

INDIA
ILLUSTRATED

From
Lt. H. C. Stewart.
A. V. C.





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INDIA ILLUSTRATED

BEING A COLLECTION OF PICTURES OF THE CITIES OF BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS,
TOGETHER WITH A SELECTION OF THE MOST INTERESTING
BUILDINGS AND SCENES THROUGHOUT INDIA.



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PREFACE.



SINGLE picture often conveys at a glance more interesting information about a subject than the perusal of a quantity of written description can supply. This is never so true as when the sights of a foreign land or the beauties of strange scenery are concerned. Now that photography has made its way into every corner of the earth—except at the Poles—and pictorial post-cards and the illustrated newspapers have cultivated public taste, the demand for pictures has increased a hundredfold.

India is unsurpassed as a field for the enterprising picture-maker. Its ancient monuments, such as the beautiful Mogul palaces and halls in Northern India, the wonderful cave temples and monasteries of two thousand years ago, the richly ornate buildings raised to their deities by later generations of Hindus, are ever a happy hunting ground for the photographer and another field of interest is provided in the beautiful natural scenery of the country and its many types of inhabitants and their varying modes of dress.

A year or two ago the publishers of this volume published a little booklet containing a number of selected Indian views. The sale of it was astonishing, visitors wanted it as a souvenir, hundreds more who were resident in India bought it to send to Europe and America to their friends. The booklet ran through several editions and others, containing different collections of pictures, were published and also eagerly snatched up.

It is the phenomenal popularity of these small albums that has led to the production of the present volume. It contains, like its forerunners, selections of Indian views, but far exceeds them in its scope and can fairly claim to be an album of typical pictures from every part of India. The great modern cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are represented by numerous illustrations, the architectural triumphs of the older days of barbaric splendour are equally well recorded. There are pictures of many other scenes and sights throughout the length and breadth of the land, and lastly a representative collection of pictures to illustrate well known types of Indian natives.

The publishers have endeavoured to plan the album on lines which the experience of the earlier booklets suggests will be most widely appreciated, and they trust that this larger edition will prove as acceptable as its forerunners have been.

LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
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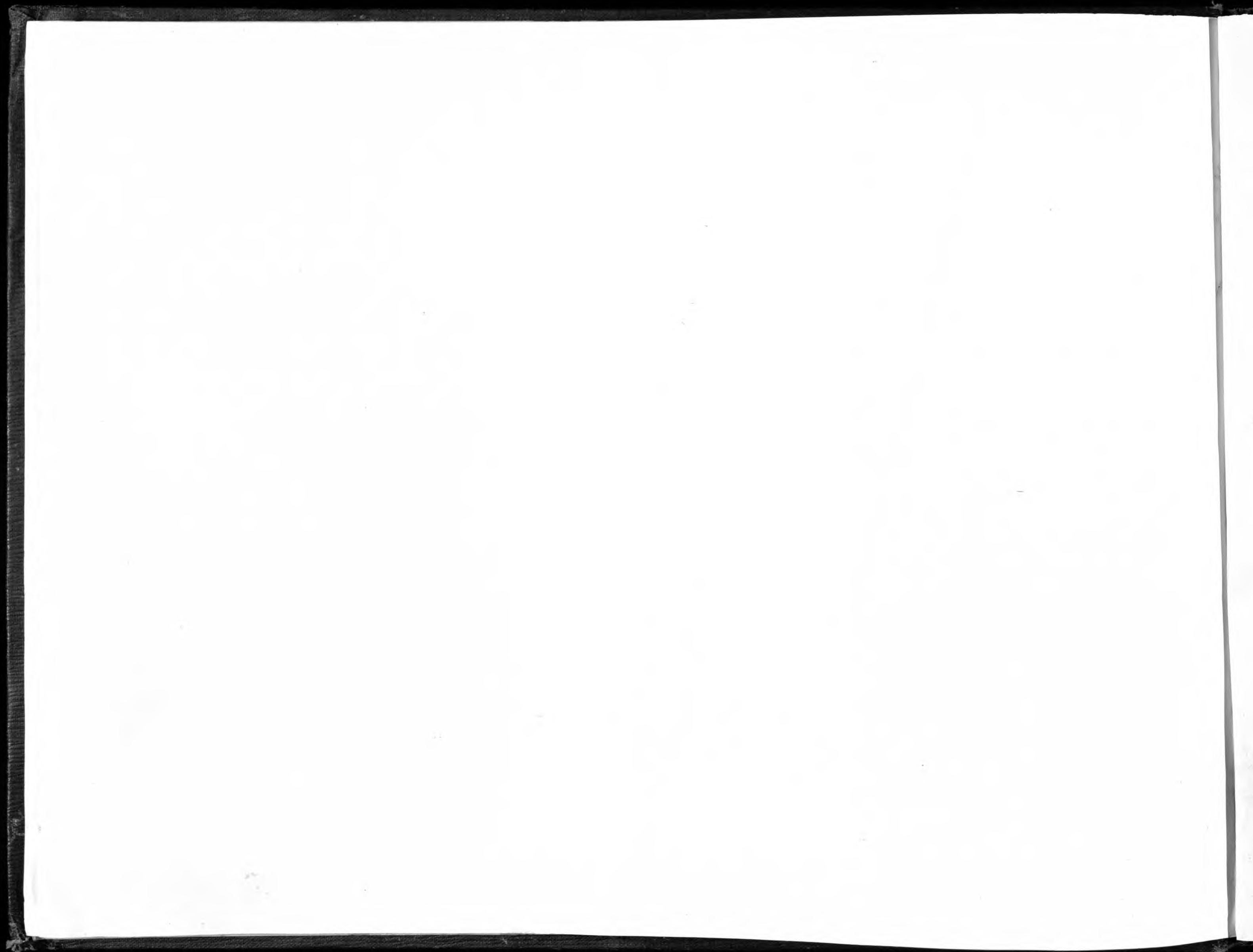
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1964

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The American Library Association
1964

THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.





The High Court, Calcutta.

Built after the model of the Town Hall at Ypres. A fine example of the Public Buildings in Calcutta.



The Burmese Pagoda in the Eden Gardens.

Brought from Prome, Burma, in 1856. Near the Pagoda is the Bandstand, which is the fashionable rendezvous in the cool of the evening.



Bandstand, Eden Gardens.



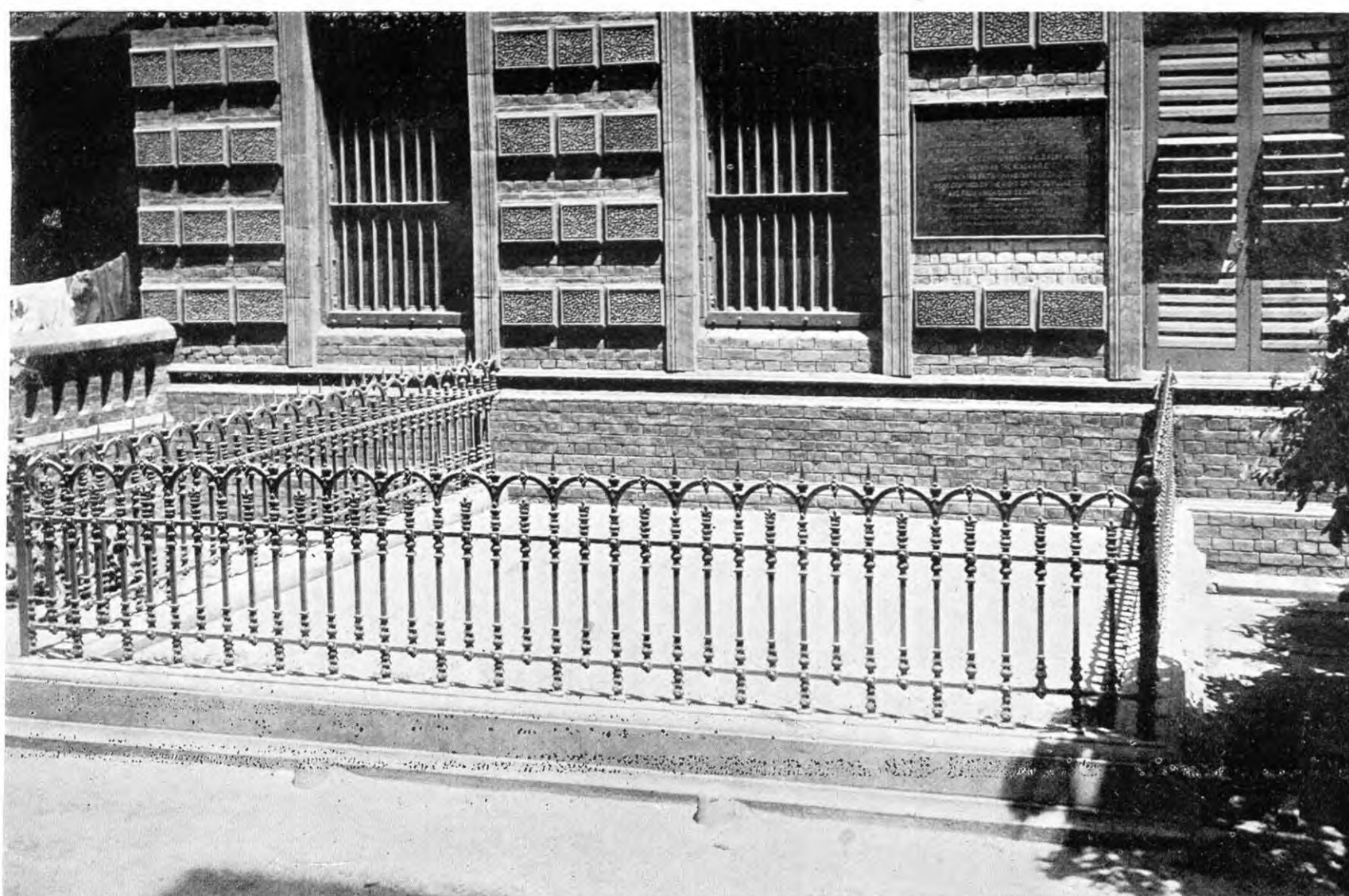
Juggennath Bathing Ghat.

On the east side of the Hoogly River adjoining the Hoogly Bridge.



The General Post Office.

The Black Hole is situated in the G. P. O. Building.



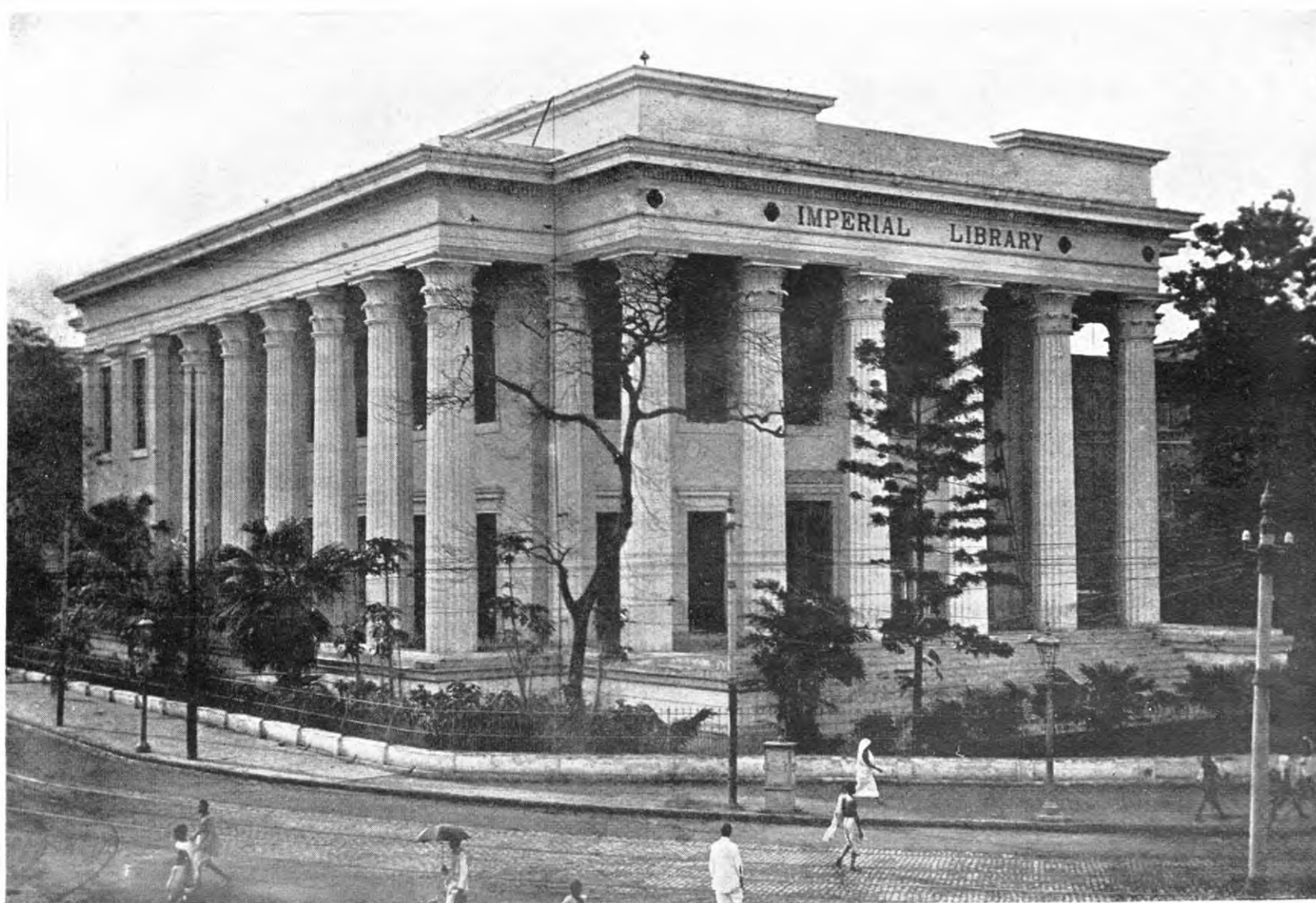
Scene of the Black Hole.

The size of the Black Hole was 22 ft. x 14 ft. and its probable height 16 to 18 ft. One hundred and forty-six human beings were forced into it on the night of June 20, 1756, by Suraj-ud-daulah, Nawab of Murshidabad ; twenty-three only survived next morning.



Holwell Monument and Writers Buildings.

This Monument was erected by Mr. J. L. Holwell, the principal survivor of the Black Hole tragedy.



The Imperial Library.



Shipping on the Hoogly from Howrah Bridge.

The Hoogly is a most difficult and dangerous river for navigators owing to its constantly shifting shoals. A curious phenomenon of the rising tide is the bore which sometimes attains a height of seven feet.



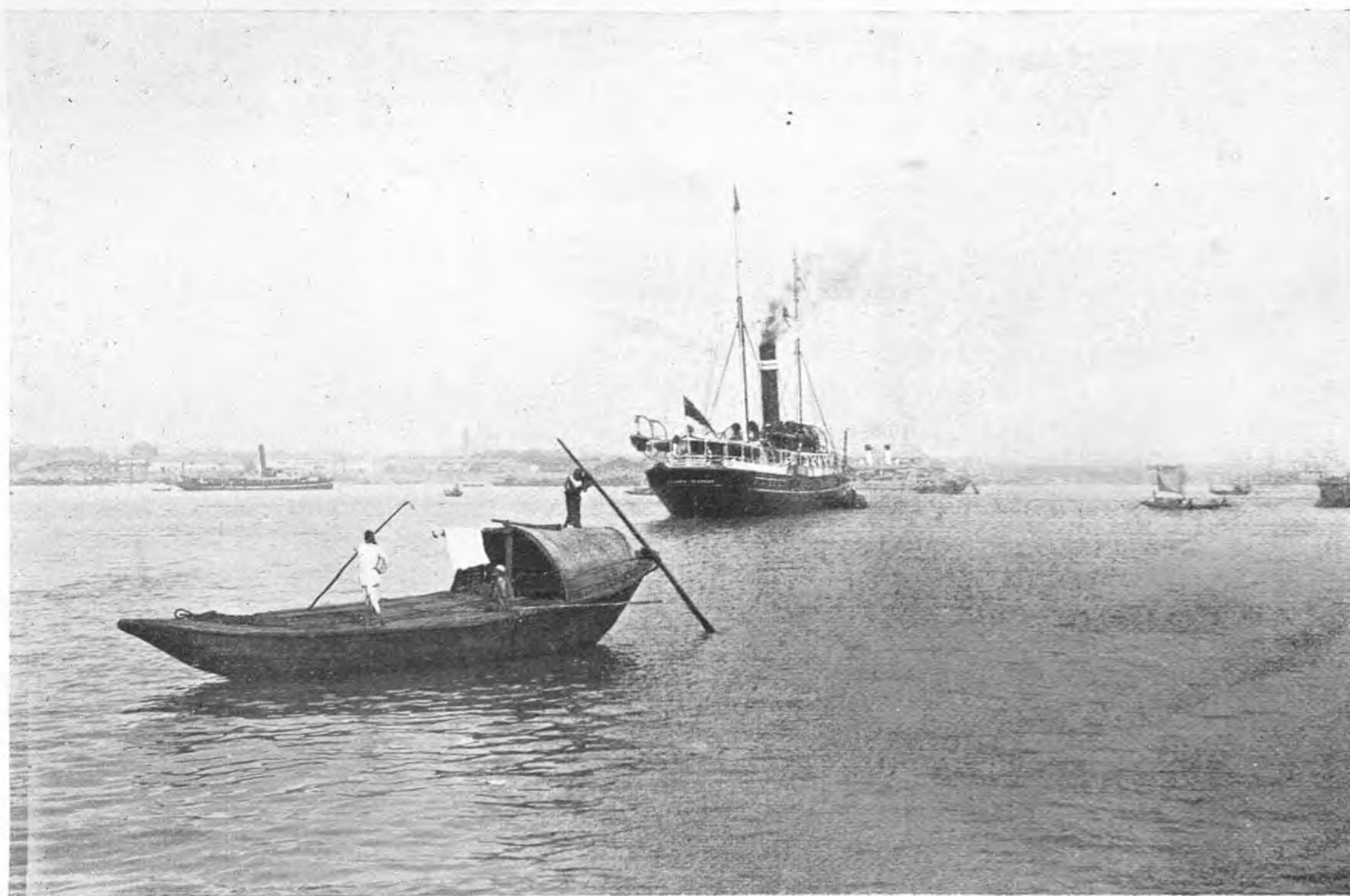
Howrah Bridge.

Connecting Calcutta with Howrah. The only bridge spanning the Hooghly. This is a pontoon bridge and is continually undergoing repair. The traffic across is enormous.



Howrah Bridge.

