the midst of this atmosphere of unrest and disturbance which marked the closing month of the year that the news was announced of the acceptance by His Majesty the King-Emperor of the resignation of Lord Sinha. Although it was well known in the province that Lord Sinha's health had been failing for some months, and that for the past few weeks he had been too ill to attend to his official duties, the news that his services were finally lost to the province came as a shock to men of all creeds and all parties. As the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Lord Sinha has left a mark which is never likely to be effaced. His unfailing courtesy and tact, his determination to make the Reform Scheme a success so far as his own enthusiasm for India could make it, his absolute integrity, untainted either by personal ambition or by prejudice of race or creed, and an eloquence which owed its force not to conscious art but to the strength of the convictions from which it sprang, were qualities which, by enlisting the sympathy and respect of all moderate opinion in the province in this critical period of its history have provided a lasting cement for the structure of the new constitution. We have seen in the second Chapter indications of the solidity of the foundations of this structure, not

Resignation of Lord Sinha.

only in the universal interest displayed in the elections to the Legislative Council, but in the moderation and restraint, the high ideals and the sustained interest in public affairs which have on the whole marked the first sessions of this body. But it would be idle to deny that many of the occurrences summarized above mark the presence of a disturbing force of serious dimensions, which has threatened day by day to divert the natural and legitimate national aspirations of all classes of the electorate from constitutional channels to nothing less than anarchy, and which has resulted already in manifestations of disorder and of active disloyalty.

The strength of this movement was indicated in a forcible manner by the conditions which prevailed in Patna on the occasion

**The visit of the
Prince of Wales.**

of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on December the 22nd and 23rd. The representatives of the people, sitting in the Legislative Council, had accorded His Royal Highness a cordial vote of welcome, and in the gorgeous *pandal* on the *maidan*, erected with the money which the Council had voted, a large crowd of loyal citizens of the upper classes gave the Prince a reception which accorded with the traditions of a loyal and hospitable nation. But that morning every shop in the city was closed and shuttered; the main thoroughfares were almost empty; no vehicles plied for hire, and no crowd lined the streets along which the procession passed. The unlettered masses, whom not only their traditional loyalty to the Crown but even natural curiosity would in normal circumstances have attracted in tens of thousands to see the King-Emperor's heir, were represented by a small crowd which filled not a twentieth of the space allotted to them; and though later that day on the polo ground, and again on the day following at a garden-party given by the landowners of the province, small crowds of cultivators and the poorer classes were in evidence, it is safe to say that a minority even of the population of Patna, and an infinitesimal fraction of the population of the neighbouring districts took any part in the welcome which the Prince received.

This manifestation of discourtesy, if not of disloyalty, the significance of which needs no emphasis to those acquainted with

**The objects of the non-
co-operation move-
ment and its
results.**

the traditions and characteristics of the people of India was, as we have seen, deliberately organized by the non-co-operation party. There is no place in this

record of the administration of a single province for a description of the origin and growth of this party, which has already been described in the series of Reports on the administration of India as a whole prepared year by year for presentation to the British Parliament. * But it is important to emphasize both the ultimate object and the inevitable results of this movement, which the events of the past year have revealed in their true colours. It is impossible in this matter to isolate Bihar and Orissa from the rest of the Indian continent. The Moplah rising, the riots in Rai Bareilly, the street fighting in Calcutta and Bombay, the deliberate insult either offered or attempted to be offered in all parts of British India to the Royal visitor, the initiation of organized civil disobedience in the Guntur district of the Madras Presidency, and finally, subsequent to the period under review, the murderous assault on the police at Chaura Chauri in the United Provinces are the results of the same causes as the recent raids on police-stations in Tirhut, as the burning of Chautarwa factory and as the riots in Giridih. The difference is one not of quality but of degree, and the same political forces and the same organization are at work on the same economic and social background under the acknowledged leadership of the same personality. The avowed object of the movement is the paralysis and subversion of the existing Government, and it is to this end that all its activities legal or illegal have been directed. The abandonment of their profession by legal practitioners, the boycott of Government schools and the creation of independent village courts of justice have been advocated and organized, with the object not of improving education or of simplifying the administration of justice among the villagers, but of preparing an organization independent of the existing Government institutions and ready to take their place when *Swaraj* has been attained. From such steps as these the advocacy of civil disobedience, the refusal to pay taxes or revenue, to attend the courts or to take part in the administration of any function of the established Government is only a further stage in the same campaign.

As to the results of such a programme if it is allowed even a limited scope the facts speak for themselves, and it can now hardly be denied by any impartial mind that its further progress must inevitably lead to general disorder and bloodshed and to widespread

* See particularly Chapters II and III of "India in 1920."

misery amongst all classes and communities. The fact that educated public opinion in this province both within the Legislative Council and outside has hitherto failed fully to recognize for what it is and to accept the challenge thrown down by Mr. Gandhi and his followers may be ascribed mainly to the widespread conviction among the moderate and thoughtful elements in the province that the movement is foredoomed to failure; and there is a natural tendency amongst Indians who respect many of the ideals with which Mr. Gandhi's name is associated to shrink from a direct attack on a man who is, they feel, above all things a religious leader and an Indian who, however mistaken may be his judgment, has the interests of India at heart. But the time has come when moderate politicians must steel their hearts to share with the Governor in Council the heavy burden which his responsibility for the maintenance of law and order still imposes, if they wish to avoid the imputation that the opening period of representative government in Bihar and Orissa has been a partial failure. For a partial failure it will have been if the ensuing year is found to show that the elected representatives of the people are not yet strong enough to be prepared to shoulder a greater responsibility for government than they already bear.

APPENDIX I.

SOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

Chapter I.—Constitutional Changes.

Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

The Reports prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th section of the Government of India Act for 1917-18, 1919, and 1920, by Professor Rushbrook Williams.

The Government of India Act (consolidated).

The Devolution Rules.

Chapter II.—The Legislative Council.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Debates.

Chapters III and IV.—Finance, and Government and Economic Problems.

The Bihar and Orissa Annual Land Revenue Administration Reports, Settlement Reports, Reports on Co-operative Societies, Reports of the Forest, Agricultural, Veterinary and Industries Department and Board's Report.

Notes on (1) Fisheries in Bihar and Orissa; (2) on the objects, organization and work of the Development of Industries, Bihar and Orissa; (3) on Technical Scholarships in Bihar and Orissa; (4) on the possibility of introducing white sugar manufacture into South Bihar.

Note on Cattle in Bihar and Orissa, 1914, by G. Milne, Esq., I.C.S.

Note by Captain P. B. Riley on the Origin and Development of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held at Patna on July 11, 1921.

Monthly Rainfall Records of Daily Rainfall.

Season and Crop Report.

Chapter V.—Government and Social Problems.

Annual Reports on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa, on the Administration of the Excise Department, on the Administration of Civil Justice, on the Administration of Criminal Justice, on the Jails of Bihar and Orissa, and on the Administration of the Police.

Chapter VI.—Local Self-Government and Public Health.

The Annual Resolutions of the Government of Bihar and Orissa on the working of Municipalities and on the working of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa.

The Proceedings of the Local Self-Government Committee, Ranchi, 1920.

The Report of the Committee appointed at the instance of the Government of India to study the system of Local Government in England and the Report to the Government of Bihar and Orissa submitted by J. D. Sifton, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., member of the above Committee.

The Proceedings of the Conference of the representatives of District Boards and Municipalities in Bihar and Orissa held in the Council Chamber, Patna, on the 7th to 10th November 1921; and the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Conference appointed to frame a scheme for the Public Health organization of the Province.

The Annual Sanitary Reports of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, particularly of the year 1920.

The Annual Vaccination Returns.

The Annual Reports of the Jharia Mines Board of Health.

The Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government, dated the 16th May 1918.

The Annual Returns of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bihar and Orissa.

The Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1921 in Bihar and Orissa, by the Director of Public Health.

The Triennial Report on the working of the Lunatic Asylums in Bihar and Orissa for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 and previous Annual and Triennial Reports.

Note.—Other Reports published by the authority of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, which have not been utilized as sources owing to the omission of mention of the subjects dealt with therein in the present volume.

The Review of the Annual Report on the Administration of the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Annual statistical information regarding the Income-tax Department.

Income-tax Administration Report (Triennial).

Salt Administration Report.

Annual statistics of the Stamp Department.

Stamp Administration Report (Triennial).

Maritime Trade Report.

Resolution on Inland Emigration.

Registration Report.

Registration (Statistical Return).

Report on the Archaeological Survey, Central Circle.

Annual Report on Trans-Frontier Trade of Bihar and Orissa.

Annual Rainfall Tables for the monsoon.

APPENDIX II.

A.—List of Members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and of their constituencies.

Name of member.	Constituency.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, <i>President</i> .	Member of the Executive Council
The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, C.S.I.	Ditto ditto.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din	West Patna Muhammadan Rural.
The Hon'ble Mr Madhusudan Das, C.I.E.	Orissa Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, C.B.E. ...	Nominated
Mr. J. D. Sifton, C.I.E. ...	Ditto.
Mr. H. K. Briscoe, C.J.E. ...	Ditto.
Mr. M. G. Hallett ...	Ditto.
Mr. J. A. Hubback ...	Ditto.
Mr. W. S. Bremner ...	Ditto.
Mr. H. L. L. Allanson ...	Ditto.
Mr. E. H. Berthoud, O.B.E. ...	Ditto.
Mr. J. F. Gruning, C.I.E. ...	Ditto.
Mr. V. H. Jackson ...	Ditto.
Col. H. Austen-Smith, C.I.E. ...	Ditto.
Mr. R. T. Dundas, C.I.E. ...	Ditto.
Babu Shyam Narayan Sinha Sharma	Patna Division Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Mr. Muhammad Yunus ...	Patna Division Muhammadan Urban.
Raja Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh, O.B.E.	Patna Division Landholders
Rai Sahib Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhuri.	Patna Non-Muhammadan Urban.
Babu Mithila Sharan Sinha ...	West Patna Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Ganesh Datta Singh . .	Last Patna Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Husain ...	East Patna Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Chhote Narayan Singh ...	West Gaya Non-Muhammadan Rural.

