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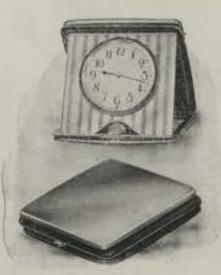
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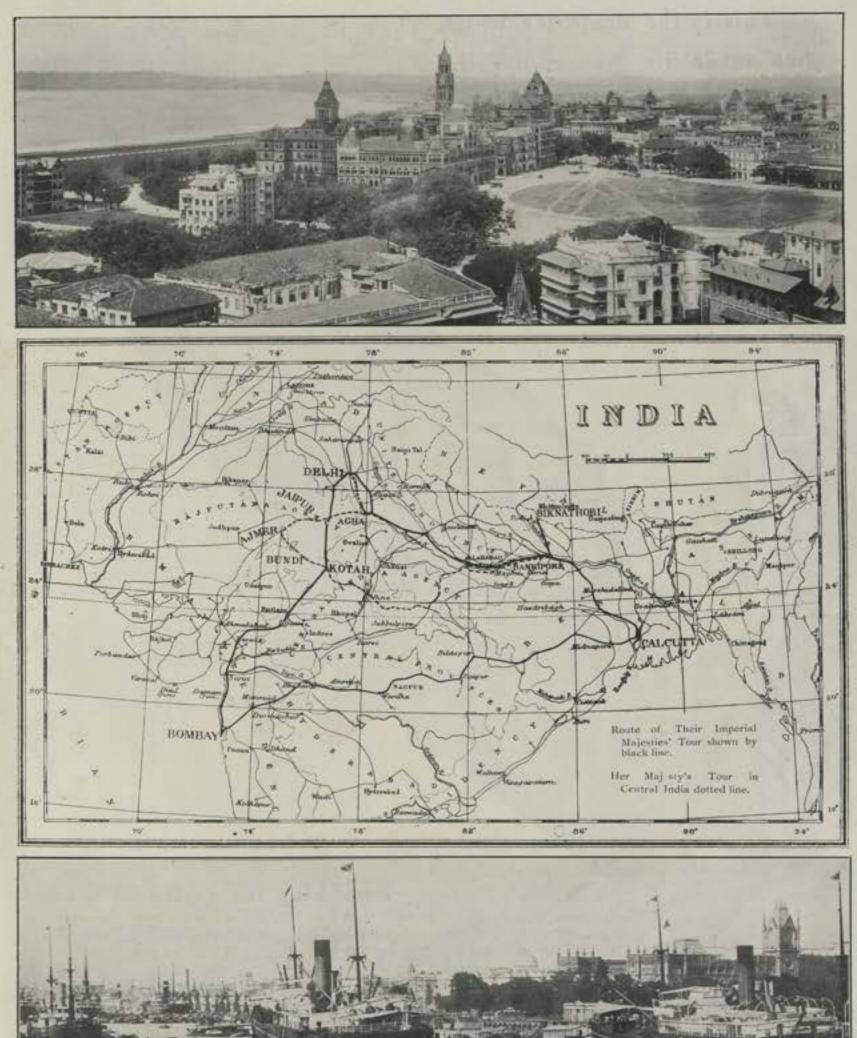
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N all official occasions such as the Durbar and the Investiture at Delhi and the Court at Calcutta all Naval and Military Officers and all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform will wear the dress prescribed for the occasion.

At the Investiture at Delhi and at the Court at Calcutta English Civil Officers and English gentlemen who are present and who are not entitled to wear uniform will wear Court Dress. It is desirable also that English Civil Officers and English gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniform should appear in Court Dress at other official functions at Delhi and Calcutta where full or levce dress is prescribed for Naval, Military, and Civil Officers, but they may, at their option, wear at ceremonics by day morning dress with a sola belmet, or silk hat, and at evening functions ordinary evening dress.

At ceremonies by day, when no specific dress is prescribed for Civil officers, such as at garden parties, presentation of colours, etc., Civil Officers and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress with sola helmets or silk hats. At polo matches, military sports, etc., plain clothes (lounge suits) may be worn,

These instructions apply also to Indian Civil Officers and Indian gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform who have adopted European dress,

At garden parties, military sports, etc., all Naval and Military Officers will wear undress uniform as prescribed for such occasions, but at polo matches plain clothes (lounge suits) may be worn.

Indian gentlemen who have not adopted European dress, will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba, and Chapkan, Chilta Saya, or Kaba, with trousers, and their distinctive national headdress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government, and will appear at all functions in the dress customarily worn on similar occasions when His Excellency the Viceroy is present.

In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree, generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.

In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.

At the Imperial Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

As regards ladies at the Delhi ceremonies, the principal day functions, leaving out of account the polo meetings, the hockey tournament, the military sports and other engagements of this character which Their Imperial Majesties may attend, will be (τ) the State entry of Their Majesties on

the morning of the 7th December; (2) the laying of the memorial-stone of the King Edward Memorial on the afternoon of the 8th, which will be a State ceremony; (3) the presentation of colours to the regiments on the morning of Monday, the rith : (4) the Proclamation Durbac, on the rath ; (5) the garden party on the 13th; and (6) the State departure, on the 16th. On all of these occasions the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress will be present, and presumably the smartest of frocks will be worn. Even so, however, the dresses need present no difficulty, ordinary garden-party dresses not black or black-and-white provided they are of no exaggerated fashion, will be all that is required for these functions. There will, however, be at least two evening ceremonies, who, the State Banquet and the State Reception, which will be held on the evening of the Durbar Day, December 12th, and the Investiture which will be held in the pavilion of the Royal Camp on the evening of the 14th, which require some consideration. As trains and feathers are not to be worn at Courts in India dresses become practically ordinary evening frocks, but ladies who are honoured by invitations to the State Banquet, the State Reception, or to the Investiture should endeavour to wear white or light coloured dresses (not black or black-and-white) with low bodices and short sleeves and white gloves.

Gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniform must wear Court Dress at the Investiture, and it is desirable that it should be worn (in these cases, however, with trousers and not breeches) at the Durhar, the State Banquet, the State Reception, the State Entry and Departure, and the laying of the memorial-stone. It may not generally be known that there are three recognised styles of Court Dress, miz., velvet Court dress (new style), velvet Court dress (old style), and cloth Court dress. The last is prescribed for Courts and evening State parties, but the most generally worn costume is the velvet Court dress (new style). This dress is as follows :- Cool, black silk velvet, single-breasted, plain gauntlet cuffs, and the body of the coat should be lined with white silk and the skirts with black; Bullons, cut steel; Waistcoat, white satin or black silk velvet (not white corded silk or white marcella), no collar, four small buttons; Breeches, black silk velvet, three small steel buttons and steel buckles at knee ; Hose, black silk ; Shoes, patent leather with steel buckles ; Hat, black beaver or silk cocked hat with a steel loop; white how necktie and white gloves; black sword and sword belt. At Levées trousers of black silk velvet may be worn with this style of Court Dress. As already mentioned, these trousers, and not breeches, will be worn when Court Dress is prescribed at the State Entry, Departure, State Reception, State Banquet, and the laying of the Memorial-Stone.

> HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General.



HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, C.I.



HISTORIC DURBARS.

By HENRY CHARLES MOORE.

S.S.K



HE first Durbar graced by the presence of a member of the British Royal family was that held at Bombay on November 9, 1875. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) had landed from the Serapis only the day before

and the Durbar was thus the first important incident of his Indian tour. The picturesque function received additional

peaceful, prosperous community than the deliberate assumption of overlordship by the sovereign whose subjects, in all the four quarters of the globe, enjoyed free citizenship, equality under the law, and the right to worship the gods of their fathers.

The great Durbar at which the solemn proclamation was made was worthy of the occasion. The proceedings opened

interest from the fact that it was the Prince's thirtyfourth birthday. Lord Northbrook and His Royal Highness received a large and distinguished company of high officials of the Government and native rulers of Western India, and a scene at once so picturesque and impressive had not been witnessed since the British rule in India began.

But all Durbars, however magnificent, must inevitably suffer by comparison with that epochmaking ceremony at Delhi on January 1, 1877. when Queen Victoria assumed the proud title of Empress of India. Empress in fact for many years, there were some who doubted the wisdom of this bold claiming of the imperial purple urged by Disraeli, but with the passing years has come justification of the act and lugubrious prophets of disaster have been discredited. A land of many races, many creeds, and many rulers, nothing was better calculated to weld the whole into a



THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD (BENJAMIN DISRAELI), PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Who controlled the affairs of the British Empire when Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, at the Great Durbar of January 1st, 1877. on Saturday, December 23, 1876, with the arrival of Lord Lytton, who was received by all the chief officials of Delhi and a large assemblage of native princes. The Viceroy made a brief speech of welcome to the latter, and then a brilliant and impressive procession was formed. The route was six miles in length and lined with troops keeping back a vast crowd of spectators. The procession itself was no less than three miles long and its Oriental character was enhanced by the large number of elephants employed. The Viceroy and his family, the Governors of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Frederick Haines), the Chief Justices of Bengal and the North-West, the puisne judges, many military officers and most of the princes and chiefs, together with their various staffs, were all mounted upon these great beasts, whose many-hued trappings vied with the

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splendour of the native potentates in giving colour to the scene. The military escort was composed of the Viceroy's Body Guard, half a dozen regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, while prominent in the procession was the huge figure of Major Osmond Barnes, of the roth Bengal Lancers, who, in his capacity of Chief Herald, was accompanied by six European and six native trumpeters, all wearing the beraldic costume and carrying the long trumpets with their pendant bannerols. The imposing procession occupied the space of four hours from the start until, amidst the thunder of saluting guns, the fanfare of trumpets and the acclamations of the spectators, the Viceroy entered the Royal pavilion. There were, of course, no official ceremonies on Sunday and Christmas Day, but on the following days the Viceroy formally received the Princes and Chiefs. It is doubtful if ever in the world's history so many rulers were gathered together. Day after day the reverberating boom of cannon made the earth tremble; the rattle of small arms brought to the "present" was almost continuously heard. It is said that in the short space of three hours, on one of these days, no fewer than 2,000 persons were presented to Lord Lytton. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala and Travancore, the Maharao Rajah of Bundi, the Nawab of Bhawalpore, the Raja of Ihind—a list of the princes and chieftains who came to



THE STATE ENTRY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES (AFTERWARDS KING EDWARD VII) INTO JAIPUR IN 1875. [Reproduced from the picture by Screepiblogia in the Victoria Memorial Colliction.]

Impressive, picturesque, even gorgeous though the scene was, there were not wanting elements that reminded spectators forcibly that it was, indeed, the nineteenth century and that the modern spirit of commercialism will intrude itself even upon the romanticism of a great Durbar. Near to the cantonments had sprung up a building with the prosaic, if appropriate, name of the Empress Hotel; by the Moree Gate the Northbrook Hotel, and adjoining the Kashmir Gate of famous memory, the Lytton and United Service Hotels catered for the accommodation of the visiting thousands. But, however, much "out of the picture " they may have seemed they were very welcome and necessary to their patrons. Delhi on that great occasion would fill a volume. Even the Princess of Tanjore and the Maharanees of Oodeypore, Dholpore and Meywar were present, while the King of Siam and other Asiatic potentates beyond the confines of India were represented by ambassadors.

Honorary rank in the British Army was conferred upon some of the greater princes, and to each was presented a medal, specially struck for the occasion, and a banner bearing not only the insignia of his house but also the words "From Victoria, Empress of India, January 1st, 1877."

Despite the magnificence and glamour of the first days of the Durbar, January 1st surpassed them all in majesty and in impressive significance. It was the day when all,





without exception, were present, for the important proclamation which was the raison d'eler of the Durbar was to be made. On a daïs whose pale blue sides were decorated with panels embroidered with the Royal Arms and the Crown alternately—the latter accompanied by the letters V. 1. in gold—the silver viceregal throne was placed. Above was a pointed silver canopy supported by silver pillars, and at its apex was a golden crown; facing the dats was a vast amphitheatre for the accommodation of the princes and chiefs and high officials. Dats and amphitheatre alike were designed by the Principal of the Lahore School of Arts.

Before that shining, barbaric dats, India, in her infinite variety, was present. Every race in this land of many races had sent its representatives to do honour to the great Queen in the hour when she assumed the Imperial purple which it had long been her right to wear. Rarely in the world's Lord Lytton was clad in the light blue and silver robes of the order of the Star of India and his train-bearers were a European boy dressed in the costume of Charles II's reign and the young nephew of the Maharaja of Kashmir in his picturesque native dress.

When the Viceroy had taken his seat upon the throne, he commanded the Herald to read the Proclamation, and Major Barnes' towering figure (he was the tallest officer in India) resplendent in gay tabard, advanced to the steps of the dats. Turning and facing the vast concourse in the amphitheatre, he read aloud the declaration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria that under the powers granted to her by her Parliament she had that day been pleased to add to her titles that of Empress of India. A translation into Urdu was immediately read by the Foreign Secretary, for the first time the Imperial Standard was hoisted, the trumpets again

THE PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA. "INDIA'S MAGNA CHARTA."

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We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of Duty which bind us to all our other subjects and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

And it is our further will, that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

It is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of Public Utility and Improvements, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their Prosperity will be our strength, in their Contentment our security, and in their Gratitude our best reward.

history has such an assemblage been gathered together. All the stages of man's advance in civilization were to be seen, from wild half-savage hillmen, through many phases of Oriental progress, to Western culture with its personification in both European and Asiatic. The advance in military science was no less strikingly pictured, for beside the British and native soldiers of the Indian Army, with their modern rifles and arms, were warriors with antiquated muskets and blunderbusses, with spears, and even with bows and arrows. But the strangest sight of all in this wonderful Durbar was the appearance of men in the chain-mail and plate armour of the days of chivalry.

At 12-30 a loud fanfare by the Herald's trumpeters announced the arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Lytton. A general salute, the crashing harmony of the massed bands and the rising from their seats of all present welcomed them. sounded a fanfare, and the thunder of artillery, the rattling volleys of small arms and the applause of the assembled thousands filled the air with a medley of joyful sound that beggars description. So startling were the salvoes of artillery (three guns being fired simultaneously in each case) that the elephants nearly got out of hand, and it was said that in their attempts to stampede some casualties occurred.

The Viceroy in a long and able speech then addressed the princes and chiefs and read a telegram from Her Majesty. Many of the native potentates spoke in reply and the great day closed fittingly with cheers for the Empress of India, in which soldiers and civilians, Europeans and Asiatics, joined with such equal goodwill that it is doubtful if a sovereign were ever before accorded so enthusiastic an acclamation.



LORD LYTTON, O.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I E. Viceroy, 1876-1880.

Although the chief ceremony was now performed, much remained to be done in the next few days. The State Banquet, the conferring of honours upon the princes and chiefs were the principal items in a round of functions and festivities which concluded with a grand review in which the regular troops and the soldiers of the native potentates alike participated.

Second only to the great Durbar of January 1, 1877, was that of January 1, 1903, when King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor of India in succession to his august mother. In splendour it was, perhaps, the equal of its great forerunner, but the proclamation of a successor, however illustrious, to an Imperial throne, has not the historical importance or significance that attaches to an assumption of the purple by a monarch whose widespread dominions embrace many subject kingdoms. There is just the difference that exists between the creation of a mighty empire and its continuation under another sovereign, and although in Edward VII the British people joyfully welcomed an emperor whom they knew to be a worthy successor to his revered predecessor, the epoch-making nature of

the Durbar of 1877 struck the imagination in a way that can be expected of no other Durbar.

Those who were present on both occasions must have been struck by the similarity of the scenes. The vast camp outside the historic walls of old Delhi, the teeming multitudes of people clad in almost every variety of costume known to the East, in this and past ages (the ancient armour which aroused interest among the Europeans in 1877 were worn again in 1903), the imposing gathering of native rulers and their picturesque retainers, the slow-moving elephants with gorgeous howdahs and trappings, the magnificent dats fronting the gigantic amphitheatre—all were reminiscent of the Durbar which had been held on the same spot twenty-six years before.

But there were differences, marked differences that were symbolic of the march of progress during those twenty-six years. A light railway ran through the huge encampment in 1903, and it was twelve miles long. The fact brings home to us the colossal scale of these Durbars and at the same time reveals the need of the innovation. At night the camp displayed a still more astonishing modern convenience, for myriads of electric lamps illuminated the roadways and alleys between the tents, giving the vast plain the appearance of an established city. Needless to say telephonic and telegraphic communication were set up with all parts, and however much the lover of the picturesque past may have deprecated the intrusion of these products of modern science, the smooth working of



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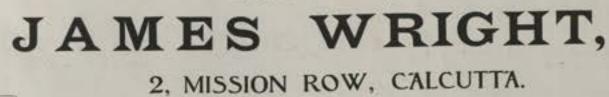
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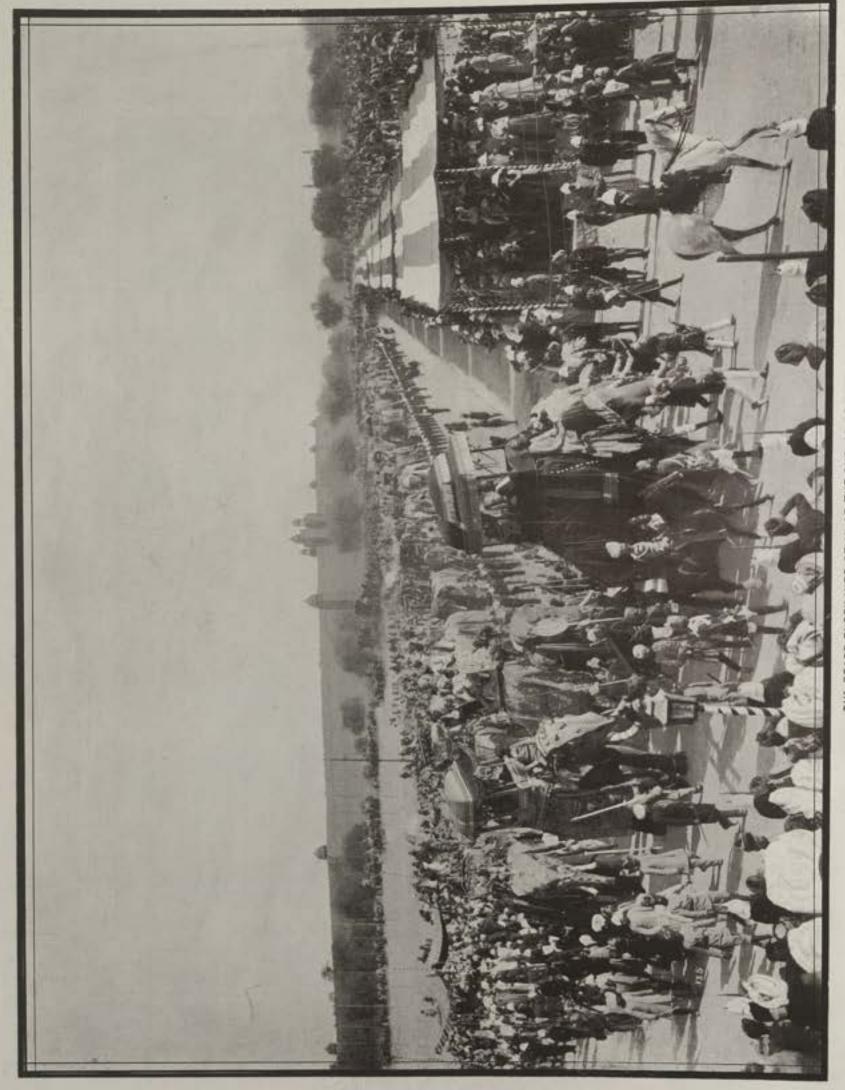
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The late Nizam of Hyderabad on the first elophant heading the Procession of Native Frinces

the complicated organisation of the Durbar was largely owing to their presence. It was also doubtless owing to modern improvements in travel that so large a number of Europeans came out to India to take part in the festivities of 1903.

The Chiefs who tendered homage were: The Nizam of Hyderabad; The Gaekwar of Baroda; The Maharaja of Mysore; The Maharaja of Kashmir; The Khan of Kelat; The Jam of Las Bela; The Raja of Manipur; The Maharana of Udaipur; The Maharaja of Jaipur; The Maharaja of Jodhpur (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Maharao Raja of Bundi; The Maharaja of Bikanir; The Maharao of Kota; The Maharaja of Karauli; The Maharaja of Kishengarh (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Maharaja of Kishengarh (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Maharaja of Jaisalmir; The Maharaja of Alwar; The Nawab of Tonk; The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar; The Maharaja of Gwalior; The Raj Rana of Jhalawar; The Maharaja of Gwalior; The Maharaja of Indore; The Begam of Bhopal; The Maharaja of Rewa; The Maharaja of Orcha; The Maharaja of Datia; Nalagarh (Hindur); Raja of Keonthal; The Raja of Faridkot; Sardar of Kalsia; Nawab of Loharu; Nawab of Dujana; The Maharaja of Cooch Behar; The Raja of Hill Tippera; Raja of Moharbhanj; The Nawab of Rampur; The Maharaja of Benares; The Raja of Tehra; Sawbwa of Keng Tong; Sawbwa of Mong Tai; Sawbwa of Yawng Swe; Sawbwa of South Hsenwi; Sawbwa of Mong Pawn; Myoza of Gantarawedi; Raja of Sonpur; Raja of Rehrakhol; Raja of Raigarh; Raja of Khairagarh; Mehtar of Chitral; Nawab of Dir; Khan of Nawagai; Mir of Hunza; Mir of Nagar.

The ceremonies over which Lord Curzon presided were, in form and indeed in appearance, much the same as those when Lord Lytton occupied the Viceregal throne the picturesque, barbaric-looking procession, the great day of Proclamation, the conferring of honours. A striking incident, however, of January 1, 1903, was the parade of Mutiny veterans, consisting of about half a hundred Europeans and four times as many natives. The sight of this age-



H. H. the Maharaja of Indore's Elephants at Lord Gurzon's Durbar.

Raja of Dhar; The Raja of Dewas (Senior); The Raja of Dewas (Junior); The Maharaja of Samthar; The Nawab of Jaora (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Raja of Ratlam (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Maharaja of Charkhari; Raja of Rajgarh; Raja of Narsingarh; Rana of Barwani; Thakur of Piploda; Rao of Alipura; The Maharaja of Travancore; The Raja of Cochin ; The Raja of Pudukota ; The Maharaja of Kolhapur ; The Rao of Cutch; The Maharaja of Idar (Imperial Cadet Corps); The Mir of Khairpur; The Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla; The Nawab of Junagarh; The Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar; The Rana of Porbandar; The Nawab of Cambay; The Thakur Sahib of Morvi ; The Thakur Sahib of Gondal ; The Sultan of Lahej; Raja of Bansda; Raja of Bariya; Thakur Sahib of Palitana; Thakur Sahib of Janjira; Amir of Dehali; Pant Sachiv of Bhor; Chief of Miraj (Senior); The Maharaja of Patiala; The Nawab of Bahawalpur; The Raja of Jind; The Raja of Nabha; The Raja of Kapurthala ; The Raja of Sirmur (Nahan) ; The Nawab of Maler Kotla (represented by his son); Raja of enfeebled remnant of the army of heroes which saved India from relapsing into Oriental misgovernment and semibarbarism aroused the assembly in the amphitheatre to a tremendous pitch of enthusiastic excitement. The air was rent with cheering for these men who had fought—some of them at Delhi itself—nigh half a century ago.

Thus dramatically was the Proclamation ceremony preluded. Soon after, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with an escort of cavalry, appeared upon the scene, the massed bands playing the National Anthem. The booming of saluting guns announced the approach of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and when they had taken their seats the Herald's trumpeters sounded upon the air and the Chief Herald (Major Maxwell, of the Prince of Wales' Bengal Cavalry) rode to the dats and, at the command of the Viceroy, read aloud the Proclamation of King Edward VII, announcing his accession to the throne and Coronation as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India.



The picture at the top shows the King riding with Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and Sir Frederick Ponsonby. The lower picture shows the Royal Princes accompanied by Major Clive Wigram starting for a ride through Windsor Great Park. Reading from left to right they are—The Prince of Wales, Major Clive Wigram, Prince Henry, and Prince Albert.

[Fhotos, by Central News,]



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' SUITE AND STAFF.

H. H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G. ... Silver Stick and Personal A.D.C. to the King.

Lt.-Col. Sir R. Havelock

The Right Hon. The Marquis ... Minister in Attendance, of Crewe, R.G., P.C.

- The Earl of Durham, K.G. ... Lord High Steward. Duchess of Devonshire Mistress of
- Countess of Shaftesbury ... Lady in Waiting.
- The Hon'ble Venetia Baring ... Maid of Honour, The Earl of Shaftes
 - bury, s.p., s.c.v.o. Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty.
- Lord Annaly, P.C., c.v.o.... Lord in Walting. The Right Hon. Lord
- Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.V.O., R.C.B., K.C. S.L., K.C.M.G., LS.O. Private Secretary.
- Lt.-General Sir H. Smith - Dorrien, R.C.B., D.S.O. ... A.D.C. General.
- Sir E. Henry, c.c.v.o., K.c.B., c.s.t. ... Extra Equerry, Major-General Sir
 - Stuart Beatson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. ... Private Secretary and Extra Equerry to Her Majesty.
- Rear-Admiral Sir C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., c.B., D.S.O. ... Extra Equerry. Brig.-General R.
- Grimston, c.t.r. ... Military Secretary. Lt.-Col. Sir J. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.L., C.L.E. Political A.D.C.
- to Minister in Attendance. Commander Sir C. Cust, Bart., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. Equerry.
- The Hon'ble Sir Derek Keppel, CM.G. C.LE. ... Equerry. Capt. B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, c.m.g., m.v.o. ... Equerry and Asst. Private Secretary.
- Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, M.v.o. ... Equerry. ... Equerry and Asst. Private Major C. Wigram, M.V.O. Secretary.

Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, c.i.r., Equerry to Her Majesty.

Charles, K.c.v.o., F.R.C.S. ... Sergeant Surgeon.

Mr. Lucas, c.n.



THE OUKE AND DUCHESS OF TECK.

in Attendance. Hon'ble J. W. Fortesсие, м.v.o. ... Historian. Mr. G. P. Jacomb Hood ... Artist. ... Artist. Lt.-Col. R. Bird, C.I.F. Surgeon. Major E. D. Money Asst. Military

... Private Secretary to Minister

Secretary. Major H. R. Stockley Asst. Military

Secretary. Capt. R. E. T. Hogg Asst. Military Secretary.

Aides-de-Camp.

Brig.-General W. R. Birdwood, c.n., * C.S.L. C.I.E., D.S.O. Brig.-General H. D'U. Keary, p.s.o. Brig.-General C. J. Melliss, v.c. Colonel H. E. Stanton, c.n., p.s.o. Colonel Viscount Hardinge, C.B. Colonel F. Goodwin, c.t.E., V.D.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp.

- Hony, Major-General H, H, Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur, of Gwalior, c.c.s.t., c.c.v.o.
- Hony, Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.c.s.t., R.C.H.
- Hony, Colonel Sir Mahomed Aslam Khan, Sardar Bahadur, R.C.I.E.
- Hony. Colonel H. H. Nawab Sir Mohammed Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampur, o.c.i.E.
- Hony, Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Extra Aides-de-Camp.

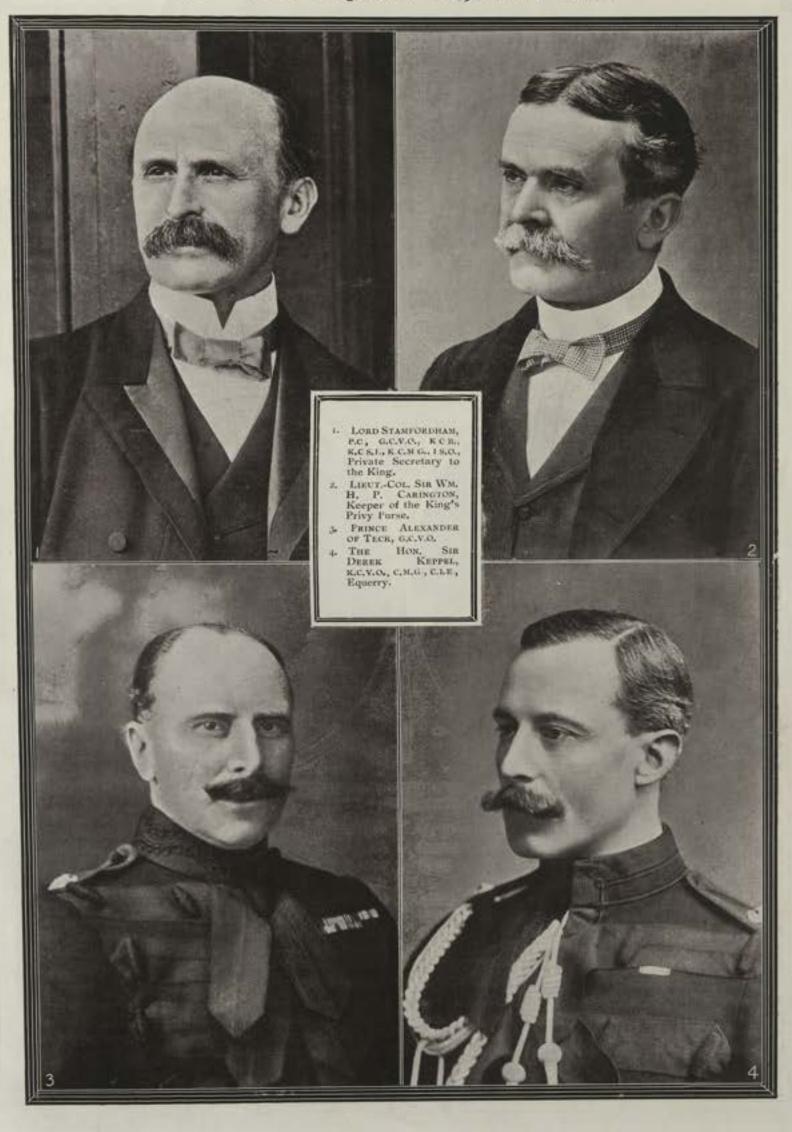
- r. Major L. O. Graeme.
- 2. Major G. G. P. Humphreys.
- 3. Major the Hon'ble W. G. S. Cadogan, M.v.o,
- 4. Captain L. F. Ashburner, M.v.o.
- 5. Captain H. Holmes.
- 6. Captain H. Hill, st.v.o.
- 7. Captain B. S. Grissell.
- 8. Captain H. F. C. Maclachlan, p.s.o.
- 9. Captain R. B. C. Rahan.





On Their Imperial Majesties' Staff.

The Earl of Durham and Major-General Sir Stuart Bestson accompany their Imperial Majesties throughout the Indian Tour.



On Their Imperial Majesties' Staff.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' SUITE AND STAFF.

The Duke of Trek, G.C.B., G.C.Y.O., C.M.G., Silver-stick and Personal A.D.C. to His Majesty, was born in Kensington Palace forty-three years ago. He joined the 17th Lancers in 1888, and put in service in South Africa as Transport Officer of the Household Cavalry Brigade. He married in 1894 a daughter of the first Duke of Westminster.

THE RIGHT Hox. THE MARQUIS OF CREWE, K.G., P.C., Minister in attendance, was born right January, 1858. Has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and first held Cabinet rank under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Lord President of the Council. Succeeded Lord Morley as Secretary of State for India. Has made a great name for himself as Liberal leader in the House of Lords. He married in 1899 a daughter of Lord Rosebery. The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury accompanied Their Majesties during their Tour of India in 1905-6.

LORD ANNALY, C.V.O., permanent Lord-in-Waiting to His Majesty, was formerly a Captain in the Scots Guards and served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. He was born in the year 1857, and succeeded to the Barony in 1888.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STAMPORDHAM, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., LS.O. (more familiarly known as Sir Arthur Bigge), Private Secretary to the King. Served through the Zulu War, 1878-79, when he was mentioned in despatches.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. L. SMITH-DORRIEN, R.C.B., D.S.O., has had a distinguished military career since he entered the Sherwood Foresters in 1876. He served in the Zulu War 1879, Egyptian War^e 1882, Soudan Campaign 1885, Tirah



THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY. [Photos. by Lafapette, Duklin.]

THE EARL OF DURHAS, K.G., Lord High Steward of England, was born in 1855. He is a large landowner and was a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards from 1877 until he succeeded to the Earldom in 1879.

THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHING, P.C., LL.D., is Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, President of the Territorial Forces, Derby, and Chancellor of Leeds University. He owns about 186,000 acres of land in England. The Duchess is Mistress of the Robes to Her Majesty.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.P., K.C.V.O., was born in 1869 and married in 1899 Lady Constance Grosvenor, granddaughter of the first Duke of Westminster. He joined the 10th Hussars in 1891 but resigned his commission in 1899. He was A.D.C. to the Governor of Victoria from 1895 to 1898. Campaign 1897-98, Nile Expedition 1898, South Africa 1900, He was D.A.A.G., Bengal, in 1893-94, D.A.A.G. of Brigade with the Chitral Relief Force 1895, and A.A.G., Punjab, 1894-96. From 1903 to 1907, he commanded the Quetta Division.

SIR EDWARD R. HENRY, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.L. Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who has just been appointed an Extra Equerry to King George, has been at the head of the London Police since 1903, when he succeeded the late Sir Edward Bradford. Like the latter, he spent a number of years in India, being made Inspector-General of the Police in Bengal in 1891, and Commissioner of a division in 1900. From 1901 until he assumed complete control in London, he was Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.



On Their Imperial Majesties' Staff.

1- The Hon, Venetia Baring, Maid of Honour to Her Majesty. z. Mr. Lucas, C.n., Private Secretary to the Marquis of Crewe, 3. Mr. G. P. Jacomb Hood, Artist. 4. Lord Annaly, P.C., C.V.O., Lord-in-Waiting.

SY's

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' SUITE AND STAFF. - (Continued.)



The Marchioness of Grewe, C.L.

MAJOS-GENERAL SIR STUART BEATSON is the only son of an old East India Company's servant, Capt. William Stuart Beatson. He entered the army in 1873, and joined the 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers in 1876. He has taken part in nearly every military operation since that date in India, Burma and Afghanistan, and was in command of a mobile column in South Africa in 1901. He was Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales during the Indian Tour of 1903-6.

BRIG.-GENERAL R. GRIMS-TON, R.C.V.O., C.L.E., who is Military Secretary to His Majesty, was born just fifty years ago. He was A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during the Indian Tour, and was appointed extra Equerry-in-Waiting to His Majesty last year. He has seen service on the North-West Frontier.

H. S. H. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK, D.S.O., G.C.V.O., is Captain in the Royal Horse Guards but was formerly in the 7th Hussars. He served in the Matabele Campaign, 1896, MAJOR CLIVE WIGRAM, C.S.L. M.V.O., 18th Tiwana Lancers, Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry to the King, was originally in the Royal Artillery but exchanged into the Indian Army in 1897. Served in the South African War where he was mentioned in despatches and gained the medal and six clasps.

LT.-Col., Sir J. R. DUN-LOP SMITH is Political A. D. C. to the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India. He has had experience in India in various capacities since he was a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps in 1882. He was Private Secretary to Lord Minto, from 1905 to 1010.



The Marquis of Crewe.

THE HON, JOHN WILLIAM FORTISCUL, brother of Earl Fortescue and Sir Seymour Fortescue, and King's Librarian at Windsor, is a man of great learning and in the works he has published, there are proofs of considerable literary ability which qualify him for the post of recorder of the first Coronation Durbar at which a British King-Emperor has been present in person. Before becoming King's Librarian he was Private Secre-

tary to the Governor of Windward Islands and of New Zealand.

MH. GEORGE PERCY JACOMB HOOD, who has been appointed Official Artist of the Royal tour, represented a London illustrated paper at the last Coronation Durbar, when the Duke of Connaught represented King Edward, and at the visit of the King and Queen as Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

CAPTAIN LORD CHARLES FITZMAURICE, 1ST Dragoons, served in South Africa, 1899-1900. He married



The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

also in South Africa and was mentioned in despatches in both campaigns. He is a younger brother of the Duke of Teck.

RIGHT HON. EARL SPENCER, M.A., P.C., Lord Chamberlain to His Majesty. For many years one of the most popular and well-known member of the House of Commons. He is considered one of the best dressed men in the House of Lords. Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of Lord Minto, our late Viceroy.

Hos. SIR DEREK KEPPEL, C.V.O., C.M.G., C.L.E., M.V.O., V.D., a distinguished Volunteer Officer, until recently in Command of the Prince of Wales' Own 12th Middlesex Civil Service Rifles. Equerry to the King. He accompanied the King during his tour of India in 1905-6.



Some Distinguished Visitors at the Durbar.



[Photos, by Ellist & Fry, Landon,]

Distinguished Visitors at the Durbar.

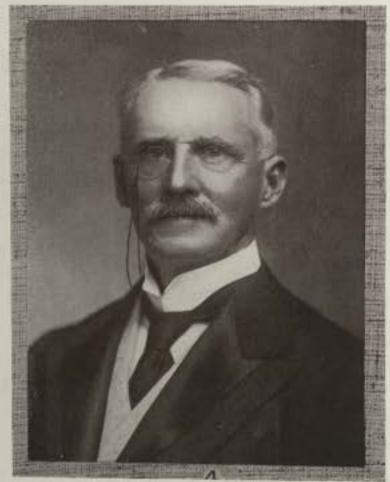


THE COUNTESS OF MAR AND KELLIE.

[Photos, by Lafayette, Dublin.]



THE EASL OF SERTON.



SIR J. BAMPFVLDE FULLER, 1st Lieut-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. [Photos, by Elliott & Fry. London,]

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' SUITE AND STAFF,-(Continued.)

SIR CHARLES L. CUST was born in 1867. He joined the Royal Navy in 1877 and served on several vessels, including the Royal Yacht "Osborne" before

the Royal Yacht "Osborne" before he retired in 1901 with the rank of Commander. He has been Equerry to His Majesty King George since 1892, and accompanied him during the Indian Tour of 1905-06. He was created C.M.G. in 1901; C.I.E. in 1906; C.B. in 1910; and K.C.V.O. in 1911.

ent.

CAPT. BRYAN GODFREY GODFREY-FAUSSETT, C.M.G., M.V.O., joined the Navy as a boy of 14 in the year 1877, and retired as Captain in 1906. He became Equerry-in-ordinary to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales in 1901. Owing to Sir Fredk. Ponsonby's illness, Capt. Godfrey-Faussett takes his place as Assistant Private Secretary during the Indian Tour.

LIEUT.-COL. HARRY DAVIS WAT-SON, C.L.E., of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, was born in 1866. He entered the Dorset Regiment in 1885 and transferred into the Indian Army. He has served in the Chin-Lushai Ex-



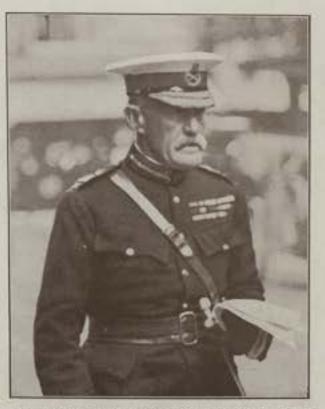
Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O.

after a brilliant cureer as student. He is well-known in Calcutta and Lahore for his work in connection

with the hospitals in both places-He accompanied H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Tour of 1905-06, and holds the appointment of Sergeant Surgeon to His Majesty.

LIEUT.-Cot. ROBERT BIRD, C.L.F., is a distinguished member of the Indian Medical Service. He is Professor of Surgery at the Medical College, Calcutta; and Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR COLIN KEPPEL, K.C.LE., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Is the son of Sir Henry Keppel, the late Admiral of the Fleet, who died in 1904 at the age of 944 Born in 1862, Sir Colin entered the Navy in 1875 and was a midshipman in the Egyptian war of 1882. As sublieutenant he served with the Naval Brigade in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and in 1897-98 he commanded the gunboat flotilla during Lord Kitchener's campaign which ended with the Battle of Omdur-



Lieut.-Genl. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C. General.

pedition and in China 1900-1901. He is Equerry to Her Majesty during the Indian Tour,

LIEUT.-COL, SIR RICHARD HAVELOCK CHARLES was born in 1858. He passed into the Indian Medical Service in 1881,

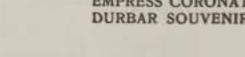


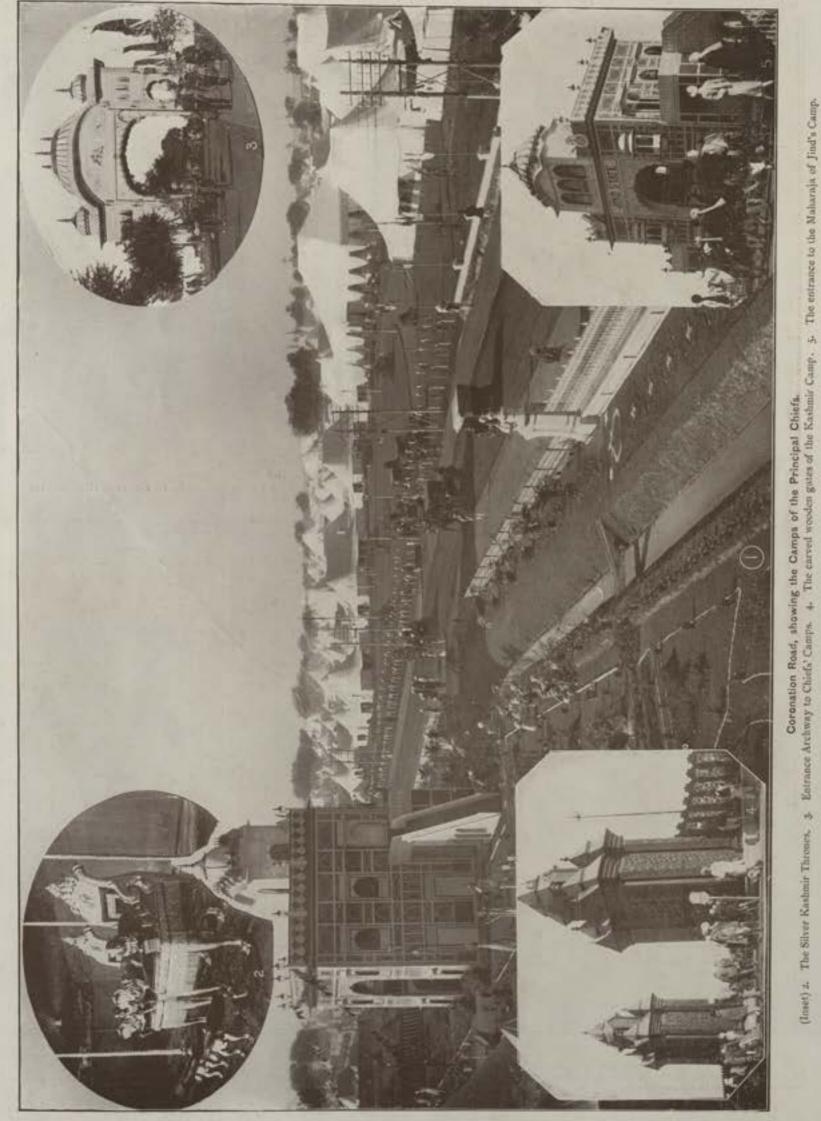
Sir Edward Henry, the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Extra Equerry to the King.

man. In 1899 he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in the Soudan. Ten years later he was appointed Rear-Admiral in command of the Atlantic fleet. EMPRESS CORONATION DURBAR SOUVENIR. THE HERALDS OF THE KING-EMPEROR.



 Major-General W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., C.V.O., Herald Extraordinary Man-at-Arms to H. I. M. The King-Emperor.
 Capt. The Hon. Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., M.V.O., Assistant Herald.
 Brevet-Gol, R. S. Maclagan, C.S.I., Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee, 4. Lieut-Col. C. F. T. Murray, M.V.O., Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee. THE CORONATION DURBAR CAMPS, DELHI. VIEWS AT







The Presentation of Colours at the Durbar.

The Presentation of Colours to eight Regiments by H. M. The King-Emperor. The regiments presented with colours were and Ratt. Royal Highlanders, 1st Ducham L, L, 1st Highland L, L, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, and Gordon Highlanders, 18th Infantry, 90th Punjabis, and the ogth Infantry,



Officers of the 18th Infantry.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT,-Standing-Captain W. L. Cotton, Lieut, R. F. Hebbert, 1.M.S., Lieut, W. P. Hammond, Captain H. A. Morgan, Lieut, A. A. G. Duke, Captain C. L. D. H. Whitaker, Lieut, D. L. Hankin, Sitting, Chairs-Captain G. S. Douglas, Major R. R. Renton, Lieut, Col. P. W. Drake-Brockman, Major C. K. Anderson, Major W. C. Nicholson, Sitting, Ground-Lieut, G. T. Drake-Brockman, Lieut, A. S. Brooke,

One of the Indian regiments which enjoyed the unique honour of receiving colours from the King-Emperor, the 18th Infantry, was formerly a unit in the old Bengal Army. It was taised by Captain H. De Castro at Calcutta in 1795 under the style of the Calcutta Native Militia and is still remembered by the name "Castro-ki-paltan." In subsequent reorganisations it became the Alipore Regiment, the 22nd Bengal Native Infantry, the 18th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, the 18th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, the 18th Musalman Rajput Infantry (its composition is Eastern Punjab and Hindustani Musalmans' and received its present designation in 1803, Benares being made its regimental centre. It saw active service in the Burma Campaign of 1885-87.

THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.

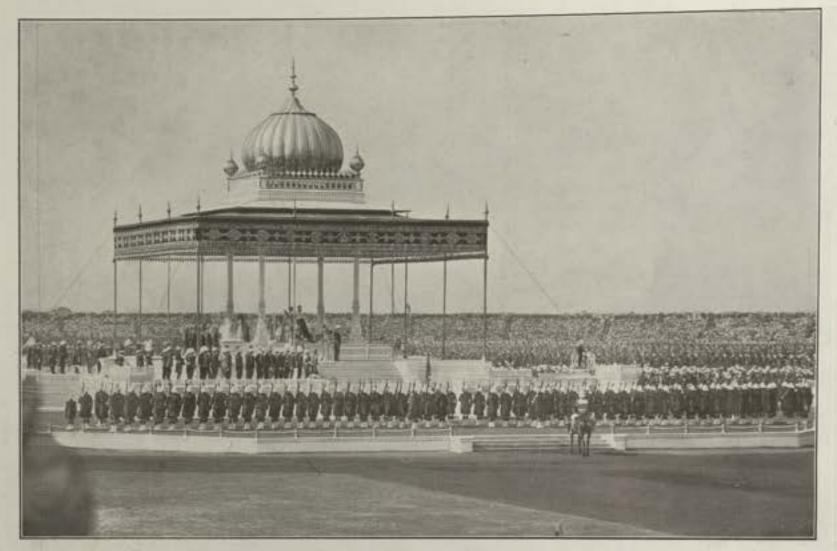


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AT THE DURBAR.

THEIR MAJESTIES



The King and Queen standing at the Thrones in the Durbar Shamiana during the reading of the Proclamation. Plads, by Johanna & Highman, Carcella.]

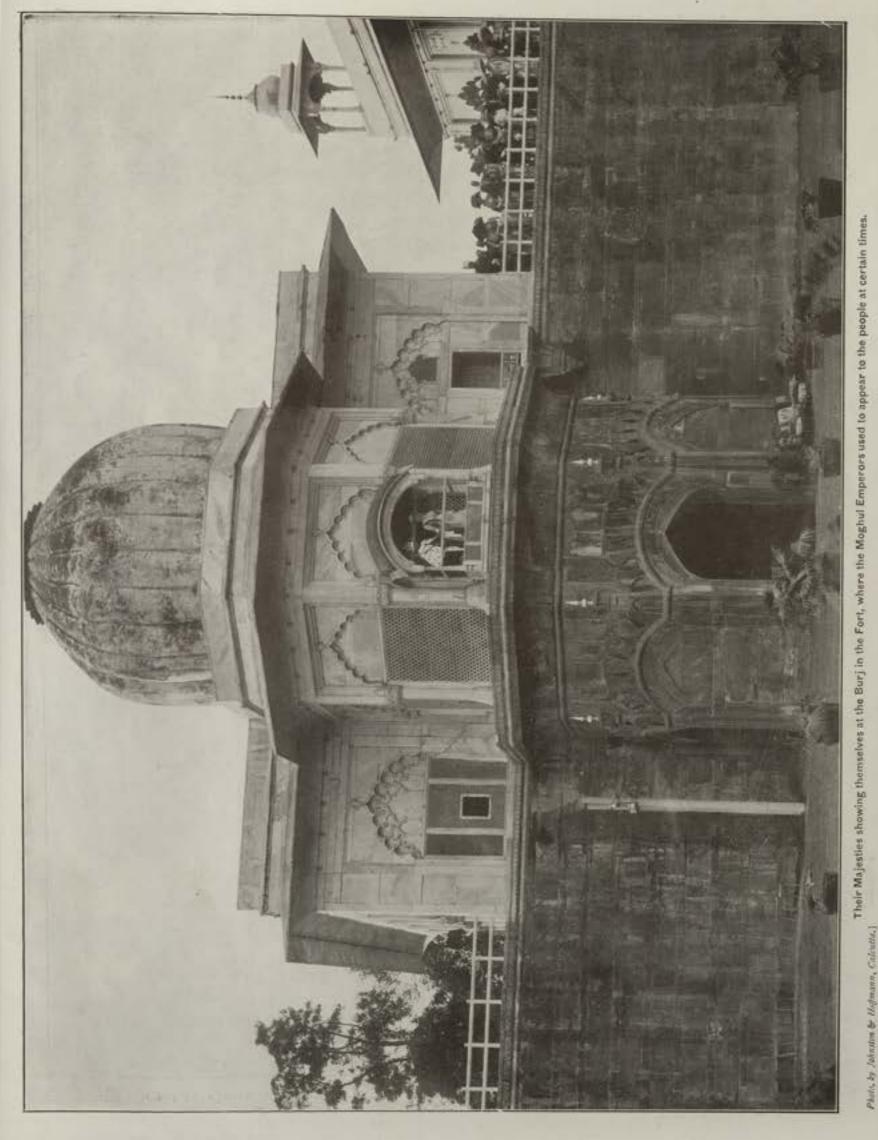


Her Majesty the Queen-Empress driving to the Review. The Countess of Shaftesbury is seated facing Her Majesty. Flate, by Johnson & Hofmann, Calcutte.]