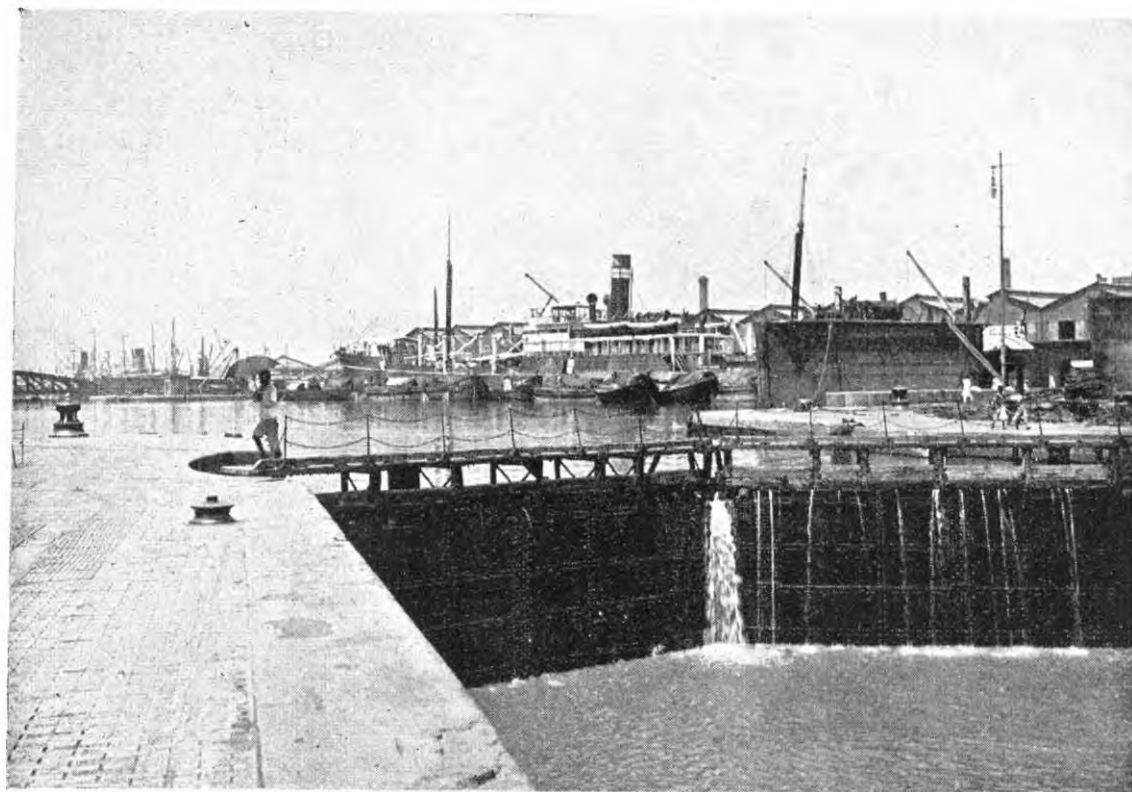
Another view of the Bridge showing Pontoons.



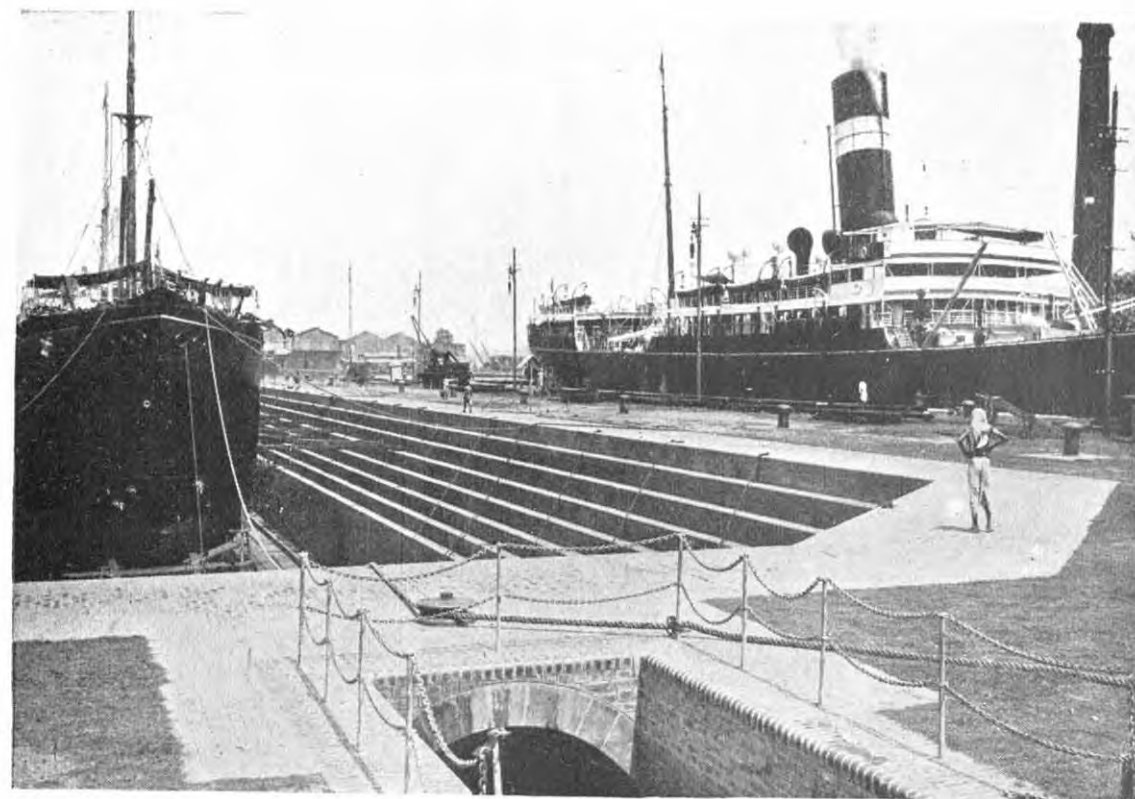
On the Hoogly.
The scene of Calcutta's commercial activity



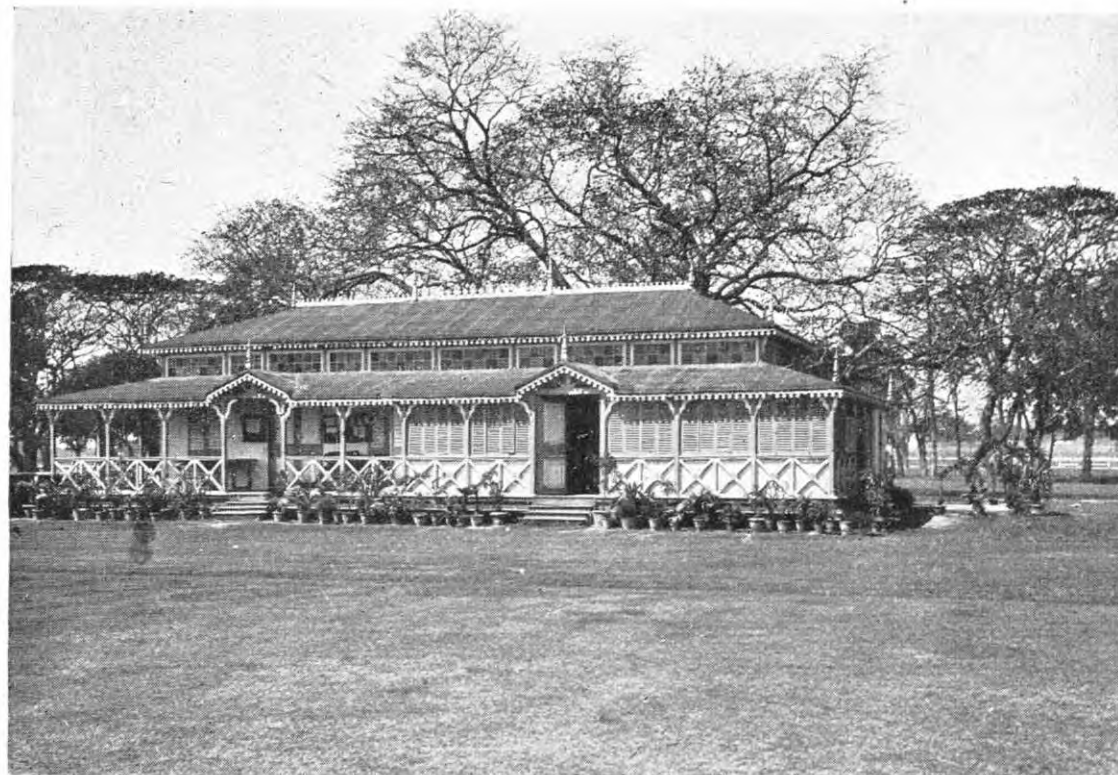
Kidderpore Docks.



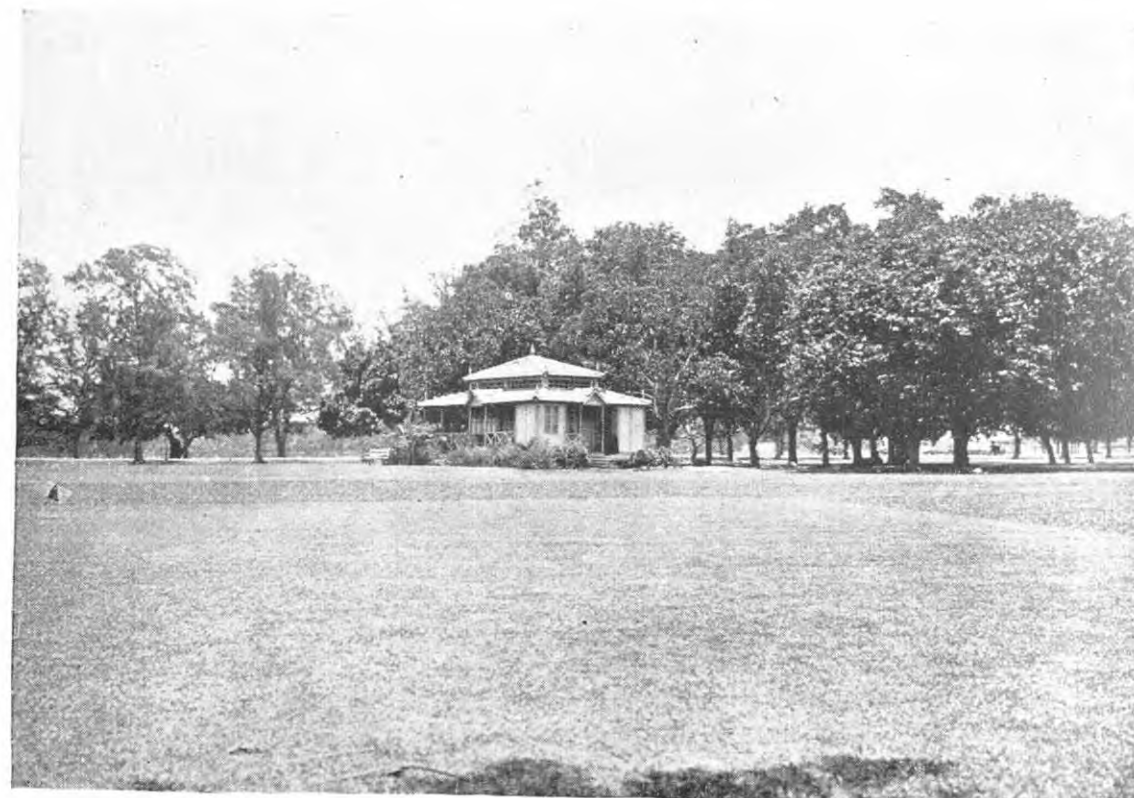
Kidderpore Docks.



Kidderpore Dry Dock.



The Golf Club House.
Forms a pretty spot on the Maidan.

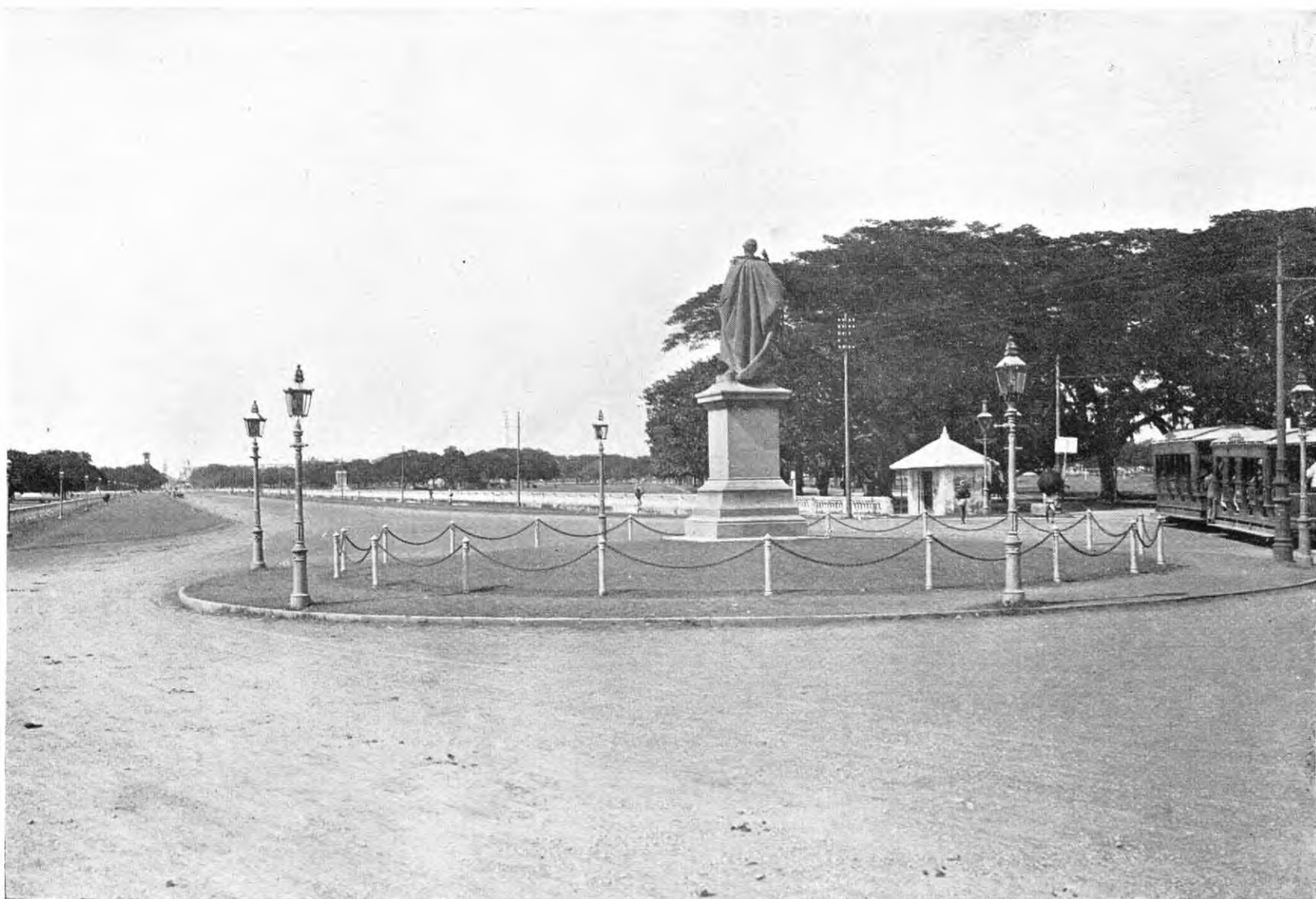


Ladies' Golf Club House.
A pretty corner of the Maidan.



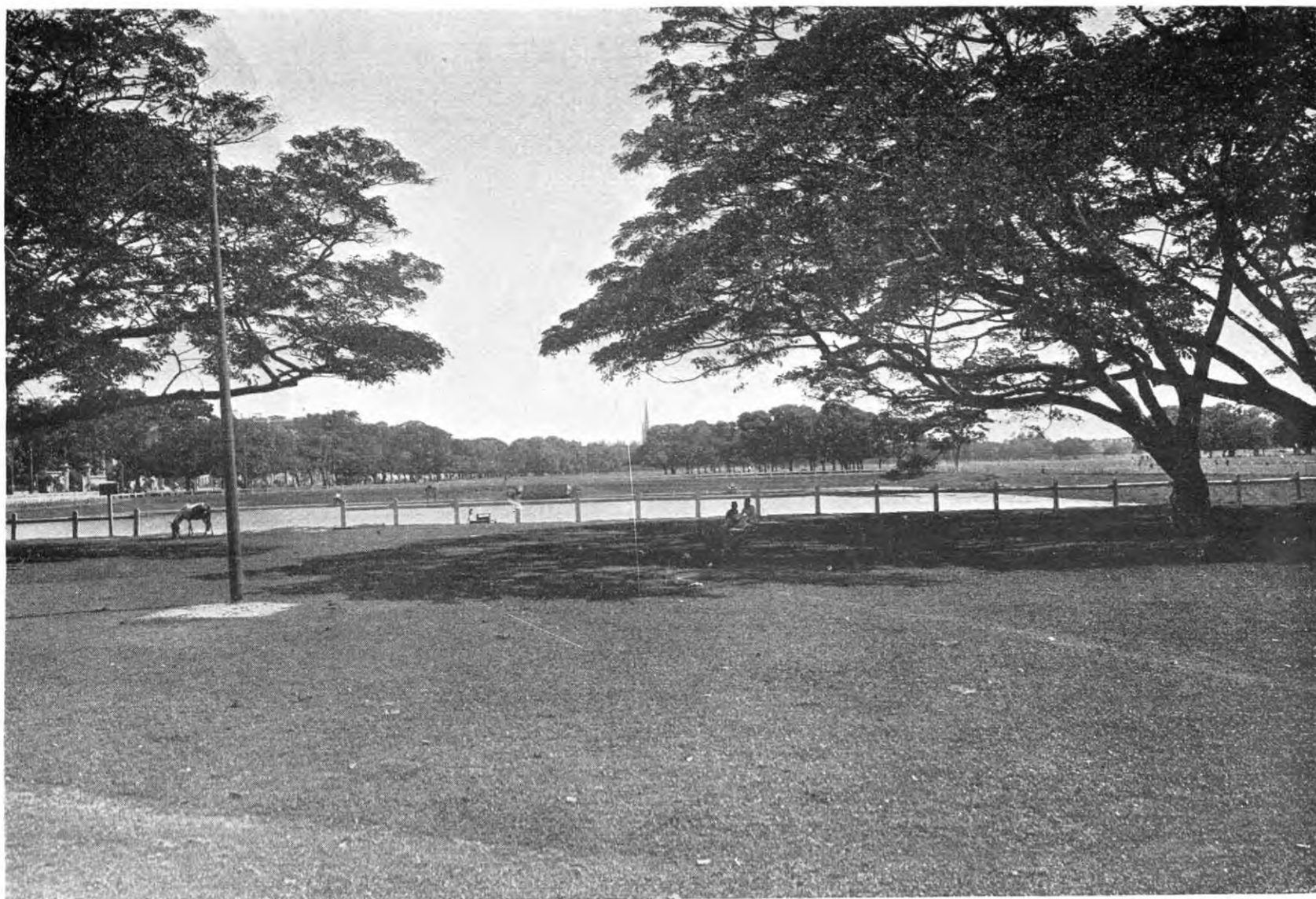
St. Paul's Cathedral, Chowringhee.

An imposing edifice in Hindu Gothic style. The Cathedral contains a number of interesting memorial tablets.



The Red Road.

The favourite drive through the Maidan to the Eden Gardens.