Name of member.	Constituency
Rai Bahadur Kashi Nath Singh ...	Central Gaya Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Rameshvar Prashad Singh ...	East Gaya Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Maulavi Malik Mukhtar Ahmad ...	Gaya Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Dvarika Prashad Singh ...	Arrah Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Maharaja Bahadur Guru Mahadev- asram Prashad Sahi.	Central Shahabad Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Rajivaranjani Prashad Sinha ...	South Shahabad Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Maulavi Hafiz Nurul Haqq ...	Shahabad Muhammadan Rural.
Raj Bahadur Dvarika Nath ...	Tirhut Division Non-Muhammadian Urban.
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Husain.	Tirhut Division Muhammadan Urban.
Babu Krishnadeva Narayan Mahtha	Tirhut Division Landholders.
Babu Madhaveshvarendra Sahi ...	North Saran Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha ...	South Saran Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Mubarak Ali ...	Saran Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Lakshmi Mohan Misra ...	North Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Ambika Prashad Upadhyaya ..	North Champaran Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Abbas Ali ...	Champaran Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Maheshvar Prashad Narayan Singh.	North Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Chaudhuri Raghunandan Prashad Sinha.	East Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Kapildeva Sahay ...	West Muzaffarpur Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Radha Krishna ...	Hajipur Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Maulavi Saiyid Mehdi Hasan ...	Muzaffarpur Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Raghubans Thakur ...	North-West Darbhanga Non-Muham- madan Rural.
Babu Shiva Shankar Jha ...	North-East Darbhanga Non-Muham- madan Rural.
Babu Ram Nihora Singh ...	South-East Darbhanga Non-Muham- madan Rural.

Name of member.	Constituency.
Babu Kameshvar Narayan Sinha ..	Samastipur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Letafat Husain Khan ..	Daibhanga Muhammadan Rural
Babu Jyotish Chandra Bhattacharji	Bhagalpur Division Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Tahir.	Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Rural.
Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh ...	Bhagalpur Division Landholders.
Swami Vidyanand alias Bishva Bharan Prashad.	North Bhagalpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Bhuvaneshwari Prashad Mandal	Central Bhagalpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Sukh Raj Ray	South Bhagalpur Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Naim.	Bhagalpur Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Devakinandan Prashad Singh ..	East Monghyr Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Sahib Kharag Narayan	North East Monghyr Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maharaj-Kumar Chandra Mauleshvar Prashad Singh.	South-West Monghyr Non Muhammadan Rural. —
Mr. Shah Muhammad Yaltya ...	Monghyr Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Pitthi Chand Lal Chaudhuri.	Purnea Non Muhammadan Rural.
Mr. Saiyid Moyn-ud-din Mirza ...	Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Mir Fayaz Ali	Purnea Muhammadan Rural
Babu Jogendra Narayan Singh ..	Santal Parganas (North) Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Satya Narayan Sinha ..	Santal Parganas (South) Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Muhammad Umid Ali ...	Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural.
Maulavi Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	Orissa Division Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Charu Chandra Rai Chaudhuri	Orissa Division Landholders.
Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra.	North Cuttack Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Babu Rehati Kanta Ghosh ...	South Cuttack Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Rai Bahadur Harendra Narayan Ray Mahasay.	North Balasore Non-Muhammadan Rural.
Chaudhuri Bhagabat Prashad Samantari Mahapatra.	South Balasore Non-Muhammadan Rural.

Name of member.	Constituency.
Babu Pitabas Patnaik	North Puri Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Mahanth Gadadhar Ramanuj Das ...	South Puri Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Shankar Prashad Misra ...	Sambalpur Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Rai Bahadur Radha Gobind Chaudhuri.	Chota Nagpur Division Non-Muhammadian Urban.
Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur.	Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadian Rural.
Kumar Thakur Girivar Prashad Singh.	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders.
Rai Bahadur Sharat Chandra Ray ...	Ranchi Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Rai Bahadur Gopi Krishna	Hazaribagh Non-Muhammadian Rural
Babu Devaki Prashad Sinha ...	Palaman Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Babu Shivadas Banarji	North Manbhum Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Rai Bahadur Jyotirmay Chattarji ...	South Manbhum Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Dulu Manki	Singhbhum Non-Muhammadian Rural.
Mr P. K. Sen	Patna University.
Mr P. Kennedy	European Constituency
Mr. J. V. Jameson	Planting Constituency.
Mr. J. H. Pattinson	Indian Mining Association.
Babu Umesh Chandra Banarji ...	Indian Mining Federation
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneshvar Prashad Singh, K.C.I.E.	Nominated
Mr. Saiyid Hasan Imam	Ditto
Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha.	Nominated (Domiciled Bengali Community).
Mr. F. E. L. Morrison	Nominated (Anglo-Indian Community).
Rev. Emanuel Sukh	Nominated (Depressed Classes).
Babu Bishvanath Kar	Ditto
Rev. E. H. Whitley	Nominated (Aborigines)
Mr. Dhan Masih Panna	Ditto.
Mr. Baij Nath	Nominated (Labouring Classes).
Mr. Dhanjishah Meherjibhai Madan	Nominated (Industrial interests other than planting and mining).
Rev. Pittam Luther Singh	Nominated (Indian Christian Community).
Mr. S. B. Dhavle, Secretary ...	Nominated.

B.—List of Members of the Council of State representing Bihar and Orissa.

(a) Elected.

Name of member.	Constituency.
Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga.	Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadian).
The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon.	Ditto.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayid Zahir-ud-din.	Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadian).

(b) Nominated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Telford Stonor Forrest, I.C.S.
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C.—List of Members of the Legislative Assembly representing Bihar and Orissa.

(a) Elected.

Babu Baidyanah Prashad Singh, Kahani, Muzaffarpur.	Tuhut Division (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Adit Prashad Sinha, Bela House, Darbhanga.	Ditto
Babu Braja Sunder Das, Chaudhuri Bazar, Cuttack.	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadian).
(Election pending)	Ditto
Babu Ambika Prashad Sinha, Patna	Patna cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Bahadur Lachmi Prashad Sinha, Monghyr.	Gaya cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Bahadur Nishikanta Sen, Sen Villa, Purnea.	Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santal Parganas (Non-Muhammadian).
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Sen, Vakil, Purulia (Dist Manbhum).	Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadian).
Khan Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Ismail, Guzri, Patna City.	Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadian).
Maulavi Mivan Asjad ul-lah, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Kishanganj.	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadian).
Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Haveli Begam, Patna City.	Tuhut Division (Muhammadian).
Raja Bajendra Narayan Bhanja, of Kanika.	Bihar and Orissa Landholders.

(b) Nominated.

Name of member.	Constituency.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah.	

D.—List of Officers of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Mr. S. B. Dhavle, I.C.S., *Secretary*
 Sinha, *President.*

Mr. G. A. Samuel, B.A., L.L.B., Bar-
 at-law, *Assistant Secretary.*

E.—(a) Members of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda
 C.I.E. I.C.S. Sinha.

(b) Ministers.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid The Hon'ble Mr. Madhusudan Das,
 Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, Minis- Ministry of Local Self-Govern-
 try of Education. ment.

*F.—Copy of Notification showing the distribution of business between His
 Excellency the Governor and the Members of his Council.*

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.**APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.****APPOINTMENT BRANCH.****ORDER.**

Ranchi, the 21st May 1921.

Under Rule 2 of the Rules of Business made under Section 49 of the Government of India Act, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the business of the different departments relating to the Central and Reserved subjects shall be allotted to the Governor and the Members of his Council as follows:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.**I.—APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.**

1. Appointments shown in List I mentioned in Rule 7 of the Rules of Business.

2. Appointments of members of the Indian Civil Service and to listed posts.

3. His Excellency's personal staff.

II.—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Darbars and Titles.

N.B.—His Excellency will deal himself with the expenditure of the grants for the upkeep of Government Houses.

THE HON'BLE SIR HAVILLAND LEMESURIER.

I.—APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

All subjects not taken by His Excellency.

II.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Ecclesiastical administration, including European cemeteries.

2. Archaeology.

3. Treasure Trove.

4. Languages and Linguistic Survey.

5. Ethnology and Ethnography.

6. Chiefs' Colleges.

7. European and Anglo-Indian Education.

8. Reformatory Schools.

III.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The whole, except transferred subjects and the subjects allotted to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. McPHERSON.

I.—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

All subjects not taken by His Excellency.

II.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The whole, except the transferred subjects and the subjects allotted to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. The disposal of vacant sites, being the property of Government in the New Capital at Patna and elsewhere.

2. The administrative charge of Government residences in the New Capital, Patna, and at Ranchi.

4. The administrative charge of the Legislative Council Chamber at Patna.

3. The administrative charge of the Secretariats at Patna and at Ranchi.

THE HON'BLE MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA.

I.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1. Provident Assurance Societies and Life Assurance Companies.
2. Joint Stock Companies.
3. Census.
4. Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.
5. Circuit Houses.
6. Administration Report.
7. Libraries, maintained for official use only in the Secretariat and in the offices of the Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Divisions and District offices.
8. Supply of publications.

II.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The whole.

III.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

All subjects dealt with in the Jails and Commerce Branches except Excise.

IV.—MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Control of Motor Vehicles.
2. Control of Poisons.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The whole, except the transferred subjects and the subjects allotted to the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

G RAINY,

Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTE.—His Excellency, the Acting Governor, was still in charge of the subjects included in his portfolio as Hon'ble Member at the close of the year under review

APPENDIX III.

Instructions to Governors.