THEIR MAJESTIES



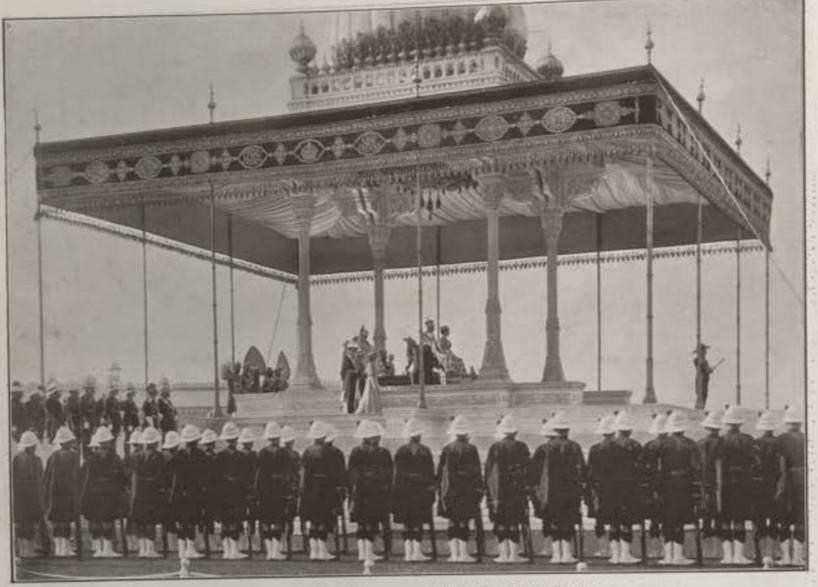
AT THE DURBAR.





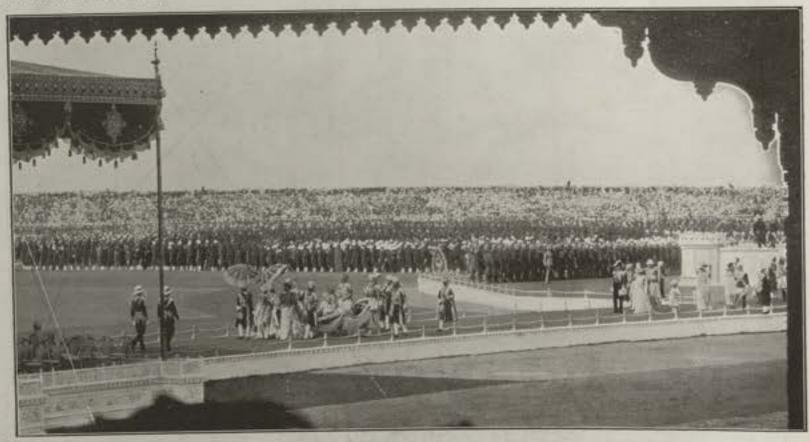
AT THE DURBAR.

THEIR MAJESTIES



The Viceroy announcing the boons granted by H. M. The King-Emperor.

Photo, by Vernen & En. Hambay.)

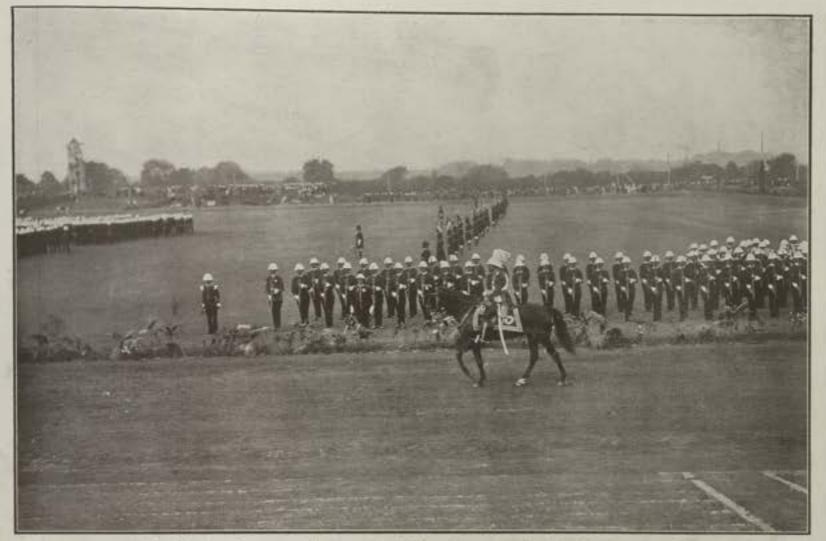


Their Majesties moving in Procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion after the homage of the Chiefs, &c. Plans. by Versea & Co., Bombar.)

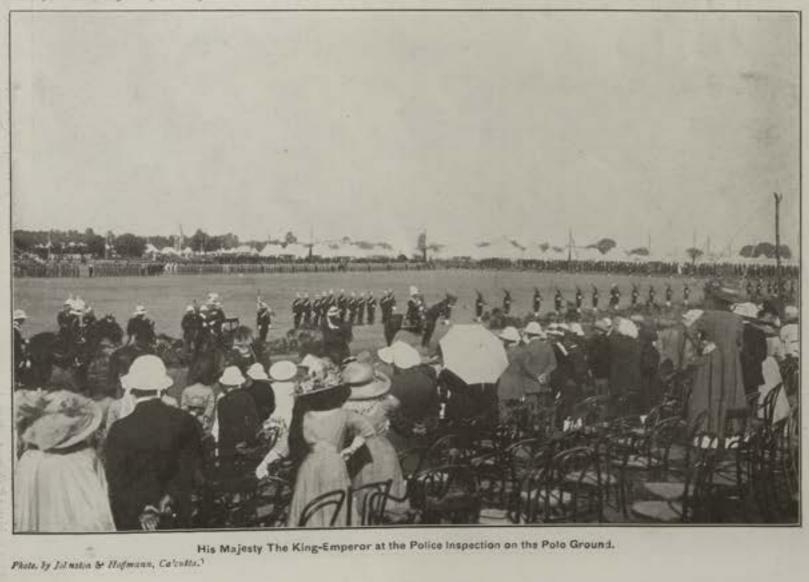
THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.



His Majesty The King-Emperor arriving at the Parade Ground on the occasion of the Presentation of Colours, Photo, by Johnston & Hofmann, Colouria.]



THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.



His Majesty laying the Foundation-Stone of the New City of Delhi, December 15th, 1911.

Photo, by fabrition & Haftmann, Calimitia.]

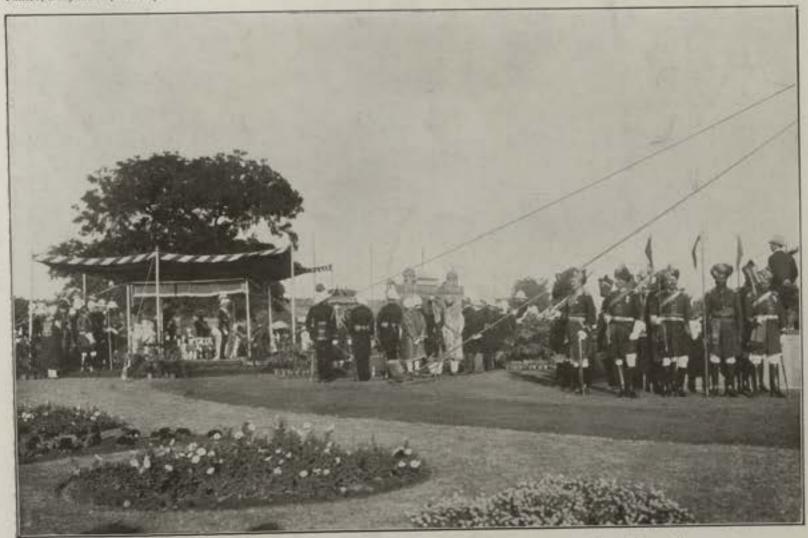
THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.



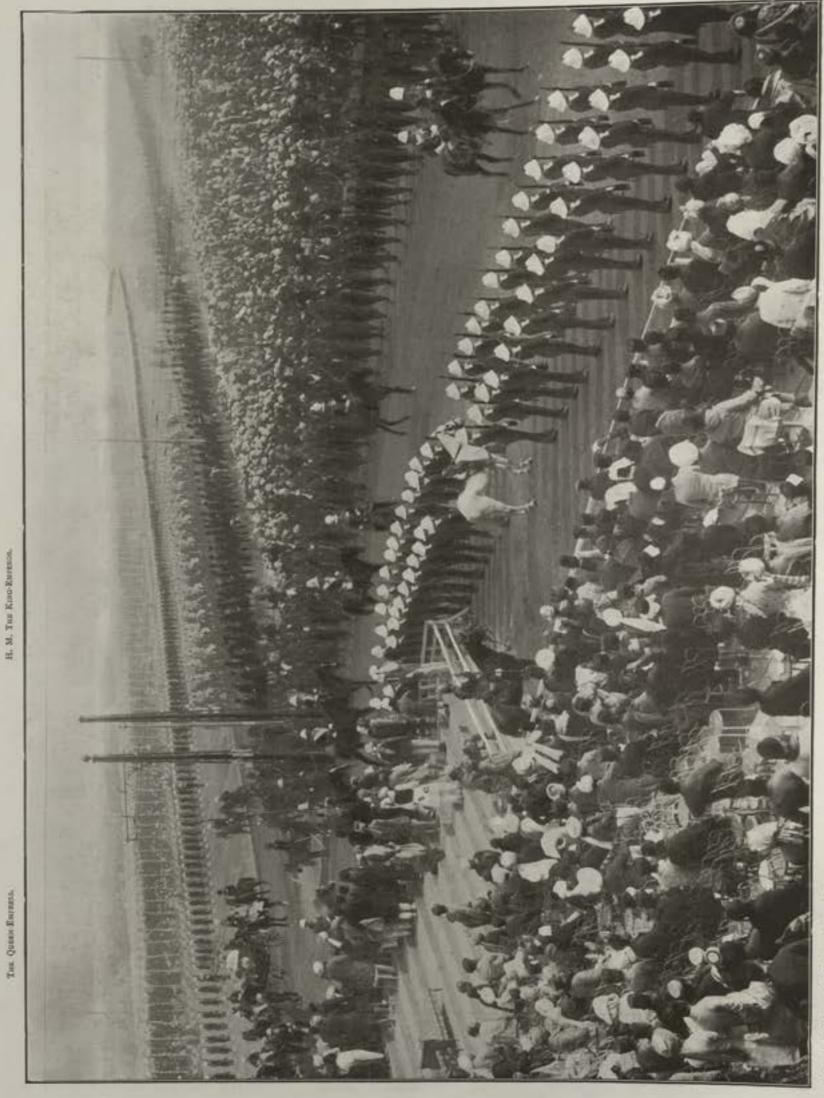
The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress watching the Sports at the Badshahi Mela from the Fort. Photo. by Daily Mirror, London.]



His Majesty receiving the address at the laying of the Foundation-Stone of the King Edward Memorial. Photo, by Johnston & Hofmann, Celevita.]

THEIR MAJESTIES

AT THE DURBAR.



Phate, by Johnston & Haffmann, Calentia.]

THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.

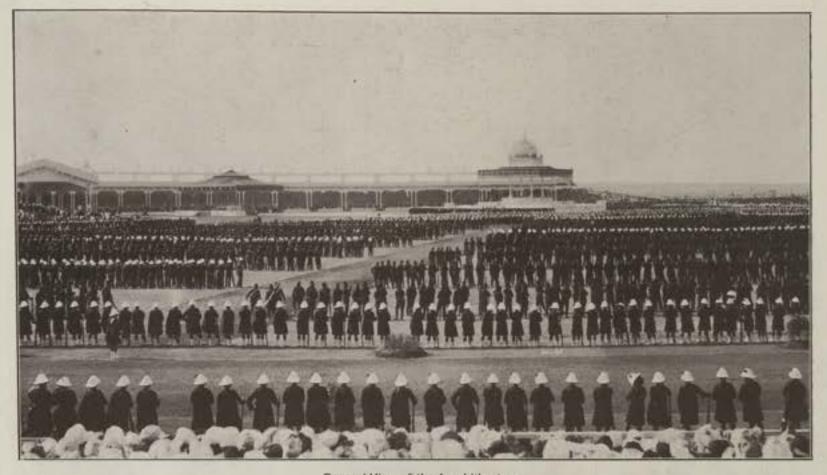


Photo. by Baljee, Namalpindi.]

General View of the Amphitheatre.

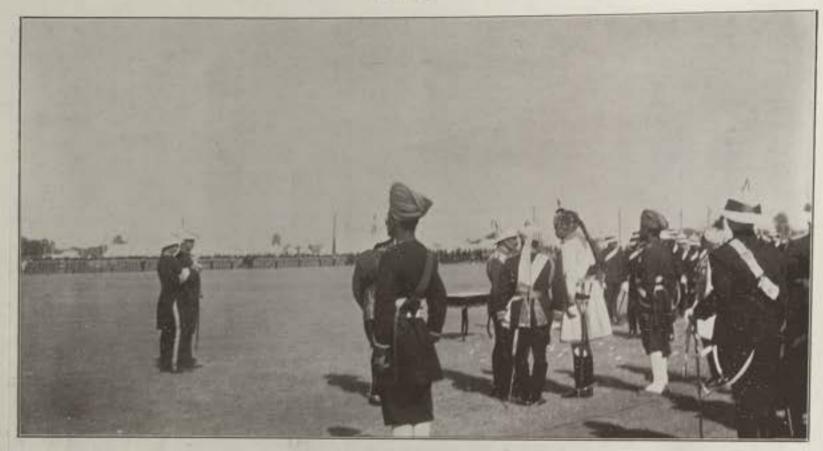


His Majesty The King-Emperor leaving the Hockey Ground with H. E. The Viceroy after the match. Fhoto, by Johnston and Elegmann, Calcutta.]

THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.



Photo, by Johnston and Hofmann, Colcutta.]

His Majesty The King-Emperor present Police Medals,



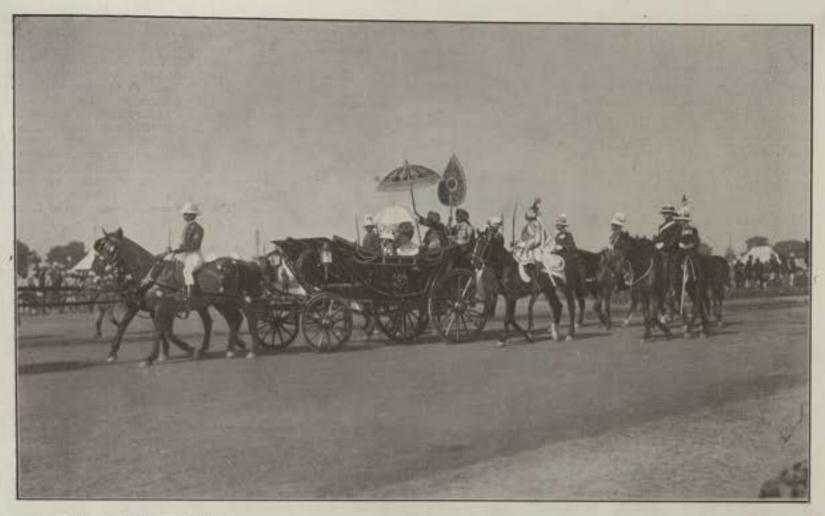
Her Majesty The Queen-Empress and Lady Hardinge arriving at the Garden Party.

Fheto, by Johnston and Hofmann, Calcutta.]

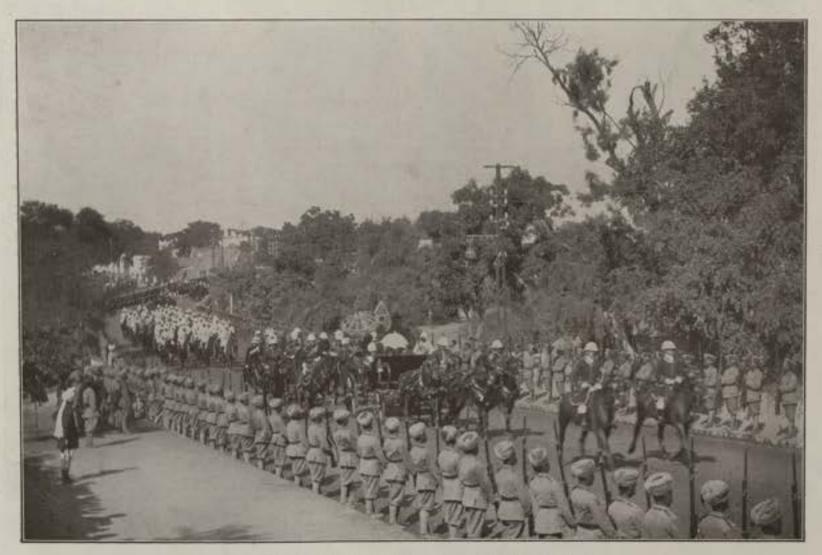
THEIR MAJESTIES



AT THE DURBAR.



Photo, by Johnston and Hoffmann, Colentia.]



The Departure-Their Majesties en route to the Railway Station.

Photo. by Baljes, Rawalpindi.]

Three of the King-Emperor's Honorary Indian A.-D.-C.'S.

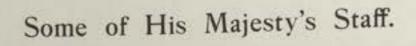
2. Major-General His Highness Mukhtarul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Seindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Mauzzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglishtan, o.c.s.t., o.c.v.o., Maharaja of Gwalior, A.-D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. At the Durbar His Majesty granted the Maharaja a personal salute of 21 guns. r. Colonel His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Nawab of Rampur, A.-D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness has introduced many reforms in his State, and is a great champion of Education, which is evinced from the interest he takes in all matters concerning education. For the defence of the Empire His Highness maintains, as Imperial Service Troops, two squadrons of Cavalry and one battalion of Infantry.

3. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Gunga Singh Bahadur, o.c.s.t., o.c.s.t., A.-D.-C. to H. I. M. The King-Emperor, Maharaja of Bikaner,

00000

SIR JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, K.C.S.I. Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, President of the Durbar Committee.

LADY HEWETT.





 Major E. D. Money, C.I.E., 1st Gurkhas, Asst. Military Secretary. 2. Major L. O. Graeme, Extra A.D.C., Q. O. Cameron Highlanders. 2. Col. Viscount Hardinge, c.n., A.D.C. 4 Capt. Bernard S, Gressell, Extra A.D.C., Norfolk Regt. 5. Captain R. B. C. Raban, 1st D. V. O. Lancers, Extra A.D.C.

Her Excellency LADY CREAGH.

and a second second

His Excellency GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.





JOHN RIGBY & CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. KING GEORGE V. HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS - BIG GAME CORDITE RIFLES, HIGH VELOCITY RIFLES FOR MEDIUM GAME - HILL SHOOTING, &c.

'470" BORE BIG GAME RIFLE.



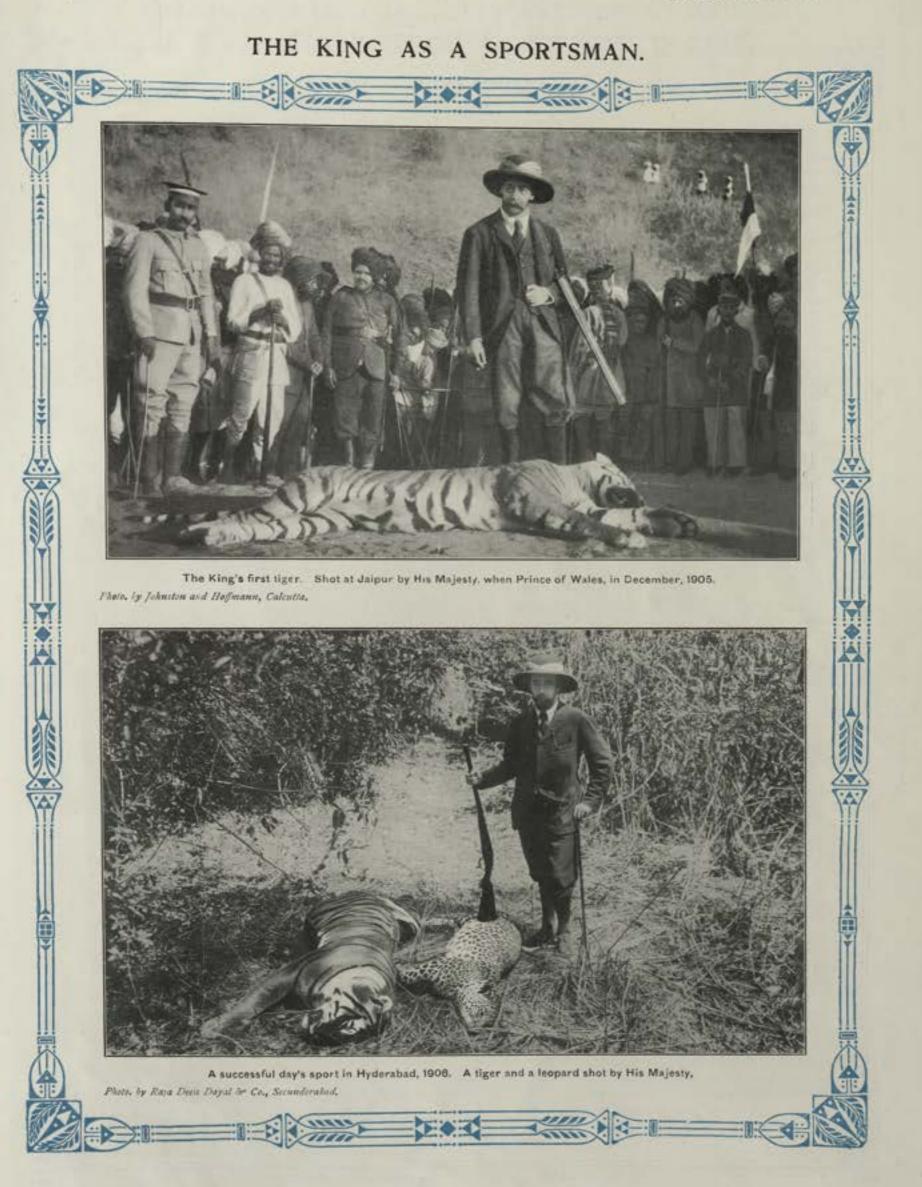
'350" BORE MAGNUM RIGBY-MAUSER MAGAZINE RIFLE.

This is without any doubt the best "ALLROUND" Sporting Magazine Rifle of To-day, weighs only 8 lbs. and is perfectly balanced-Muzzle velocity 2600ft. secs-energy 3400ft. lbs.-bullet 225 grs.

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THE KING-EMPEROR'S REGIMENTS.

"HE 1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS (BETTER KNOWN AS SKINNER'S HORSE) were raised in 1803, by Capt. James Skinner, from a body of Perron's Horse (in Sindhia's service), who came over to the British after the battle of Delhi. They were originally styled "Captain Skinner's Corps of Irregular Horse," a designation soon abbreviated into "Skinner's Horse" and "Skinner's Yellow Boys" from the distinctive colour of their uniform. After being called Bengal Cavalry and Bengal Lancers, they received their present designation in 1903. Their battle honours are : "Bhurtpore," "Candabar 1842," "Afghanistan 1879-80," " and Pekin 1900."

6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY was raised at Fatehgarh in 1842, by Lt. W. H. Ryves, as the 8th Regt. of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. They took part in the 1st Sikh War of 1845-46 and have the battles inscribed on their colours. The Viceroy's grandfather, Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, Governor-General of India, was present at the battles

of Moodkee and Ferozeshah during this war. In 1882 they served in Egypt and were engaged at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS (PROBYN'S HORSE) was raised at Lahore in 1857 by Capt, F. Wale, and was at first sometimes known as "Wale's Horse," at a later period it was known as "Probyn's Horse" and received its present designation, 1st January 1906. They have served in many of the Frontier campaigns and in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and were also at the capture of the Taku Forts in the China War.

18TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LANCERS were raised at Gwalior in 1858, by Capt. F. H. Smith, as the and Regiment of Mahratta Horse, They served in the war in Afghanistan under Maj.-Genl.

Sir Fredk. Roberts, and have also taken part in the operations on the Punjab Frontier and the Tirah campaign.

26TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY was raised in 1787, by Capt. H. Darley, as the 5th Regiment of Madras Native Cavalry. They served in the Mysore War against Tipu Sultan in 1791-92, in Afghanistan 1879-80, and twice has seen service in Burma. Their battle honours are as fol-lows :-- "Mysore," "Seringapatam," "Ava," "Afghanistan, 1879-80," " Burma, 1885-87."

THE 38TH AND 39TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE were formed from regiments formerly known as Mayne's Horse, Beatson's Horse and Meade's Horse, which were raised in 1858 from the Cavalry who remained faithful after the Mutiny. They were in the Afghan War and took part in Gen. Roberts' famous march to Kandahar, and also served on the Punjab Frontier.

IST KING GEORGE'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS WERE raised at Cawnpore in 1803, by Captain T. Wood, as the Bengal Pioneers, whereof two complete companies besides a large body of selected men from the other companies, were taken in 1819 to form the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners raised that year at Allahabad by Major Anburey, and into which the remainder of the Corps of Pioneers was absorbed in 1833. Their battle honours include nearly every engagement in Northern India since that date, in addition to which they have Burma 1885-87, and China 1900.

14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROZEPORE SIKHS WERE raised at Ferozepore in 1846, as "The Regiment of Ferozepore," by Maj. Mackeson and Capts. Watt and Tebbs. They carry upon their colours the following :---"Lucknow," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-79," "Defence of Chitral," " China, 1900."

615T KING GEORGE'S OWN PIONEERS-Shaikh Mudin-kipurani paltan-formed at Fort St. George in December 1758 from independent companies that had been in existence some years, and originally styled the 1st Battalion of Coast Sepoys.