The Maidan.

The Maidan is bounded on the west by the Hoogly and the east by Chowringhee.
It is nearly 2 miles long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad.



The Museum, Chowringhee.

Contains a fine collection of Fossils and Minerals, a Geological Gallery, Gallery of Antiquities and Library.



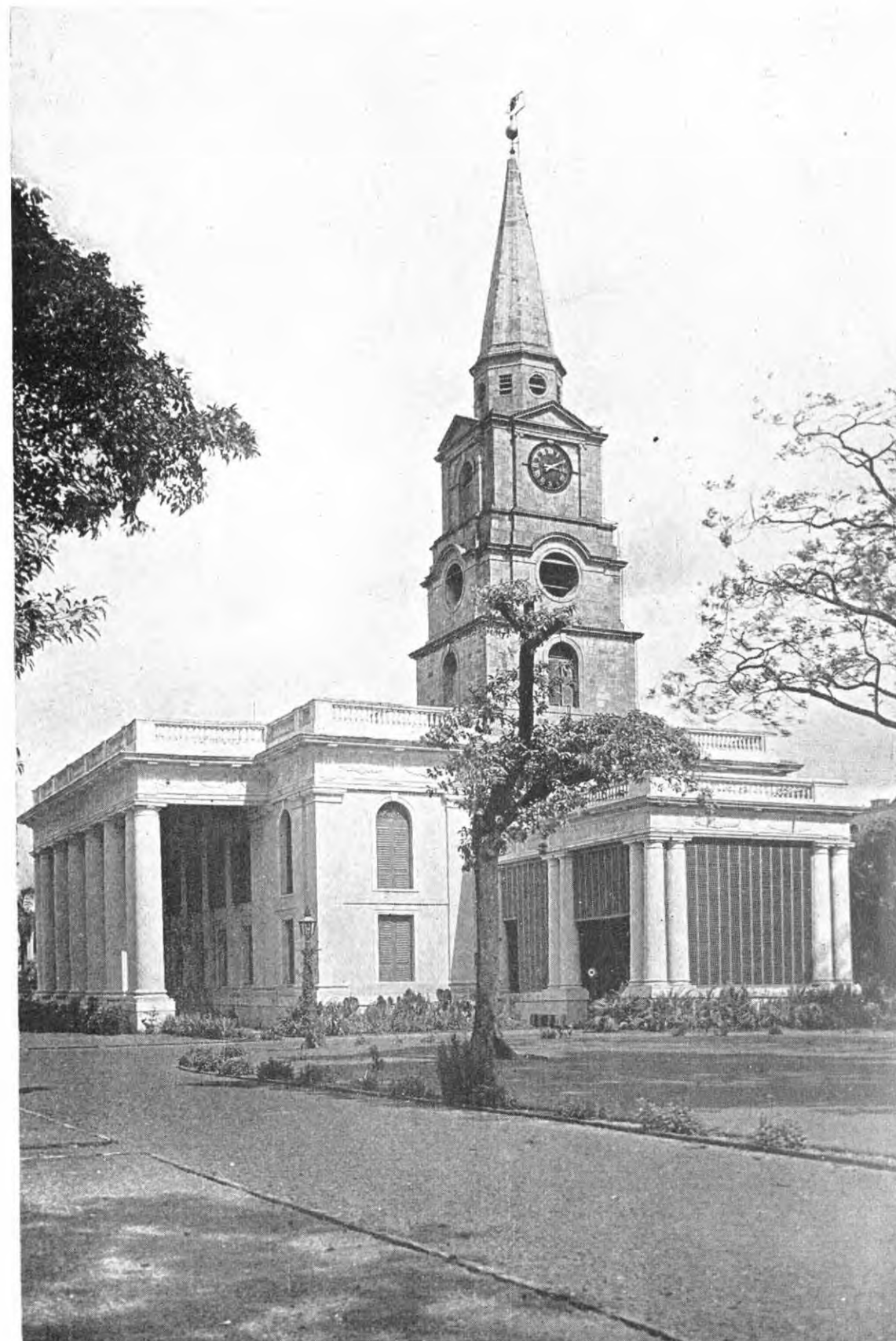
Chowringhee looking south.

A fine example of Calcutta's modern broad streets.



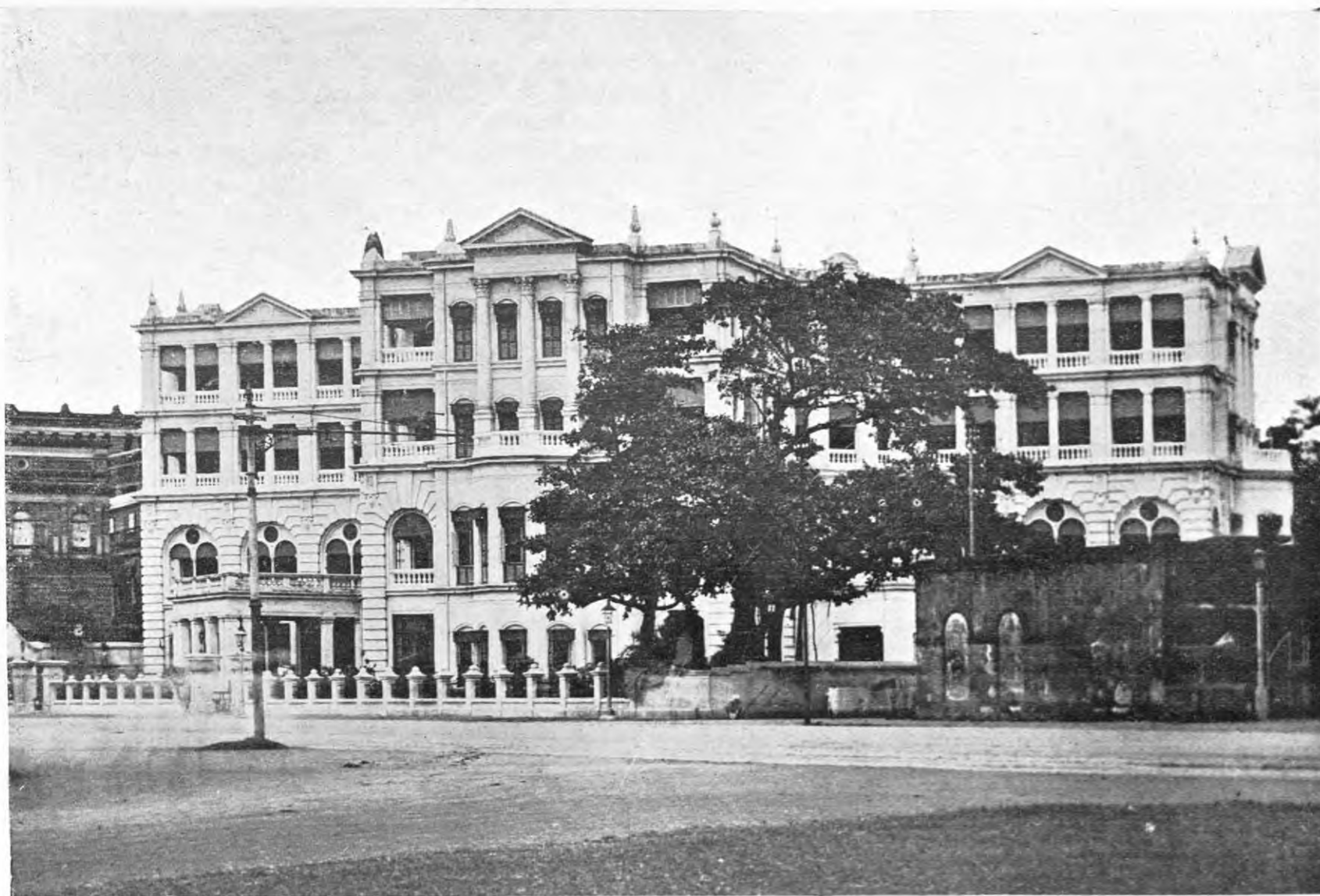
The Ochterloney Monument, with Government House in the distance.

This column, 165 ft. high, was raised in 1823 in honour of Sir David Ochterloney who brought the Nepal War to a successful conclusion.



St. John's Church.

The old Cathedral Church of Calcutta. Started in 1783 and opened in 1787.



Bengal United Service Club.

Said to be the handsomest and best appointed Club House in the East. Founded in 1845.



The Banyan Tree, Botanical Gardens.

Covers ground of nearly 1,000 ft. in circumference and has about 250 aerial roots.



Lake in the Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens are on the west bank of the River opposite Garden Reach.



Lake in the Botanical Gardens.

One of the beauty spots of Calcutta.



Palm Avenue, Botanical Gardens.

An unrivalled Avenue for beauty and growth.



Under the Banyan Tree, Botanical Gardens.

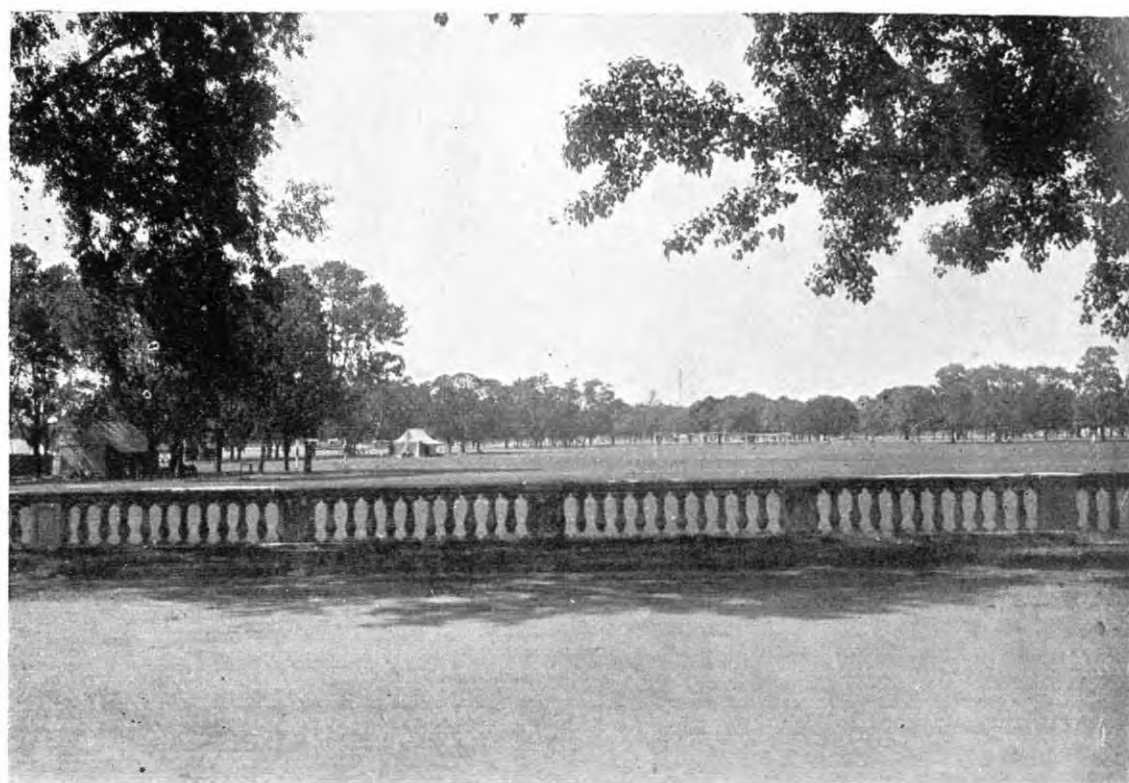


The Jain Temple.

The Jain Temple is in the garden known by the name of Badri Das. The Temple and Gardens form one of the prettiest spots in Calcutta.



Sir John Woodburn, Dalhousie Square.
The last public Statue erected in Calcutta.



A Corner of the Maidan.
The play ground of Calcutta.



Shan Bazar.



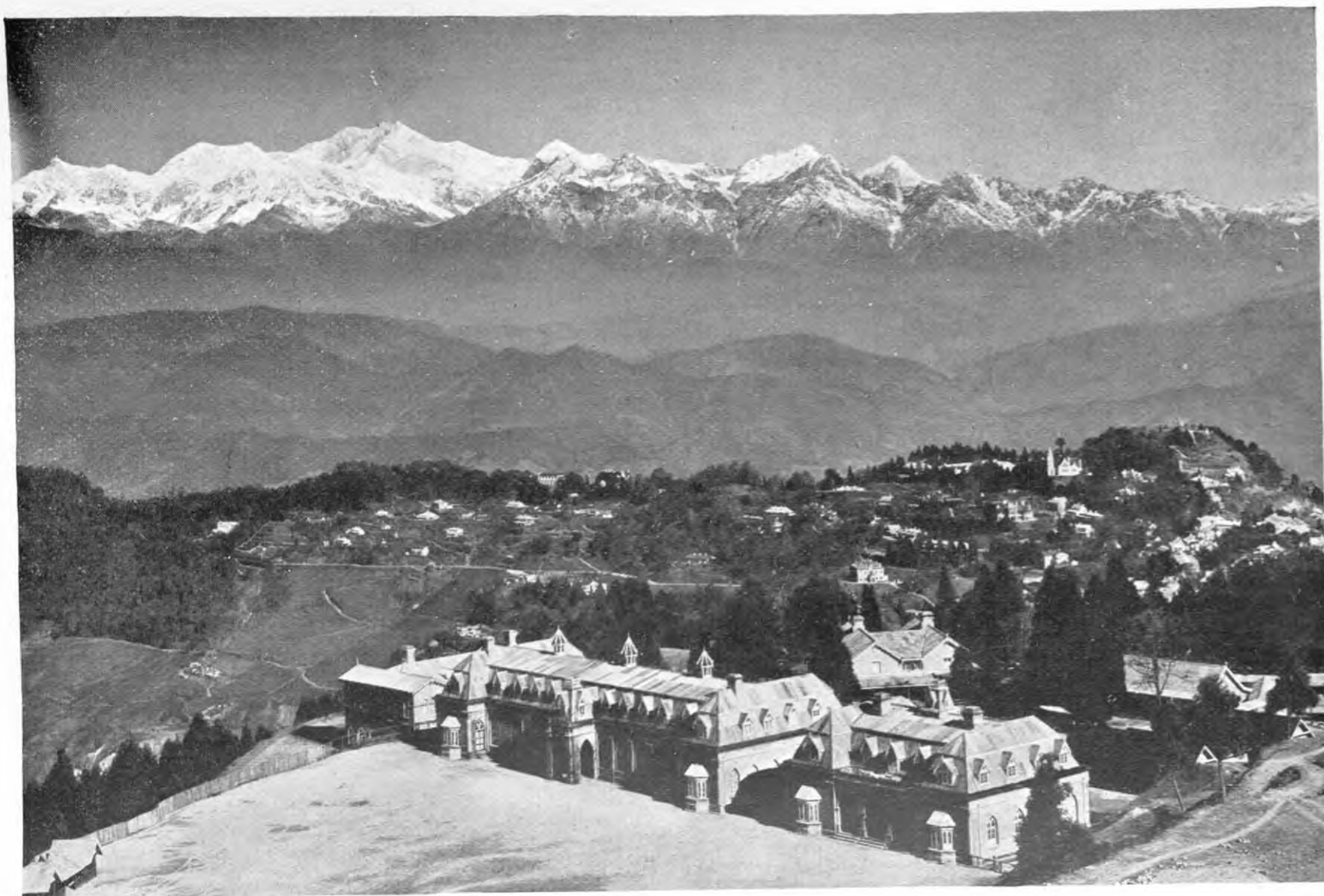
Sir Stuart Hogg Market.
The Shopping Centre.



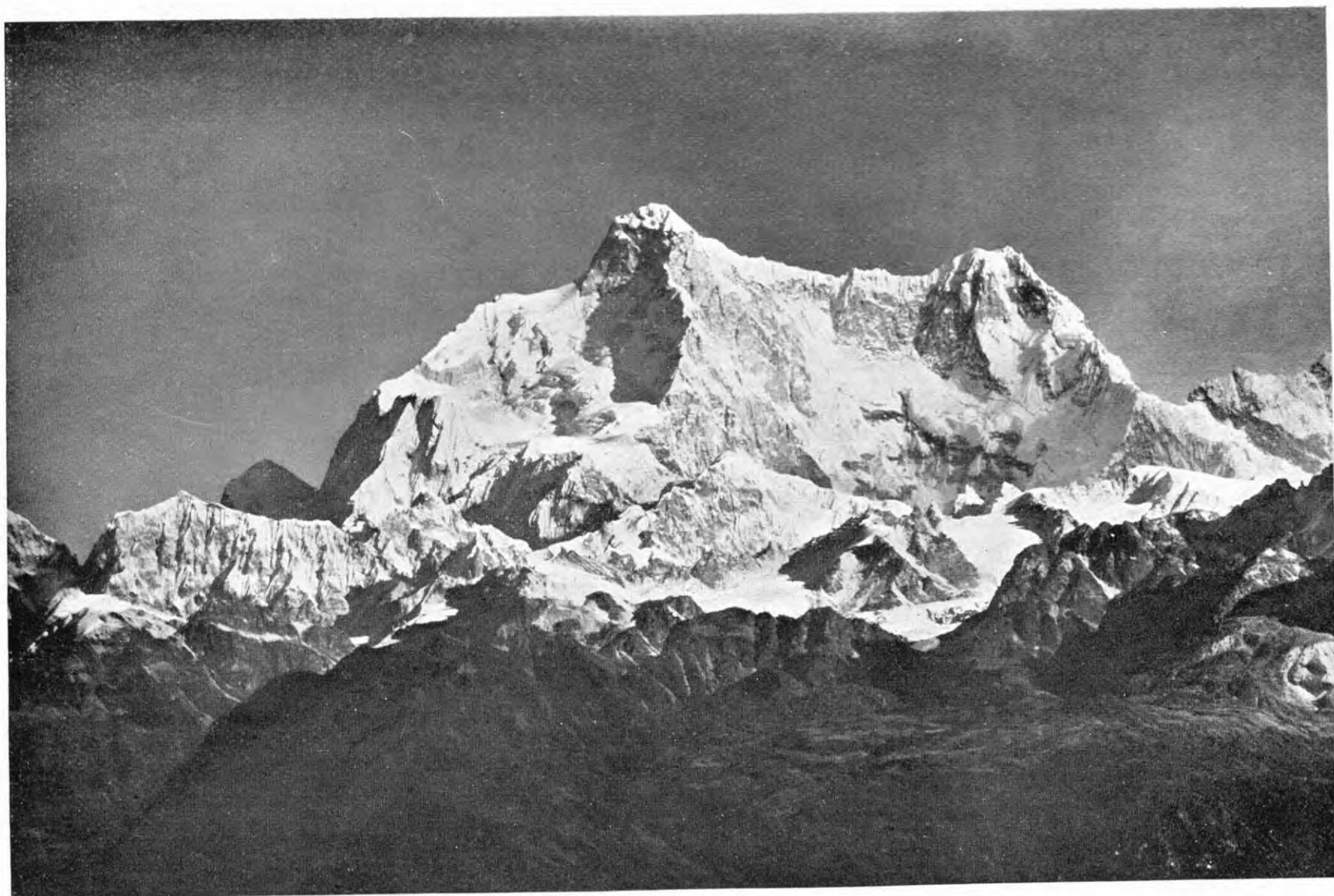
Clive Street.
A Street of imposing Office premises.