GEORGE R. I. -

Instructions to the Governor or acting Governor for the time being of the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Whereas by the Government of India Act provision has been made for the gradual development of self-governing institutions in British India with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in that country as an integral part of Our Empire;

And whereas it is Our will and pleasure that in the execution of the office of Governor in and over the Province of Bihar and Orissa, you shall further the purposes of the said Act to the end that the institutions and methods of Government therein provided shall be laid upon the best and surest foundations, that the people of the said Province shall acquire such habits of political action and respect such conventions as will best and soonest fit them for Self-Government, and that Our authority and the authority of Our Governor-General in Council shall be duly maintained;

Now therefore we do hereby direct and enjoin you and declare Our will and pleasure to be as follows :—

I. You shall do all that lies in your power to maintain standards of good administration; to encourage religious toleration, co-operation and good will among all classes and creeds; to ensure the probity of public finance and the solvency of the Province; and to promote all measures making for the moral, social, and industrial welfare of the people, and tending to fit all classes of the population without distinction to take their due share in the public life and Government of the country.

II. You should bear in mind that it is necessary and expedient that those now and hereafter to be enfranchised shall appreciate the duties, responsibilities and advantages which spring from the privilege of enfranchisement; that is to say, that those who exercise the power henceforward entrusted to them of returning representatives to the Legislative Council, being enabled to perceive the effects of their choice of a representative, and that those who are returned to the Council, being enabled to perceive the effects of their votes given therein,

shall come to look for the redress of their grievances and the improvement of their condition to the working of representative institutions.

III. Inasmuch as certain matters have been reserved for the administration according to law of the Governor in Council, in respect of which the authority of Our Governor-General in Council shall remain unimpaired, while certain other matters have been transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with a Minister, it will be for you so to regulate the business of the Government of the Province that, so far as may be possible, the responsibility for each of these respective classes of matters may be kept clear and distinct.

IV. Nevertheless you shall encourage the habit of joint deliberation between yourself, your Councillors and your Ministers, in order that the experience of your official advisers may be at the disposal of your Ministers, and that the knowledge of your Ministers as to the wishes of the people may be at the disposal of your Councillors.

V. You shall assist Ministers by all the means in your power in the administration of the transferred subjects, and advise them in regard to their relations with the Legislative Council.

VI. In considering a Minister's advice and deciding whether or not there is sufficient cause in any case to dissent from his opinion, you shall have due regard to his relations with the Legislative Council and to the wishes of the people of the Province as expressed by their representatives therein.

VII. But in addition to the general responsibilities with which you are, whether by statute or under this instrument, charged, We do further hereby specially require and charge you :—

- (1) to see that whatsoever measures are, in your opinion, necessary for maintaining safety and tranquillity in all parts of your Province and for preventing occasions of religious or racial conflict, are duly taken, and that all orders issued by Our Secretary of State or by Our Governor-General in Council on Our behalf to whatever matters relating are duly complied with;
- (2) to take care that due provision shall be made for the advancement and social welfare of those classes amongst the people committed to your charge, who, whether on account of the smallness of their number or their lack of educational or material advantages or from any other cause, specially rely upon Our protection, and cannot as yet fully rely for their welfare upon joint political action, and that such classes shall not suffer, or have cause to fear, neglect or oppression;
- (3) to see that no order of your Government and no Act of your Legislative Council shall be so framed that any of the diverse interests of or arising from race, religion, education, social condition, wealth or any other circumstances, may receive unfair advantage, or

may unfairly be deprived of privileges or advantages which they have heretofore enjoyed, or be excluded from the enjoyment of benefits which may hereafter be conferred on the people at large;

- (4) to safeguard all members of Our services employed in the said Province in the legitimate exercise of their functions, and in the enjoyment of all recognised rights and privileges, and to see that your Government order all things justly and reasonably in their regard, and that due obedience is paid to all just and reasonable orders and diligence shown in their execution;
- (5) to take care that, while the people inhabiting the said Province shall enjoy all facilities for the development of commercial and industrial undertakings, no monopoly or special privilege which is against the common interest shall be established and no unfair discrimination shall be made in matters affecting commercial or industrial interests.

VIII. And we do hereby charge you to communicate these Our Instructions to the Members of your Executive Council and your Ministers and to publish the same in your Province in such manner as you may think fit.

APPENDIX IV.

The Address presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Patna on December the 22nd, and the reply delivered by His Royal Highness.

To

His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David,
Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., M.C.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

ON behalf of the people of Bihar and Orissa, we offer Your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome on this, the most auspicious, occasion of your first visit to the metropolis of our ancient and historic province. The ancient city of Pataliputra, now known as Patna, which was once the capital of the great Empire of Chandra Gupta and his world-famous grandson—Asoka the Great—most heartily welcomes to-day the heir to the throne of the greatest commonwealth of the modern world. It is a truism that the political history of India opens, in the fourth century before the Christian era, in this very city of Patna as the metropolis of the great Mauryan Empire of Chandra Gupta, who had at his court Megasthenes, as the famous Ambassador of Selukos Nikator, the Greek King of Bactria. As regards the still existing monuments of Asoka's beneficent rule, Your Royal Highness will, in the course of your tour no doubt, see some of the magnificent monoliths reared by that great Beharee Emperor, on which he inscribed his famous Royal edicts laying down golden rules of conduct, which even we of the twentieth century would do well to constantly keep in mind. Not far from here—in the neighbouring district of Gaya—there is the ancient Buddhist temple at Budh Gaya, which is traditionally associated with the name of Asoka the Great. It is not only a unique object of antiquarian and architectural interest, but is admittedly the most sacred spot in the Buddhist world, as marking the site where Lord Buddha attained Nirvana, that is became "enlightened" and is, as such, the point of convergence to the votaries of the Master throughout the world. The Province of Orissa, which is now joined to Bihar, for administrative purposes, has been for ages out of mind the sacred land of the Hindus and contains, besides many glorious monuments of Hindu architecture, the well-known temple of Jaggannath at Puri, which annually draws large congregations of pilgrims from all parts of the country.

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

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

SINCE the 20th of December last, the status of our province has been raised by its elevation to a Governorship, and we take it as an expression of His Majesty the King-Emperor's gracious sympathy with the struggles of his people, in this Royal province, for a higher civic life, that ours is the only province in the Indian Empire to have had the unique and signal honour conferred upon it of being administered by an Indian Governor. The appointment of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Sinha of Raipur as the first Indian representative of His Majesty gave our people unbounded satisfaction and genuine gratification, and it is to us a matter of profound regret that owing to ill-health His Excellency Lord Sinha could not be present here to-day to accord to Your Royal Highness welcome in the name and on behalf of the Province, which we know he had been looking forward to with keen interest. The elevation of the status of our province is the direct result of the introduction into the Government of this country of the Reforms associated with the names of the Right Hon'ble Edwin Samuel Montagu—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India—and the late Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford. We may take this occasion to inform Your Royal Highness that the Reforms scheme has been welcomed throughout this province as giving the people opportunities, which they lacked so far, of qualifying themselves, as soon as practicable, for full responsible Government. We desire to assure Your Royal Highness that our people have fully availed themselves of the opportunities now opened to them and they are working in a spirit of conciliation and good will, so that by making the Reforms scheme—which is admittedly meant for a period of transition—a thorough success, they may be able to justify their claims, at an early date, to a very much greater measure of civic freedom and political responsibility.

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

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

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
THE CITIZENS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

GENTLEMEN,

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

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

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

In addition to this I am gratified to visit a Province where till recently an Indian, after a distinguished career in India and in England, and after rendering conspicuous service to the Empire in the War, held the high position

of Governor. I am proud to think that Lord Sinha stood, marked out by the confidence of His Majesty's Government, as head of a Local Administration in the ranks of those who are next to and only below His Majesty the King-Emperor's Viceroy and Governor-General in India. It is with deep regret that I have heard of Lord Sinha's illness and resignation; and it is a great disappointment to me not to have been able to see him here in his own Administration and at the head of his own Province. I deem your province fortunate to have been the first to receive the most signal proof of that trust in the people of India and that desire to associate Indians more closely with the Government in India, which has been repeatedly announced and affirmed by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

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

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

APPENDIX V.

The Speech delivered by His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Satyendra Prasanna Baron Sinha of Raipur, at the inauguration of the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa on February the 7th, 1921.

Mr. President and members of the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa,

I consider it a great privilege that in the performance of the high office which His Majesty the King-Emperor has graciously bestowed on me, it is my duty to-day to open this Council and to join with you all in a heart-felt prayer for guidance in your labours for the benefit of all classes, creeds and communities in this Province.

I am filled with gratitude that we witness to-day the beginning of representative government, a system of government which the experience of more fortunate countries has proved to be the highest ideal of polity and one best calculated to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number. And I trust that I may be pardoned if I recall with pride the fact that it is my unique good fortune to have borne a share, however small, in the deliberations which led to the famous declaration of the 17th August, 1917, in the investigations which followed that memorable pronouncement and the proceedings in Parliament which resulted in the statute of 1919, and the rules and regulations under that Act. I do not claim that they constitute a revolutionary change in the constitution, but I assert that they are the logical and the inevitable outcome of the beneficent labours of many generations of English and Indian statesmen and administrators.

I cannot help thinking that the shades of Munro, Macaulay, Elphinstone, Bright and Ripon join to-day with those of Ram Mohan Roy, Naoroji, Ranade, Pherozshah Mehta and Gokhale and others of revered memory in sending their benedictions on this assembly.

I have said that the change in the constitution is not revolutionary. It would indeed be of little lasting benefit if it was. Continuity is the first necessity for the life of the state, and change is essential to the health of all forms of the life of society. The problem in every field—whether politics, literature, or religion—is the same, that of finding continuity in progress. I claim for the new system that it is both progressive and continuous, involving no violent breaking away from the past and ensuring that stability which is the most important of all elements of political strength. It is not to be expected

that opinion should be unanimous with regard to either of these characteristics of the new constitution. I will not attempt to meet the criticism which has been so freely bestowed upon it from both sides—one denying that it is continuous and the other alleging that it is not progressive. But there is no gainsaying the fact that these Councils have become more and more representative and that their authority and influence has increased with the increase, in their representative character.