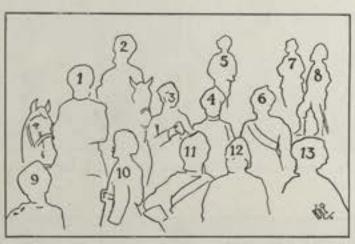
Their battle honours are as follows:-"Carnatic," "Mysore," "Seringapatam," "Seetabuldee," "Nagpore," "Ava," "Pegu," "Central India," "Afghanistan, 1879-80," "Burma, 1885-87," "China, 1900."

102ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GRENADIERS were raised at Calicut in 1796, by Capt. D. Cameron, and was originally designated the 13th Battalion of Bombay Native Infantry. They have served abroad in Egypt and also in Abyssinia, and besides these they carry on their colours Kirkee and Corygaum.

130TH KING GEORGE'S OWN BALUCHIS (JACOB'S RIFLES) were raised in 1858, by Major John Jacob. They served in Afghanistan, 1878-80" and in "China, 1900."

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE MALAUN REGIMENT) were raised at Subathu, in 1815, by Lt. R. Ross, chiefly from Gurkha soldiers of Amar Singh Thapa's army, who took service with the British after the fall of Malaun. The and Battalion was raised at Dharmsala, in 1886, by Major G. W. Rogers. Their battle honours are : "Bhurt-pore," "Aliwal," "Sobraon," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," Punjab Frontier," "Tirah."

2ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (THE SIRMOOR RIFLES) were raised at Nahan (Sirmoor), in 1815, by Lt. F. Young, from Gurkha soldiers, who took service with the British on the termination of the first phase of Nepal War, and originally designated the Sirmoor Battalion. They were granted a Truncheon for distinguished service at Delhi in 1857. The and Battalion was raised at Dehra Dun, 1886, by Col. S. E. Becher. "Bhurtpore," "Aliwal," "Sobraon," "Delhi," "Kabul, 1879," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Punjab Frontier," "Tirah," are inscribed on their colours.



13. 181

- 38th and 39th King George's Own Central India Horse,
 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Proben's Horse),
 20th King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles; The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Rifles). 4 61st King George's Own
- Pioneers. 5. roand King Edward's Own Grenadiers. 6. 1345 King George's Own Balachis (Jacob's Rifles).

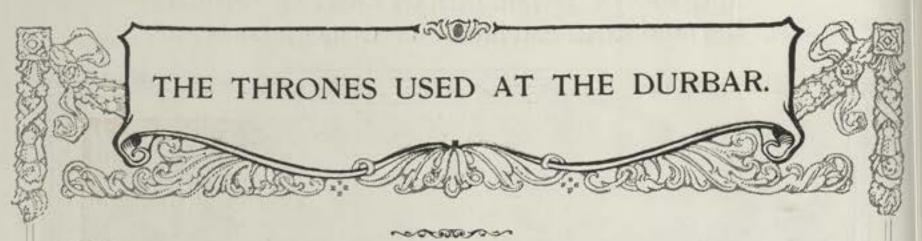
Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). 8. 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. 9. 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry. 10. 1st King George's Own 18th Sappers and Miners. 11. King George's Own Lancers. 12. 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Cavalry, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse),

1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)

REGIMENTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY OF WHICH H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR IS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.



For details of this Plate see opposite page.





HE Thrones for Their Imperial Majesties which were used at the Coronation Ceremony at Delhi have been made at the Calcutta Mint. They are of solid silver richly gilt with pure gold. It is said that 80,000 old rupees which have been withdrawn from circulation have been melted down to make

from circulation have been melted down to make the Thrones. Some idea of their massiveness may be formed from the fact that His Majesty the King-Emperor's Throne weighs no less than 11 cwt., whilst that of Her Majesty weighs 8 cwt. They are both magnificently chased and the designs are both handThe embroidery on the cushions is similar in design to the embroidery on the train of the Queen's Coronation robes. It consists of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lotus entwined. The Royal Arms are richly embroidered on the front and back of each throne in a border of roses, shamrocks, thistles and lotus. The arms of the King-Emperor's Throne are formed of two well-modelled lions with their heads pointed outwards. The Royal Arms are embroidered in gold thread on the red velvet backs of the thrones. The chasing on the metal work is exceedingly well and elaborately designed, and the idea has been



The King-Emperor's Throne.

some and effective. They are modified designs of the Thrones made by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., for the Durbar of 1875 when King Edward VII visited India as Prince of Wales. The Thrones have been made entirely at H. M.'s Mint under the supervision of the Mint Master and his officers, with the exception of the gold embroidered red silk velvet upholstery, which has been made by Hamilton & Co. The Queen-Empress's Throne is a modification of the design of the Throne used by the Prince of Wales, whilst that of the King is a remodelled copy of the Viceroy's Throne.

The Queen's Throne,

splendidly carried out by the workmen at the Mint. The appearance of the thrones is very handsome, and the work reflects great credit on all who have had anything to do with their production, particularly when it is understood that they were not put in hand until September, and were finished in about two months. What the ultimate destination of the thrones will be has not yet been made known, but it is to be hoped they will be preserved in their present form for the edification of generations to come, as a memento of a historic event unique in the annals of Indian history.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



H. E. SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., AND LADY CLARKE,



" 17, Queen's Road, Longhbro, England. As for the cake it's a marvel how it ever came over whole, it was not even scratched, it was really very nice. (Sd.) E. K.*

Securely Packed for any distance.

> Complete Caterers for Wedding Receptions and Ball Suppers.

Estimate and Menu free by return post.

> "1 enclose herewith cheque in payment of your account for the supper served by you at the Bachelors' Ball at the Adyar Club on 7th February, 1910. The supper on excellent, and the arrangements made by you gave entire satisfaction. (Sd.) G. K. W.^a

WEDDING CAKES.

OUR SPECIALITY.

"Jhansi, The cake was exceedingly superb and was admired by all who were present, not only for artistic decorations, but for taste as well.

> Handsome Silver Stand Lent free.

(Sd.) E. F.=

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High Class Wines, Ales, Spirits.

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 (Sd.) A. A. D., Majos, *Military Secy.*

to H. F. Governor 31-5-11. of Madras.

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X



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* On and from 2nd January 1012, these faces will be increased by six pies only for each single Ticket.

AN ODE

On the Coronation of His Gracious Majesty King George V as Emperor of India in the Historic City of Delhi on the Twelfth day of December, 1911.

> Ye fond adorers of departed fame, Who warm at fallen Delhi's ancient name ! Ye that, in fancied vision, can admire The Sword of Selim, and the Moghal lyre ! Rapt in historic ardour, who recall The classic haunt or lofty pillared hall Where Valour proud, amid her chosen throng, Dallied with sarang sweet or martial song, And wandering thence, behold the later charms Of England's glory, and her mighty arms.

Now hark ! as bow'd to earth each Indian kneels, From heavenly climes propitious thunder peals ! Of India's fate her guardian angels tell, Prophetic murmurs breathing on the shell, To show the Indians that his diadem Is deck'd with India as its brightest gem ; Whose lustre, like the Sun's refulgent rays, The glory of his vast empire displays.

Our Gracious King has come at Heaven's command, To crown himself as King on Bharat's land. In light and glory dawns the long'd-for day, Blest with a kindly star's auspicious ray, When gaily gather at imperial call His nobles to the solemn festival.

Heaven is not brighter than the royal street Where flow'rs lie scatter'd 'neath the nobles' feet, And banners, waving to the breeze, unfold Their silk embroid'ry over gates of gold, While he, our Gracious King, enthroned above, Accepts the tribute of his people's love.

How should we tell what soul-entrancing bliss Enthrals our spirit on a day like this? From this day forth the King is made our own, The gulf is bridged, our hearts become his throne. Come, Heavenly Powers! primeval peace restore, Love! Mercy! Wisdom! rule for evermore.

BAHAR-UDDIN AHMAD.



H. H. ASAF JAH MUZAFFAR-UL-MAMALIK NIZAM-UL-MULK NIZAM-UD-DAULA NAWAB MIR SIR OOSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., FATEH JANG, OF HYDERABAD.



MAJ.-GENL. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR PARTAB SINGH INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR SIPAR-I-SALTANAT, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

EMPRESS	CORONATION
DURBAR	SOUVENIR.

MAJOR-GENERAL HIS EXCELLENCY MAHARAJA SIR CHANDRA SHAM SHER JANG BAHADUR RANA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., PRIME MINISTER AND MARSHAL OF NEPAL. His Majesty the King-Emperor on his way from Delhi to Calcutta had a tiger shoot in Nepal. The Royal Party motored from Bikna Thori and spent a week in the jungle. The King-Emperor granted Sir Sham Sher Jang a personal salute of 19 guns at the Durbar.

Mysore Officials at the Durbar.

















H. H. SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.L, RULER OF MYSORE, AND SOME OF HIS STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. M. N. Kantaraj Urs, Chief Sardur of Mysore State, ±. Mr. D, Devaraj Urs, Inspector-General of Police. 3: Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, General and Revenue Secretary 4 Rai Bahadur M. Muthanna, Conservator of Forests. 5: Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, First Counsellor.
 Mr. T. Ananda Rao, C.I.E., Dewan, 7: Lieut-Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.L.E., M.V.O., Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. 8: Lieut-Col. J. Smyth, LM.S., Senior Surgeon. 9: Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Comptroller to the Mysore Government.









THE NIZAM'S COURT

HYDERABAD.

AT

Calcolary

THE BRITISH RESIDENT

AND

SOME OF HIS HIGHNESS'S OFFICERS.

THE HON'BLE LT.-COL. A. F. PINHEV, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad, NAWAB AFSAR-I-JANG AFSAR-UD-DAULA AFSAR-UL-MULR BARADUR, HONORARY LT.-COL. SIR MUHAMMAD ALI BEG, R.C.L.E., M.V.O., Commander of H. H. The Nizam's Troops.



The Nizam and some of his Ministers.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.



H. H. FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL SHAMSHER BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Baroda State.

<image/>	
HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHAHU CHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR. Kolitapur is one of the most important States in the Bombay Presidency, and the Maharaja ranks as the premier ruling chief, being entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The revenue of the State is about 48 lakhs of rupees yearly.	



H. H. MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRASINHJI GAMBHIRSINHJI OF RAJPIPLA.

The Raja of Rajpipla was one of the Indian Ruling Princes who attended the Coronation of King George V in London last June. His State is in the Bombay Presidency, and has an area of 1,518 square miles. It contains valuable teak forests, and agate and carnelian mines are also worked. Cotton is also grown. The revenue of the State is 10½ lakhs of rupees, and the population 1,61,605. The Chief who bears the title of Maharana is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

6

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DURBARIS FROM THE SIND DESERT. H. H. MIR IMAM BAKSH, KHAN TALPUR, G.C.I.E., RULER OF KHAIRPUR STATE, SIND. MIR ALI NAWAZ KHAN, wabzada of Khairpur State-KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH SADIKALI SAHEB, Wazir of Khalepur State-Na ST



H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR IN RAJPUTANA. VIEWS IN JAIPUR STATE.



Hall of Audience, Amber.

Sanganeer Temple, Jaipur.

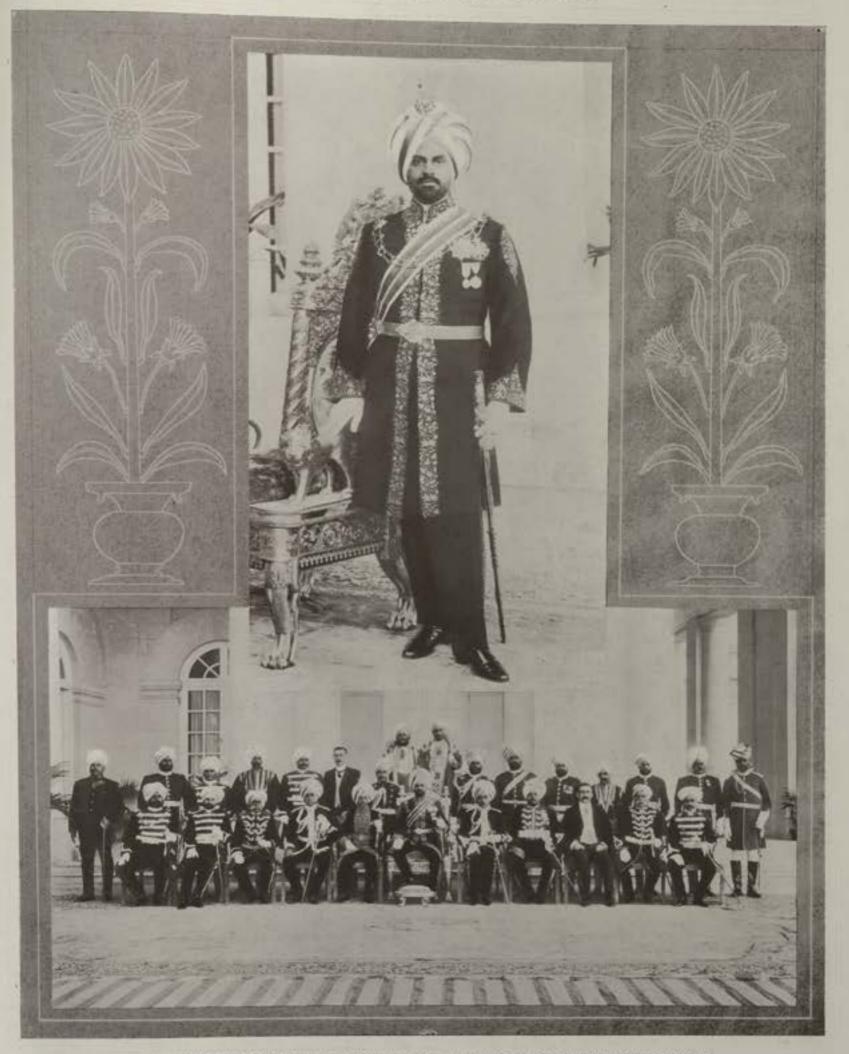


Photos by Johaston and Hoffmann, Calculta.

Temples in the Galta Pass, Amber,



Sitting from lift to right :--Lt.-Col. Ansaf Ali Khan, C.I.E., Private Secretary ; Syed Abdullah, Foreign and Home Minister ; H. H. The Nawab ; Sahibrada Jafar Ali Khan ; Khan Sahib Alladia Khan ; Genl, Sardar Maher Mohamad Khan, Commanding State Forces, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., OF KAPURTHALA STATE.



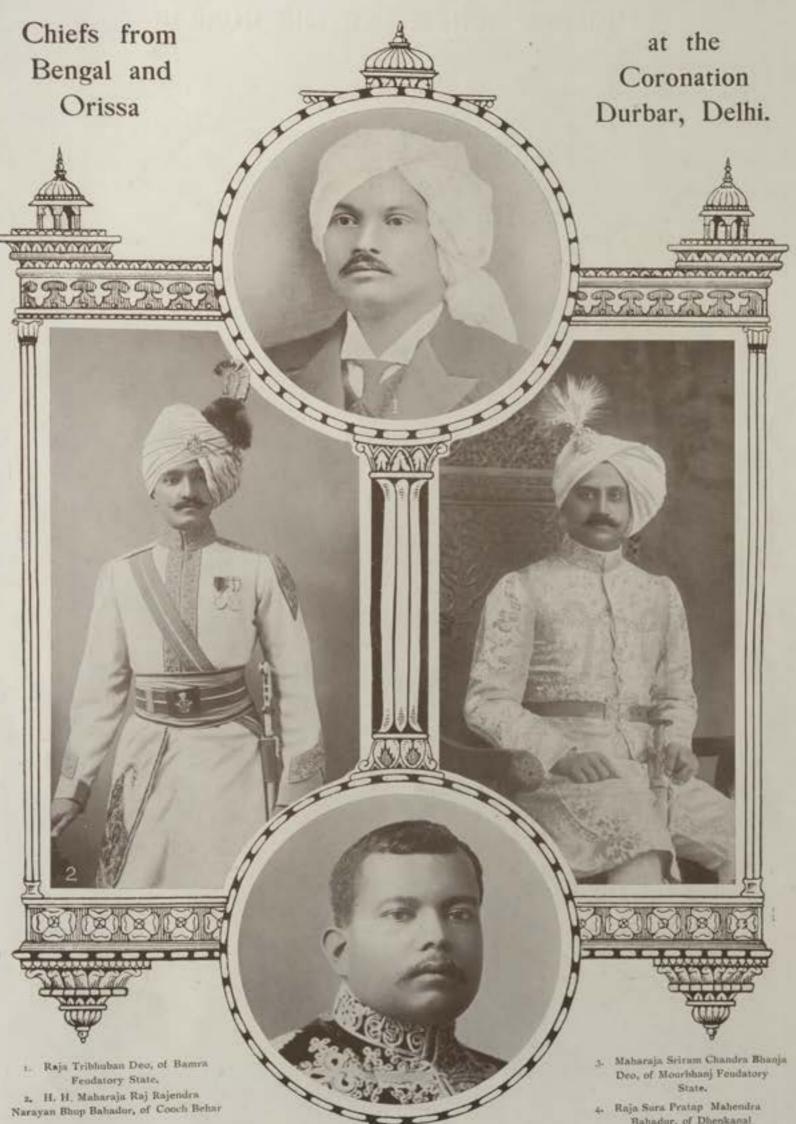
H. H. THE MAHARAJA, THE PRINCES AND OFFICIALS OF KAPURTHALA STATE.



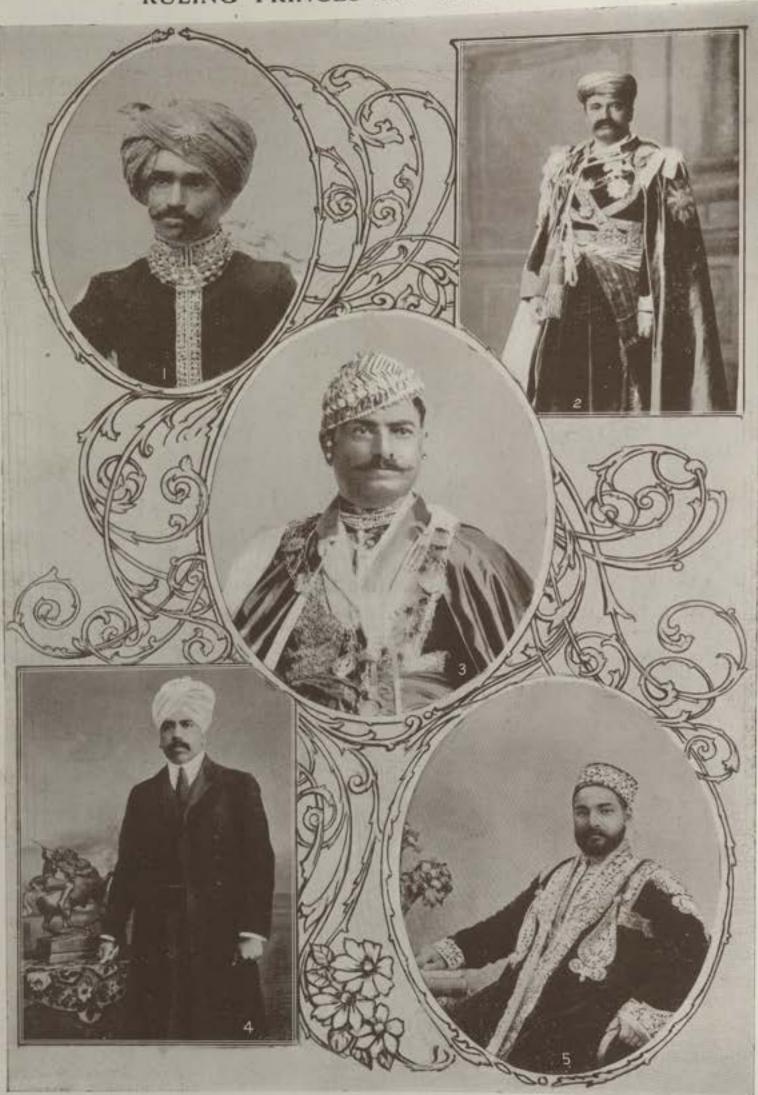
RULING PRINCES AT THE DURBAR.







4. Raja Sara Pratap Mahendra Bahadur, of Dheekanal Feudatory State.



RULING PRINCES AT THE DURBAR.

1. H. H. Raja Arjan Singhji Bahadur, of Narsingarh. 2. H. H. Shri Bhagavatsinhiji, o.c.t.r., Thakor Sahib of Gondal. 3. Major H. H. Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, o.c.s.t., o.c.t.r., of Kotah. 4. H. H. Maharaja Amar Prakash Singh Bahadur, of Sirmoor. 5. H. H. Raja Sir Kirti Shah, s.c.s.t., of Tehri (Garhwal).

4

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF SACHIN, CAPTAIN NAWAB SEEDEE IBRAHIM MOHAMED YAKUB KHAN MUBAZARAT DOWLA NASARAT JUNG BAHADUR. Sachin State is in the Bombay Presidency, and has a complation of 20.150. The annual

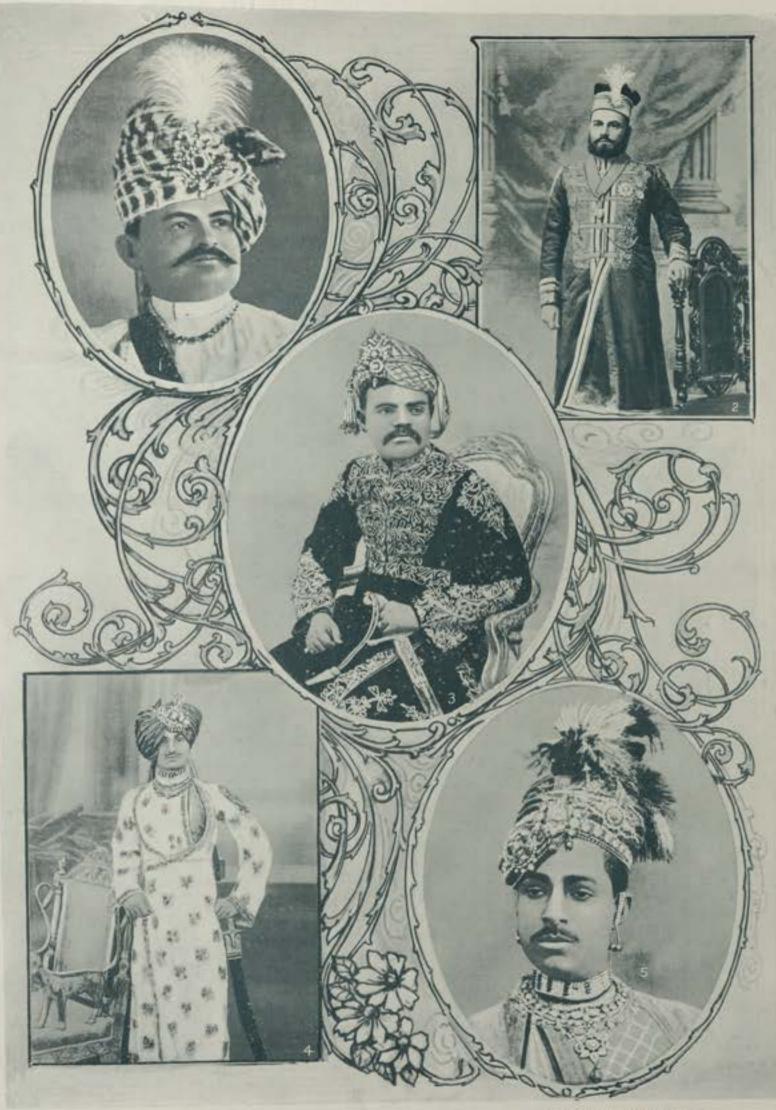
Ale alenne

Sachin State is in the Bombay Presidency, and has a population of 20,350. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 3,00,000, and the Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

destance Valles Star Star Ball

RULING PRINCES AT THE DURBAR.





RULING PRINCES AT THE DURBAR.

1. THE THAKUR SAHES OF LIMBOL 4. H. H. THE NAWAS OF RADHANPUR.

3. H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF CHHATARPUR.

2. THE NAWAS OF LOHARU, R.C.I.E. 5. H. H. THE RAJA OF SITAMAU.



SOME CHIEFS WHO WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE KING-EMPEROR.

1. THE THAKUR SAHEB OF RAJKOT. 3. THE RAJ SAHEB OF WANKANER.

B OF RAJKOT. WANKANER. 5. H. H. THE RAJA OF KEONTHAL. 4. H. H. THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY. 5. H. H. THE RAJA OF BILASPUR (KAHLUR) AND HIS SUITE.







RULING PRINCES AT THE DURBAR.

CENTRE .- H. H. Amin-ud-daulah Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.I E., of Tonk, Rajputana.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR BHURI SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., RAJA OF CHAMBA STATE.

EMPRESS CORONATION DURBAR SOUVENIR.

0

Chamba State lies in the hills north of Simia, and borders on Kashmir. It is the third in point of size among the Panjab States and the Raja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.S., Ruler of Jhalawar State.

FARRER IN CENTRE SON SINCE

inous

PERSON A

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJ RANA OF JHALAWAR.