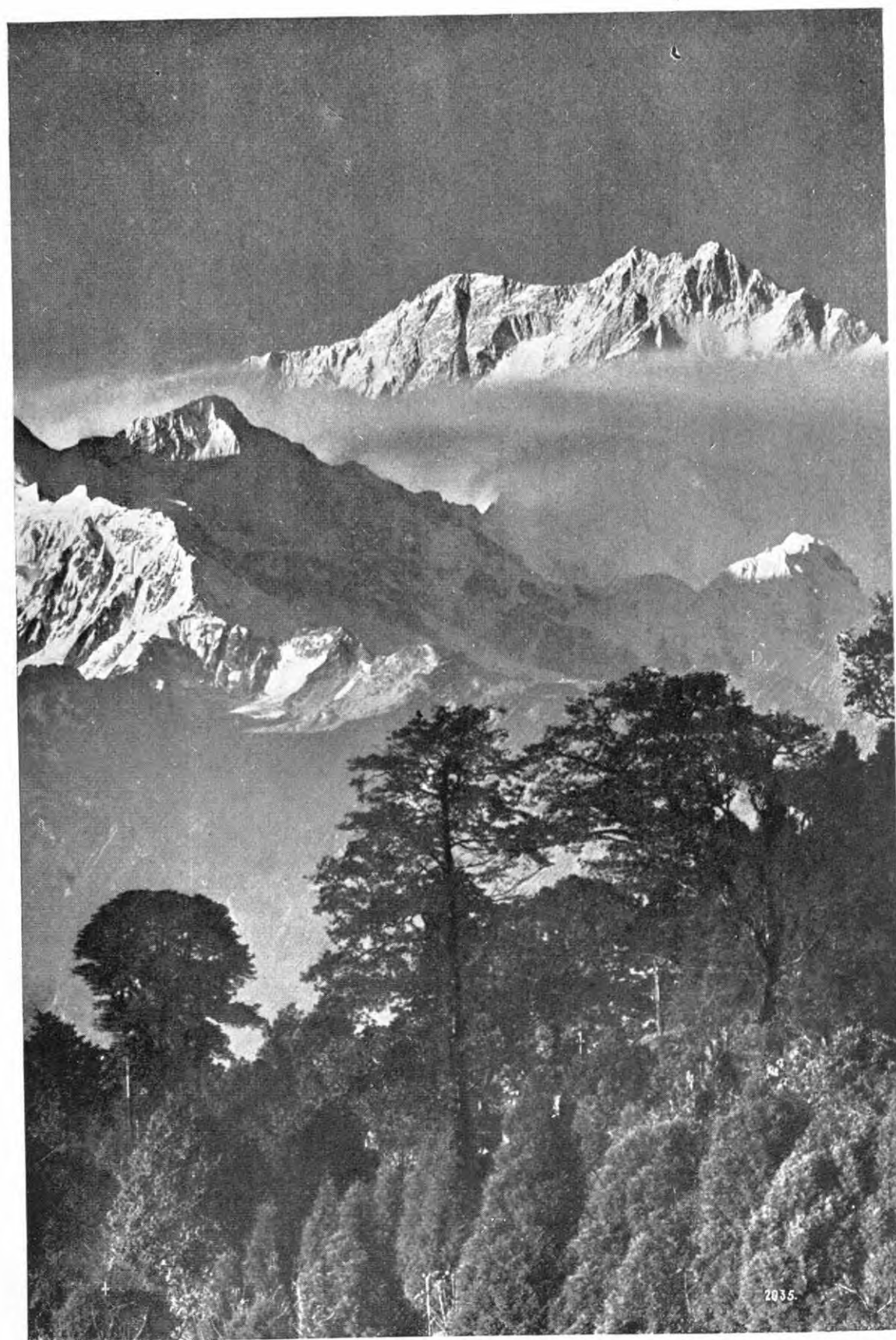
General Views of Darjeeling from Jalapahar.



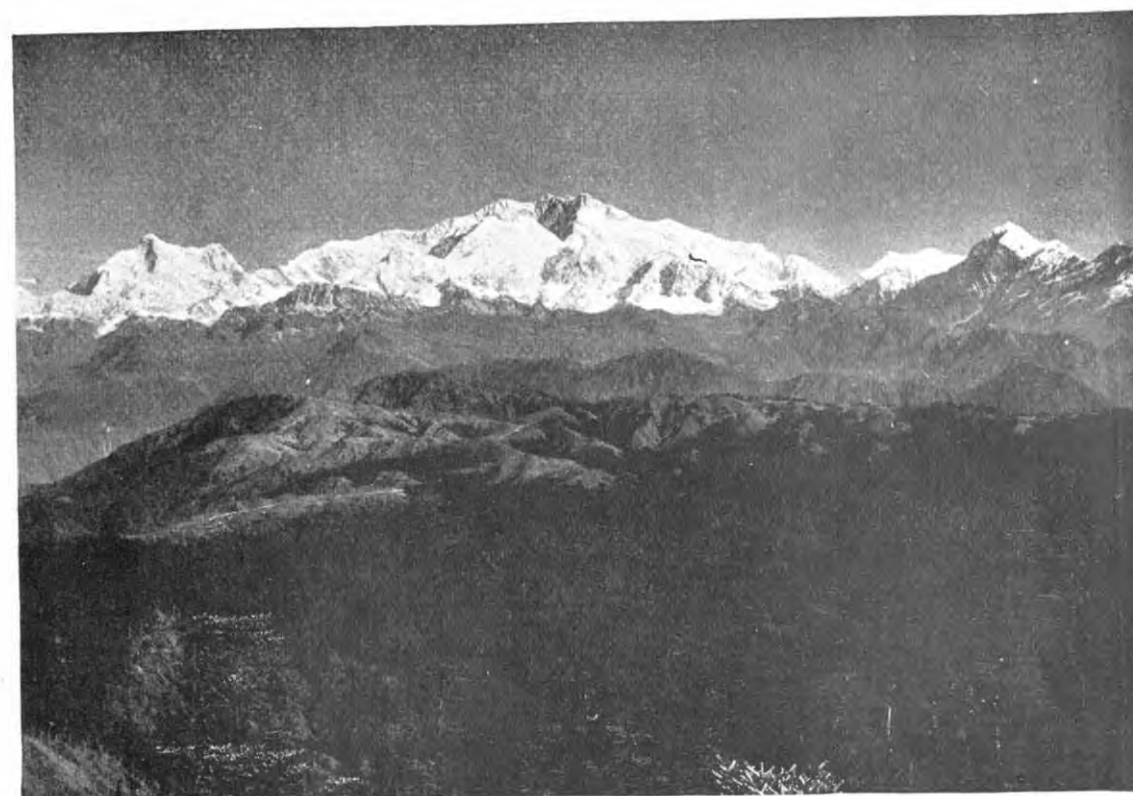
Darjeeling from above St. Paul's School.



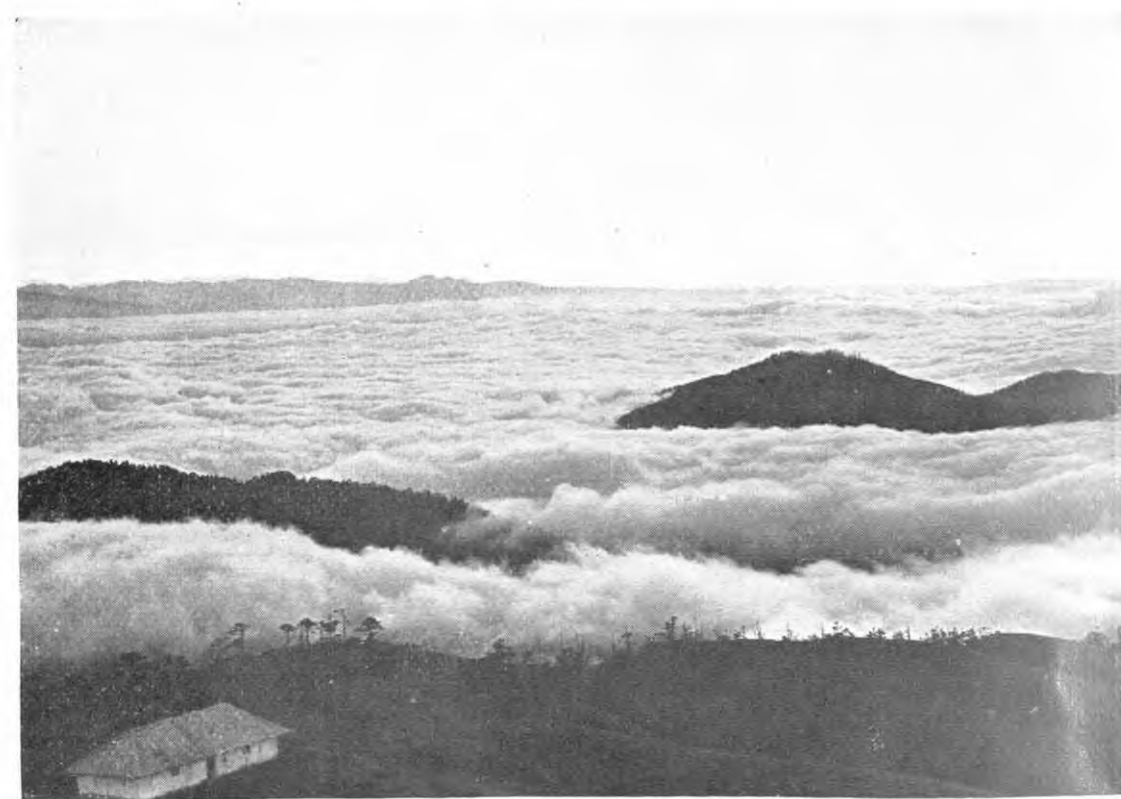
Morning on Jannu from Sandakphu.



Sunset on Kinchenjunga.



The Kinchenjunga Range from Sandakphu.



Cloud effect from Philut, Darjeeling.



The Single Loop.
Darjeeling Hill Railway.



Reversing Station.
Darjeeling Hill Railway.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY.





The Hub of Bombay.

Showing the Municipal Office Hornby Road on the left, and a part of the Victoria Terminus on the right.



The Apollo Bunder—the Gate of India.

Where the Viceroys and Governors land upon their arrival in India.



The Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

This pretentious building is architecturally considered to be the finest Railway Terminus in the world.



The Muharram Procession in the Native Quarter.

The Muharram Celebration is held annually in memory of the first two Muhammadan martyrs.



A bit of Back Bay and Malabar Hill.

One of the most picturesque views of Bombay at all seasons of the year.



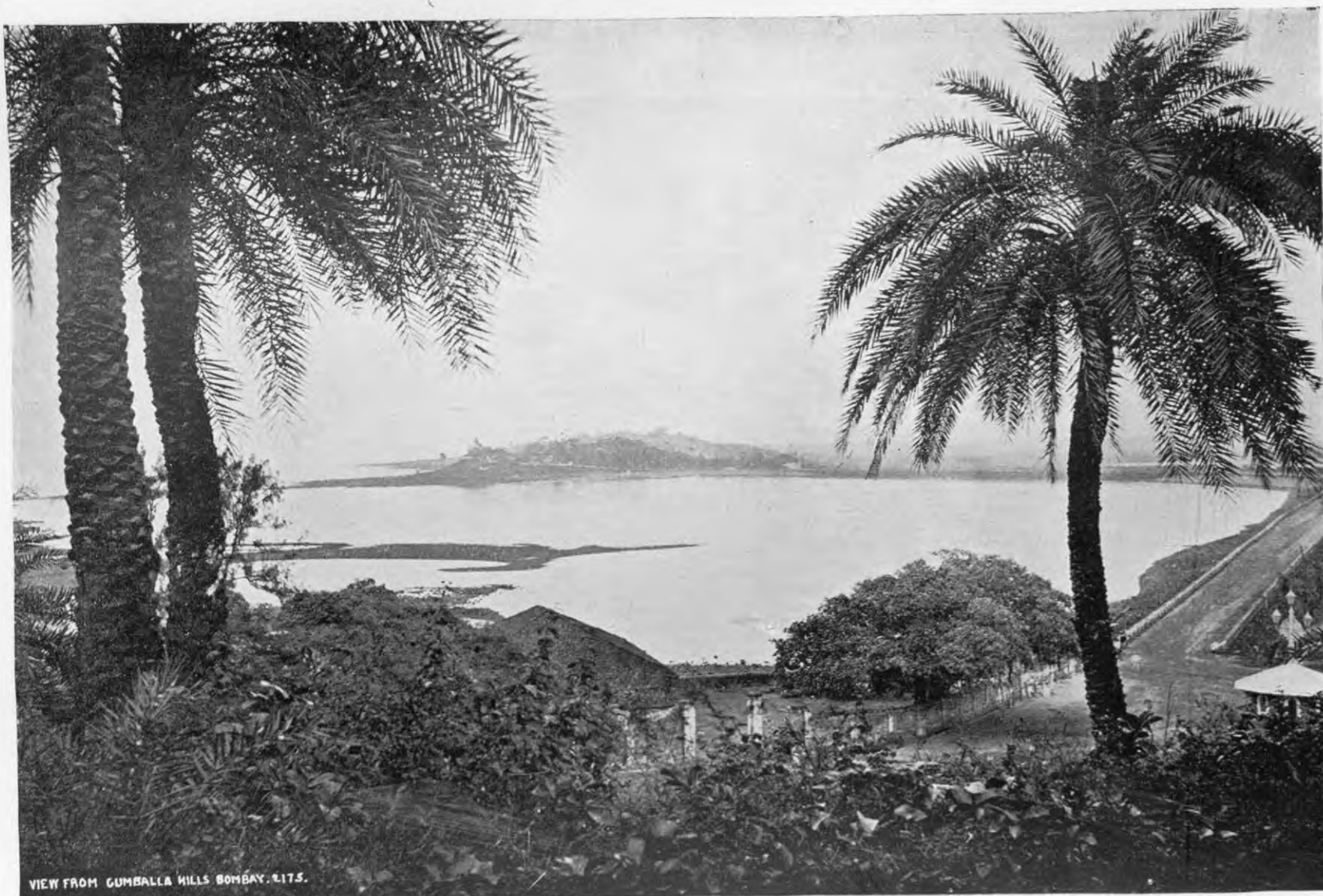
The Victoria Dock.

This Dock, having a water area of 25 acres, was opened in March, 1888.



The Prince's Dock.

The first stone of this Dock was laid by the King-Emperor, November 11th, 1875.



A View from Cumballa Hill.

Showing the Vellard on the right, a favourite Sunday evening drive.



St. Thomas' Cathedral.

The foundation stone of the Cathedral was laid on Nov. 18th, 1715.



Girgaum Back Road.

A typical bit of Bombay street scenery.



A View from the Eastern side of the Harbour.

Said to be second only to Sydney Harbour in beauty.



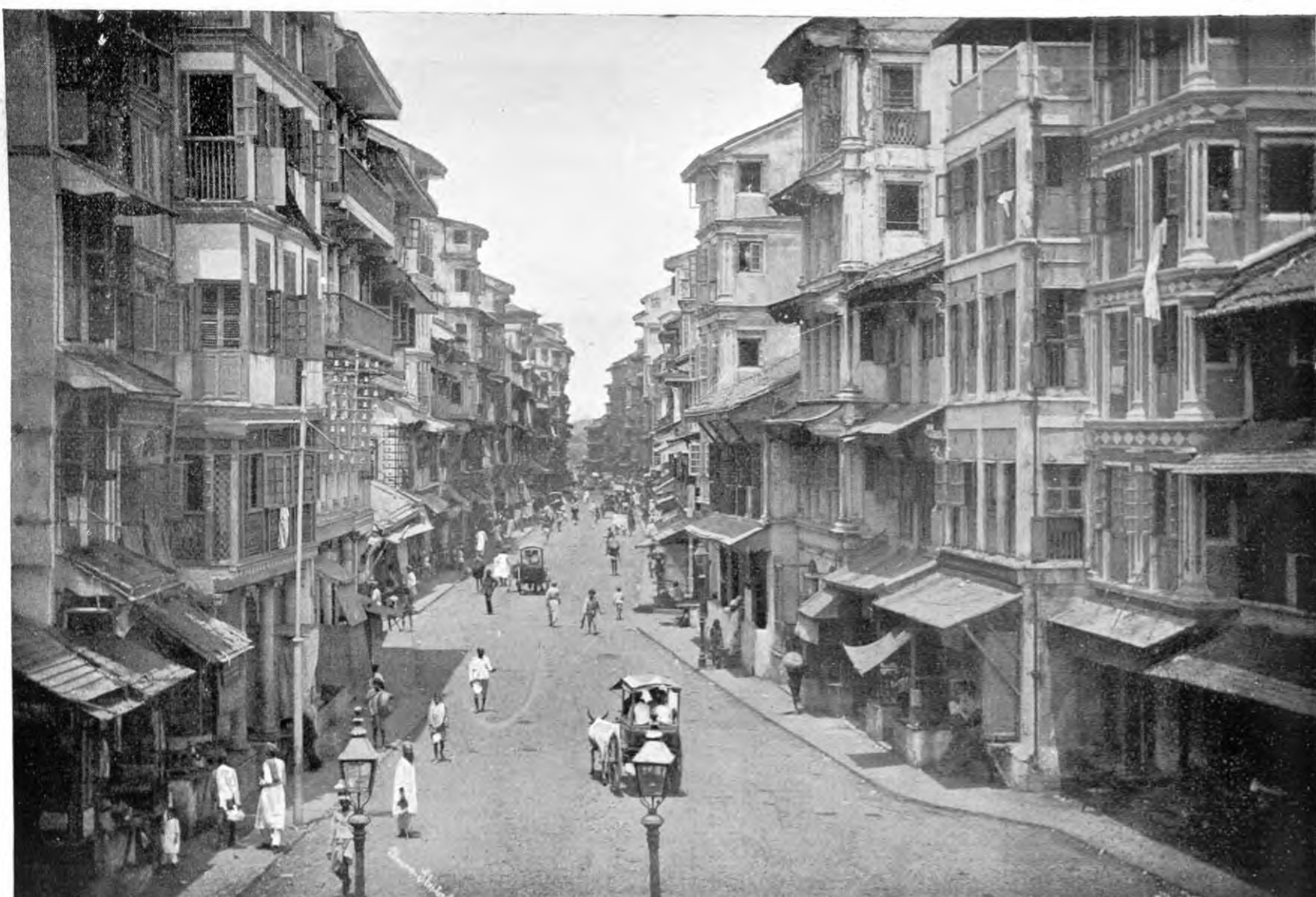
The Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill.

A magnificent view of Bombay and Back Bay is to be had from these Gardens.



Part of Gibbs' Road, Malabar Hill.

In proximity to this road are the Parsee Towers of Silence and the attendant Vultures.



A Native Street in the Fort.