About sixty years ago, a small non-official element was introduced into the provincial Councils by nomination in order to ascertain non-official opinion on projects of legislation only. The number of such nominated members was gradually increased, but it was not till 1909 that the principle of election was avowedly introduced, though the elected members were still left in a minority and the elections were for the most part indirect, through district boards and municipalities.

The new system introduces the method of direct election by the people grouped under different territorial constituencies. Whereas under the old system the number of voters was only 2,404, consisting as follows:—

Municipal Commissioners	...	...	620
District Board Members	...	...	262
Land-holders	...	...	321
Muhammadans	...	...	1,201
Total			2,404

we have under the new system—

Non-Muhammadan rural voters	...	253,044
Non-Muhammadan urban voters	..	38,992
Muhammadan rural voters	...	24,919
Muhammadan urban voters	...	8,338
Total		825,293

without taking into account the European, land-holders' and special constituencies whose votes are 1,463, 370 and 1,548 respectively. If representative government, *i.e.*, that form of it which is called responsible government, is the end desired, the primary necessity is to create a sufficiently large and intelligent electorate. Who will deny that an increase from 2,404 to

328,674 is a substantial increase? Ought it to have been further increased? I think I can safely say that the substantial majority of opinion is against any such idea under existing circumstances, and I venture to remind you of the weighty words of John Stuart Mill in this connection. 'Representative institutions', he pointed out, 'are of little value when the generality of electors are not sufficiently interested in their own Government to have their vote, or if they vote at all, do not bestow their suffrages on public grounds but sell them for money, or vote at the beck of some one who has control over them, or whom for private reasons they desire to propitiate. Popular Government, as thus practised, instead of being a security against misgovernment, is but an additional wheel in its machinery.'

I assert with confidence that we have got the best electorates possible under present conditions. Have we got the best Council possible? Those who have set themselves up as irreconcilable opponents of the system inaugurated to-day proclaim loudly that this Council is not representative. Of course here and there there are men whose presence in this Council would be welcome and a source of strength, who are to-day outside. But that is the case wherever representative institutions exist. But if we want to satisfy ourselves impartially and honestly that a large proportion of the best men of the Province are in this Council, we have only to look round this chamber, and I congratulate the Province that in spite of many adverse circumstances, over 40 per cent. of the voters went to the poll in contested elections, and that they succeeded in returning such a number of able, zealous and patriotic members.

The next point that I desire to touch upon is the power this Council has for the first time in relation to the budget. With a very few exceptions, the necessity for which is universally admitted, all proposals of the Local Government for the appropriation of public revenues and other moneys every year must be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants, and the Council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand or reduce the amount. Only those who have any experience of the working of responsible government can realize the transference of power from the Executive to the Council which this provision involves. Those, who contend that the power reserved to the Governor to disregard such vote under strictly limited conditions detracts to any appreciable extent from the reality of the power conceded to the Council, seem to be determined either to ignore the realities of the situation or deliberately to mislead public opinion.

The only other point that I would draw your attention to is what has been called the keynote of these reforms, the complete control conceded to the Council over the administration of some of the most important departments of Government, compendiously called the Transferred Subjects. These have been felicitously described as the "nation-building activities of the Government". These are, broadly speaking, Education, Public Health and Medical Relief,

Industries (including Agriculture), Local Self-Government and Excise. For the administration of these departments, I have chosen as my colleagues two of your fellow-members with varied knowledge and wide experience, who, I have every reason to believe, possess your confidence and are likely to pursue a policy in accordance with your reasonable desires. But I do most earnestly commend you not to expect great results in the immediate present from these Ministers. They have very big difficulties to face and they may find them insuperable if the Council insist on thrusting them into policies before they have had time to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the details of administration and the directions along which it is possible to advance. We want reform based on knowledge and experience rather than on impatient idealism. The one will be steadily progressive, the other will lead to confusion and ultimate disaster. You are all aware that in their first report, dated 17th November 1919, the Joint Committee of Parliament strongly recommended that the Governor should foster the habit of free consultation between both halves of his Government and indeed that he should insist upon it in all matters of common interest. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Instructions to me also lay the same injunction upon me and I have commenced to give effect to these Instructions in the actual conduct of business, so that the experience of the Members of the Executive Council is at the disposal of the Ministers in the same way that the knowledge of the Ministers as to the wishes of the people is at the disposal of the Members of the Executive Council.

Gentlemen, we are passing through a period of general strain and excitement. The cataclysm of war cannot subside by magic into universal harmony. Past injustices and errors, equally with sonorous phrases full of promise for the future, have caused a widespread longing for a new heaven and a new earth, and people are finding it difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff—the attainable from the impracticable. There is great confusion of thought and consequent waste of energy and effort. The air is thick with plans for the development of education on national lines. Surely this does not mean an abandonment of modern education, which is no more English than it is French, German or Japanese. The country is invited to take to the spinning-wheel as the surest method of developing national industries; and social reform by way of temperance is sought to be promoted by methods, some of which, at any rate, must come into collision with law and order. If the direct object of all these movements were the amelioration of the people and not the destruction of Government, I am confident they would appeal to the members of this Council whose special functions are to advance education, promote industries and develop social well-being. But I cannot believe that you will seek to carry out that policy by banishing all modern culture from our schools and colleges, by paralysing the growing industries of the country or by trying to create habits of temperance by means other than a well-considered

exercise policy regulating control, manufacture, possession and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs. It is for you to choose. The policy regulating all these matters must be framed in general consonance with your wishes to the extent they coincide with the wishes of the people. I can only say, using words lately used by that veteran Bombay educationist, Professor Paranjpye— 'Remember that it is not always easy to remedy defects without introducing other and greater defects in their place'.

There is another matter with regard to which a few words from me might be of use. The administration of every civilized government has to be carried on through permanent officials whose duty it is to carry into practical effect the policy laid down by Government. These officials have detailed experience of administration, they are accustomed to weigh carefully the effects of their actions, and above all they have knowledge of the extent to which an ideal can be translated into practice. On the other hand you, the members of the Council, have first-hand knowledge of the feelings and social conditions of the people and you are animated by fresh ideas. If you trust your permanent officials and work in close co-operation with them, you will find them eager to place at your disposal their practical experience, and together you will be able to initiate and carry into effect measures which will be of incalculable benefit to the people.

May I conclude by reminding you of the noble words of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in Madras, "Sink your differences and magnify the points on which you are in concord. Thus united, use your new political machinery to raise the depressed and to lower the walls between creeds and castes and hostile interests." And may Almighty God guide you in your labour!

I now declare the Council open.

APPENDIX VI.

Report on the All-India Handweaving Exhibition, Patna, 1921.

The Exhibition owed its inception to an offer of Mr. Sailondra Krishna Deb of Calcutta to Lord Sinha of two Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,000 which were eventually sold for a little over Rs. 1,100 as a prize for the best handloom to be given in an All-India competition. Sir Alfred Chatterton, who has great experience of the handloom industry, was consulted and eventually it was decided, with Mr. Deb's approval, to offer the prize for the best original device connected with handweaving. As Mr. Deb's offer involved a competition from inventors all over India, it seemed an excellent opportunity to hold an exhibition in order to demonstrate the importance of the handloom industry and to show what was being done to encourage and develop it in all parts of the country. The proposal was placed before the conference of Ministers and Directors of Industries at Simla in May last and the Government of Bihar and Orissa decided on their advice and the promise of support from all the other provinces and many Indian states to hold an exhibition towards the end of the year. It was hoped that such an exhibition would give a great impetus to the handloom industry by emphasizing its importance and by enabling the various Government departments and others engaged in encouraging and developing it to compare notes and learn from each other's successes and failures. The following quotation from the Exhibition Handbook shows in a few words the importance of the industry, the problems connected with it awaiting solution and the efforts which are being made to solve them.

"Few persons realise that one quarter of the cotton cloth consumed in India each year is made on the handloom and that there is reason to believe that this branch of the handloom industry so far from declining has actually expanded since the year 1900. It is estimated by the Indian Industrial Commission that the average amount of cotton yarn used annually by handloom weavers increased from 218 million lbs. in the five years ending 1900-01 to 287 million lbs. in the five years ending 1915-16, a rise of nearly 30 per cent. This would be equivalent to 1,291 million yards of cloth or more than one-quarter of the total amount consumed annually in India. In addition to cotton cloth, many beautiful and useful articles of silk and wool are produced. It is believed that the variety and excellence of the exhibits in this Exhibition will be a revelation to the public.

Yet the handloom industry in India works under grave disadvantages. Weavers as a class are ignorant and conservative to the last degree. For the

most part, they still use the same primitive appliances that their remote ancestors used in the times of the Moghul Emperors, the only really general advance which has taken place during the last century being the substitution of mill-spun yarns for the uneven hand-spun of former days. But the greatest handicap of the handloom weaver is his isolation and lack of business knowledge. The mills make their profits quite as much by the judicious purchase of raw materials and sale of their finished products as by the inherent advantages of steam or electrical power and complicated machinery. They buy the best yarns, if they do not make their own, whereas it is notorious that yarn sold to handloom weavers is deficient not only in length but strength. If the weaver working cheaply in his own home without the high overhead charges of the factory could yet enjoy the advantages of large scale purchase and sale, it seems likely that he would not only hold his own against the power loom but even carry the war into the enemy's country.