IS HIGHNESS the Raj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.L., M.R.A.S., the Ruler of Jhala-war, is of the Jhala clan of Rajputs, which has given its name to the State. The founder of the family was one Bhao Singh, whose son, Madho

Singh, coming to Kotah in the time of Maharao Bhim Singh, was appointed Faujdar or Commander of the State Troops, and received the estate of Nanta in Jagir. The post and the jagir became hereditary in the family, and Madho Singh's great-grandson, the famous Zalim Singh, succeeded to both in 1758, when only eighteen years of age. Zalim Singh performed good service for the Maharana of Udaipur and the Maharao of Kotah, the former conferring on him the title of Raj Rana, which his descendants still bear. When the Maharao of Kotah was on his death-bed, he sent for Zalim Singh and charged him with the care of his son, Umed Singh, and his State. From this time Raj Rana Zalim Singh was the real Ruler of Kotah, and raised it to a state of high prosperity, his administration lasting for more than fifty years. Raj Rana Zalim Singh was a great statesman, and the services he rendered to the Kotah State and the British Government are matters of history. It was in recognition of these services that the British Government made a separate provision for Raj Rana Zalim Singh's descendants, and assigned to his grandson, Madan Singh, and his heirs and assigned to his grandson, Madan Singh, and his heirs and successors seventeen districts taken from Kotah, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees a year. This was the origin of the state of Jhalawar, which by the Treaty of 1838 was taken under British protection. The present Raj Rana, who is a descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhala Faujdar of Kotah, was born on the 4th of September 1874. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmere, on the 2oth of June 1881, and left it on the first of July 1891. While at the College, he distinguished bimself both in studies and games and won several prizes. He was an enthusiastic cricketer, one of the several prizes. He was an enthusiastic cricketer, one of the best bowlers in the College, and he was also good at other game

games. His Highness was installed on the gaddi on the 6th of February 1899, being at the same time invested with full powers by Sir Arthur Martindale, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. No sooner had His Highness taken the reins of the administration in his hands than he had to contend with dire famine of 1899-1900. He at once opened Relief Works and Poor-houses, which saved the lives of thousands, and at the same time he caused large quantities of ford-ergins to be the same time he caused large quantities of food-grains to be

the same time he caused large quantities of lood-grains to be imported and sold at prices much below the current rate. Moreover, one of his first acts on accession to the gaddi was the grant of remission of Rs. 3,64,627 (British coin) in the arrears of rents due from the Rayats to the State. In April 1904, His Highness proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health. While in England he was received in audience by His Majesty, the late King-Emperor at Buckingham Palace. While at Marienbad, His Imperial Majesty often met him and showed him the kindliest consi-Majesty often met him and showed him the kindliest consideration. This tour greatly enlarged the field of his expe-rience, and widened his views on matters of all kinds; and ever since his return from Europe he has been trying to improve in various ways the condition of the people entrusted to his care.

The principal reforms introduced by His Highness in the State are:

- (i) The adoption of the Imperial Postal Unity.
 (ii) The introduction of British Currency and Weights.
 (iii) The introduction of the Nagri Script in the State
- Courts and Offices. (iv) Remission of a number of petty Cesses which caused annoyance to people.

His Highness is a great patron of learning, and takes a keen interest in education. There is a High School at the capital, Jhalrapatan, and a number of Mofussil schools and a few girls' schools in which primary education is given in Hindi. In the girls' schools, needle-work is also taught. Recently His Highness has made special arrangements to impart higher education to the female population of the Chhaoni on modern lines. He has multiplied the number of

schools in the districts and re-modelled the staff of teachers, providing to the High School a Science and a Drawing Master. In all the schools, including the High School, education is given free of all charges and in the Mofussil and girls' schools books and other school requisites are also provided gratis. Arrangements are in progress to train up teachers for new schools that are to be opened in the near future ; and under special inducements offered by His Highness several teachers of the High School have passed the B. A. and other University examinations.

His Highness owns a very fine private library, which for variety of subjects and excellence of selection stands, in the opinion of visitors, unrivalled in Rajputana. All those books and editions have been selected by His Highness him-self, whose desire for knowledge and high intellectual powers sen, whose desire for knowledge and high interfectual potential pare are so well known, the Raj Rana having the distinction of being a Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and Vice-President, Astronomical Society of India. He serves on the Committees of the Mayo College, Ajmer, Daly College, Indore, and Rajputana Museum. He regularly devotes some hours to the study of Botany, Astronomy, Literature and French.

In order that the Sirdars and officials residing at the Chhaoni may become accustomed to public speaking, His Highness has started an Institute, called the "Rajendra Literary Institute," after the name of the Maharaj Kumar (who is now at the Mayo College) where lectures are delivered and debates held by the members on literary, social and other similar subjects.

To improve gardening and agriculture His Highness has started the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, and prizes are awarded to encourage people to cultivate greater and better varieties of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and cereals. The Raj Rana's own great aptitude for gardening is evinced by the way in which he has improved the Kothi Gardens; for charming lawns, rosaries and tennis-ground have taken the place of the dense tangle of trees which formerly grew up to the very walls of the Kothi. His Highness's constant endeavour is to improve the

condition of his people. He makes a practice of freely discussing with the heads of the various departments the work for which each is responsible. To encourage honesty and efficiency he has, as far as possible, raised the rate of pay of all State officials. To get in touch with the people he makes a habit of freely conversing with patels and cultivators when he is on tour.

In May 1908, His Highness was created Knight Com-mander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the Insignia at the Investiture held in Calcutta in February 1909.

A true estimate of His Highness's force of character can be formed only by those who have come to know him inti-mately. He leads a pure life adhering firmly to some moral principles which no amount of external pressure can induce him to violate. He detests polygamy to a degree. His punctuality in keeping appointments is punctilious; and his truthfulness in serious conversation and moral courage to speak out boldly his views when they are invited are his principal characteristics.

He is frank in his dealings with the Political Officers, He is frank in his dealings with the Political Officers, and no evasiveness or taint of double game, tinges any of his political relations. His amiableness and sincerity of purpose have won him a large circle of friends both among the Europeans and Indians. His religious toleration is remarkable. His mind is broad, his views liberal and his disposition charitable. He never views things crookedly nor follows a vindictive course of treatment towards hostile parties. "Honesty is the best policy" is his motto, and his unflinching observance of this policy, coupled motto, and his unflinching observance of this policy, coupled with a strict sense of justice, has steered him clear of all the difficulties that beset his early career, has disarmed all the hostilities that threatened to make his administration, when first assumed, impossible, and have installed him in the regard of his subjects. Everything now goes on smoothly in Jhalawar and the absence of sedition and agitation of malcontents testifies to the efficiency of the sympathetic and well-meaning policy of its broad-minded ruler.

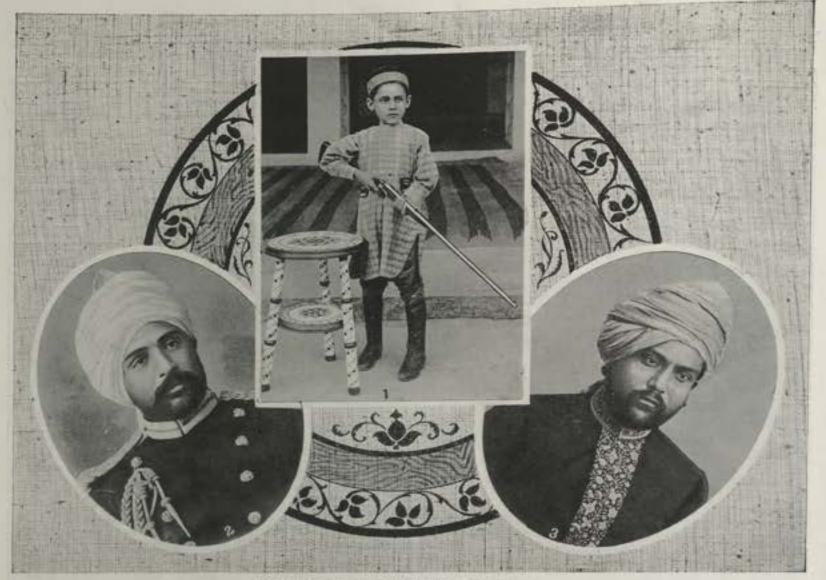
PICTURES OF SCENES AT THE DURBAR.



The Bodyguard of the Nawab of Radhanpur saluting H. E. The Viceroy at the Durbar.



The Maharaja of Jaipur's Lancers in Chain Armour.



THE THREE SONS OF H. H. THE BEGAN OF BHOPAL. 1. Sahebzada Mohamed Hamidullah Khan Bahadur. 2. Capt. Sabebzada Hafiz Mohamed Obeidulla Khan Bahadur, Commanding Bhopal Imperial State Troops. 3. Nawab Nasrulla Khan Bahadur,



MENTAR SHUJA-UL-MULK, C.L.E., RULER OF CHITRAL, KASHMIR FRONTIER AND HIS OFFICERS.



THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BURMA.



H. H. SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, Kt., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., AND LADY ADAMSON.



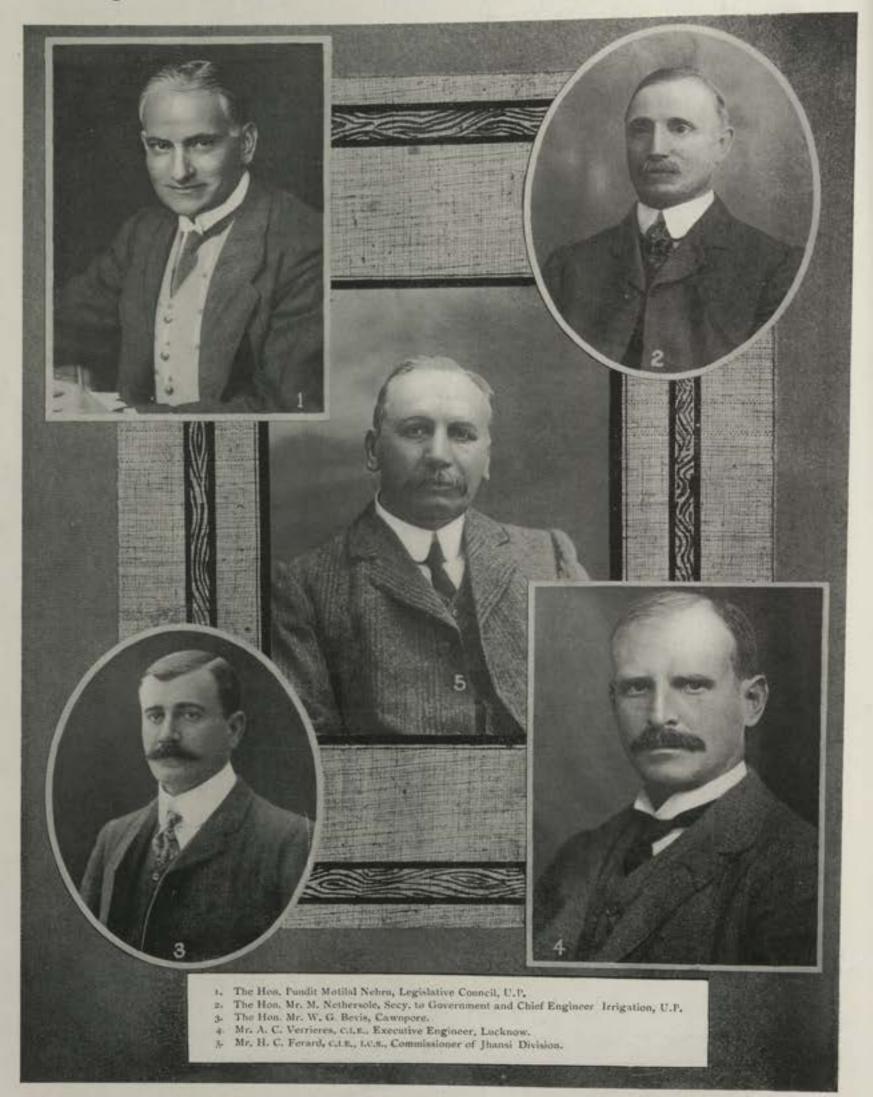




The Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces and some Officials.

1. The Hon, Mr. J. A. Broun, C.S.L. Commissioner of Meerut. 2. The Hon, Mr. Douglas M. Straight, Inspector-General of Police, U.P. 3. The Hon. Sir Leslie Porter, K.C.S.L. Acting Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces. 4. Major C. Hodgkinson, A.-D.-C. to the Lieut.-Governor, U.P. 5. Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, U.P.

Representatives of the United Provinces at the Durbar.

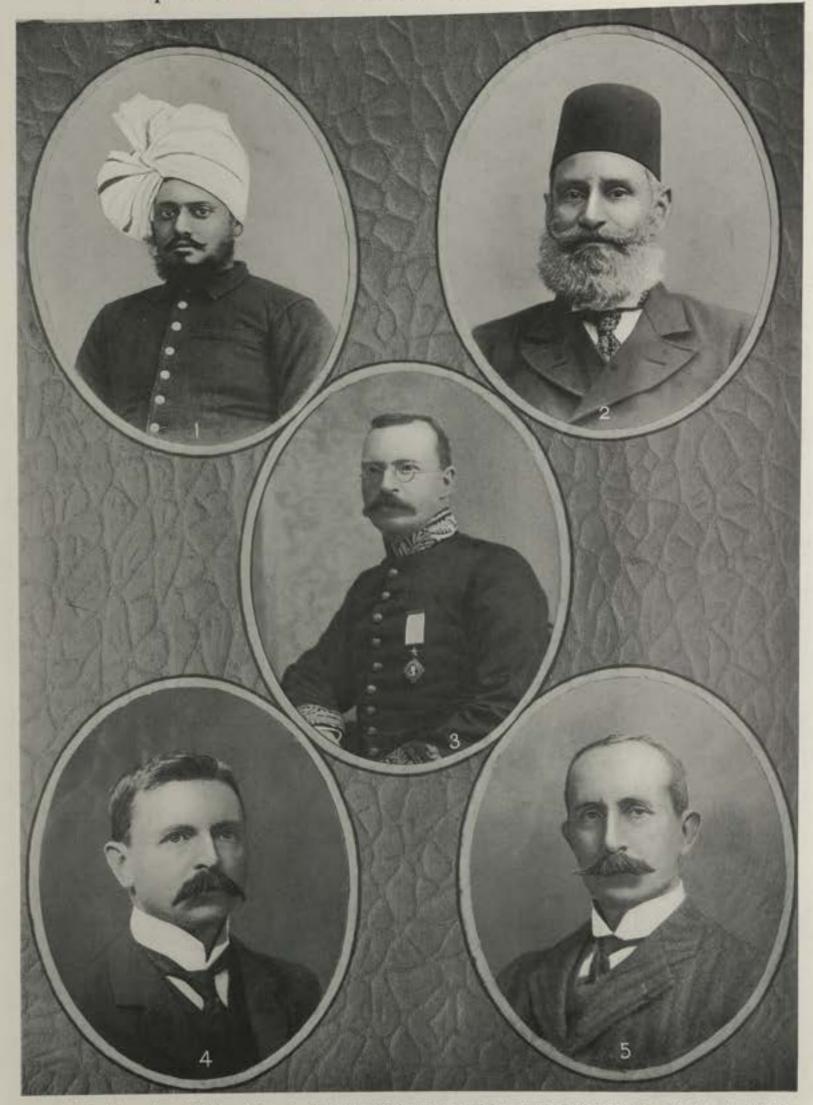




Eastern Bengal and Assam Representatives at the Durbar.

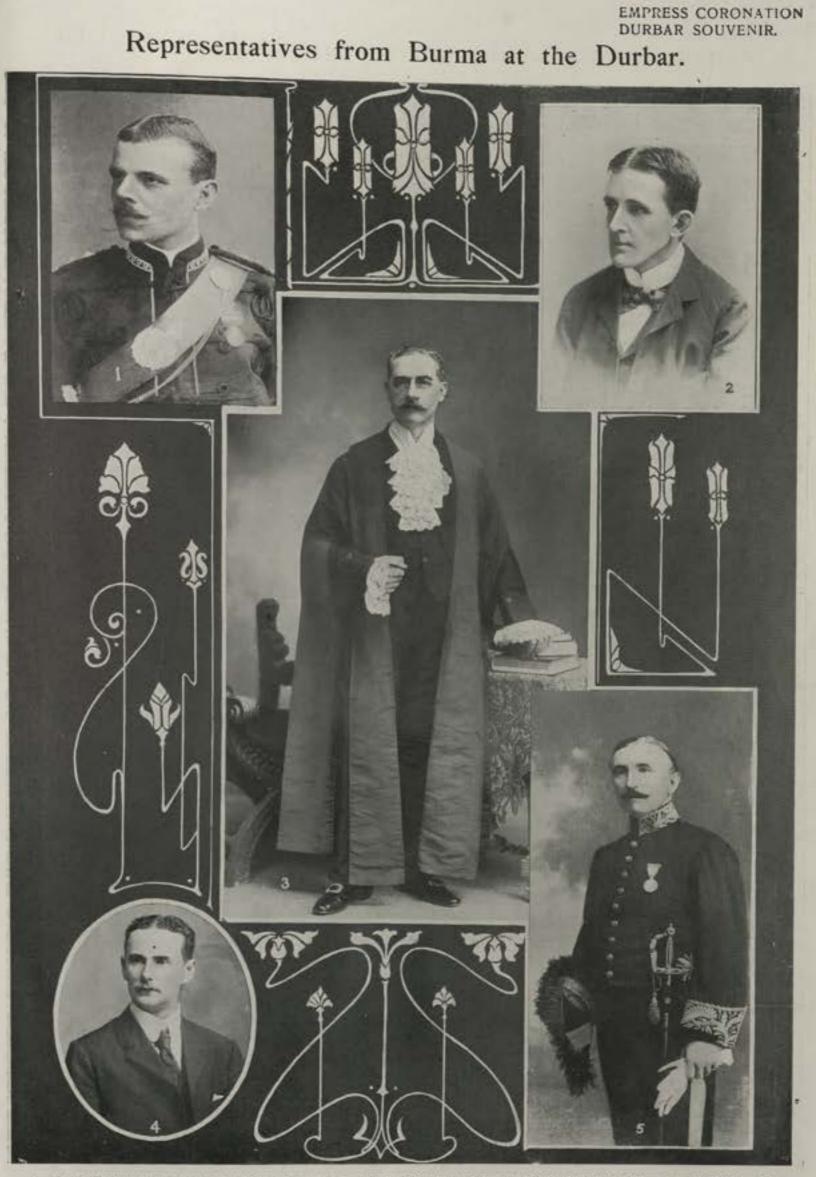
EMPRESS CORONATION DURBAR SOUVENIR.

CENTRE : Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.L., Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, L. Mr. P. C. Lyon, C.S.L., I.C.S. 2. The Hon. W. T. Cathcart, C.L.K. (E. B. & A. Legislative Council). 3. Mrs. W. J. Reid, 4. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Reid, I.C.S.



Representatives from the Central Provinces.

1. Lal Bir Bikram Deo, of Khariar, Raipur. 2. Khan Bahadur Nawab Salamulia Khan, c.t.t., Jagirdar of Deulghat, Buldana. 3. The Hon, Sir Reginald H. Craddock, K.c.s.L., L.c.s., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. 4. Mr. E. A. deBrett, Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 5. Mr. J. Walker, C.L.E., Commissioner, Nagpur Division.



1. Mr. W. H. Tarleton, Commissioner of Police, Rangoor. 2. Mr. J. C. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, Burma. 3. Sir Charles E. Fox, *Kt.*, Chief Judge, Chief Court, Burma. 4. Mr. D. H. L. Cabell, t.c.s., President, Rangoon Municipal Committee. 5. The Hon. Mr. G. G. White, c.s.t., -Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., Burma.



The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, C.C.I.E., R.C.B., K.C.M.G. z. The Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., Joint Secretary to Government. J. The Hon. Sir Richard Harington, Bart., Judge of the High Court, Calcutta. 4. Lady Carlyle. J. The Hon, Sir Robert W. Carlyle, K.C.S.L., C.I.E., 1,C.S.

BEAUTY CULTURE.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The old-fashioned "Beauty Culture " was a muddle of tricks based on quackery and misleading theory. The processes were nearly all destructive of delicate tissues. The skin was hidden under a meretricious overlay of unguents and paints. The woman who once yielded her complexion to tricks of that sort became their slave for life. She had to go on, however miserably, and make the best of it. The vending of the ' 'Beauty Cures " and the practice of the "Art" were frequently done by individuals who were not anxious to face the light of day.

Madame Helena Rubinstein came and revolutionised the Beauty Cult. She proved first of all that the skin can be beautified and kept beautiful by processes wholesome in themselves, stimulating, delightful, preservative, and above all scientifically effective. She then proves that on such terms there is no occasion to effect secrecy and employ mystification : no occasion to hide one's identity behind any pseudonym : no

occasion to resort to subterfuges in order to shirk personal responsibility when carrying on the profession of a face specialist, any more than when following any other legitimate pursuit.

And what was the result ? Discerning women have said to th emselves: Here are, on the one hand, hundreds of face preparations that we are daily asked to buy: products put forward irresponsibly and under fictitious names as to ownership.



MADAME HELENA RUBINSTEIN. (After the original pertoait by Heller).

No one has the least idea of the standing or identity of these persons who offer for sale the multifarious concoctions which they loudly proclaim to do an equal amount of good to an equal number of people.

On the other hand-these discerning ladies were saying-there is a series of facial specialities known by the general name of

Valaze," each serving a particular purpose, none of them a cure-all, put out under the hall-mark of Madame Helena Rubinstein, whose high reputation speaks for itself, who vouches for their purity, value and harmlessness, to the utmost extent of her responsibility-without ambiguity and equivocation.

And there is also an establishment for the scientific treatment of the complexion, the Maison de Beauté Valaze, at 24, Grafton Street, Mayfair, London, W., whose dominating feature is the personality, the known, undisguised personality of that same Madame Helena Rubinstein, whose fame as a scientific specialist of the complexion

is not of this country alone, but extends throughout the whole of Europe : includes the Antipodes, as it embraces America and the East : amongst whose clients are scions of Royal Houses: members of the world's aristocracies, and most famous artistes and women of letters.

From these contrasted facts the conclusion is inevitable : That in regard to Complexion Treatment, as in other concerns of life, Merit never hides behind the door of subterfuge : Merit prefers open daylight: Merit welcomes comparison : Merit is neither afraid nor ashamed of its name : Merit has a name and is proud of it.

Where the appearance of a woman's face is at stake, she should take no chances, but should pin her faith to the known personality of a woman whose lifetime has been devoted to perfecting herself in the profession of face specialist, which has brought her fame, honour and success ; and whose

> methods. and business policy are an open book. The secret and cause of Madame Rubinstein's great reputation are her seventeen years of successful and uninterrupted practice of her profession. In point of actual experience, therefore, she has no equal in London, and in point of pro gressiveness and variety of her treatments she stands alone in the world.

Madame Rubinstein has become noted for her special

and diff.

methods of treating flabbiness of the skin and loss of contour of the face through relaxation of the muscles ; of looseness of the skin about the neck, which the French so aptly call " cou de dindon," enlarged or open pores, greasiness, coarseness or shrivelling of the skin and sallowness, due to long exposure in tropical countries, black heads and bad complexions in general, as well as redness of face and nose, are remedied by exclusive methods.

If you write to Madame Rubinstein, she will send you free of charge her book, "Beauty in the Making," in which will be found a remedy for every complexion trouble, and indispensable information on the subject of modern and scientific treatment of the face and hair. The only condition attached to the gratis and post free delivery of her treatise is that the name of this paper be mentioned when writing to her.

Abridged descriptions of some of Madame Rubinstein's specialities for home treatment will be found in the adjoining column-

BOUDOIR SPECIALITIES

SUPPLIED BY

The Maison de Beaute Valaze.

VALAZE.

Tue toule properties of this wonderful and world-conversed face creats keep the skin in benthful stimulation, with the result that it countries sound and supple, free from lines, muchliness, blotchess, suntrara, tan, freekles and other similar diffects. It unkes the skin proof against all violasitudes of weather and tropical elimates

Values is sold in jure 4.6, 6.6 and _\$1-1.0; the 8.6 size contains more than three times the quantity of the 6-4 size, and insta from five to six months with ordinary usage.

VALAZE COMPLEXION SOAP

contains many of the properties of the Valane Skin Peorl. It will be found quite different from any other scop in southing the most sensitive skin. It eacries into the skin the glow of health, and gives that transportney and sating fast which, are such typical results of all the Valato preparations, 2,6 and 4,6

DR LYRUSKI'S BLACKHEAD AND OPEN PORE CURE

banishes these disfiguraments. It closes enlarged peeps, curve a gravary, course skin, and assists in preserving a hashing complexion. By its use the skin is prefectly cleanaed, effectu-ally brand, and stimulated to healthy action. Price 3/6 a box, No. 4 of same, for more obstimute cases, 4%.

VALAZE POWDER AND NOVENA POUDRE.

More, Radonatain is the first Complexion Specialist to differen-tiate between the dry moint, edy, normal, and "along" skin when advising the use of providers. To duct a "faity" powdar over a group skin woold be adding fuel to the fire, while putting on absorbent pescler on a dry skin would not only make it a group scale wood is saying that to the two would not only inske in difficult to allow , but it would also aggravate the drymas. In knows, 3ϕ , 5ϕ , and 10%. Then there is the special sufficient excitaty, *Pandre No.* 3, which decide be used on these parts of the face which are included to be "shing." This powder is not for general use, but only for the purpose mentioned, and is supplied at the price of Δ_i - a put.

VALAZE SNOW LOTION

(a superly Viennese Liquid Powder) is a brainly belies par excellences. It refraction, work, and whitens the skin and combine it to retain that dult ivery finish we much weight after. Press 4-, 70-, and 100 a bottle. Special flags form is an important variant of Vatam Scow Lotion and is most strongly recommended for these where skins are growy. Price Tot, 155-, and 21,5 m bottle.