The style of Architecture employed in Bombay of years ago is here shown.



Elphinstone College.

The late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney contributed two lakhs of rupees towards this building.



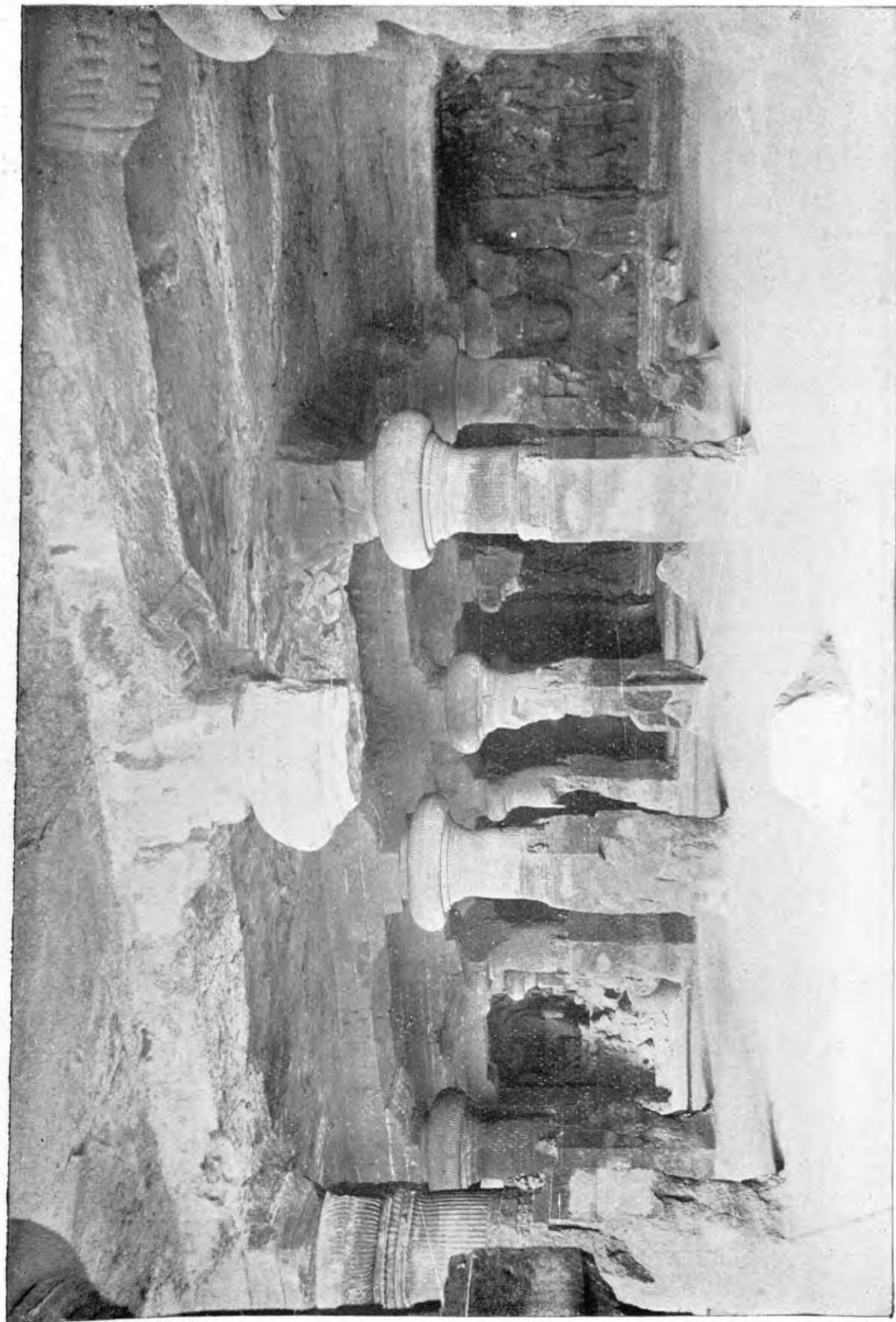
The new Bombay Gymkhana, Eastern elevation.

This building was opened by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Dec. 18th, 1907.



The new Bombay Gymkhana, Western elevation.

Members are provided with amusement in the form of tennis, bowls, golf, cricket, hockey, polo, football, croquet, racquets and billiards.



A part of the Caves of Elephanta.

These Caves are said to have been built in the eighth century, they were damaged by the Portuguese and restored by the British.



The Prongs Lighthouse.

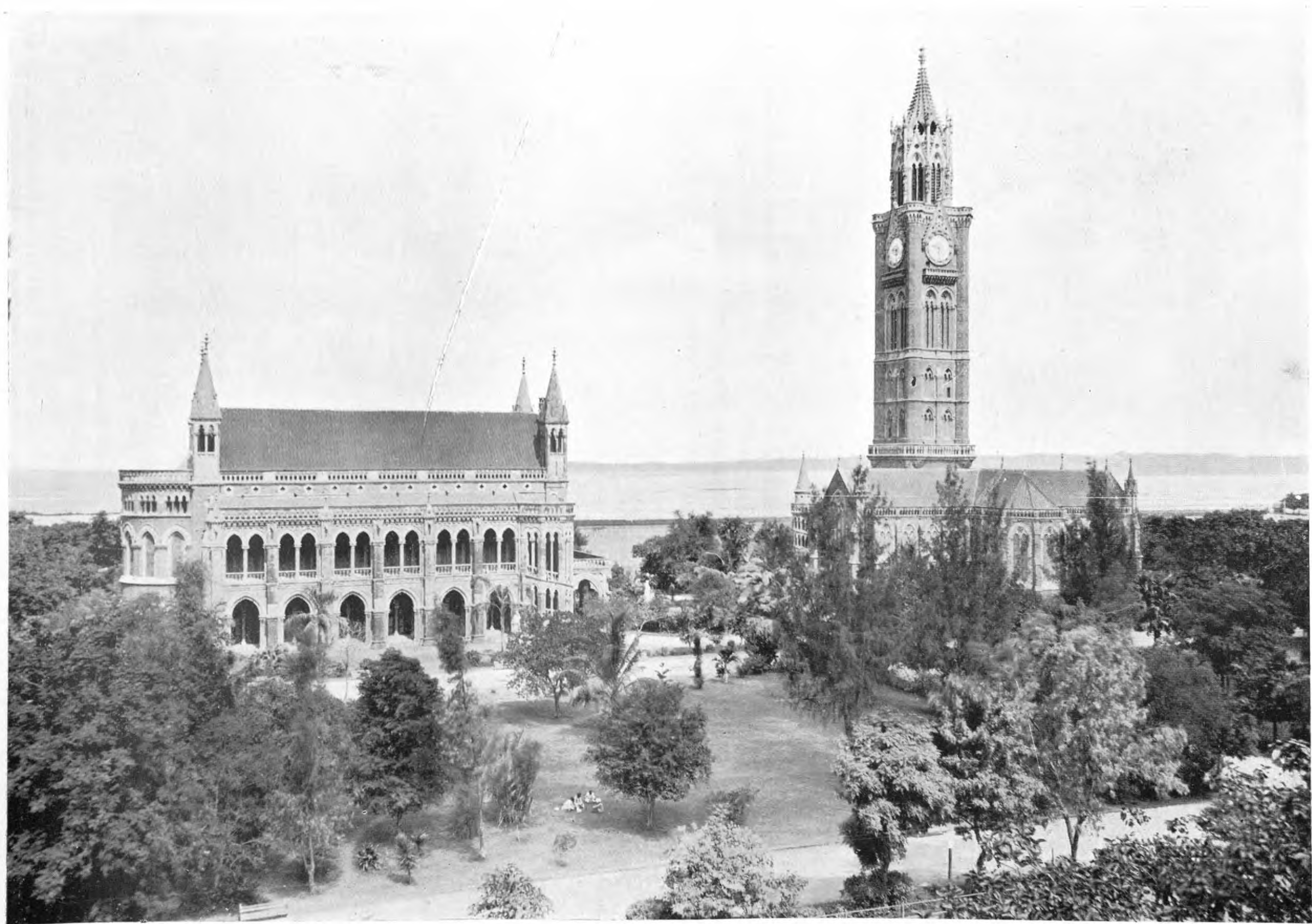
Can be seen at a distance of eighteen miles, and is 168 feet high.



A view of Bombay from the Rajabai Tower.
The Cathedral is to be seen in the left and the Harbour in the distance.



The Town Hall and part of Elphinstone Circle Gardens.
The building was begun in 1821 and not completed for twelve years.



The Bombay University Hall and Rajabai Tower.

Both buildings were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The tower is 280 feet high.



View of the City of Bombay and Back Bay from the Ridge.

Considered by many one of the finest prospects in the East.

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.

Back Bay and Malabar Hill.

Secretariat.

Rajabai Tower

Cathedral.

G. I. P. Terminus.

Trombay.

Elephanta Island.



Y. W. C. A.

The Crescent.

Yacht Club Chambers.

Watson's Annexe Hotel.

Yacht Club.

The Harbour.

The photograph of this unique view was taken from the roof of the Taj Mahal Hotel.



The Floral Fountain as it used to be, and Esplanade Road.

The fountain, originally intended for the Victoria Gardens, is surmounted by the figure of Plenty.



The B. B. & C. I. Railway Head Offices.

Partially destroyed by fire the night the Prince of Wales left Bombay, Nov. 1906.



The Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

A social rendezvous of the European community.



One of the Parsi Towers of Silence.
Where the Parsi dead are disposed of by vultures.



A Hindu Cremation.
Cremation is usually employed by the Hindus.



Crawford Market.
Bombay's depôt for food produce.



The Monkey Temple.
Attended by the Bhattia caste.



The Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana.

The Surplus of the funds contributed by the native ladies of Bombay, for the entertainment of the Princess of Wales, was utilized in the erection of this building, and is consequently named after H. R. H.



The Huntsman and Hounds of the Bombay Hunt.

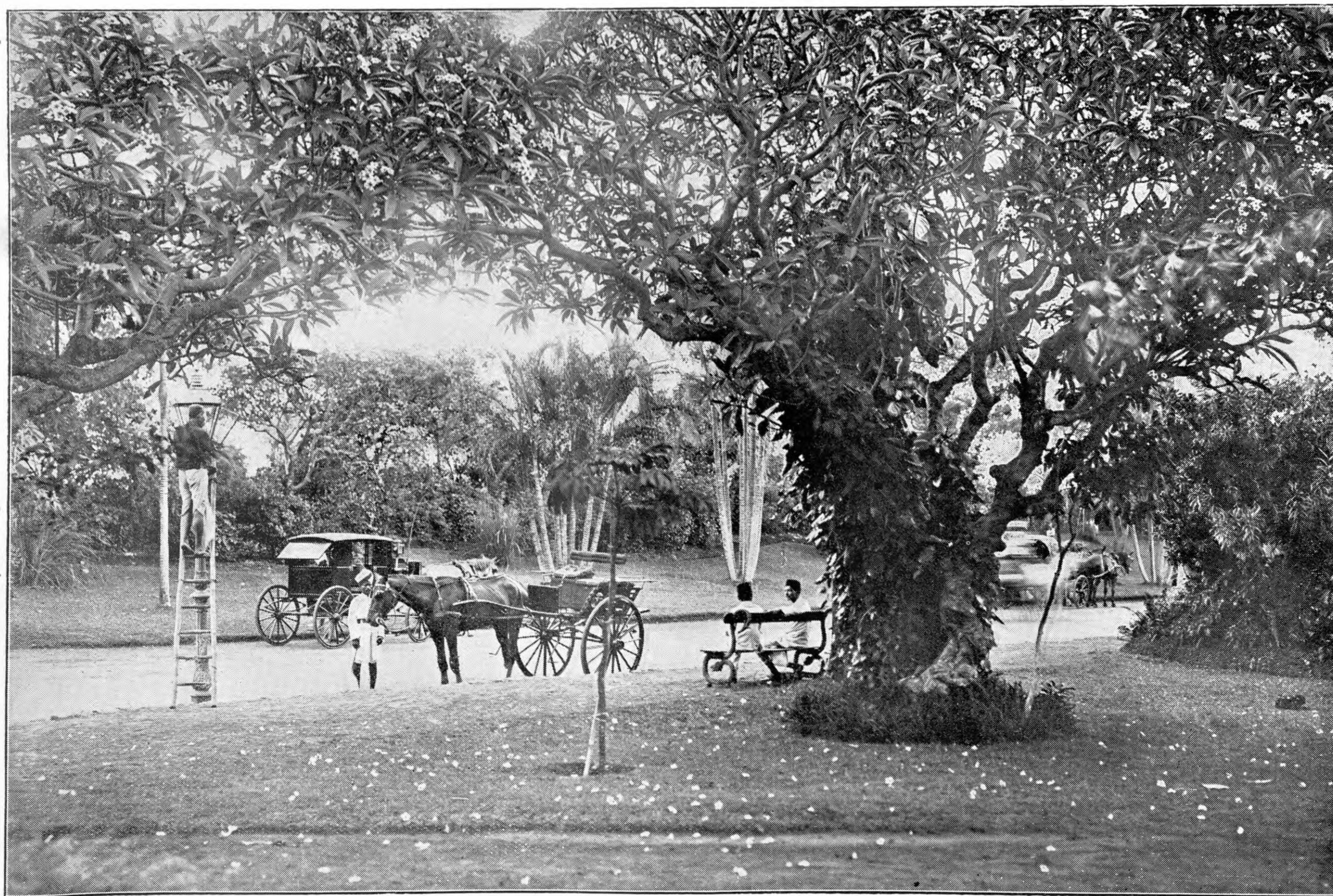
Hunting is one of the favourite sports of many residents during the cold weather.



"Tom Tits" lining up for a Race.



The Joys of Yachting in Bombay Harbour.



The Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill.

From this spot one of the finest views in the East can be obtained, across Bombay Harbour.



The Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.

View of the Verandah showing corner of the Bowling Green and Croquet Lawn. Although this Gymkhana has only recently been established it already provides recreation for a large and growing membership.

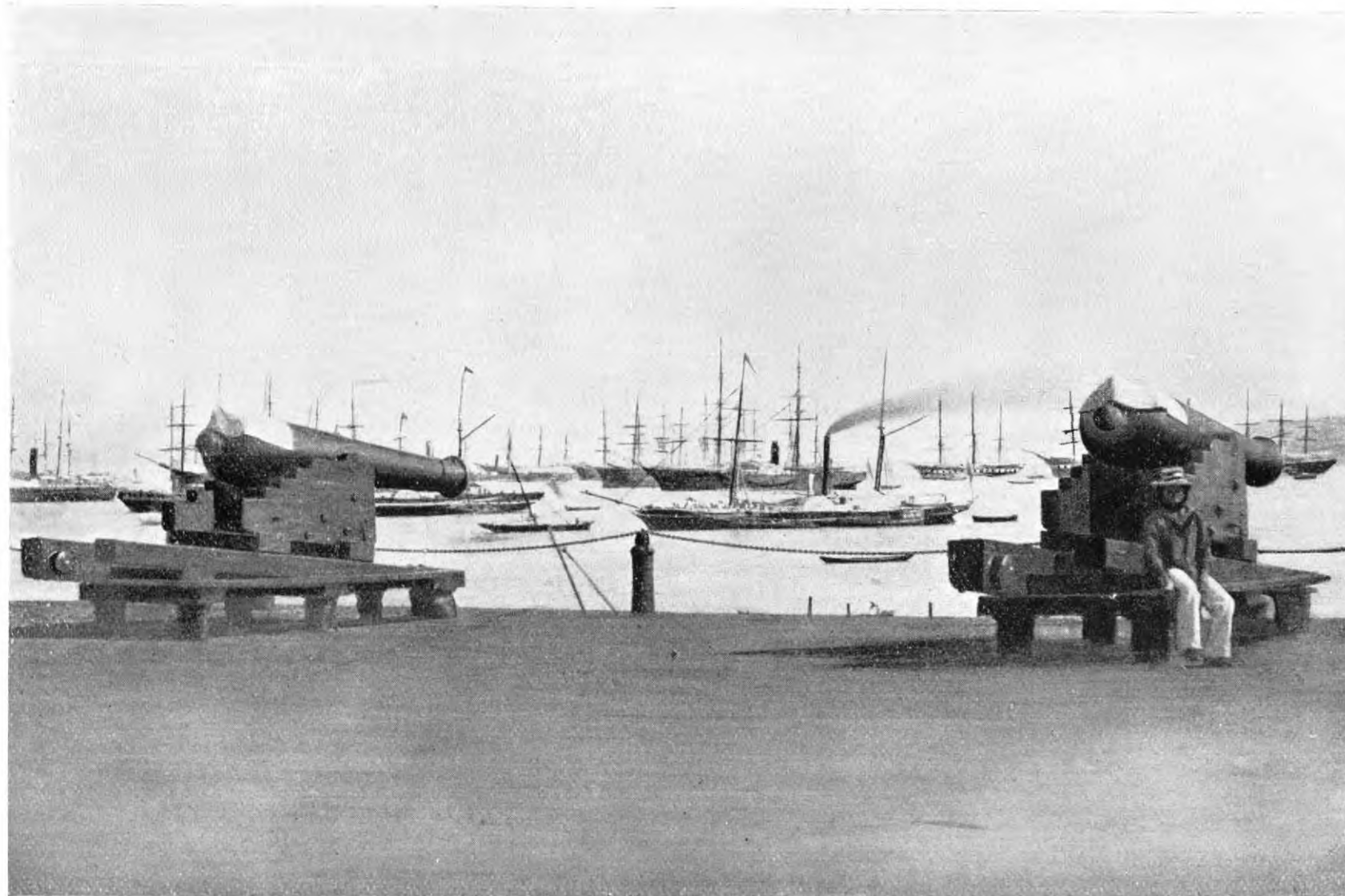


Dog boys, hard at work on the Cooperage.