Government departments are, therefore, trying to help him in three ways. First of all they are introducing, with such modifications as may be necessary for Indian conditions, improved appliances like the fly shuttle, the dobbie and the jacquard which have been used in Europe for several generations. Secondly, they are endeavouring by means of co-operative stores and societies to bring to the weaver the advantages of large scale purchase and sale and of business organization in general. Thirdly, by means of technical institutes and industrial schools, they are affording the weaving and other classes the opportunity of specialised education and themselves undertaking research into the problems of the industry. In all directions great success has already been attained but only in quite recent years, and the great mass of the weaving community is as yet hardly touched. If the handloom weaver, with his primitive appliances and unorganised as he is, is able to produce in such quantity and quality the stuffs which are being shown at this Exhibition, there is good ground for belief that with the aid of improved appliances and co operative societies, a great expansion of the industry will take place."

Organization.

It was decided that the Exhibition could be run more easily if its management was placed in the hands of a committee with complete freedom to undertake the necessary arrangements. General and executive committees were, therefore, formed as shown in Appendix I. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Fakhraddin, Minister of Education and Industries, became chairman of the general committee with Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha and myself as Joint Secretaries and Mr. Sanjiva Rao, Textile Expert, and Babu Arun Prokash Chaudhuri as Assistant Secretaries. A separate banking account was opened with the Imperial Bank into which grants made by Government were paid together with contributions from District Boards and the public. The general committee met once on 8rd August, 1921, when the main principles on which the Exhibition should be held were approved. The executive committee never

assembled, though some of the members gave valuable assistance towards preparing the Exhibition. In practice the whole responsibility for the organization and management of the Exhibition fell on my shoulders. The work was divided into two sections, everything connected with the receipt and arrangement of exhibits, the competitions, judging, etc., being in the hands of Mr. Rao, while the remainder including the preparation of the grounds, the arrangement for visitors from other provinces and the various districts of Bihar and Orissa, finance, printing, etc., etc., fell to Babu Arun Prokash Chaudhuri. In the regrettable absence of Lord Sinha, the Exhibition was opened on November 28th by Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice, and remained open until the evening of December 4th or 7 days in all.

Exhibitors.

All the provinces in India eventually took part, viz., Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam and the North-West Frontier Provinces, together with the following states—Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Bikaner, Gwalior, Sikkim, Travancore, Kashmir, Jodhpur, Marwar, Bhopal, Rampur and Cochin. The Government of Nepal sent exhibits and so did the Imperial Agricultural Research Station of Pusa and the Feudatory States of Mayurbhanj, Nilgiri, Patna, Kalahandi, Baud and Nayagarh. Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Assam, and Mysore made substantial exhibits of the various appliances which they are introducing among the weavers, and of typical cloths produced in the province and these arranged in pandals along each side of the ground formed one of the main attractions of the Exhibition. In addition each state and province collected exhibits of cloth from its handloom weavers in order to compete for the various prizes and medals. These exhibits were the special feature of the show, since no such complete and representative collection of Indian hand-woven materials has ever been made before nor could it have been made except by the industrial departments of the states and provinces, which alone are sufficiently in touch with the weavers all over India. In addition to these exhibits, a number of dealers from Bengal and Bihar as well as co-operative stores from Bengal, the Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa took stalls. A few private engineering firms also exhibited improved looms, charkhas, etc.

Arrangement of grounds, exhibits, etc.

On entering the ground the visitor saw on either side a weaver's hut. In the one a weaver and his family were carrying on their trade with the usual country loom and appliances; in the other in the same space was an improved loom, a small warping machine, a girn winding wheel and other improved appliances, all in use. The latter was a great attraction to the weaver visitors who appeared profoundly impressed by its possibilities. Beyond these, in straight lines on either side, were six large booths or pandals in which the

provinces and more important states were located. At the end of the ground was the large shamiana 96 feet square kindly lent by the Bettiah State. Here the *charkhas* were exhibited and the weaving competition held, while in the rear the cinema was housed. Along either side of the grounds, were 24 stalls or 48 in all. On the southern side the smaller states, co-operative societies and the general exhibits for prizes were stationed, while the northern stalls were allotted to dealers. At the western end of either side of the gate were located the office tents and refreshments for Europeans and Indians.

Number, quality and description of exhibits.

A descriptive account of the various exhibits of appliances will be found in Appendix II. The two largest exhibitions of weaving appliances were made by the Governments of Bengal and Madras. Both the Madras and Bengal pandals contained a number of ingenious machines, but the Bengal exhibit was of special interest, because the looms and appliances in it were not brought from any central institute but were collected from looms and appliances actually in use in the districts. The exhibits of the Government of Mysore also deserves special mention, if only because the sizing and beaming machines perfected by Mr. Rao, now Textile Expert in Bihar and Orissa, won Mr. S. K. Deb's special prize of Rs. 1,100 for the best original device connected with handweaving. The other exhibits in the central pandal deserving special mention were the collection of kinkobs and silks from Surat, the exhibits of Burmese silks from the Saunders' Institute at Amarapura near Mandalay, sample silks exhibited by the Pusa Research Institute and the so-called *himru* and *mushru* silk fabrics from Hyderabad. The last attracted special interest owing to the intricacy of their designs, the beauty of their colouring and their skilful execution.

The stalls.

The textile exhibits from the various provinces and Indian states were arranged in 24 stalls on the right while the private cloth merchants and dealers occupied 24 stalls on the opposite side. In the first five on the right, products of various co-operative societies had been displayed. The Punjab Co-operative Society had a fine collection of silks, Punjabi turbans and their famous "khes" or *chadars*, besides shirtings, coatings and towels. The Bankura Weavers' Society and another Co-operative Society of Bengal had each their special specimens of textiles. The Bhagalpur Weavers' Stores of Bihar did excellent business in their *tasar* suitings and spun silk shirtings. Burma was also represented in this group and their silk *lungis*, *pawas* and scarves in a variety of patterns and colours were much appreciated.

In the stalls reserved for the general exhibits the various fabrics were grouped under the prescribed classes (see Appendix III), each exhibit being labelled with a special coloured card with the name of the Province in bold type and that of the exhibitor, the price and description in writing. Thus Madras had a pink card, Bihar and Orissa green, Bengal orange, Assam buff, Indian

states white and so on. With the same class of goods in one place and with different provincial labels, it was possible for visitors to judge the quality and workmanship of the same type of cloth as manufactured in various parts of India. This arrangement considerably helped the judges in awarding the prizes.

General Exhibits of Cotton.

Among grey *dhotis* and *saris* coarse and medium qualities were mainly from Bihar, Bombay and Madras, while Bengal, Madras, Gwalior had a good collection of these goods in finer counts. While Madras and the Punjab *lungis* were mostly of finer counts of yarn, those of the United Provinces and Bihar were of coarse counts. Of handspun and handwoven goods, Dacca muslin from Bengal, "kokti" *dhotis* from Bihar and motia or garlia cloth from Jaipur City, Bombay, Bihar, the Punjab and Marwar were the main exhibits. Some good samples of handspuns of finer qualities were exhibited both from Madras and the Punjab. Madras had a fine range of pattern in *angavastrams* or *chadars* with gold thread borders and the Punjab made a good exhibit of *shirtings*, "sunproofs" and coatings. Silk bordered *saris* from the Deccan were very poorly represented and with the exception of a few from Bombay and Madras, there were no others worth mentioning. In solid border *dhotis* Madras was the only province to exhibit, but the solid border *saris* of Cuttack and Sambalpur in Orissa were of more artistic workmanship than those from Madras. Practically all provinces made exhibits in towels and *gamchas*. Turkish towels from the Punjab, Burma and Madras and napkins from Tanjore, Calicut and Ludhiana factories deserve special mention. Coloured bed-sheets were poorly represented, but the bed-sheets and table covers of the Commonwealth Trust of Calicut deserve special mention for their originality in design. Marwar and Bhopal had also a number of exhibits in this class. In turbans, Madras, the Punjab and Bengal had a wide range of samples, but the other provinces were not well represented. Bengal had no equal in fine muslins, although Gwalior, Madras and Assam made exhibits. Coarse cotton goods such as *dosutis*, *khadi*, plain towels and *chadars* were exhibited by almost every province and state and this fact shows to what extent the grey goods woven by the mills, are also manufactured by the hand weaver. Fabrics such as *shirtings*, coatings, table covers and napkins were mostly from the weaving factories or industrial schools and very few of the cottage weavers made exhibits in this class.

Mulberry silks.

Next in order were the silk and gold thread cloth stalls, where the famous kinkobs of Benares, Surat and Hyderabad were ranged. The samples were all of very good workmanship reflecting credit on the ingenuity and skill of the Indian weaver. A gold thread silk *sari* of Benares pattern woven on a 600s jacquard machine from Mysore deserves special mention, as do the beautiful exhibits from Gwalior, which attracted much attention but there were fine

specimens of high-class silk *saris* also from Baroda, Poona, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madura and Bishnupur. Gold thread bordered fine cotton *saris* from Bengal were also very attractive and in the matter of design and texture they suited the taste of the present generation. Gold thread handbags from the United Provinces were much in demand and the few available were all sold in the first two days of the Exhibition. In plain silks, Burma, Madras, Assam, Bombay and Kashmir had a few exhibits. Fine silk *dhotis*, *saris* and turbans from Murshidabad and silk dress pieces made at the Pusa Research Institute completed the list of exhibits. The latter as usual were much admired, but were not for sale.

Wild silks.

The stalls reserved for wild silk fabrics were practically monopolised by Assam and Bihar and Orissa, although Bengal and the Central Provinces had a few exhibits in *tasars*. The *muga chadars* and *saris* with their elaborate border and cross border ornament with all the appearance of gold embroidery, yet soft and washable, were much admired. The *tasar* coatings, *dhotis* and *chadars* from Bankura in Bengal and Raghunathpur and Mayurbhanj in Bihar and Orissa were of very good texture and Sambalpur *saris*, Chaibasa *dhotis*, and Bhagalpur *thans*, though not so fine in texture, were good specimens in their own classes. Dyed *lungis* and *saris* of *tasar* were only exhibited from Bhagalpur.