VALAZE FRECKLE PASTA

is a proparation of sutra strength to obliterate obstinate freekles and to whiten the skin of the face and hands. Price 6.6.

NOVENA CERATE

is an emultiont skin element. When the skin is definite and sensitive or intolement of scap and water, it should be element with Sovema Cerete. It is rubbed will into the skin, and the result is a defightful skin bath, such as one finds quite a new experiment. Price 7/0, 4/0, and 12/6.

VALAZE SHIN TONIC

is an anti-writicle lotion ; sotringent, andiseptic, soothing and stimulating. It is a subgrand against lines and lossenses of stimulating. It is a suferrard ag the skin. Price 4/6, 7/6, and 21/-

Rice Tonic Specials is a lotion for skine that are dry, that chap or shrived from limit, wind, or cold. Prior 7/0, 13/and IL/- a bottle

NOVENA EVELASH CREAM

removes ratioss of the cyclick, stays falling systams and cyclerows, and promotes their growth. Prim $\mathbb{H}^{r_{1}}_{r_{1}}$ VALAZE LIP LUSTRE is indispensable to prevent cracking and chapping of the lips, and to ensure to them an attractive colouring, which neither biting ner molstening of the lips will prevent. Price 2/

NOVENA SUNPROOF AND WINDPROOF

CREME

affords positive protection to the skin against the sun as well as the wind, and prevents—as Values removes—freekles, sumburn, tan, softewases, and chapping of the skin due to heat, wind, or weather. It is quite innermate, and may be used for children. Price Bi- and G

VALAZE LIQUIDINE

is a most remarkable lotion which overcomes many undesirable conditions, among which are emirged peres, blackheads, unfue flushing of nose and face and offices of the skin, by elimitating and thoroughly dearning the perso, and producing a fine and more healthy cuticle. Trics 10,0 and g1 1s.

BAUME VERT

as the name indicates, is a speciality in the nature of a balaam for use by sportawonen, motorized and others whose skin is supersonalitive and becomes painfully bender when exposed to the sold, wind, or strong sea air. It also makes a delightful foundation for Snew Leting and Powder. Price 10/6 and £1 is

ANTHOSOROS

is a delightful crease for use round the eyes, proventing crows: feet, remedying small lines, and restoring freehouse and elasti-city to the skin which in that part of the face is an assocptible to wrinkles. Prices 10/6, £1 1s, and £7 fb.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance, and addressed to Madame Holma Rubinstein, 24, Grafton Street, Mayfair, London, W.



INDIAN PATENT STONE CO., LTD.,

The Company which has a reputation of

30 years,

undertakes laying of:

INDIAN PATENT STONE, Unquestionably the best CONCRETE for floors of : Hospitals, Dispensaries, Dwelling Houses, Offices, Side Walks, Godowns, Stables, Mills, Factories, &c.

COLOURED PLASTIC A more ornamental floor than the plain grey Indian Patent Stone; yet possessing its excellent qualities.

MOSAIC TILES of their own manufacture and design. Superior and more beautiful than Marble. Especially suitable for the floors of Palaces, Residences, Halls, &c.

Write for Designs and Estimates.

Managing Agents: BIRD & CO., Chartered Bank Buildings,

Buildings,

CALCUTTA.

Members of the U.P. Legislative Council at the Durbar.

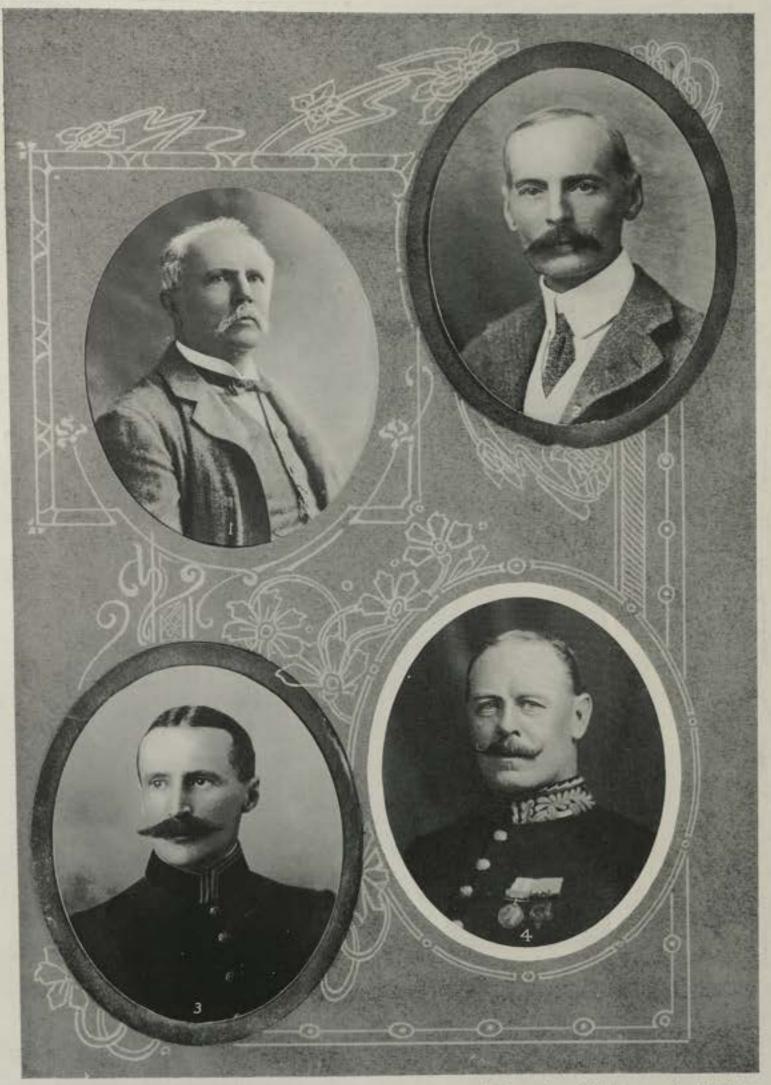


1. The Hon, Mr. Richard Burn, LC.S., Secretary to Government, Financial Department, U.P. 2. The Hon, Mr. H. Nelson Wright, LC.S., Legal Remembrancer, Allahabad. 3. The Hon, Mr. D. C. Bsillie, C.S.L. & C.S., Senior Member, Board of Revenue, U.P. 4. The Hon, Mr. A. L. Saunders, LC.S., Commissioner, Lucknow. 5. The Hon, Mr. Farquhar Mackinnon, Member of United Provinces Legislative Council



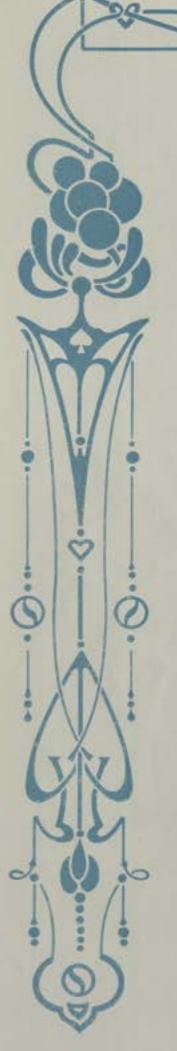
Representatives of the United Provinces at the Durbar.

 Raja Udai Fratap Singh, c s.t., Raja of Ibinga, z. Raja Munshi Madho Lal, c.s.t., Benares 3. The Hon, Nawab Muntaz ud-Daula Sir Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.C., C.S.I., of Pahasu, 4. The Most Revd, Chas. Gentili, Archbishop of Agra. 5. Mr. W. H. Cobb, i.c.s., Agent to the Lieut,-Governor for Rampur.



Representatives from Rajputana.

e. Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.LE., C.V.O., Ajmer. 2. Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.L. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. 3. Mr. E. H. Kealy, LCA., Provincial Census Superintendent, Rajputana. 4. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Kaye, Resident in Mewar.





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RAO NAHAR SINGH of Bedla, Senior Noble of Mewar State,

RAO NAHAR SINGH of Bedla, Senior Noble of Mewar State, who accompanied H. H. The Maharana Sahib of Udaipur to the Coronation Durbar, is descended from Prithwiral Chouan, last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. His ancestors came to Mewar to assist Maharana Sanga in the famous battle of Baina (near Fatehpur Sikri) against Baber, and afterwards rendered many valuable services to the State. In the Mutiny of 1857 Rao Bakhat Singh rendered loyal services to the State and the British Government. Pleased with that loyalty, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria invest-ed him with a sword of bonour. He was also present at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi, with H. H. The Insignia of the C.I.E. He was member of the State Council and was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh who was also Member of Council and was made Rao Bahadur ; his son Karan Singh, father of Nahar Singh, was also Member of Council and was made Rao Bahadur. Nahar Singh was only a minor of s years when his father died ; now he is 16 years old and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmir. His uncle Raj Singh, who also accompanied Rao Nahar Singh to the Coronation Durbar, was made Rao Bahadur last year.

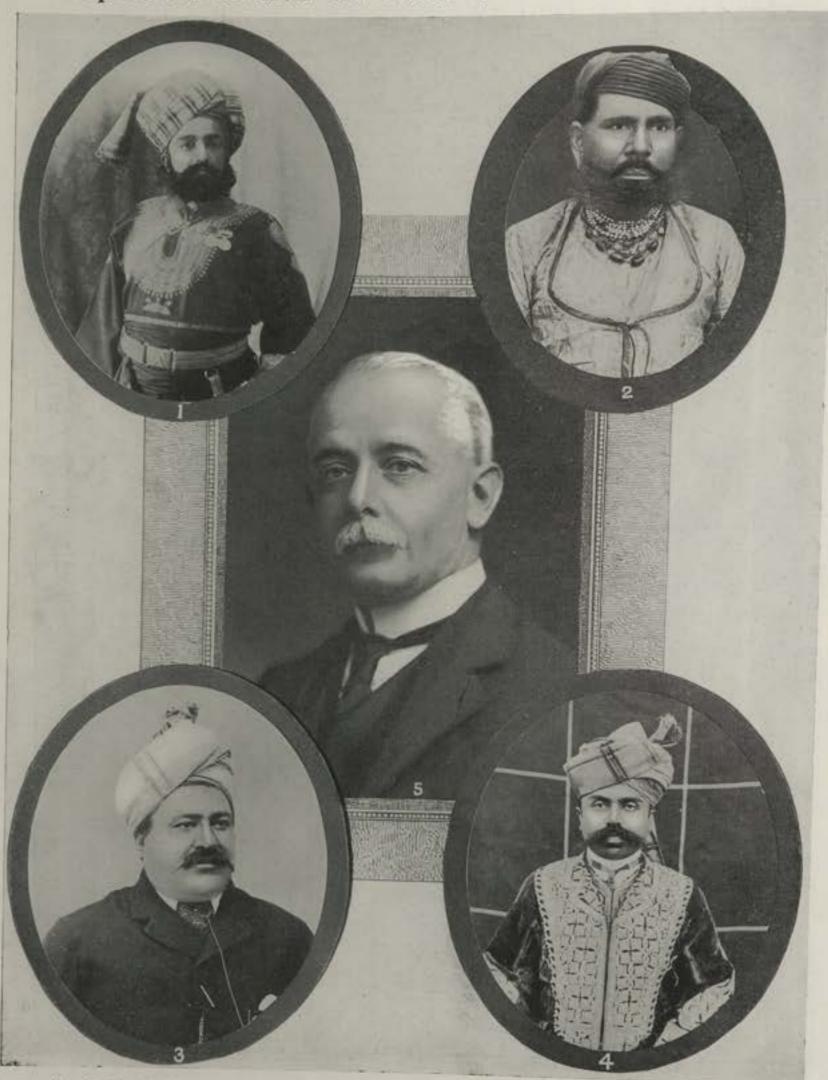






Guests at the North-West Frontier Provinces Camp.

1 and 2. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Spender, Guests of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. 3. Sahebzada Abdul Qayum, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur. 4. Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., Commanding R.E., 1st (Peshawar) Divn. 5. Mr. J. S. Donald, C.S.L, C.I.E., Resident in Waziristan.



Representatives from the North-West Frontier Province.

Lieut.-Col. Nawab Hafiz Muhamad Nawaz Khan, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan, z. Rai Sahib Seth Lakmi Chand, Hon. Magistrate. Dera Ismail
 Khan J. Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Chief of Hoti, Peshawar. 4.
 Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Sadozai, of Dera Ismail Khan.
 Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.L.R., LC.S., Judicial Commissioner, N. W. F. P.



Guests at the Punjab Government Camp.

r. TheoHon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur (Punjab Legislative Counci). z. Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., Kapurthala, J. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington, LC.S. (Punjab Chief Court). 4. The Hon. Justice Mian Muhammad Shah Din (Punjab Chief Court). J. The Rt. Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore.

Punjab Representatives at the Durbar.

s. Major A. J. O'Brien, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab Commission. 2. Mr. Harkishen Lal, Banker, Lahore. 3. The Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal, Rai Bahadur, Member, Punjab Legislative Council. 4. Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, N.A., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University 5. Mr. W. E. T. Bennett M.INST.C.E., Chief Eugineer and Secretary to Government, P.W D., Punjab.



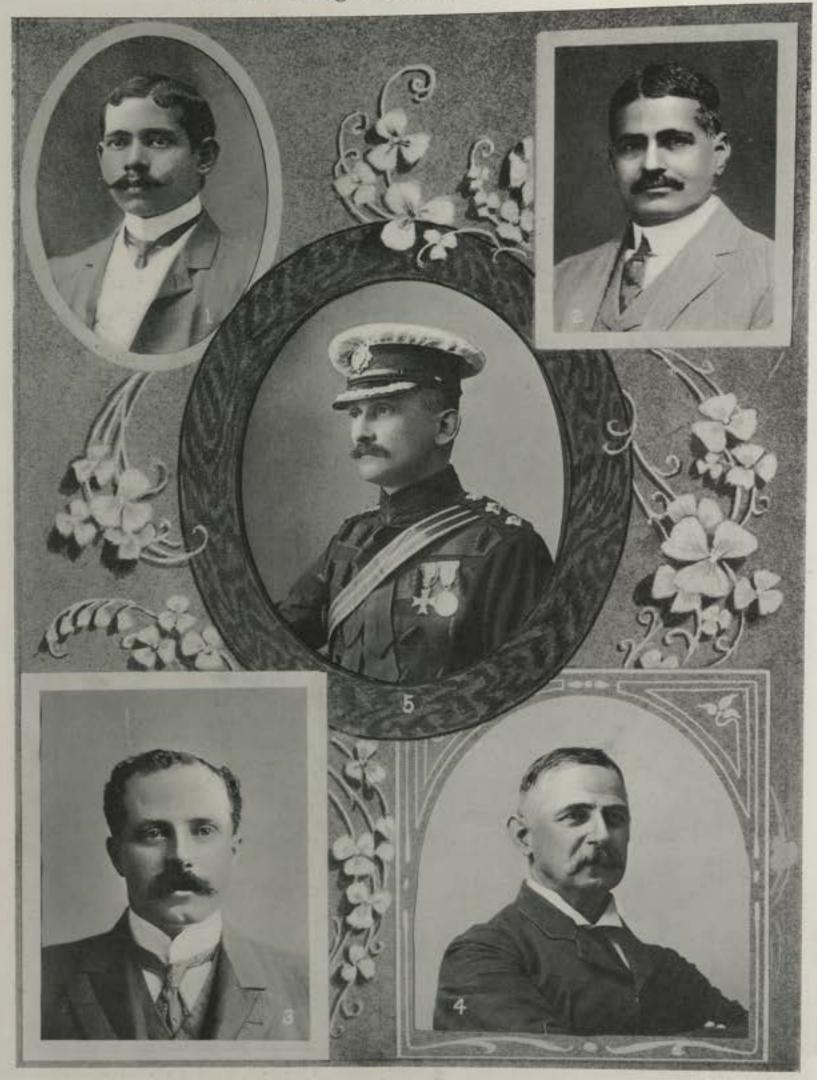


BOMBAY.



At the Government of India Camp, Delhi.

1. The Hen, Mr. Syed Shams-ul-Huda, Member of H. E. The Viceroy's Council, 2, Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, LC.S., Secretary to Government, Legislative Department. 3: Dr. Morris W. Travers, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. 4: Sie Charles R. Cleveland, K.C.I.F., Director-General, C.I.D. 5: The Maharaja of Burdwan, K.C.S.L. R.C.I.E.



At the Bengal Government Camp.

 The Hon. Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, of Kanika.
 Sir R. N. Mukerjee, R.C.L.R., Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911.
 The Hon. Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, I.C.S. 4. The Hon. Mr. T. R. Filgate, v.D., Bengal Legislative Council, 5. The Hon. Mr. F. L. Halliday, c.t.E., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,



At the Bengal Government Provincial Camp.

1. Raja Binaya Krishna Deb Bahadur, of Sovabazar, Calcutta. 2. Sahihzada Muhammad Bukhtyar Shah, c.t.s. 3. Raja Pramatha Bhusan Deb Roy, of Naldanga, Jessore. 4. Rai Badri Das Bahadur, of Calcutta. 5. Capt. Cecil Allanson, Officer-in-charge of Bengal Camps.



1. Raja Unhador Ragbonath Sikhar Deo, Feudatory Chief of Gangpur, Orissa, 2. The Hon, Sir Henry G. Richards, Kr., R.G., Chief Justice, High Court, U. P. 2. The Hon, Raja Vairicherla Virabhadra Razo, Zemindar of Kurupam, H. E. The Viceroy's Council, 4. Raja Lal Bahadar Singh, of Khniragarh, C. P. 3. Risaldar Suraj Mal, 14th Marray's Jat Lancera, Govt, of India Camp. 6. Sir Edward Lee French, K.c.v.o., Inspector-General of Police, Punjab. 7. The Hon, Rao Bahadur P. Thiagarya Chettiar Garu, Madras Legislative Council.





SAVOY HOTEL,



MUSSOORIE.

FIRST CLASS.

THE Savoy Hotel, standing on a site commanding unrestricted views of the Snowy Range and the beautiful Valley of the Doon, is within easy distance of all places of business and pleasure and offers one of the best accommodation in the hills.

The SAVOY has been lately renovated and redecorated throughout.

Its public rooms are spacious, handsomely furnished and most comfortable.

The Billiard Room contains two full sized tables.

A complete electric light system has been installed throughout the Hotel and Grounds.

A magnificent Ball Room and a Winter Garden are the latest additions to the Hotel.

The Hotel String Band plays every night at Dinner and at the frequent Dances which are one of the features of the Season.

The grounds are extensive and picturesque. There are three Tennis Courts, Badminton Lawns, and a covered-in Racquet Court.

Cuisine under the supervision of a first rate Chef. Cellar par excellence.

Garden produce from the Hotel Gardens. Bread and Confectionery made on the premises. Milk, Butter and Cream from the SAVOY Dairy.

Charges reasonable. Open from April 1st to October 31st.

Winter Season. IMPERIAL HOTEL, LUCKNOW.

The IMPERIAL HOTEL, LUCKNOW, under the same management, is open from the 1st October to 1st May. The Imperial Hotel is centrally situated, and has a most excellent cuisine, and a select cellar. There are fine Tennis and Croquet Grounds in front of the Hotel. The Imperial is the oldest-established European Hotel in Lucknow, and has recently been completely renovated and refurnished. The rooms are spacious and comfortable, and the Hotel is replete with every modern convenience. Porters and carriages meet all trains.

A. PALAZZI, Manager.



At the Bombay Government Camp.

1. The Hon, Mr. Siddhanath D. Garud, Bombay Legislative Council, 2. The Hon, Sir Henry E. E. Proctor, Kr., Rombay Legislative Council, 3. Mr. W. H. Michael, LC.S., Accountant-General, Bombay. 4. The Hon, Sir Phirozshah M. Mehta, K.C.LE., President, Bambay Municipal Corporation, 5. The Hon, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.LE., LC.S.



At the Bombay Government Camp.

 Mr. W. W. Drew, LC.S., Commissioner of Customs. 2. Mr. C. C. Watson, LC.S., Private Secretary to H. E. The Governor of Bombay.
 Mr. E. M. Proes, Ex. Engineer, Bombay. 4. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.t.E., of Ahmedabad. 5. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Karachi.



Durbaris from the Bombay Presidency.

 Jam Bhambo Khan Valad Jam Khair Muhammad, Thakor of Ubauro. 2. Subedar-Major Sher Muhammad Khan, Indian A.-D.-C. to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. 3. The Hon, Sardar Narayanrao Govind, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji. 4. Sardar Labhai Dalpathhai, Ahmedabad. 5. Sardar Bhimrao Nagajirao Patankar, Kolhapur.



Durbaris at the Bombay Provincial Camp.

1. The Hon. Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee, C.L.E., President of the Poona Municipality. 2. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, of Bhavnagar (Bombay Legislative Council). 3. Meherban Sardar Ganpatrao Madharao Vinchurkar, of Nasik. 4. Rao Sahib Pumilikrao Narayan Pundit, President of the Sirsi Municipality, Kanara. 5. Sir Chinubai Madhavlal, 47., C.L.E., Chairman, Ahmedabad Municipality.

BARY DAVIES

(Agul Our Year)

Sir, I have forwarded a photo of my bonnie son. He has been entirely fed on Mellin's Food and Mellin's Biscuits, and has not had one single day's illness. The photo was

taken on his first birthday. He walked alone at 103 months,

and has now all his teeth.

To Means, Mellin's Food Co. for India, Ltd.

Dight, P.O.,

(Signed) GERTRUDE DAVIES.

U. Assam.

FOR INFANTS FROM BIRTH

MELLIN'S

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. The Perfect Diet for Children

in India.

JOHN WILLIAM WHITEHEAD (Aged One Year)

という

Chowringee Gate, Fort William, Calcutta. Dear Sirs, — When my baby boy was six months old we were ordered to India, and our first difficulty was what to feed the baby on during the journey and after arrival. We tried 'Mellins, this suited him down to the ground, and he is now one year old As he appeared to be a very fine child I weighed him he turned the scale at 27 lbs. He is 33 ins. in height and 20 ins. round the chest. He has practically no fat about him, his flesh is very firm. We are delighted with the way he has got on.

(Signed) H. W. WHITEHEAD, M.Q.M.S., R.E. Isilin's Food Co. for India, Ltd. To Meaner, Mel

Samples of Mellin's Food Preparations may be obtained from dealers throughout India, Burma, & Ceylon; or from Mellin's Food Co. for India, Redolyffe Rd., Upton Park, London, B.



VALLEYFIELD MILLS, 1910.

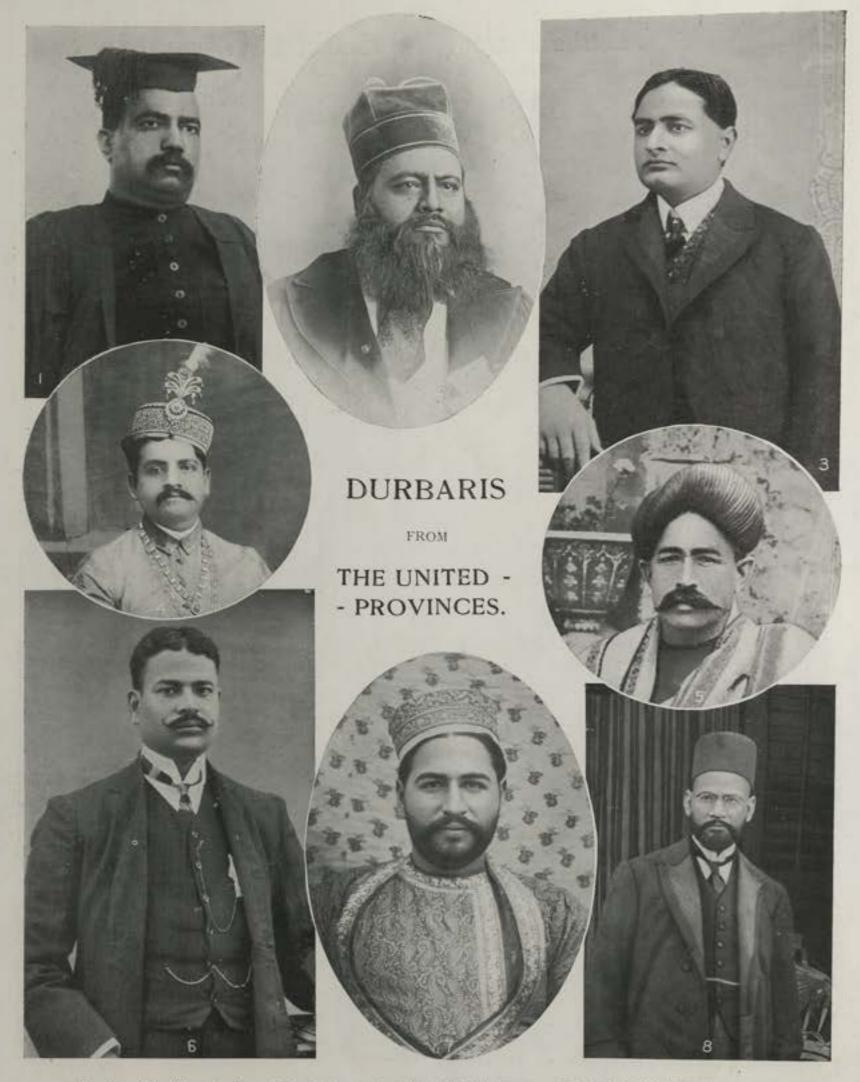


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Durbaris from the United Provinces.