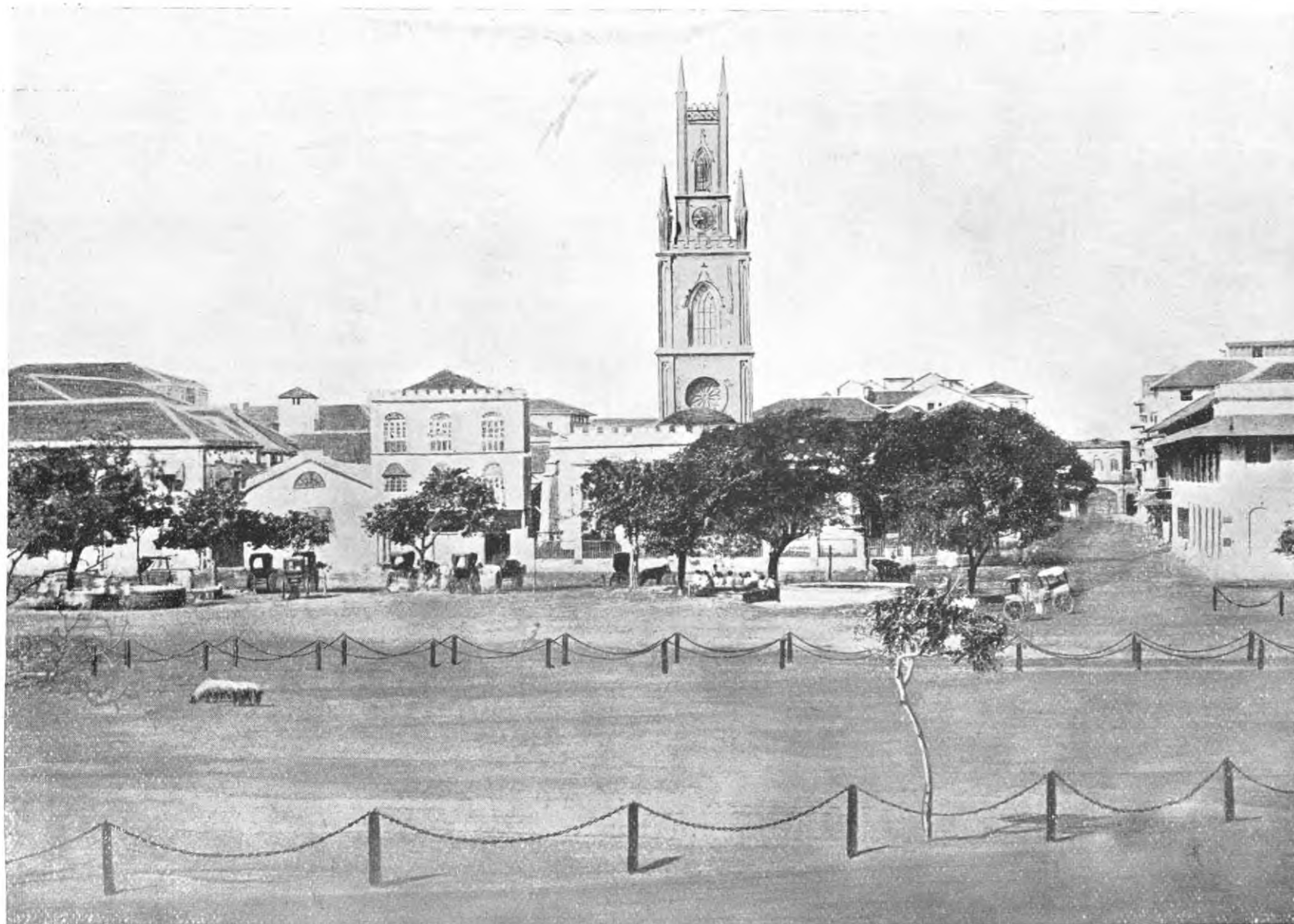
Bombay Tin-smiths.

OLD BOMBAY.



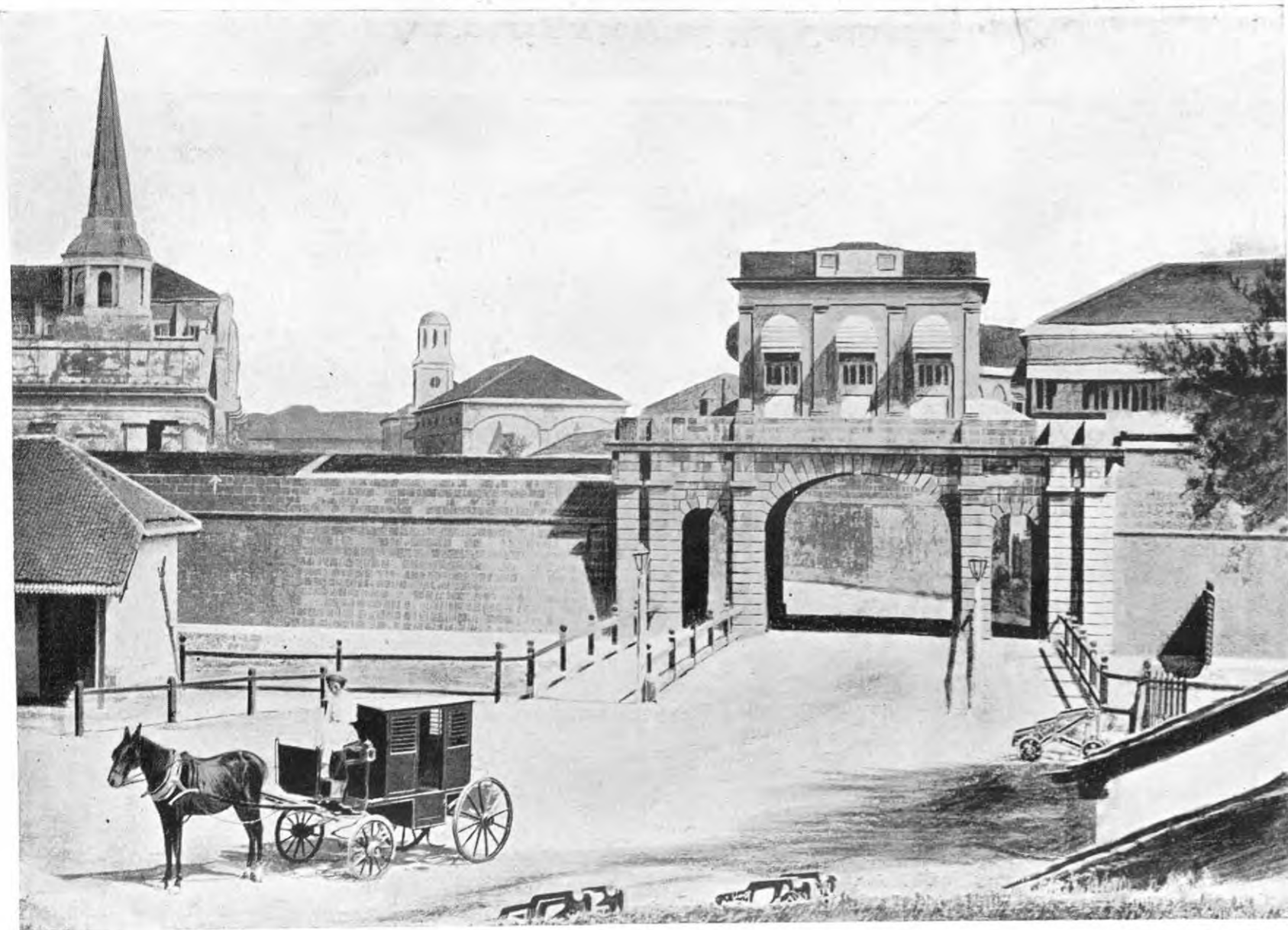
The Apollo Bunder in 1857.

This interesting picture is reproduced from a photograph taken at the time of the Mutiny.



An early view of the Cathedral.

Taken about 50 years ago from what now forms Elphinstone Circle, showing the old Church Gate on the right.



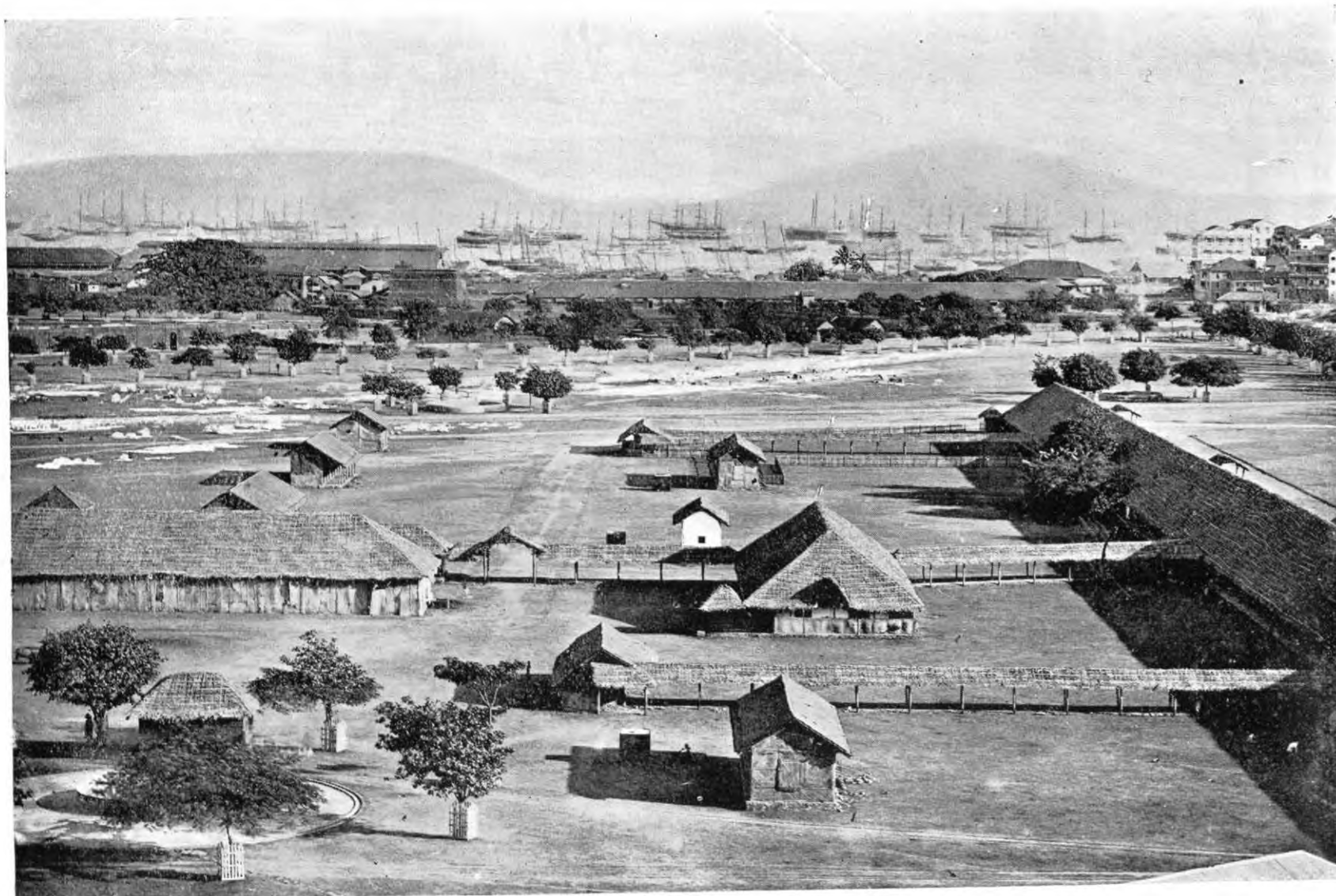
Apollo Gate, which was pulled down about 1862.

The present Scotch Kirk Steeple and the Clock Tower of the Dockyard are to be seen in the picture.



Church Gate partly demolished 1863.

The room above the Gateway was occupied by the Officer of the Guard.



View of the Esplanade and the Harbour fifty years ago.

The thatched roof sheds on the Esplanade were called Pendlas.



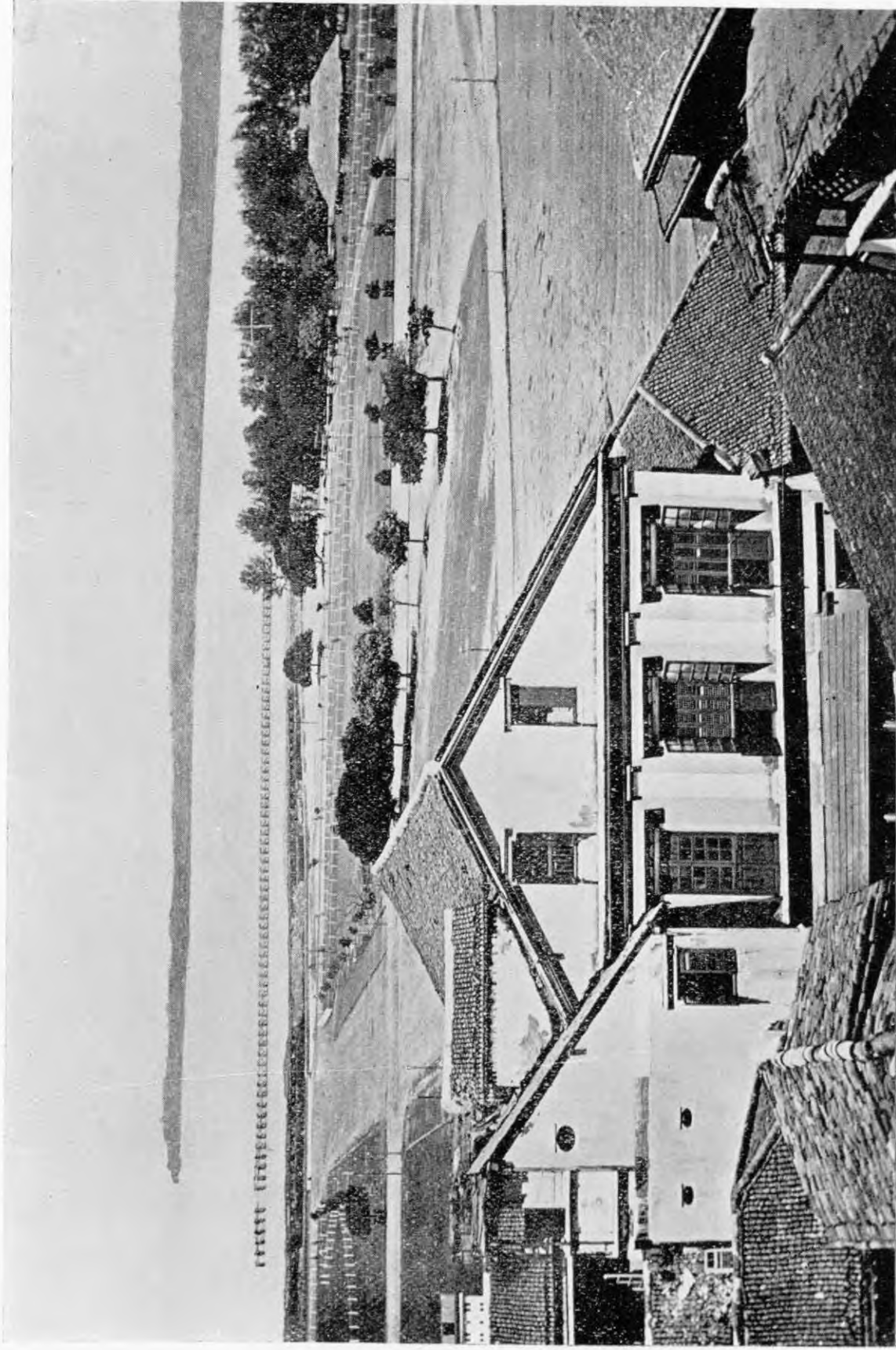
The Town Hall before the days of Elphinstone Circle.

The domed pavilion contained the statue of Marquis Cornwallis, worshipped by lower class Hindus.



A bit of Old Bombay—Lakdi Bunder, Chaupati.

At the time this photograph was taken this spot was reserved for landing fuel brought in by country crafts.



Back Bay at the time of the Reclamation Scheme from an old photograph.

The method proposed for reclaiming the land may be seen by the line of double piles running parallel to the shore.

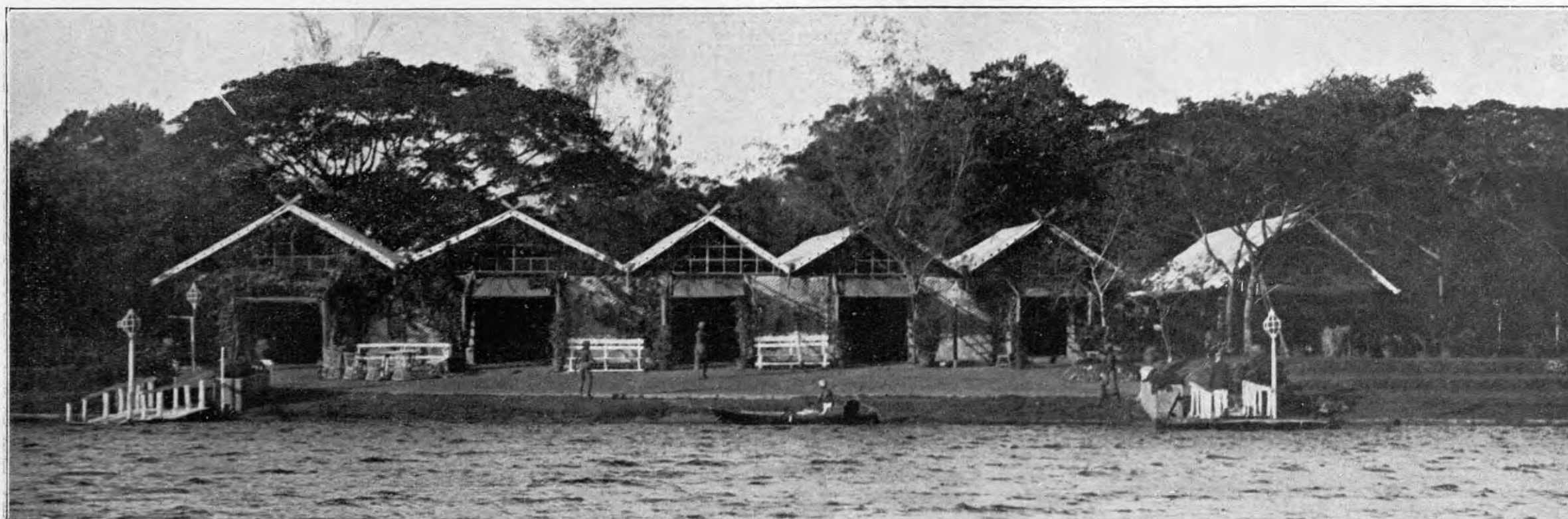
THE CITY OF MADRAS.