Spun silk mixtures, etc.

In mill-spun silk fabrics, Bhagalpur in Bihar and the Punjab were the only competitors for the prizes. The shirtings from these places were fine and tastefully designed. Of the mixtures, *himrus* and *mushrus* from Hyderabad deserve special mention and were very much appreciated by the Muhammadan public. Their intricate flowered designs were harmoniously conceived and skilfully executed. Bhagalpur "bafta" and Baroda *saris* were the only other exhibits in this class of goods.

Woolens.

Kamals or country blankets were very poorly represented. Under milled blankets and rugs Sikkim, Tibet, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Nepal, Bihar and United Provinces in particular contributed some choice specimens, some of which were very smooth and equal in quality to English ones. The "lohis" from Bikaner, Marwar and the Punjab were equally good. For artistic merit, execution and fineness, the Kashmir shawls ranging in prices from Rs. 150 to Rs. 2,000 rivalled anything in the show and were much admired though beyond the means of any except the wealthy. Durries and *asans* were exhibited in very large numbers. Those from Bombay deserve special mention for their elaborate designs while the Punjab durries were notable for their thick textures. Bhopal, Baroda, Madras and Assam also exhibited in this class, while the North-Western Frontier Provinces sent a few woollen durries.

Indian State stalls.

Besides their best samples of fabrics in the general stalls, Kashmir, Bikaner, Nepal and Marwar had their own stalls where their other exhibits were displayed. The Sericultural Department of Kashmir made an interesting exhibit of silk yarn reeled in their factory at Srinagar, besides a few samples of cloth made out of it, which were much admired, as were the same States *putto* and high-class woollen suitings in the neighbouring stall.

Dealers' stalls.

Half of the dealers' stalls were occupied by Bengali cloth merchants chiefly from Murshidabad. The silks from the latter place, and muslins and fine cotton *saris* from Dacca, Tangail and Santipur were sold in fair quantities. *Tasars* from Bhagalpur and Raghunathpur and muslin and *lungis* from Bihar sharif also found a market.

Weaving competition.

The weaving competition aroused great interest, especially among the numerous weavers present from all over India and Burma. Arrangements had been made to allow two persons from each province and state to compete, but only 10 weavers—2 from Bengal, 2 from Bombay, 2 from Bihar, 2 from the United Provinces, 1 from Hyderabad and 1 from Assam, took part. The competition was started on the 1st December 1921 at 8.45 a.m. and closed at 4 p.m. with an interval of 1 hr. 45 mts. for rest. The competitors, therefore, were actually at work for 5½ hours in all. The looms were especially constructed for the purpose and were exactly uniform. Identical warps were supplied ready for drawing in through healds and reeds. Each weaver was allowed to draw in his own warp and arrange it on his loom to his own satisfaction. He was also allowed, if he wished, to use his own sley and to practice on the loom for a day previously. The warp supplied was of ordinary 20s counts of (single) yarn. All competitors were, therefore, placed, as far as possible, on an exactly equal footing and the result should have been determined by skill and endurance alone. The winner of the competition was Khuda Bukhsh of Bombay. He actually wove 17 yds. 22 in. in the 5½ hours, putting a total of 22,824 picks in the cloth with an average of 36 picks of weft per inch. Mohammad Sulaiman of the United Provinces was second with only 13 yds. 29 in. but he put 20,874 picks in the cloth, or an average of 42 picks per inch. Narsiruddin of Bihar wove only 12 yds. 8 in. with an average of 88 picks per in. but his speed when actually at work was marvellous. His rate of picking was several times tested and he was found to put in 144 picks per minute whereas the next best, Khuda Bukhsh, the winner of the competition, put in only 129. The effective picks put in by the latter were as many as 70 per minute or 55 per cent. of his rate of picking. Nasiruddin failed to do better in the competition because his warp was not well beamed and caused him continual trouble. The results of the competition were surprising. In no competition previously held, so far as is known, has anything like the present speed been attained. The working of a fly shuttle appears to need little physical effort, good picking being a kind of knack. As

small boys can acquire this and keep it for a long stretch just as well as grown men, there seems no reason why women should not use the fly shuttle very nearly as well as men. Khuda Bukhsh was awarded a gold medal, Mohammad Solaiman a silver medal and Nasiruddin was given a special prize.

Charkhas.

A large number of visitors were always attracted by the *charkhas*, but the exhibits were, on the whole, disappointing. The "Sarala charkha," which was awarded the gold medal presented by the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga was constructed after the model of the Saxony wheel with a vertical spindle and was worked by the feet. The second best *charkha* was exhibited by the brother-in-law of the Maharajadhiraj himself. This had a horizontal spindle and was turned by hand. The thread produced on all the *charkhas* was uneven and weak compared to the yarn produced by the power mills.

Handbook.

A special handbook was prepared to which each province and state contributed an account of its hand-weaving industry and the measures which its Government was taking to encourage it. Some of the accounts were very full and interesting and the handbook as a whole is a valuable record of the state of the industry in India. A number of spare copies have been distributed to the different provinces and states and others are available and may be purchased for eight annas each, if desired.

Prizes.

A silver medal and a bronze medal was offered in each of the 134 classes in which the exhibits were arranged. Gold medals were offered for articles of special merit and many of these were presented by private donors. Every winner of a medal also received a parchment certificate printed in gold, while a number of such certificates were given to exhibitors who did not win medals. In addition to the special prize offered by Mr. Deb, several money prizes of Rs. 100 were awarded by the various local governments. A list of all the prizes together with the names of the winners is given in Appendix III, while Appendix VI contains an abstract of the prizes won by each province and state. The medals were struck from two especially prepared dies at the Calcutta Mint by the special favour of the Mint Master to whom the thanks of the Committee are due for the great trouble he took in the matter. The front of the medal was taken from an engraving of an Indian weaver in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, while on the obverse was a laurel wreath with a plain centre leaving room for an inscription. The gold medals presented by private donors were suitably inscribed but the other medals were presented blank, it being impossible to arrange for them all to be engraved. If desired, they can be inscribed by the recipients themselves or the Departments of Industries of the provinces concerned.

Judging.

The judging was carried out by small committees of the Directors of Industries and Textile Experts belonging to the various provinces. For the general exhibits of textiles, two experts were appointed for each main class, e.g.,

"Class A—cotton fabrics," with a referee in case of difference of opinion. Special panels consisting of Directors of Industries and Experts were appointed to decide each of the money prizes and the special gold medals. On the whole, the judging was, I think, very satisfactory. The results, of course, did not satisfy everybody and some criticism was heard. So far as it had any foundation, it was due to the failure of the judges in a few cases to make certain that all the exhibits in the various classes were before them at the time they made their decision. If any such exhibition is held again, I would suggest that the judges should be carefully instructed to compare the actual exhibits with the list before arriving at a decision. It would also, I think, be better if possible to join with the weaving experts a dealer in the class of cloth being judged.

The Cinema.

In order to attract visitors, arrangements were made with Messrs. J. F. Madan and Co. of Calcutta for a special bioscope exhibition. Films were shown which had not been previously exhibited in Patna and among these were two entitled "The Birth of Shri Krishna" and "Sakuntala" which proved a great attraction. The cost of the bioscope, however, was by no means covered by the tickets sold and in spite of the consideration shown by Messrs. J. F. Madan, this part of the show resulted in a dead loss. The rates charged for seats were Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas. But from the 30th of November onwards all those purchasing an 8 anna ticket were admitted to the show and to the pit of the cinema by the one ticket.

Attendance and sales.

The number of persons who attended the Exhibition was fewer than I had anticipated and the entrance money received, inclusive of the cinema receipts, was only just equal to the takings at the Provincial Exhibition of 1919, although the latter was open for three days as against seven days on the present occasion. The entrance fees charged are shown below.

Date.	Day.	Entrance fee.	Number paying for admission.
		Rs. a p.	
28th November ...	Monday ...	1 0 0	873
29th " ...	Tuesday ...	1 0 0	877
30th " ...	Wednesday ...	0 8 0	627
1st December ...	Thursday ...	0 8 0	932
2nd " ...	Friday ...	0 4 0	1,448
3rd " ...	Saturday ...	0 4 0	2,357
4th " ...	Sunday ...	0 8 0	1,578
Total number of visitors ...			7,884

In addition to this, 49 persons purchased weekly tickets for Rs. 8, and there were 462 exhibitors and 100 pass-holders as well as 70 volunteers and the staff who, to an average of 600 daily, visited the exhibition free of charge. These results were disappointing in a town of one hundred thousand inhabitants, especially since the popular interest in weaving and hand-spinning is so great at the present time, and the Exhibition was well advertised by attractive posters and sandwichmen all over Bihar. The poor attendance is said to have been due to the efforts of non-co-operators to prevent persons from visiting the Exhibition. How far this is true, I cannot say. Certainly no active picketing took place and one or two leading non-co-operators visited the show and purchased cloth, for which they were afterwards pilloried in the extremist press. Seeing that hand-spinning and weaving is one of the chief planks in the non-co-operation platform, this attitude is a good example of unreasoning opposition to anything in the least degree connected with Government. It is difficult to understand why a non-co-operator who uses trains, eats salt and pays taxes to Government should have decided to boycott an exhibition designed to carry out the object which he professes to have nearest to his heart, merely because it was organised by Government, especially when "Government" is a Minister responsible to the Legislative Council.

Erection and maintenance of the exhibition.