 Sabebzada Hamiduzzafar Khan, c.t.t., Khan Bahadur, Moradabad. 2. Rai Bahadur Munshi Damodar Dasa, Bareilly 3. The Hon, Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan, K.c.s.t., of Jalangirabad. 4. Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar of Kurwar, Sultanpur, 5. The Hon, Thakur Kushalpal Singh of Kotla, Member, U.P. Legislative Council.



r. The Hon. Babu Brijnandan Prasad, Moradabad, 2. Mirza Akbur Bakht, Benares. 3. The Hon. Saiyid Al-i-Nabi, Khan Bahadur, Agra. 4. Raja Eraj Narain Rai of Padrauna, Gorakhpur. 5. Rai Kishan Sah Bahadur, CLE., Naini Tal. 6. Raja Chandra Chur Sinha of Atra, Chandapur, Rai Bareli. 7. Saiyid Mahdi Ali Khan of Jansath. 8. The Hon. Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, of Jaunpur, Member, Viceroy's Council.

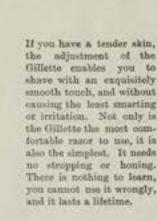
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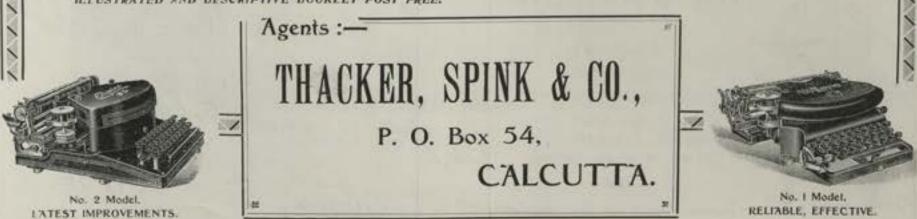
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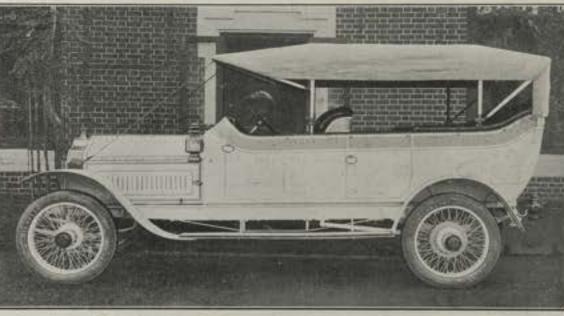
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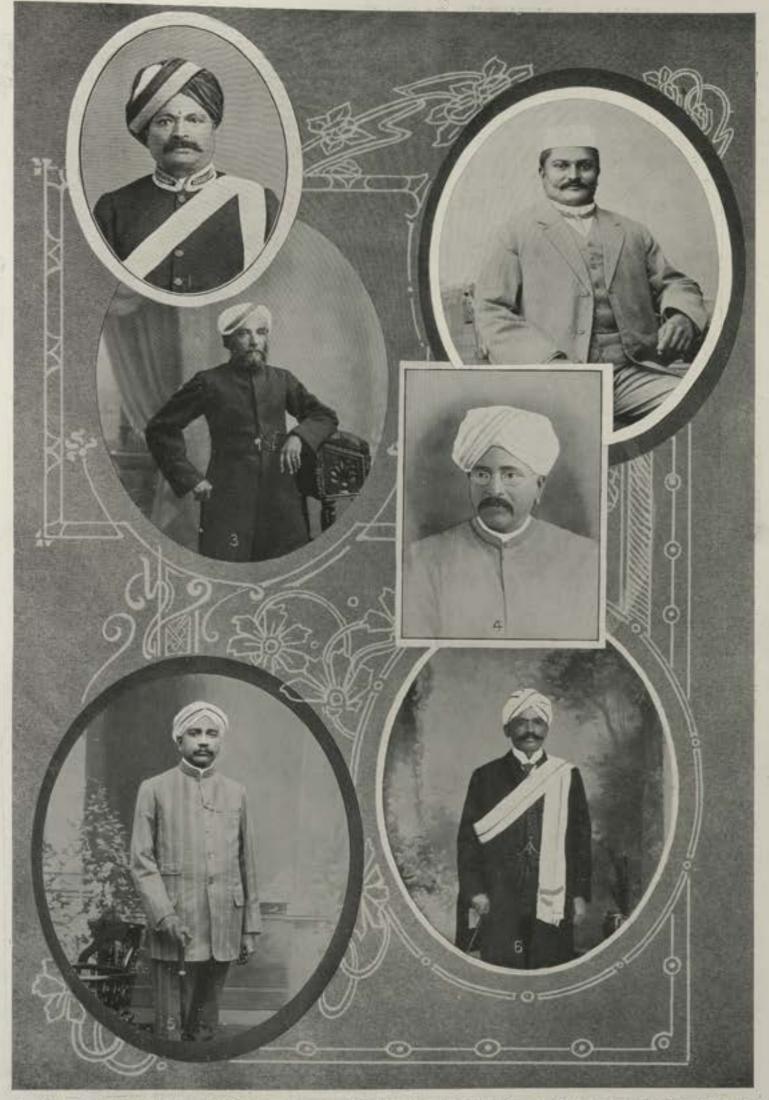
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THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF JEYPORE.

Jeypore Samasthanum is situated in the Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency. The illustrious and ancient house of Jeypore, of the Solar race, Rahtor clan, claims descent from Sri Vinaika Deo, second son of



MAHARAJA SIR SRI YIKRAMA DED MAHARAJULUNGAUN, K.C.I.E., OF JEYPORE.

Kumbhiraja Deo, a descendant of Kanakasen, ruler of Jammu and Cashmere.

The Thanesha Safarukh Khan Bahadur of Golkonda (Hyderabad, Deccan) conferred on the Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo, 7th in descent of the Maharaja's family, the following hereditary titles with Sanad which is still preserved in the Fort. It was during this Maharaja's time Jeypore was made his capital in preference to Nandapore, and a Fort was accordingly built there (Jeypore) by him. The titles are "Azem, Maharaja Ujadud Dowla, Mahabat Assar, Yedal, Yemeenay, Salatnat, Samsamay, Khilapatnay, Islam, Sri Jhad-Khand Badusha, Jeypore circar."

In 1777 during the time of the Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo, 27nd in descent, the Chief of Bustar was driven out of his dominions by his brother and took refuge in Jeypore. The Maharaja of Jeypore assisted him in recovering his territories and in return, on the 6th April 1778, he (the Bustar chief) ceded to Jeypore the Kotpad Pargana, comprising the five garhs or forts of Kotpad, Churchuda, Poragash, Omerkote and Raigarh rent-free save the right to Mahadhan (or transit duty) at Rs. 25 per 100 bullock loads of merchandise. This was subsequently in 1863 ordered by the Government of India to be paid in lump sum at Rs. 3,000 per annum as compensation to the Madras Government for the cessation of the right to

collect Mahadhan. As the pargana was not included in the Sanad granted to the Maharaja at the time of the Permanent Settlement in 1803, the Government of Madras proposed to fix quit-rent liable to enhancement from time to time and a provisional sanad was accordingly granted to the present Maharaja in 1897. The Maharaja preferred an appeal to the Secretary of State for India, and as a result thereof it was decided that the original settlement of 1863 was final. In Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo's time, who ascended the throne in 1758, fierce battles took place with the French at Malkangiri, in which they were driven back as far as the Godavari, and with the Maharathas at Omerkote, where the latter were completely defeated and routed and, during Sri Ramachendra Deo Maharaja's time, who ascended the throne in 1779, the Nagpur Government sent 1,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry under the command of Ramachendra Wagh, Commander-in-Chief, who encountered the Jeypore forces at Kotpad and was repulsed with heavy loss. The present Maharaja Sir Sri Vikrama Deo Maharajulungaun, 22nd in descent of his family, was born in 1875. He was under the tuition of Dr. Marsh, M.A., LL.D. He succeeded to the gadi on the 27th November 1895. In 1893 the Maharaja married a princess of the Surguja house in Udaipur, Chota Nagpur. The fruit of this union is the Crown Prince Sri Sri Sri Ramachendra Deo, Kumar Maharaja, who was born on the 17th December 1893. After a lapse of 14 years Maharaja Kumarica Sri Sri Sri Padmavati Pattamani Devi, alias Narasinha Pattamani Devi, was born on the 28th September 1907. His Majesty The King-Emperor conferred the K.C.I.F. on the Maharaja at the Durbar-



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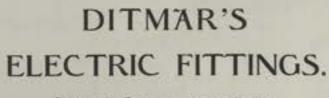
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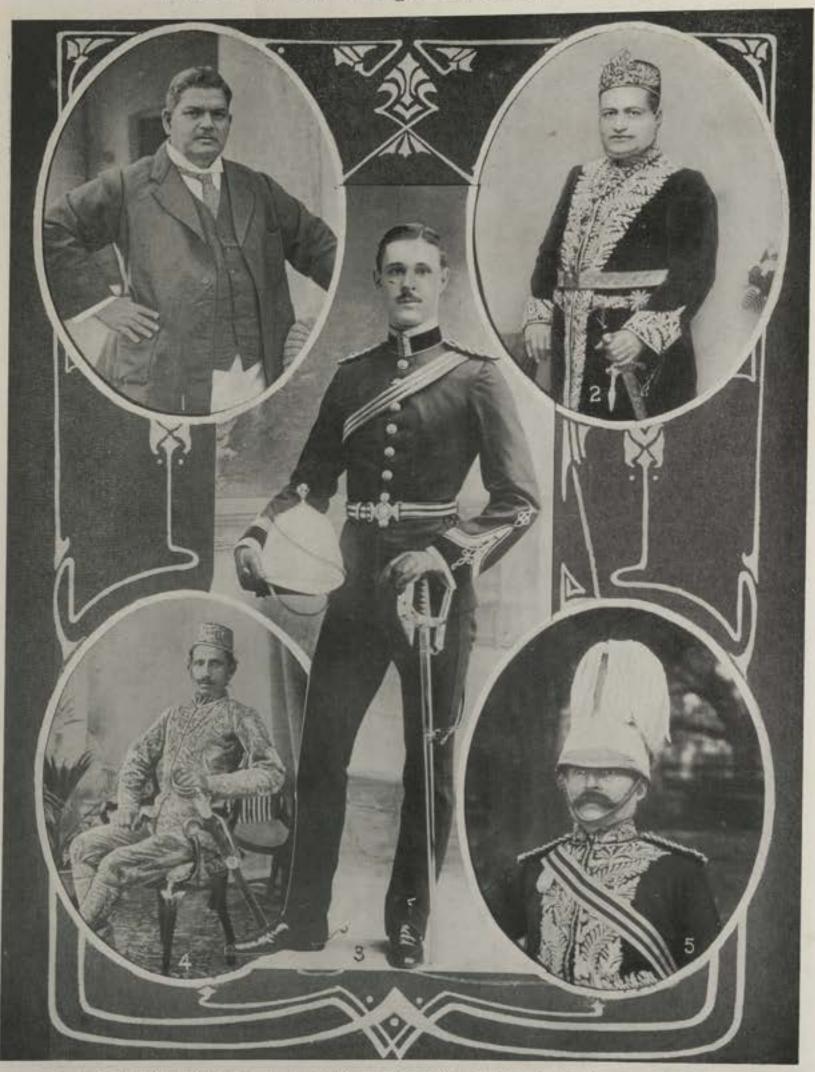
Guests at the Bengal Government Camp.

1. Mr. F. H. Stewart, C.LE., Vice-President, Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. 2. The Hon, Mr. S. L. Maddox, C.S.I., Chairman, Calcutta Corporation 3. L. Col. W. J. Buchanan, LM.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal. 4. Mr. E. C. Emerson, Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, 5. The Hon. Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.LE., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.



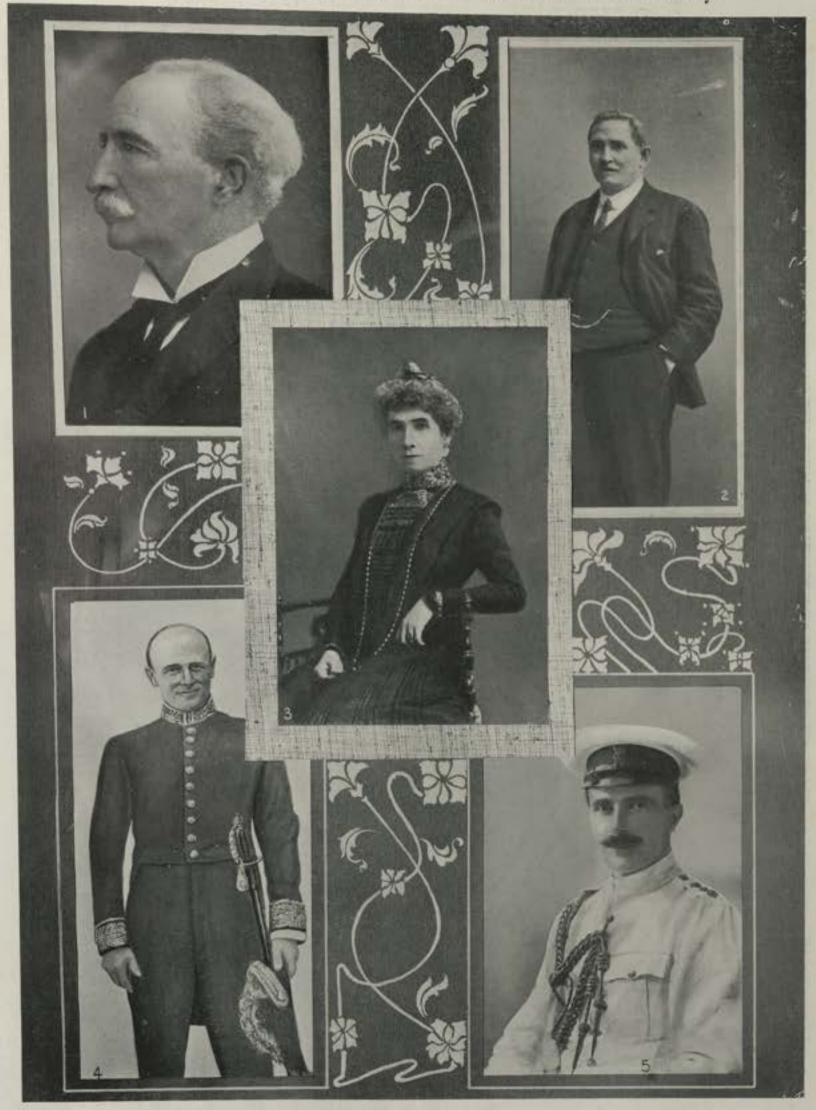
At the Bengal Government Camp, Delhi.

1. The Hon, Mr. H. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, Bengal, 2. Capt. Bruce Hay, Q. O. Corps of Guides, Extra A.-D.-C. 3. The Hon, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. 4. Lt.-Col. C. R. M. Green, LM.S., Medical Officer in charge of Comp. 5. Capt. R. C. B. Williams, 33th Sikhs, Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal.



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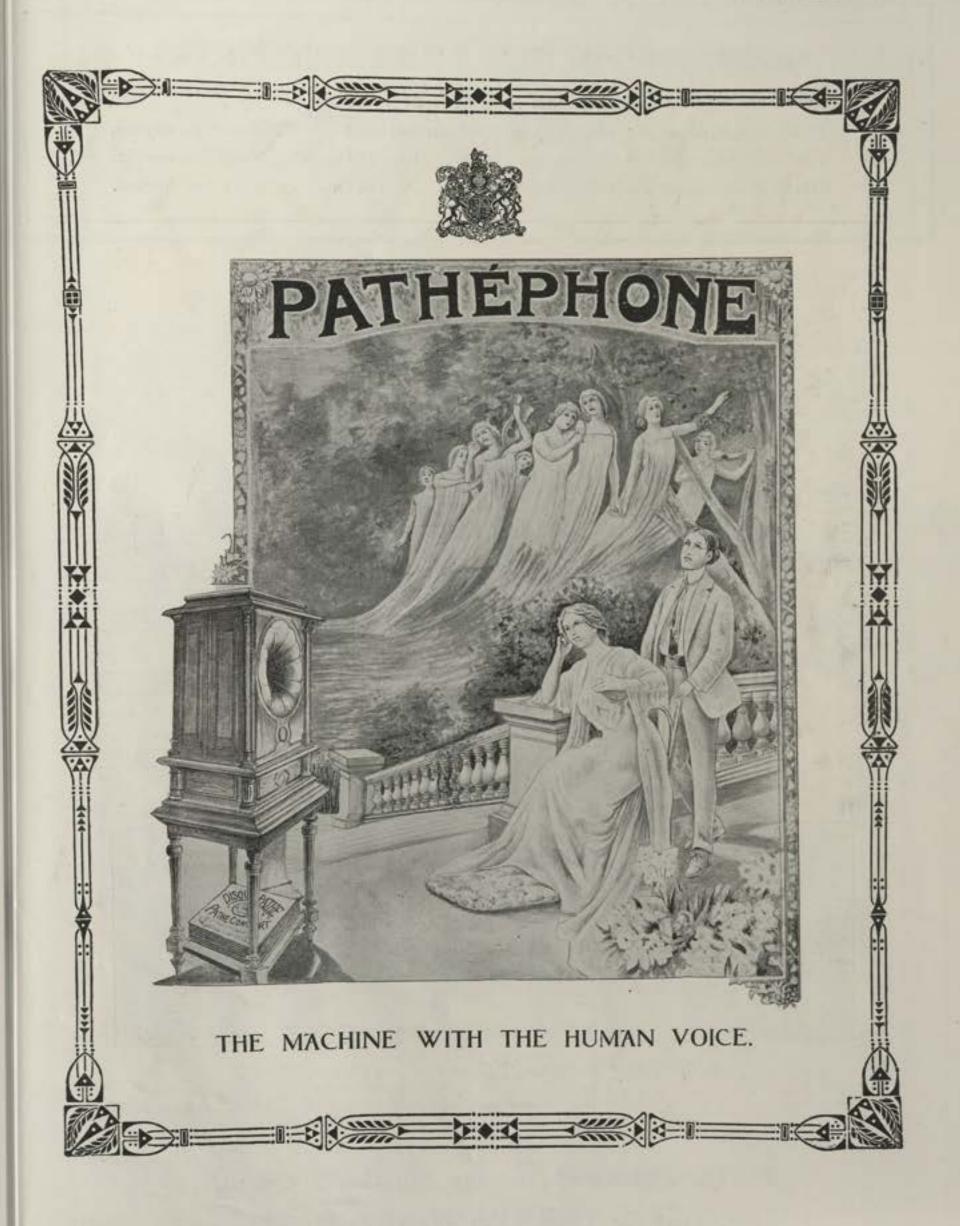
Visitors at the Durbar from Madras Presidency.

 The Hon, Sir Ralph S. Benson, 37., 1.C.S., Judge of the High Court, Madras. 2. Mr. Alexander Muirbead, C.I.F., Agent, South Indian Railway. 3. Mrs. Muirbead. 4. The Hon, Mr. A. G. Cardew, C.S.L. L.C.S., Secretary to Government, Madras. 5. Capt. Kerr-Pearse, A.-D.-C. to H. E. The Governor of Madras.



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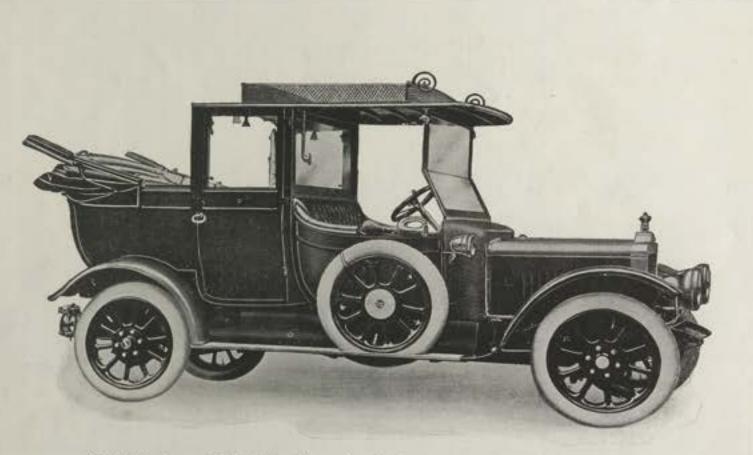
 Capt, H. G. Vaux, A.-D.-C. to H. E. The Governor of Madras. 2. Mr. A. E. Lawson, C.t.E., Sheriff of Madras. 3. The Hon. Mr. T. and Mrs. Richmond, Madras. 4. The Ecn. Sir C. Arnold White, 47., Chief Justice of Madras. 5. The Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis, Judge, High Court, Madras.



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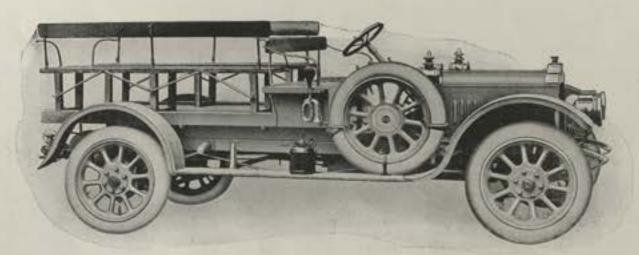
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Durbaris from Madras Presidency.



 The Hon, Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, Madras. 2, Maharaja Sir Velugoti Sri Rajagopala Krishna Yachendralavaru Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Venkatagiri. 3. The Hon, Sri Madana Mohama Sinha Devu Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota. 4. The Hon. Raja Venganad Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode. 5. The Hon. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, Rajahmundry. 3 法法院的行用

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 Col. G. W. P. Donnys, i.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, C.P.



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Durbaris from the Central Provinces.

Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-Din Ahmed, Inspector of Schools, C.P. z. Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle, Yeotmal. 3. Rao Bahadur Deorao Vinayak Digambar, Akota. 4. Khan Bahadur M. M. Mullnah, Balaghat. 5. Rai Bahadur D. N. Chaudhuri, Raipur, 6. Rai Bahadur N. N. De, Bar-at-Law, Bilaspur. 7. Rao Bahadur K. K. Thakur, Senior Sessions Judge, Nagpur. 8. Mr. S. G. Paranjpe, Extra Depy, Conservator of Forests, Jubbulpore.

Representatives from Eastern Bengal.



 Rai Sarat Chandra Das, Bahadur, C.I.E.

 The Hon, Maulvi Syed Abdal Majid, Legislative Council, E. B. & A,
 Dr. Gopal Ch. Makharji, in Medical charge of Provincial Camp.





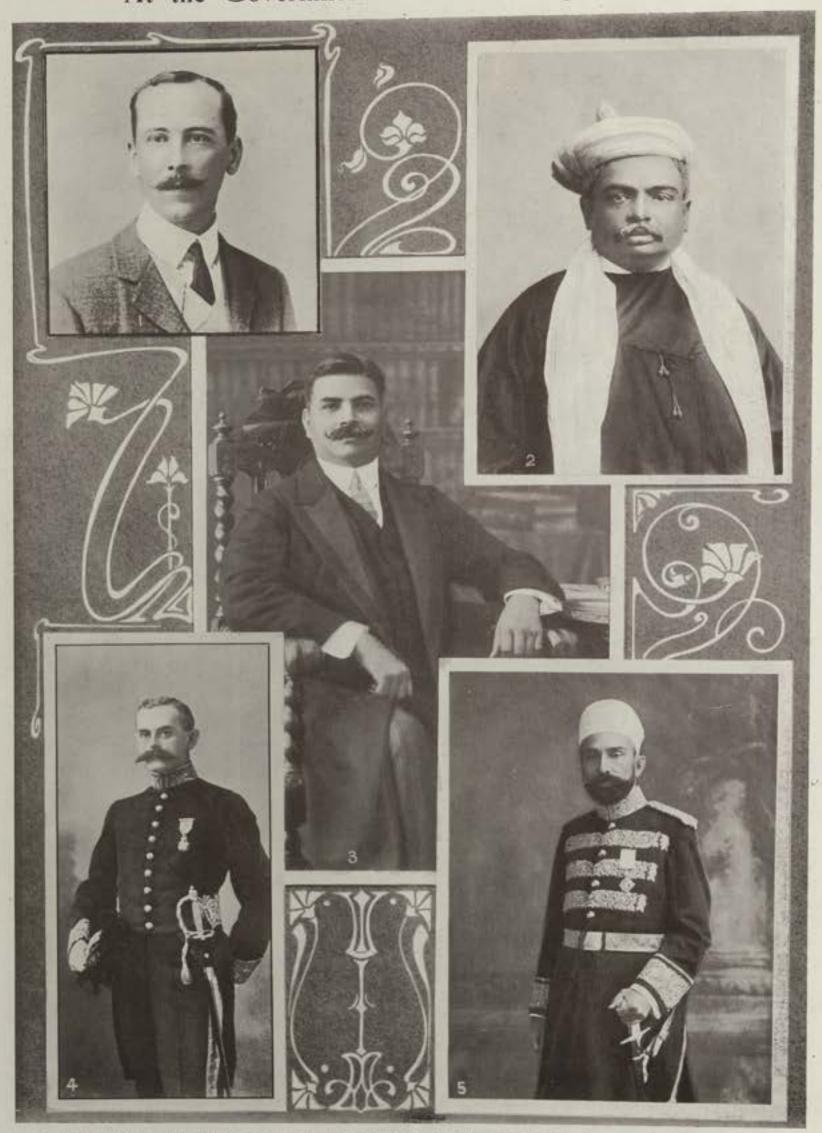
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 Nawabzada Abul Khair Mubammad Abdus Subhan, Faridpur.
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THE HON. MR. MAZHARUL HUQUE, BANKIPORE. Member of the Viceroy's Council. Who attends the Durbar as a guest of the Government of India.