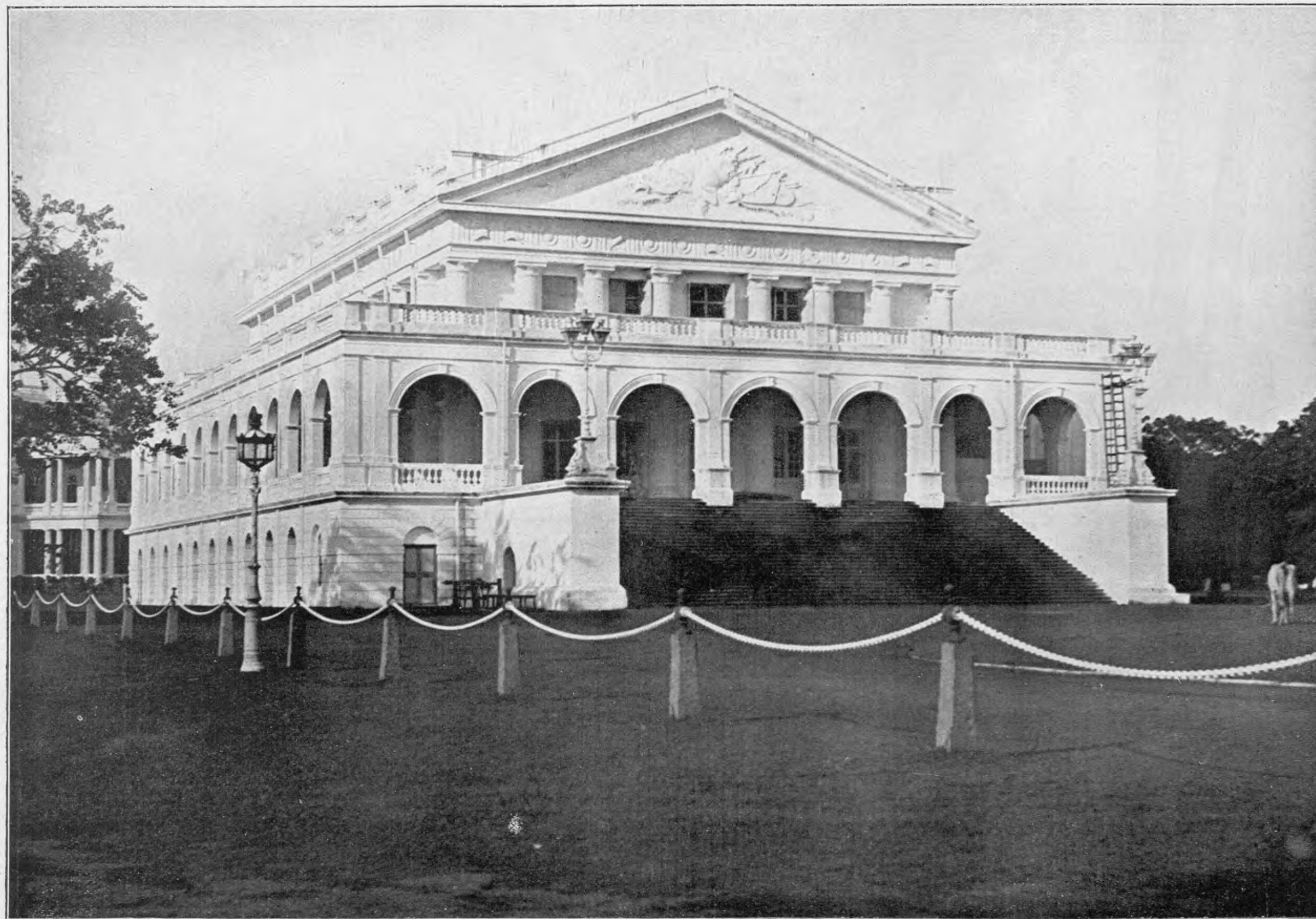
The High Courts.

An extensive and imposing building of red brick. The lighthouse above the central dome has replaced the now dismantled lighthouse tower seen on the right.



The Madras Boat Club.

A favourite resort of the European community, on the Adyar River.



The Banqueting Hall, Government House.

The Hall was built by Lord Clive's Government to commemorate the overthrow of Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam in 1799.
It is the scene of H. E. the Governor's State Balls, Receptions, &c.



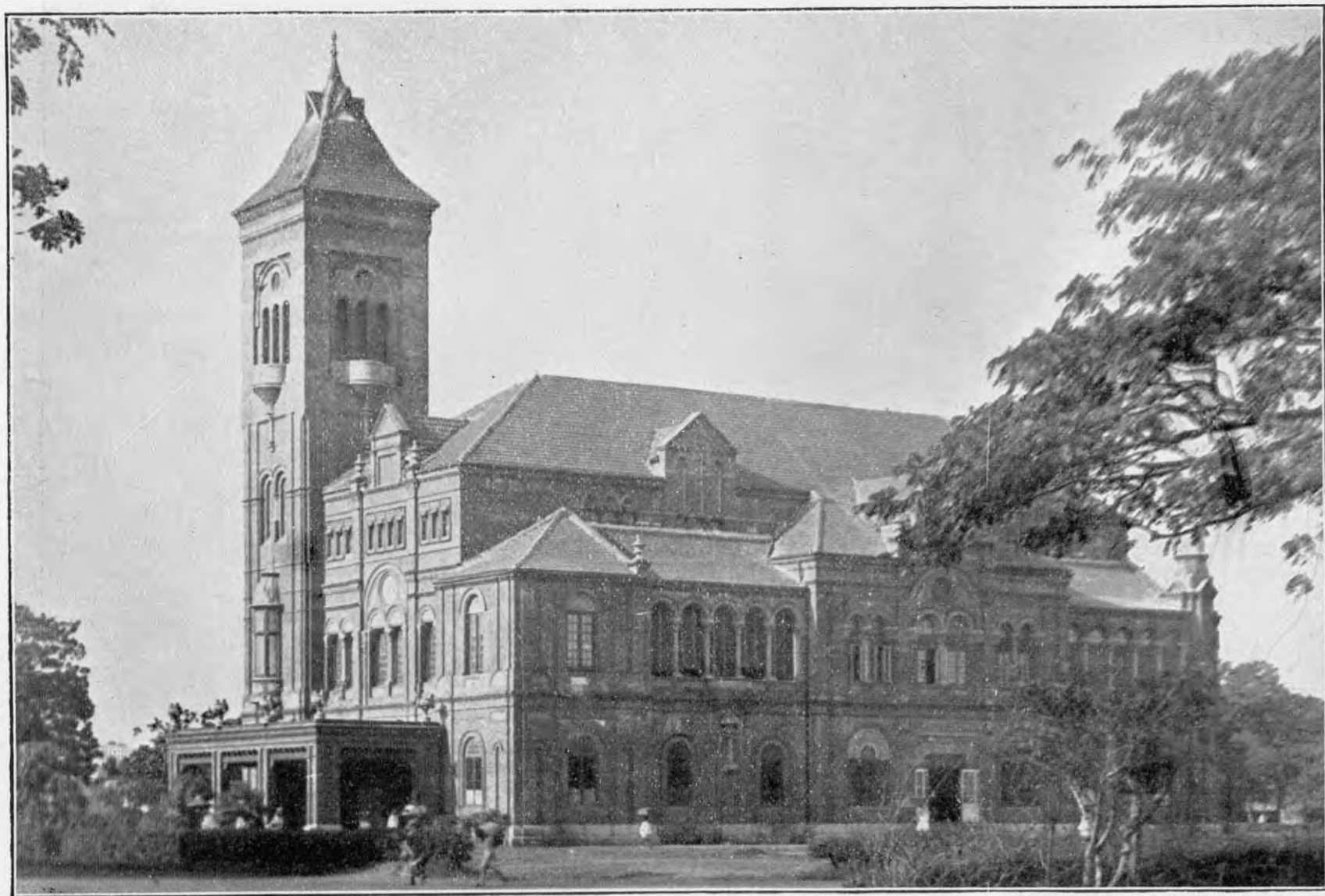
The Madras Club.

This Club enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in India.



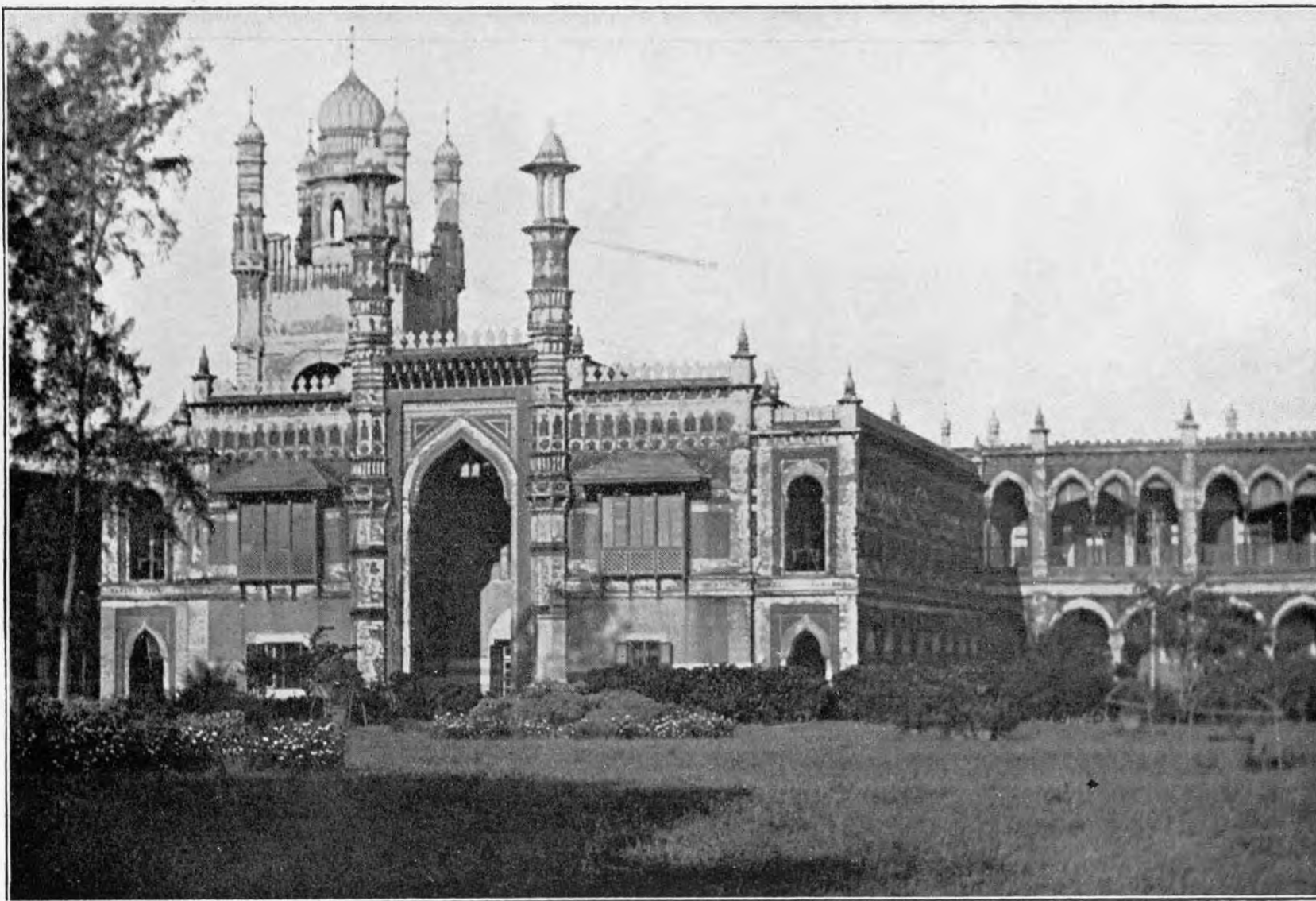
The Bank of Madras.

This fine building is situated on First Line Beach.



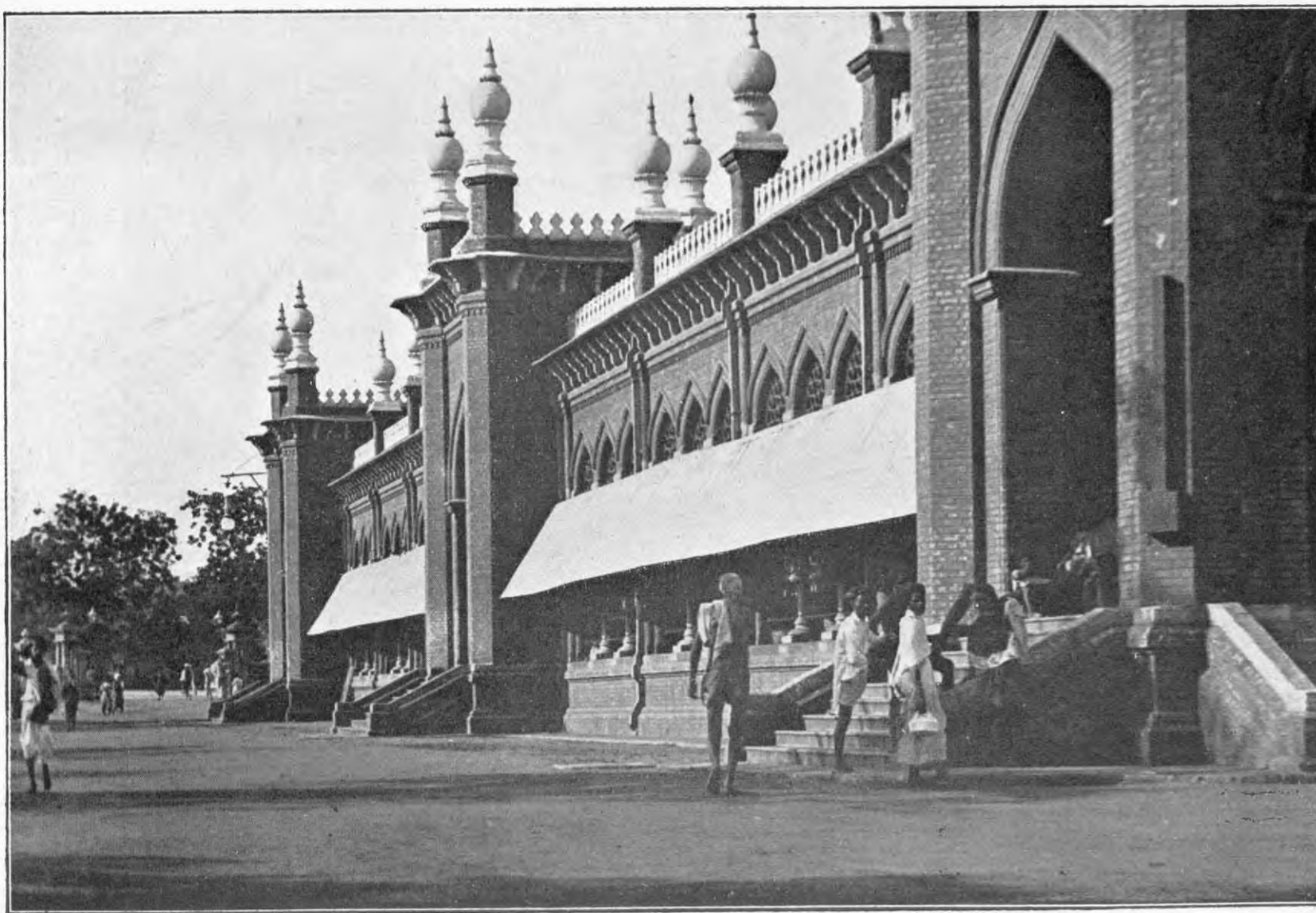
The Victoria Public Hall.

The Town Hall was erected in 1887 for the benefit of the public, irrespective of caste or creed.



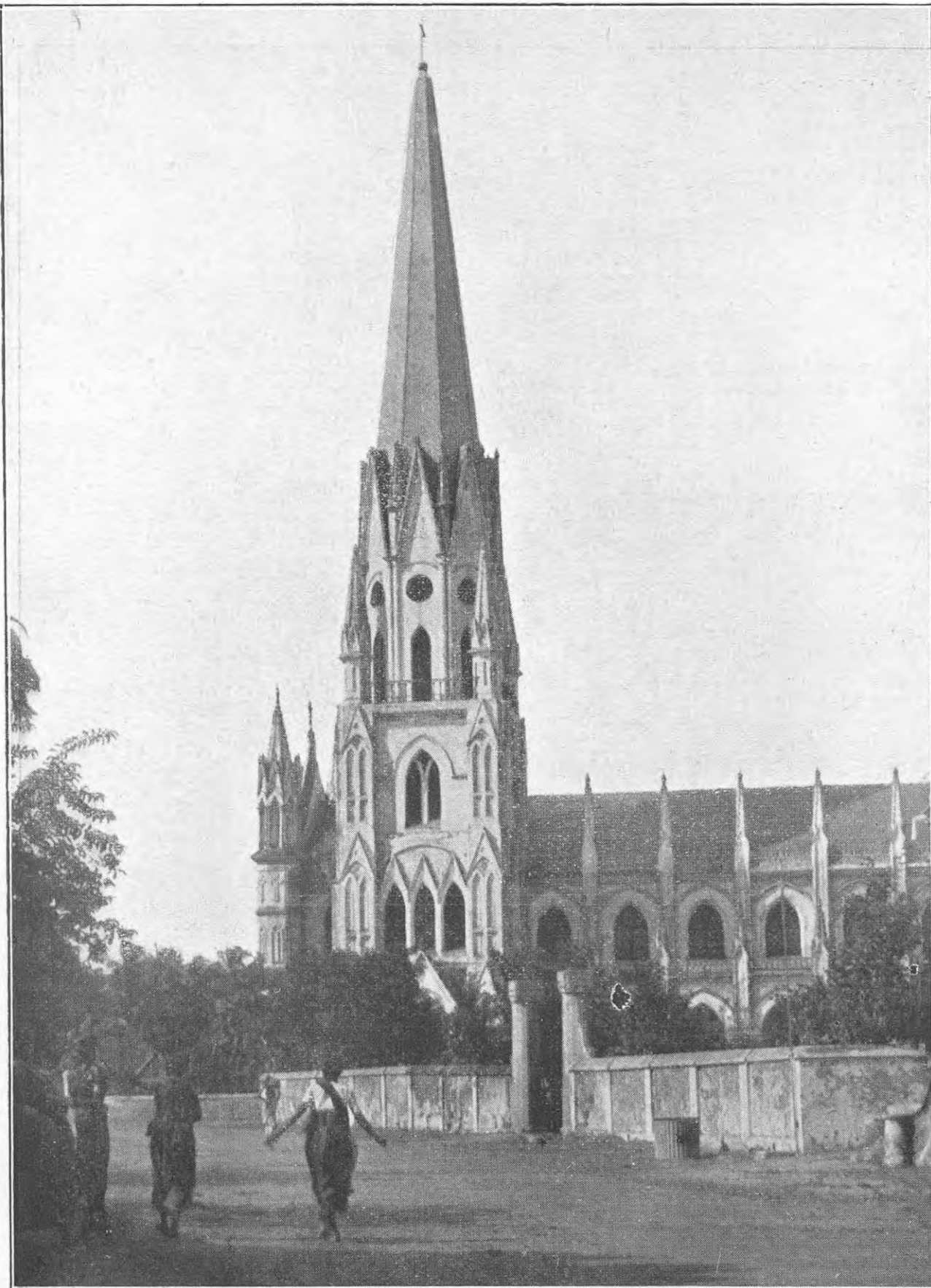
Chepauk Palace.

On the death of the last Nawab of the Carnatic this fine old palace, built in the Moorish style, became Government property, and is now occupied as the Board of Revenue Offices.