The erection of the pandals and stalls, etc., etc., was placed entirely in the hands of one contractor, Messrs. Kuver, Lt. of Calcutta. A lump sum was fixed, based on certain scheduled rates, while other rates were fixed for extra work which might have to be carried out. In spite of careful planning, however, it became necessary to entrust to the contractors a good deal of work for which their contract did not provide. Still the work was well done and the rates paid were not excessive, while it was generally agreed that the grounds were prettily laid out. The Exhibition was open each day from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., while on Sunday, December 4th, it was open also for three hours in the morning. As it became dark, each evening at about 5 o'clock, the grounds were lighted by 20 powerful Kitson lights each of one thousand candle power, while four more such lights were erected outside the Exhibition on the four sides to facilitate the work of the police. In addition to this, each pandal and stall, as well as the tents, were lighted with electric light supplied from the Government power house. A fire hydrant and two taps for drinking water were erected by the Public Health Department at the expense of the Exhibition. Refreshments were provided both for Europeans and Indians by contractors. The grounds were decorated with over 1,200 pots of ferns, shrubs and chrysanthemums about half of which were bought or borrowed from the Government nursery, while the remainder were generously lent by the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Keshab Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon. The pandals and stalls were draped with red and white cloth which was subsequently sold to the Prince of Wales Reception Committee, while the same Committee kindly lent numerous flags and shields which greatly improved the appearance of the grounds.

Admirable arrangements were made by the Superintendent of Police for the safety of the Exhibition both from fire and from theft. Besides the fire hydrant for which the Municipality kindly lent 500 feet of hose, earthen pots of water and sand were placed in every stall and a number of buckets of sand were kept ready to be used in an emergency. A special fire squad was located in the centre of the Exhibition and a watchman was always on duty on an elevated platform. Although a number of very valuable pieces of cloth worth many thousands of rupees were exhibited, the total losses hardly exceeded the sum of Rs. 100 and these may be ascribed either to mistakes in the lists or to casual pilfering from the stalls. Each night all the textile exhibits were removed from the stalls and placed in almirahs or boxes under lock and key. They were then put in charge of the police guard and no one was allowed inside the Exhibition grounds until the next morning except one night watchman employed by the Exhibition authorities. Many protests were received against this arrangement, especially from those who were exhibiting valuable cloth but, as I expected, it proved to be the safest and best. If other persons besides the police had been allowed to remain in the grounds, it would have been impossible to fix responsibility for thefts. The police deserve great credit for their work and with the permission of the Superintendent of Police, I was very glad to place a sum at his disposal for distribution as a reward.

Arrangements for visitors from other provinces.

As a large number of persons were present from other provinces, as far distant as Burma, the North-Western Frontier Provinces, Kashmir and Mysore and accommodation was difficult to secure in Patna, special arrangements had to be made for housing them both before and after, as well as during the Exhibition. Fortunately the building known as Shah Mazhar Hosain's house, which has been acquired for the Bayley Library and not yet taken over by the trustees, was available for the purpose. About 40 or 50 weaving assistants, demonstrators and other persons of the respectable class were accommodated in the house itself, while 200 or more weavers and others were encamped in the compound in small tents which were kindly lent by the Police and Jail Departments. The compound was lighted with Kilsen lights and provided with two drinking taps, while Hindu and Muhammadan hotels were run by contractors during the whole period.

Conferences.

Two conferences were held, the results of which it is proposed to publish separately. The conference of Textile Experts from all over India, which may have been said to be one of the main objects of the Exhibition, was a great success. The various subjects proposed by the different provinces were eagerly discussed to the great advantage of those present and the conclusions reached were in many cases of great interest. Advantage was taken of the presence of experts from Kashmir, Mysore, Bengal, Pusa and other provinces of India to hold a conference of sericulturists, the proceedings of which proved very useful to persons connected with it.

Finance.

The Exhibition was financed by means of a grant from Government, contributions from District Boards and the public and its own receipts, all of which were placed to the credit of the Secretary in the Imperial Bank of Patna. This arrangement gave that complete freedom of action which was essential. A provisional statement of receipts and expenditure is included in Appendix IV, but some further adjustments may be necessary. The total cost of the Exhibition, exclusive of expenditure on special prizes given by various persons and Governments, was Rs. 23,754-8-0; of this Rs. 6,200 was covered by contributions from District Boards as shown in Appendix V, Rs. 4,554-8-0 was met from receipts and the balance of Rs. 13,000 fell on Government. The contribution of Rs. 2,000 by the Patna District Board deserves special mention. In view of the scope and size of the Exhibition, the expenditure is wonderfully small. In fact, I was authorised to spend up to Rs. 20,000 of Government money. The accounts are ready for audit, if desired, but I am inclined to think this unnecessary, since I passed every item of expenditure myself.

Results.

On the whole, especially when it is considered that this was the first of its kind, the Exhibition may be claimed to have been a striking success. The exhibits of cotton, silk and woollen cloth were fully representative of all parts of India and Burma and were, as a rule, of excellent quality. Sales were, for a centre like Patna, extremely good and the Exhibition will certainly lead to an extension of trade. "It undoubtedly impressed the public with the extent and variety of the handloom industry in India and its possibilities of development. The various experts attached to Government departments derived great benefit from seeing each other's appliances and products and exchanging ideas. The conferences too were very useful. All agreed that they had learnt a great deal from the Exhibition and in this way it must hasten the progress of the industry. One of the most interesting features of the discussions which took place was the absolute unanimity of opinion among the experts that handloom weaving so far from being decadent was capable of great extension and development not only as an artistic industry, where its vitality is obvious, but on the side of mass production. It is to its output of coarse cloth that it owes its real importance as the second largest industry (after agriculture) in India, employing some 2,000,000 adult and male weavers and probably about 5,000,000 men, women and children in all and if this side of it were destined to succumb to mill competition, it would sink to the position of a small luxury trade. The meeting of all the experts in India and their unanimous assertion of the ability of the industry to thrive and expand is an event of importance in its history and one which will give renewed confidence to all those engaged in assisting it. Another important point elicited was the ability of small handloom factories, if properly organised and managed by persons with a knowledge of weaving and the trade, to hold their own, even in those classes of cloth which are usually considered the stronghold of the mill industry. This does not mean that many of the factories now being

started are likely to survive, since they are usually not well run, but it does hold out hope that a small industry suitable for the educated classes can gradually be built up. On the other hand, opinion was unanimous against cotton spinning at least as a wholetime occupation for men."

As already mentioned the most disappointing feature was the comparatively small attendance. Large crowds were not to be expected at Patna but a total of under 8,000 paying visitors was less than might have been expected. On the other hand, over 462 competitors most of whom were actual weavers came from all over India, though chiefly from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. These men should do much to spread abroad the possibilities of new appliances with which they were obviously much impressed. Indeed, the results of the weaving competition were so striking as to convince the most sceptical. I repeat, therefore, that the Exhibition was a striking success and it has certainly paved the way for another similar exhibition, which it was the unanimous opinion of all Directors and Experts, should be held in some large centre two years from now. On the next occasion every province will realise what is expected of it and the exhibits both of cloth and appliances should be even better than at Patna.

Assistance received, work of staff.

As I have several times stated, the success of the Exhibition was mainly due to the whole-hearted support given by most of the provinces and states. Without their exhibits, their organization and their assistance, it would have been impossible to hold it at all and it may be properly described as the result of their joint efforts. The thanks of the committee are also especially due to Mr. Millwood, the Government Architect, who kindly helped in the design and decoration of the entrance and pandals for which he lent flags and shields, and to those gentlemen who lent tents, kanats and other articles. Among them may be mentioned, the Private Secretary to His Excellency, the Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, the Bettiah Estate, the Badshah Nawab's Estate, M. Butt Khan and the Chairman of the Patna City Municipality. The chief credit for the organisation and management of the Exhibition must be awarded to Mr. Sanjiva Rao, Textile Expert, Babu Arun Prokash Chaudhuri, Agricultural Inspector, whose services were lent for the occasion. Both had previous experience of Exhibitions, which was invaluable and each in their own spheres carried out their duties in a manner deserving of the highest praise. Babu M K Sen Gupta, teacher from the Bihar School of Engineering, and the students and others who acted as volunteers, also did extremely useful work, for which I wrote them each a special letter of appreciation.

B. A. COLLINS,

Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.

RANCHI :

The 25th January 1922.

APPENDIX I.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID MUHAMMAD

FAKHR-UD-DIN—Minister for Education—President.

1. The Honourable Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., Minister for Local Self-Government, Patna.
2. The Honourable Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwar Singh, C.C.I.E., K.B.E., K.C.S.I., Darbhanga.
3. Maharaja Bahadur Guru Mahadevasram Prashad Sahi, Hatwa, Saran.
4. Raja Kartyanand Singh, M.L.C., Banahi, Purnea.
5. Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, M.L.C., Amawan House, Patna.
6. The Commissioner of Patna Division.
7. The Collector of Patna.
8. Rai Bahadur Nishi Kanta Sen, M.L.A., Purnea.
9. Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jahan, Patna City.
10. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mohammad Ismail, Patna City.
11. Rai Bahadur Prithichand Lal Chaudhuri, Purnea.
12. Rai Bahadur Radha Govinda Chaudhuri, Ranchi.
13. Rai Bahadur Chandra Dhari Singh, Patna.
14. S. Sultan Ahmed, Esq., Bat-at-law, Patna.
15. Rai Sahib Susil Kumar Roy, Madhubani.
16. Rai Sahib Ram Gopal Singh Chaudhuri, M.L.C., Patna.
17. Mahanth Gadadhar Ramanuj Das, M.L.C., Furi. “
18. Babu Sham Narayan Singh, M.L.C., Patna.
19. Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh, M.L.C., Patna.
20. Maulavi Md. Husain, M.L.C., Patna.
21. Maulavi Hafiz Zaffar, Pleader, Bihar Shariff, District Patna.
22. Mr. Saiyid Md. Mohsin, Bihar Shariff, District Patna.
23. Babu Bansidhar Dhundhunna, Bhagalpur.
24. Babu Tara Prasanna Ghosh, Ranchi.