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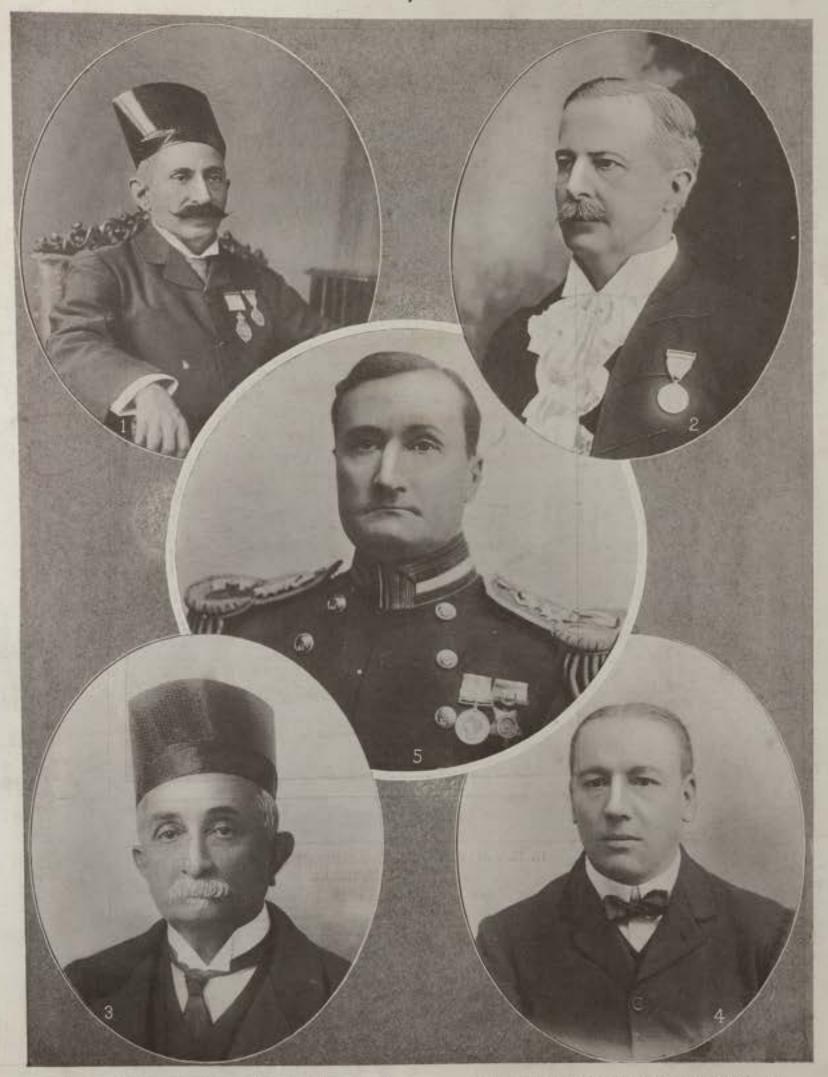


Distinguished Officers and Ladies at the Durbar.

1 and 2. Brigadier-General and Mrs. Dawkins, Northern Army Camp. 3. Major-General Playfair, who presented the Veterans to His Majesty at the Durbar. 4 and 5. Major-General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, Commander-in-Chief's Camp.

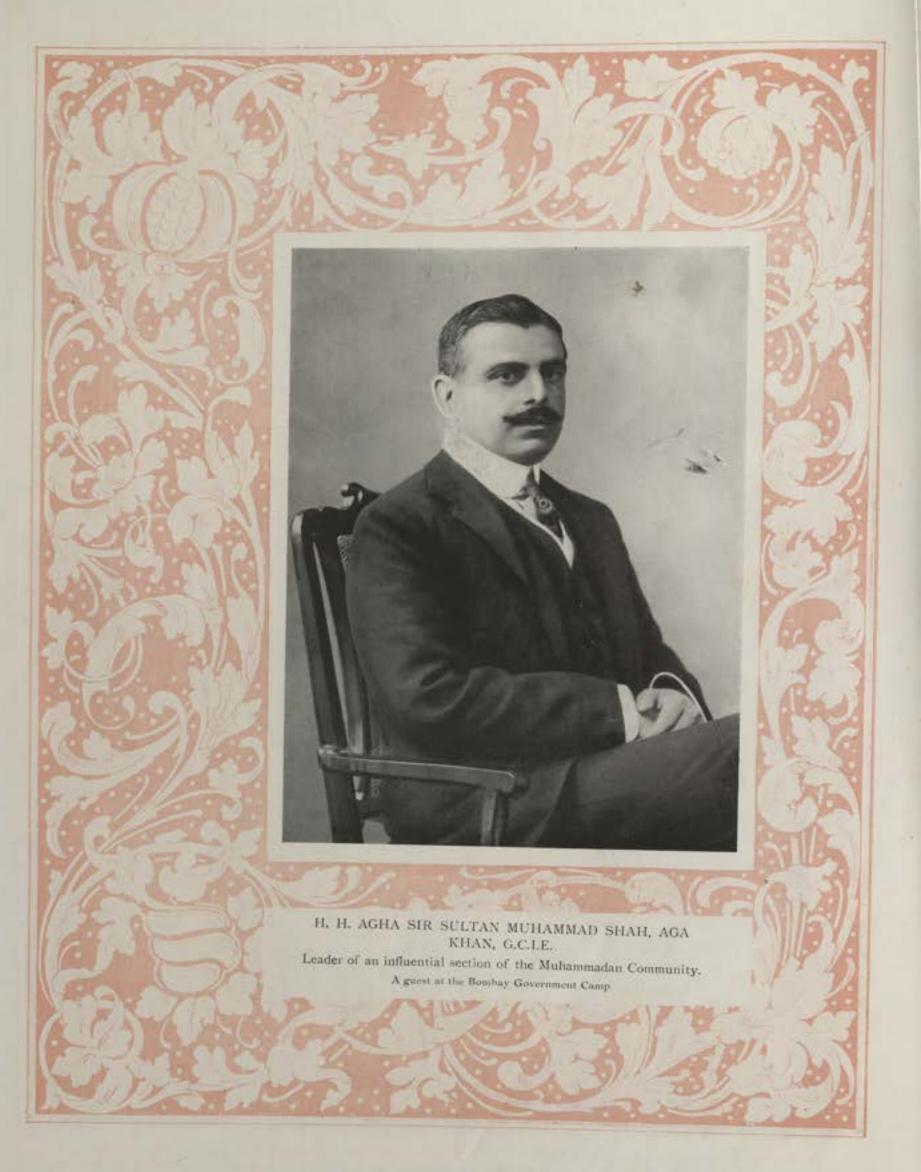


 Capt. Kenneth Barge, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
 The Commander-in-Chief's Camp.
 Cel. C. Rutherford, Principal Veterinary Officer in India.
 Capt. A. E. J. Lister, Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.



Guests of the Bombay Government at Delhi.

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 Sir Shapurji Burjorji Breacha, *Rt.*, j.e., Sheriff of Bombay, 1911.
 Capt. Walter Lumsden, c.v.o., Director, Royal Indian Marine, A.-D.-C. to H. E. The Viceroy.



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The house of Gidhour is of very ancient date, the present ruling family of Gidhour tracing their descent from the Chandails driven out of Mahoba by the Emperor Prithi Raj Chohan. The present Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Raveneshwar Prosad Singh, Bahadur, K.C.L.C.,



THE HON. MAHARAJAH OF DIDHOUR, K.C.J.E.

of Gidhour, is the son of the late Maharajah Shiva Prosad Singh and the twenty-second of his house in descent from its founder. He was brought up under the experienced eye of his grandfather, Sir Jaimongul Singh, and early acquired a thorough knowledge of English. Attention was also paid to his religious training, and respect for the traditions of his illustrious ancestry was instilled into him. Trained in this manner, the Maharajah is orthodox and staunch to the beliefs and customs of his father, as well as possessing the attainments of an enlightened nobleman. As necessary for a ruler of large estates, the Maharajah was educated in the intricacies of zemindari management, and is a good man of business. He is also a fine horseman, a good shot, and an expert swordsman. At the death of his father, Maharajah Raveneshwar Prosad was installed on the "gadi" on the 18th September, 1885, and in the following year he accepted his first public appointment as a member of the District Board Committee of Monghyr. In March of the same year the house of Gidhour was connected with that of Deera in the Upper Provinces by the marriage of the Maharajah. The connection was a happy one, for the Rajahs of Deera were as distinguished for their loyalty as the house of Gidhour, and rendered the British good service during the time of the Mutiny. In 1886, Sir Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, performed the ceremony of the

formal recognition by the Government of Raveneshwar Prosad Singh's succession to the hereditary title of Maharajah Bahadur at Bhagulpore. On this occasion the Maharajah Bahadur received his "Khillut," and as a consequence exemption from personal attendance at Civil Courts was also granted to him by the Government. On the occasion of the Birthday Honours in 1895. Her Majesty the late Queen Empress Victoria created the Maharajah a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and the insignia of the Order was presented to him at Belvedere by Sir Charles Elliott. In 1902 the Maharajah was selected to represent Behar at the Coronation of King Edward VII, but was precluded from attendance by local affairs. He, however, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta in 1905-06, the Maharajah was elected by the representatives of Bengal as one of the canopy holders to the Prince. The Maharajah worthily upholds in all things the dignity of his ancient race, and is in the best sense a representative of his ancestors, the warrior chiefs of old. His estates are prosperous, and he is blest with an heir of promise, the Maharaj Kumar, born in 1890, and a brother, the Rao Sahib of Gidhour, who has the respect of the people and relieves the Maharajah of many of the arduous duties incident to his high position. The Maharajah has sat on the Bengal Legislative Council since 1893; and has taken a prominent part in the public life of Calcutta and Bengal. He is a member of both the General and Executive Committees of the Calcutta Imperial Reception Fund, and will attend the Durbar as a guest of the Bengal Government.



THE MAHARAJ KUMAR OF GIDHOUR

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO THE DURBAR FROM BURMA.

CONTONE.

MR. LIM CHIN TSONG, Merchant, 47, 48 and 49, China Street, Rangoon, Burma, the business of which Mr. Lim Chin Tsong is now the proprietor, was founded by his father, Mr. Lim Soo Hean, a gentleman from the Southern Provinces of China, who came to Rangoon shortly after the second Anglo-Burmese War in the early 'sixties. Mr. Lim Soo Hean at first served as apprentice in the firm of Leak Cheng Seng & Co., one of the most important Chinese firms of Millers in Rangoon. On leaving this firm Mr. Lim Soo Hean set up in business for himself in the premises now occupied by his son. The trade of Burma with Europe in those days before the opening of the Suez Canal was in its infancy, and Rangoon held but an unim-

and Rangoon held but an unimportant place in the commerce of Burma. Mr. Lim Soo Hean saw the possibilities of developing com-merce between Rangoon and Upper Burma, and imported goods largely from China and the Straits Settlements. Moulmein at that time was a rising place with a large export trade in teak timber and was a good customer for imported goods. By the establishment of Rangoon as the head-quarters of Government, an impetus was given to this town and commercial activity has, for many years, been transferring itself from Moulmein to Rangoon. Mr. Lim Soo Hean profited by the change of conditions, and his business at Rangoon became pro-gressive. His son, Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, the subject of the present memoir, was born at Rangoon in the year 1868. Mr. Lim Soo Hean, alive to the drawbacks occasioned by his imperfect knowledge of English, which impeded the development of his business, decided to give his son an English education. He first placed him at the Rangoon College and subsequently put him

under the care of the Christian Brothers, under the directorate of the Reverend Brother Valens, at St. Paul's Institution. The late Bishop Bigandet took a great interest in the young man. At the age of 16, Mr. Lim Chin Tsong left school and joined his father as assistant, in which capacity be continued till his father's death in 1888, when he carried on the business of the firm alone. He extended the business in all directions. In 1891, shortly after the annexation of Upper Burma, he became local agent for the Burma Oil Company, Ld., for the sale of the refined oil and other products of the Company. The operations were originally confined to Rangoon, but Mr. Lim Chin Tsong soot, afterwards established local depots in the principal towns of Burma. At that time American oil was very much in demand and the introduction of the local manufacture to the notice of consumer, was a heavy task. Gradually the prejudice against the use of the local article was overcome by the efforts of Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, and now it finds favour in almost every household throughout Burma. The productions of the Company are very rapidly increasing. Mr. Lim Chin Tsong also paid attention to the sea-borne trade in the local article, and for this purpose purchased the S. S. "Clive." Finding this enterprise successful, be extended it first by the charter of a steamer for trade between Penaug and Rangoon, and subsequently by the purchase of a steamer for the passenger trade, by which emigration from the congested districts of Southern China to Burma was encouraged.

Steamers now ply regularly between Rangoon, Penang, Singapore,

Hong-Kong, Swatow and Amoy, effecting an exchange of commodi-

ties between the Chinese Empire and Burma. The influx of emigrants to a country like Burma, greatly in need of labour for its

development, cannot be overrated.

Owing to this enterprise Burma is now placed within easy reach of Fokkein, whence labourers are im-

ported in large and increasing numbers. Each trip of Mr. Lim Chin Tsong's steamers brings about 2,000 industrious labourers of all

kinds from Swatow and Amoy.

These find ready employment in agriculture and in other industrial pursuits. Mr. Lim Chin Tsong has

also embarked in the rubber industry and has a plantation which

gives promise of a successful future.

He has also fostered various other industries; the ginning of cotton, the extraction of pea-nut, or as it is commonly called ground-nut oil,



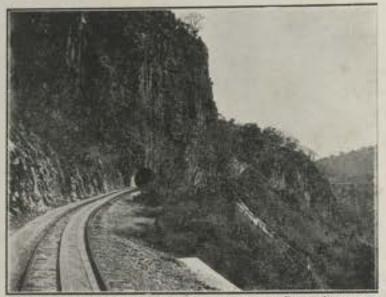
Mr. Lim Chin Tsong.

the exploration for gold, copper, tin, and other natural products of the country are among his ventures. He has been prominent in charity and is a liberal donor in aid of public institutions, thus setting an example, which has been followed by other Chinese merchants. As a member of the Dufferin Fund he has been instrumental in inducing the Chinese communities to patronise the Maternity Hospital, and at a time when the funds of the institution were at a low ebb, he and his countrymen subscribed liberally. Mr. Lim Chin Tsong is an Honorary Magistrate, and in this capacity has carned the esteem and confidence of the public and of the Government. He is a member of the Educational Syndicate, a Trustee and Administrator of the Victoria Memorial Gardens, and a member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee. He takes a keen interest in sport and has identified himself with all that concerns the welfare of the town of Rangoon.



A TOUR THROUGH BURMA BY RAIL.

Since the pacification of Upper Burma, following on the deposition of King Theebaw, this interesting country has vastly increased in commercial importance, and it likewise affords a fair field for the investigations of the ordinary tourist. Upper Burma, up to the time of the third Burmese War, was practically unknown territory to Europeans, and their acquaintance with the interior was confined to the fact that it



NTRANCE TO THE SECOND TURNEL, GORTEIR, ON THE HURMA RAILWAYS

consisted mainly of jungle, and was therefore unsuitable for military operations. Now, the heart of the country is pierced by the extension of the Burma Railway from Toungoo to Mandalay and on to Myitkyina in the extreme north-cast, and the Lashio Branch which runs close up to the borders of China. On this last-named line is some magnificent scenery, and the Burma Railways Company has made arrangements along the line of route which enable travellers to see all there is to be seen, with the smallest inconvenience to themselves that is possible. The first station of importance on this line, after leaving Mandalay junction, is Maymyo, situated on the Shan Plateau, 3,000 feet above sea-level. The advent of the railway has brought it prominently into notice as a hill resort. It is now quite an important place, the hot weather resort of the Local Government, with a Club, Post and Telegraph offices, a Civil Hospital and Government rest-houses. It is the fixed head-quarters of the two local Ghurka Battalions, and latterly barracks have been built for the British troops that are from time to time moved up from Mandalay. It is also a trade registering station between China, the Shan States, and Burma; and large quantities of tea, dry and pickled, pass through by train and road. Next comes the Gokteik gorge, which is crossed by the railway at the 83rd mile from Mandalay. The gorge consists of a deep fault in the limestone formation, along which the Nam Hpa Se River runs, and disappears at this point underground cavern, and bridge. The flowing for some distance through a lofty forming what is locally termed a natural bridge. The railway is carried across the gorge by a lofty steel viaduct, 1,620 feet in length to which the line winds down the hill-side on the south approach and climbs up again through a couple of tunnels on the opposite or north side. The scenery of the gorge is very fine and a magnificent view of the viaduct, and its approaches can be obtained from the rest-house belonging to the Railway Company, which is free to first and second class passengers. Some miles further on is Hsipaw, the capital of the State of the same name, where the Sawbwa has his residence. After leaving this place, the line runs for many miles alongside the Myitgne, the Nama, and the Namyaw Rivers. These streams, running over a succession of rocky reaches and limestone ledges, and dotted with wooded islands, form a series of landscapes worthy of a visit for themselves alone. At a point 272 miles from Hsipaw the Namyaw River hurls itself over a ledge 275 feet high, and hitting three smaller ledges in its fall, forms a series of cascades, the whole making a picture as fine as anything of its kind in the East. The line

runs within a few hundred yards of the Falls and for the convenience of visitors the Railway Company has provided a bungalow on a knoll immediately opposite the falls, and small paths have been cut to various points from which good views can be obtained. Lashio, the present terminus of the line in this direction, is situated 3,100 feet above sea-level. It is 177 miles from Mandalay and 95 miles by road from the Kunlong Ferry over the Salween, the boundary between Burma and Yunnan at this point. Lashio is the head-quarters of the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, has Post and Telegraph offices, and is occupied by the Lashio Military Police Battalion.

Sagaing, which is the southern terminus of the Mu Valley section of the railway, lies twelve miles south of Man-dalay, on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy. Sagaing is situated at the end of a range of hills, which bounds the river bank for some miles northward. The town lies along the river bank which here trends east and west. On the opposite bank are the ruins of the old capital of Ava. Sagaing which was a capital in 1315 before Ava was founded, and was again occupied as such from 1760 to 1764, is at present the head-quarters of a Commissioner and of a district. It has Post and Telegraph offices, a hospital, and a dåk bungalow. There are numerous pagodas in and near Sagaing, the most famous heing Nga-dat-gyi and Kaunghmudaw. Running almost due north from Sagaing the railway passes through Shwebo, which was the capital of the kingdom of Burma in the reign of Alompra, who lies buried within the crumbling walls of the town. The next station of importance is Wuntho, which was, till 1891, the chief town of an independent district under a Sawbwa of reputed Shan origin. Then comes Naba Junction, and from this point a short branch line takes the traveller to Katha. This branch runs over the Petsut Pass, and rises 340 feet after leaving Naba, after which it has a fall of 508 feet for the remaining nine miles to the river bank. Katha is the head-quarters of the Diction of the same part of the same of the for District of the same name, and the jumping-off station for Bhamo, 70 miles further up the river: the journey being continued by steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which run daily in connection with the trains. The main line continues from Naba in a north-easterly direction, the first station of importance after leaving Naba being Mohnyin. Fifty miles further on is Mogaung, formerly the capital of a Shan kingdom. The next station is Myitkyina, the northern terminus of the railway. The town lies on the right bank of the largered de and and the length of the lengt the Irrawaddy, and away to the east, on the other side of the



NAN YEO FALLS FROM ABOVE THE NAM SAN CUTTING ON THE LASHIO BEANCH OF THE BUEMA RAILWAYS.

river, is the Chinese frontier, about twenty-five miles distant. The delineating line is a range of hills, with peaks as high as 10,000 feet, the Sansi gorge, leading to Ta-li-fu, being over 8,000 feet high.

Fuller particulars may be had on application to the-AGENT, BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, RANGOON.

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IN order to meet with all the requirements of the Royal entourage during the visit to India, the Standard Motor Co., Ld., of Coventry, have brought out no fewer than 57 British-built Standard motor cars of various designs. They are of the latest model and have all been specially built for the tropics. They have specially big clearance under the back axles, allowing of the safe passage of very rough roads and they are provided with tropical radiators. This fleet of cars have been divided up for service in Bombay, Delhi and Nepal.

Special interest, of course, will be taken in the actual car which His Majesty is to use. This is a British-built six-cylinder Standard car with British-made Dunlop tyres. In the fitting up of this car, by His Majesty's special request, 'rich but not gaudy' has been the motto which has guided the manufacturers. The carriage body is of the landaulette pattern, quietly but luxuriously upholstered in grey. The car carries a small dynamo which supplies the current for the lamps, which, including the head lamp, are all electric. The very best of workmanship has been put into the finishing of every part. The car is painted Royal blue picked off with very thin red lines, the only decoration being a crown in red on the panels of the doors. Inside the car the fittings are of oxydised silver and ivory and outside the metal parts are all silver-plated.

Special arrangements were made for motor transport in connection with His Majesty's shoot in Nepal. For this occasion several twenty horse-power, seven-seated motors with torpedo bodies were supplied for the use of His Majesty and His Highness the Maharajah, and in addition a fleet of motor lorries and waggonettes to convey the beaters and all the impedimenta for the shoot. The actual shoot was at a place forty-five miles from the station. There were no roads but a rough track had been hewn through the jungle. On this account it will be readily understood that the cars for service in the shoot have had to be specially constructed. They have been provided with springs of unusual strength and with special wheels and tyres.

After the departure of His Majesty from India all these cars will be for sale. With cars of such an established repute it is only necessary briefly to summarise their special features. They are silence: simplicity: automatic lubrication: tropical radiation, ensuring no overheating: dust-tight, oil-tight, and water-tight bearings: great clearance, allowing of the safe passage of very rough roads: the flexibility of the engine, which permits a speed of from four to forty miles an hour on top gear: a carburettor adjustable to all climates and altitudes, without the use of any tools: specially designed flexible springs, with transverse and compensating spiral, to ensure softness of riding; and a patent single plate clutch, metal to metal, adjustable from outside, which will not slip. Each car will carry with it a three years' unqualified guarantee.



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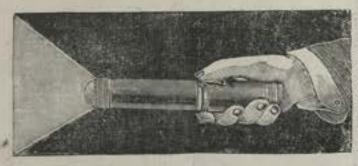
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway affectionately known by the public as the B.-N. R., is the youngest of our large Rail-

ways; and it is the railway of young men, and moreover young men with plenty of energy and go in them. It is inside of twenty years now since the B.-N. R. started carry-ing passengers from Bombay. Then it was through their enterprise that the East Coast route to Madras has been made available to the public. How an old "qui hai" would open his eyes to-day to see a well equipped train with bogie carriages fitted with electric fans and every possible comfort, standing ready at Howrah Station to carry him to Madras. The benefits the B.-N. R. has conferred on the public are Beautiful fruit comes in from Madras to Calcutta, for great. the B.-N. R. don't regard fruit-growers as enemies to be trampled on, but encourage all such budding industries by granting facilities for rapid transit on passenger trains at favourable rates.' All the country which the B.-N. R. serves has naturally flourished and year by year sees their permanent way extending. Huge tracts of country can now have their produce carried away with speed and economy where before the bullock cart was the only means of transport. Tracts of mineral country have been opened out and enormous quantities of grain and every variety of produce is hauled over the Company's metals.

> The B.-N. R. is the quickest route between Calcutta and Bombay, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers *en route*. With great enter-prise the Company has opened out Puri as a health resort and special saloons have been constructed for that traffic.

> What is to be the end of the enterprise of the B.-N. R .- the future seems to see a new Harbour at Vizagapatam and a new channel for the produce of Madras, the Central Pro-vinces and Bengal to seek an outlet to the market of the world. Not in our time perhaps, but the logic of events seems to point in that direction. Year by year the traffic must increase, and it is only echoing the thoughts of everybody who knows to wish continued success to an enterprise wisely conceived vigorously prosecuted and maintained at a high measure of efficiency in the face of the greatest difficulties and natural disadvantages.

THE FINE ART GALLERY.

THE well-known Fine Art Gallery of Mesars, M. Grunberg & Co. at 30-A. Chowringhee, has just received another large shipment of rare painting

another large shipment of rare painting from Europe. Among the most notable is Schilmarski's large painting of Salome which has caused quite a furore in art circles on the Continent. The picture is one that will place Schilmarski amongst the foremost painters of our time. India is to be congratulated on having in its midst dealers with the enterprise to purchase rare and expensive works of art for India. The Salome painting is on exhibition at the Firm's Gallery near Cashmere Gate, Delhi, where another lot of rare pictures may be seen. Visitors will be well repaid by visiting the Gallery during their stay at Delhi. The Chowringhee Gallery contains some very rare Bronzes; most noticeable is a large Bronze, Science and Industry, which is a companion piece to the one in the Kensington Museum which are the only two in the world of its kind. The pictures that attract the most attention world of its kind. The pictures that attract the most attention in the Chowringhee is a large one representing Shakespeare on trial at Stratford and one of the Courts of Queen Elizabeth. There is also a large collection of historical and mythical paintings to suit all tastes. In conclusion, we might state that Messrs. Grunberg & Co. have the finest collection of Porcelain's Royal Worcester and Dalton Als' old Sevres and China that we have seen collected in one gallery. The Gallery is worthy of a visit to any one fond of what is rare and beautiful in art.



Cellin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.C., C.B., D.S.O. Rear-Admiral Sir Cell

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