Joint Secretaries.

Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha.

Mr. B. A. Collins, Director of Industries.

Assistant Secretaries :

Mr. Sanjiva Rao, Textile Expert to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Arun Prakash Chaudhuri

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Commissioner of Patna Division. Chairman.

The Joint Secretaries.

The District Magistrate, Patna.

Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan.

The Chairman of the Patna Municipality.

The Sanitary Engineer.

Babu Arun Prokash Chaudhuri, Assistant Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCIAL PANDALS.

Number, quality and description of the exhibits.

Although a detailed account of the various exhibits is not possible, an attempt will be made to give an idea of the main features of the machinery exhibits useful for handweaving and the different classes of hand-woven fabrics displayed in the booths, both by private dealers, and the various Departments of Industries and co-operative societies. The weaving appliances were all housed in the twelve pandals in the centre of the grounds and in a spacious *Shamiana* at one end of it. In the order of location, the Madras pandal on the left first attracted the attention of the visitor with the United Provinces, Assam, the Punjab, Mysore and the Central Provinces beyond it. On the left, the Bengal pandal with a number of improved looms, especially built up for the weaving of its various indigenous patterns, headed the row followed by Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Pusa and Hyderabad. The largest and best collection of exhibits were those put in by the Governments of Bengal and Madras, while that of Mysore, which actually won the big prize, deserves special mention.

Madras.

The Madras exhibits included a bobbin and pirn winder, each with one spindle and a small warping drum for the preparation of short warps with leases for sizing, a bigger mill about 8 to 10 feet in height (commonly known as the Sholapur mill) for warping 12 warps of about 10 yards in length and a vertical warping mill (European type) all intended for the cottage weaver. A yarn steaming apparatus, a hank-sizing machine, sectional warping machine, sectional sizing machine with hot air chamber to size 200 ends, bobbin and pirn winding machines of 6 spindles each and a beaming machine with drums to hold different coloured warps at tension while winding on were preparatory appliances and more suitable for small factories. The method of harness building for a jacquard machine was also demonstrated. There were two types of double box sleys and a sley with four drop boxes, while a durrie loom with a fly shuttle sley of four boxes, with an attachment for securing a longer length of weft than the width of the carpet, was a very ingenious contrivance and likely to be very useful for durrie weavers. A model pit loom with take-up motion and a frame loom with a trough for humidifying and an adjustable tappet for weaving various simple patterns on borders, a sley for solid bordered

cloths, a twisting machine and a terry loom completed the list of appliances exhibited.

United Provinces.

The main features of the United Provinces exhibits were the attachment of a take-up motion to a pit loom, a weighting arrangement for the warp roller, a vertical warping mill with automatic leasing and a circular box for six shuttles. The weaving of untwisted silk warp was demonstrated on two pit looms in one of which the warp was of degummed silk and in the other of dyed raw silk of very fine deniers. A frame loom with a lattice dobby, a loom for weaving Turkish towels, and a winding *charkha* with four swifts and bobbins complete were also among the exhibits.

Assam.

Assam, the home of wild silk, such as *eri* and *muga*, demonstrated the reeling of cocoons on two foot-driven reeling machines. The saving of the operation of re-reeling was effected in these by the use of a bigger and standard size of reel. A lattice dobby worked on a frame loom to weave designs on borders of cloth was of a simple type. The weaving of *chudars* and *saris* with elaborate designs on borders was shown on a jacquard loom in contrast to the method of weaving those on the old type of Assamese loom. Assam had also a solid bordered sley with samples of cloth woven. In another portion of this pandal were the sericultural exhibits of the Assam Government and typical Assamese silks collected by the Government Emporium at Gauhati. In the Punjab pandal, as no exhibits of weaving appliances was made, Messrs. Berry and Co of Calcutta, displayed their automatic loom, warping mill and bobbin and pirn winding machines of the Hattersley type.

Mysore.

Mysore had machines in each of the groups of appliances required for the cottage weaver, the factory and for silk throwing. Their sizing and beaming machine perfected by Mr. Rao, now Textile Expert in Bihar and Orissa, which won Mr. Deb's prize, was of special interest. It consisted of (1) a warping frame to warp on flanged beams in sections yarn from a creel holding 100 bobbins, (2) a sizing and drying box and (3) a drum to wind sized sections of warp of uniform length. The latter had a beaming stand to get the sized warps wound on to the weaver's beam. The warping frame was reported to produce one warp of 100 ends in 2,000 yards in length in a day of eight hours, while the sizing machine fitted up with a hot air chamber, sized one section of 400 ends and 180 yards in length in 45 minutes. When compared with the usefulness and productive capacity of these hand appliances, their cost did not seem to be much as the whole set was said to be available for Rs. 650. A bobbin winding wheel with traverse motion, an automatic pirn winder, both

with adjustable swifts had distinct advantages over crude primitive *charkha*. Bobbin winding and universal pirn winding machines, each with 12 spindles, were said to have been designed, both for cotton and silk. The automatic adjustment of the brake on the swifts in these machines was especially recommended for the unwinding of dyed and soft silks, including untwisted qualities. The warp beaming and sizing machines to size 400 ends at a time were reported to give a production of 4,200 ends of 180 yards per day of 8 hours. For raw silk winding, twisting and doubling, there were separate appliances. Besides the above, Mysore also exhibited a solid border and double shuttle sleys and a ball thread winding machine.

Central Provinces.

The Central Provinces exhibited one double shuttle sley of a simple type which won the prize awarded by United Provinces for the best multiple shuttle box sley. In the same pandal, the Bengal department displayed some interesting sericultural exhibits and Mr. Jarnedar of Calcutta, representative of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., gave demonstrations of the dyeing of aniline colours.

Bengal.

In the Bengal Pandal, the exhibits were of especial interest, because they were mostly not brought from the Serampur Institute, but collected from looms and appliances actually in use in the various districts of Bengal. All types of improved looms for weaving cloths varying from Dacca and Tangail fine cotton cloths and Bishnupur silk *saris* to coarse Santali cloths were represented. A loom fitted with half healds, jacquard machines for weaving designs on borders of cotton and silk *saris*, double and multiple shuttle box looms for weaving *lungis*, etc., aroused special interest. Another simple but ingenious loom was one with a fly shuttle designed for a Santali house where space is valuable. It could be removed and put away every evening. There were also looms for cloths requiring more than four treadles, towel, bed-sheet and Turkish towelling looms, a small tape loom and a spinning *charkhas* from Kalimpong. All were being worked. A hank-sizing and drying machine, a carpet loom, and an improved Serampur frame loom were also exhibited. An educated Bengali exhibited a primitive loom on which he wove a silk cloth with the likeness of an Indian political leader, and a *dhori* with a few sentences of welcome to Lord Sinha, woven on the borders right along its length. A very fine handspun and hand-woven muslin cloth was also shown.

Bombay.

Bombay had a very fine collection of kincobs and silks from Surat, *Mahratta saris* and other fabrics exhibited with weaving appliances in their

pandal. Among the latter, a fly shuttle sley with double shuttle boxes which were controlled by the tappet weaving the designs on borders of *saris* was of interest. The arrangement of the border healds was such as to keep away the coloured weft forming the squares on the body of the *sari* from the red borders of silk. Mr. Tikekar of Sholapur exhibited his winding and twisting machines, a "Kalyan" automatic loom and a pit loom for weaving Deccan *saris* with the help of a fly shuttle sley.

Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar and Orissa had a collection of fabrics from different parts of the province. Among these special mention may be made of the following articles of interest: hand spun and hand woven "Kokti" cloth from Darbhanga, cotton muslins from Biharsharif, *tasar* dhotis and *chadars* from Raghunathpur and Mayurbhanj, silk shirtings, *tasar* coatings and *bafta* cloth from Bhagalpur, cotton *saris* of artistic designs with printed yarn from Orissa, solid border *tasar* *saris* from Barapali, fine *dhotis* from Kendrapara, Telugu *saris* from Cuttack, carpets from Odra (Gaya), durries from Patna City and Gaya, "Kol" *saris* and motia cloth from Ranchi, and woollen blankets from Gaya, Sasaram and Ranchi. Hazaribagh Reformatory School also made a good exhibit in this pandal. Improved methods of warping and sizing for the cottage weaver were shown here with the help of a warping drum, winding reels and bobbin-winding wheels. Two fly shuttle looms with a simple type of fly shuttle sley recommended to the Bihar weavers and a warping machine suitable for a factory were also exhibited. To give an idea to the public of the methods employed in the production of *tasar* cloths the present methods of reeling and weaving were demonstrated.

Burma.

Burma had a fine collection of silks from the Saunders Institute at Amarapura, two frame looms fitted with the Salvation Army picking attachment and take-up motion and a vertical warping mill of the European type. The Salvation Army looms, which are not recommended by other Government Departments are claimed to have a special advantage in the weaving of Burmese silks which require close weaving. Burmese bobbins of lacquered bamboo sticks and an old fashioned carved Burmese loom exhibited as a contrast to the improved looms attracted special attention.

Pusa.

The sericultural section of the Pusa Research Institute had its exhibits in the adjoining pandal. Along with trays of live worms, moths and cocoons in the spinning stage, there could be seen soft silks of beautiful shades and patterns woven at the Institute. A demonstration of the reeling of silk-thread from cocoons on an improved type of reeling machine worked by the feet

Hyderabad.

There was a fine display of *himru*, *mushru* and silk fabrics from Hyderabad (Deccan) in the last pandal. Some of these were of ancient manufacture but others hardly less beautiful had been made in modern times. The designs were so elaborately worked with four to six different colours of weft that it was difficult for a casual visitor to believe that the simple "Himru" loom that was worked at one corner of the shed was capable of reproducing such artistic and complicated patterns.

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MPPHAL LIBRARY

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1

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