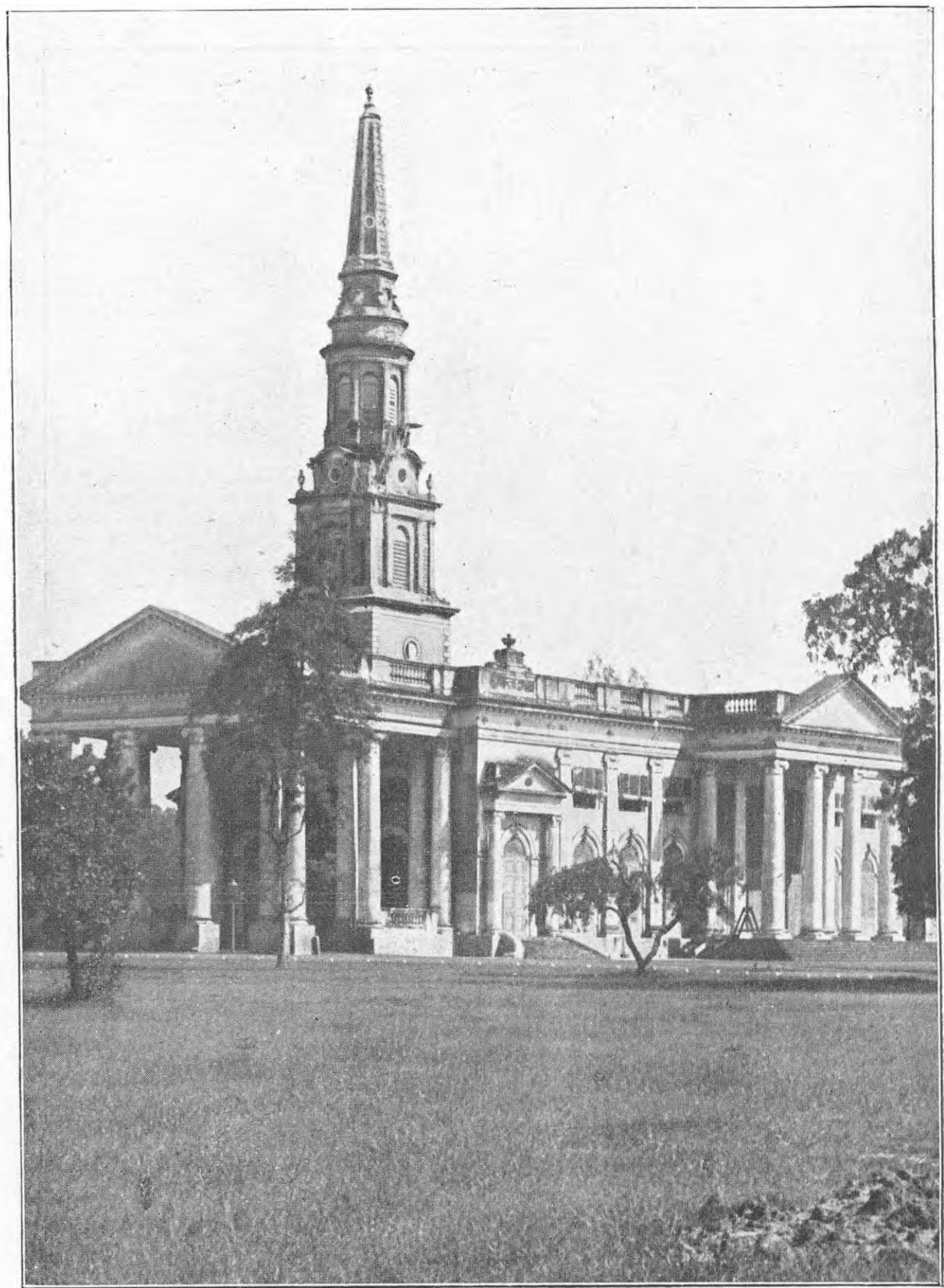
The Moore Market.

The market was opened in 1900, has a frontage of 350 feet and a depth of 242 feet. Here takes place practically all the early morning marketing of Madras.



The Roman Catholic Cathedral at San Thome.

The present Cathedral was completed in 1896, but San Thomè was created a Bishopric in 1606 by Pope Paul V. The Cathedral marks the burial place of Apostle St. Thomas who was martyred in A.D. 68.



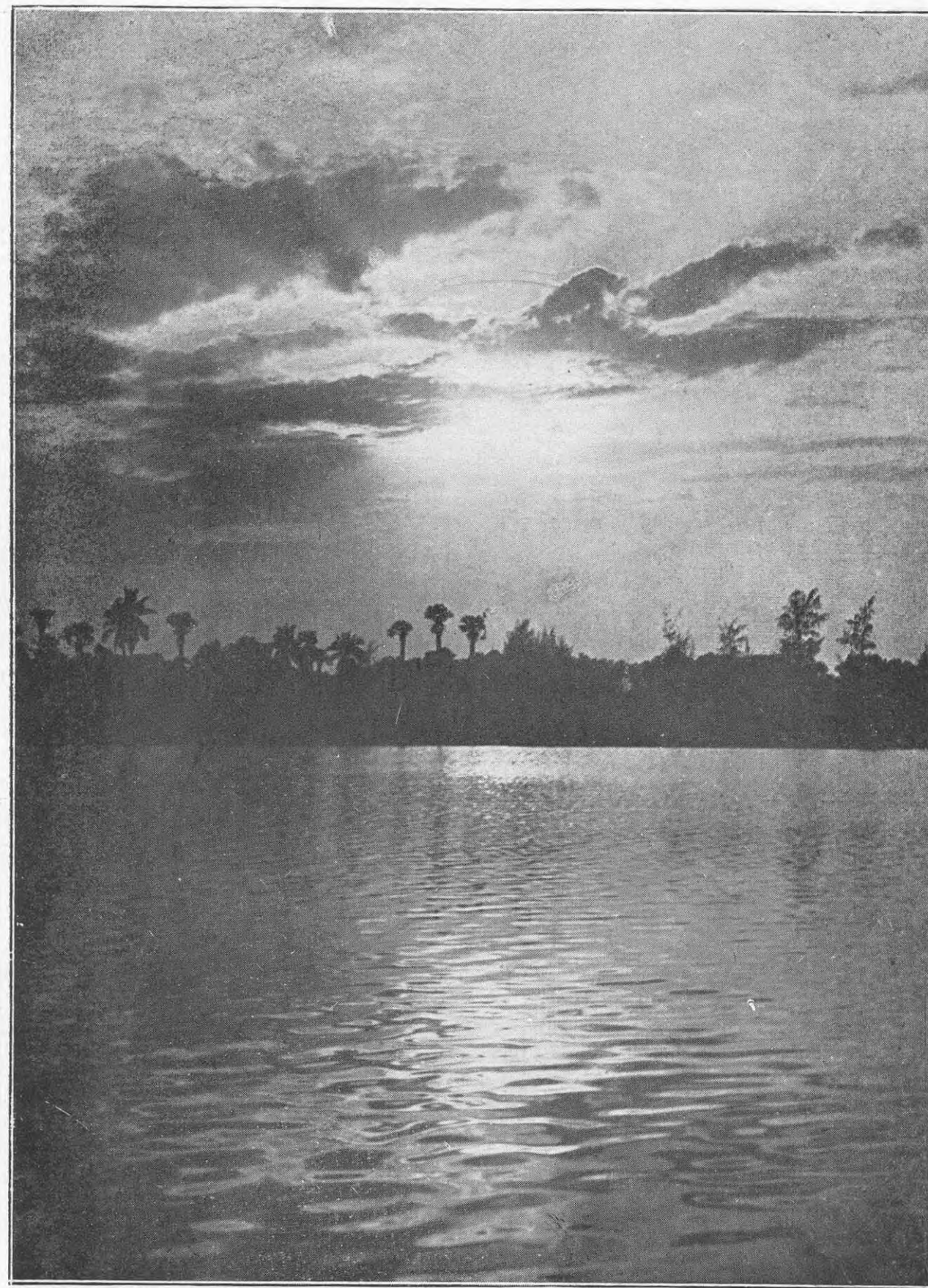
The Cathedral Church of St. George.

The Cathedral was opened in 1816 and contains many fine military and other monuments.



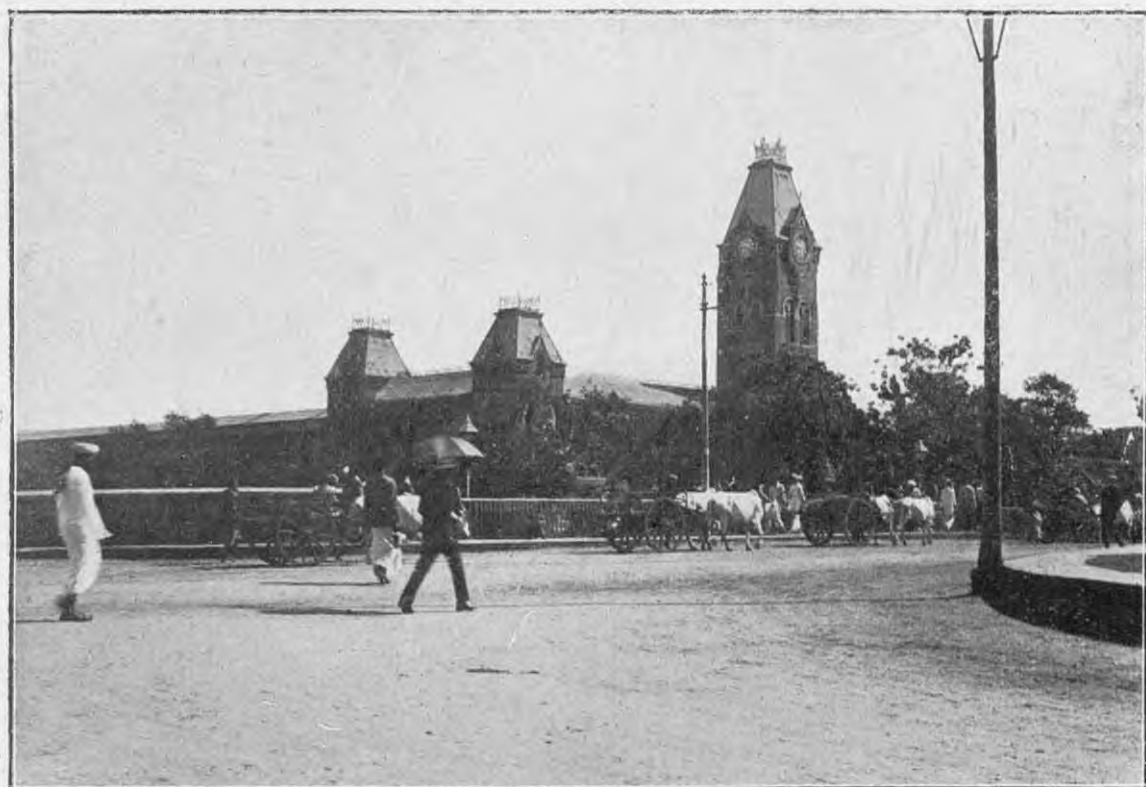
The General Post Office.

Many of the more important Commercial and Public Offices are situated in First Line Beach. Viewed from the sea, George Town appears to consist of this frontage only, so flat is the land beyond.



Sunset on the Adyar River from the Boat Club.

The Adyar forms the Southern boundary of Madras, and is about 6 miles from Fort St. George.



The Central Station.

The terminus of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.



A Typical Jungle Scene.

One of the many large Banyan Trees in the Madras neighbourhood.



Mowbray's Road.

The Banyan Avenue on the road to Adyar.



Teams of Bullocks Ploughing at Adyar.

A typical scene of charming Adyar.



The Esplanade—"Parry's Corner."
The Harbour is to be seen in the distance.



Egmore Station.
The newly built terminus of the S. Indian Railway.



The Esplanade.
The High Courts and Law College are to be seen on the left.



An early morning race on the Adyar.
These races are frequent, the lower reaches of the river giving an excellent course.



Armenian Street, George Town.

A portion of the business part of Madras, within the old city limits.



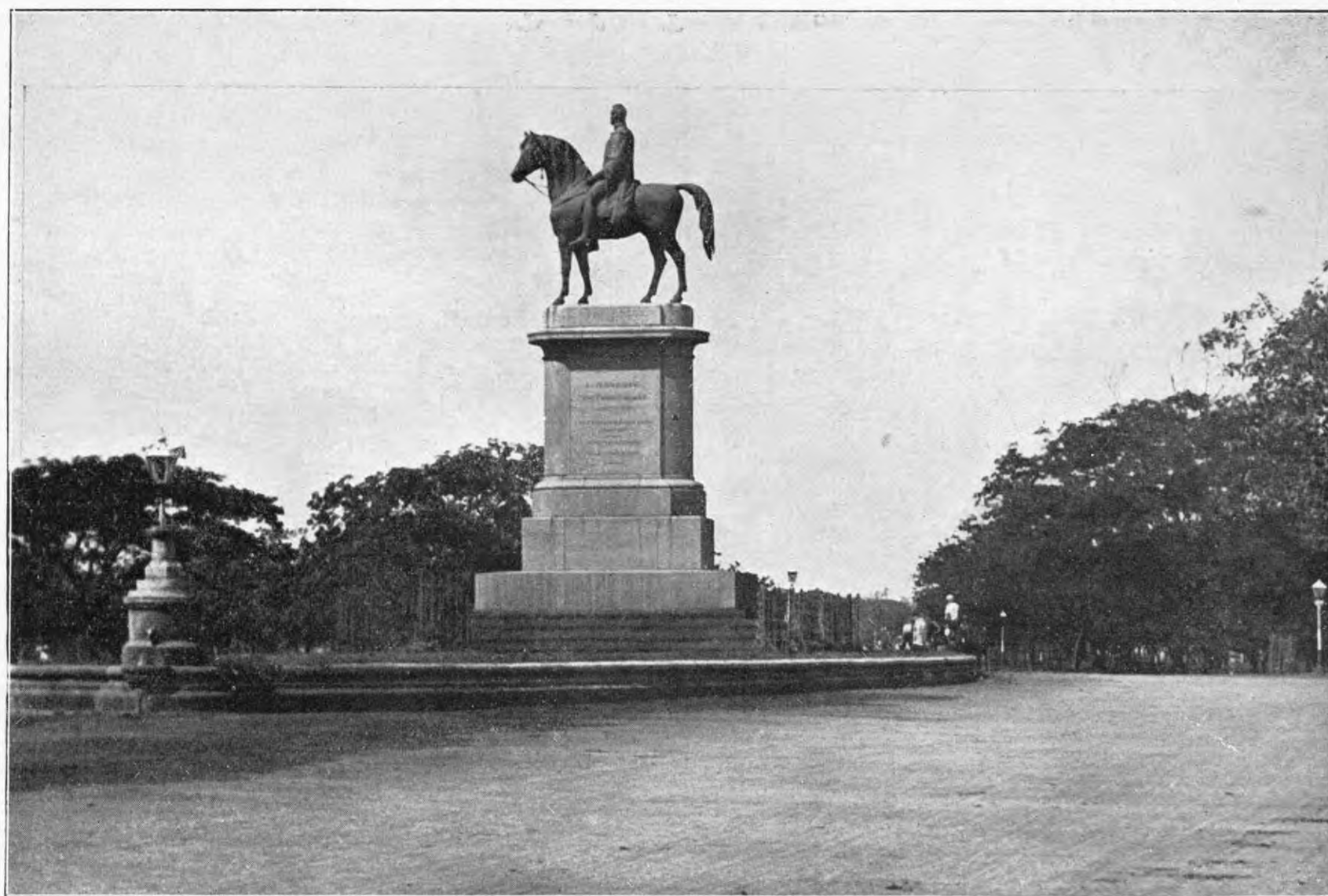
Chetput Village.

A typical bit of suburban roadway.



The Senate House.

A handsome building of considerable architectural pretensions near the sea-face.



Statue of Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, 1820—1827.

This Statue, by Chantrey, which stands in Mount Road, is perhaps the best known landmark in Madras.



The Port Trust Office.

One of the buildings in the First Line Beach, behind which lies one of the largest cities in Asia.



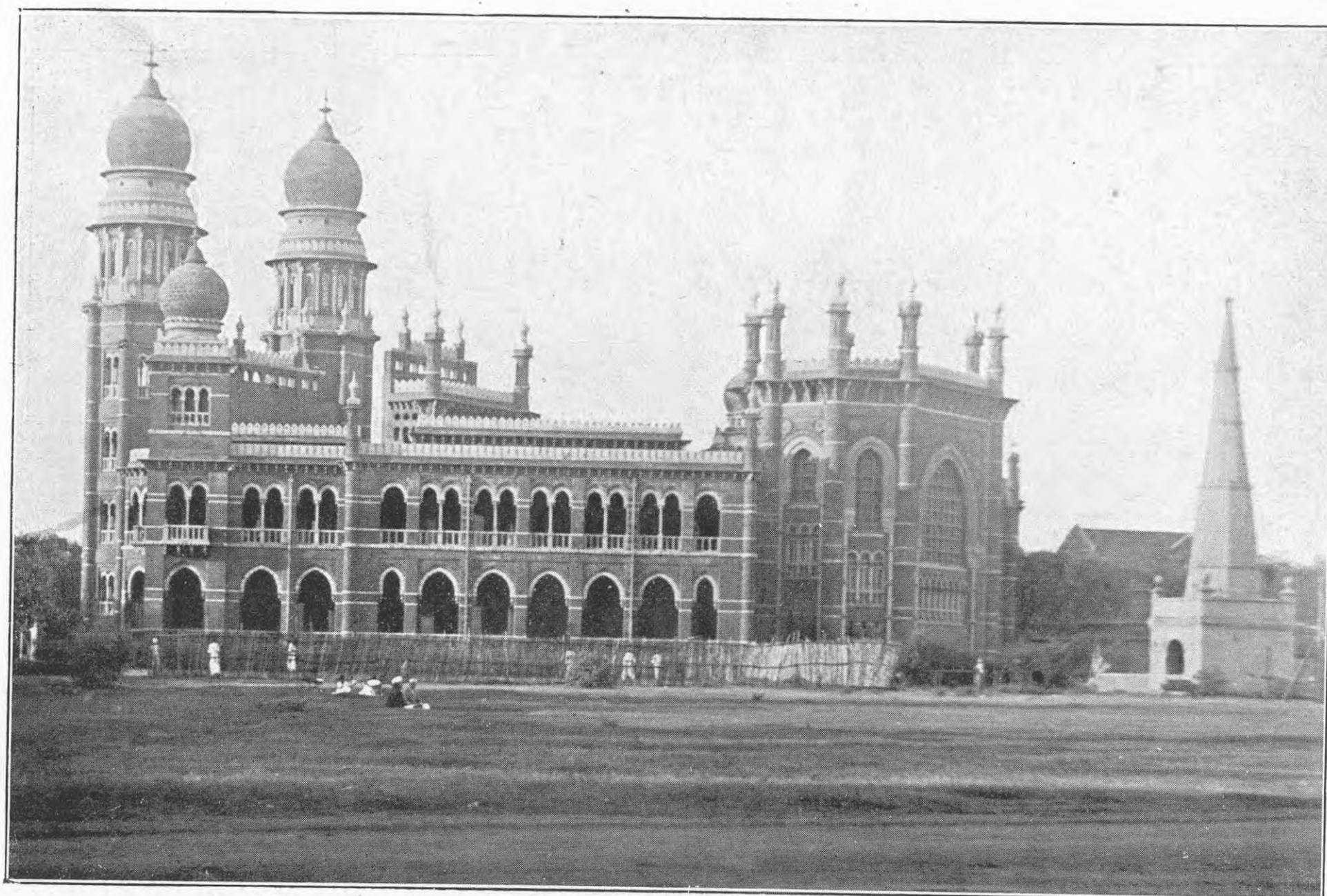
Head-quarters of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

This, the oldest Volunteer Corps in India, was raised in 1857, and now numbers over 1,200 strong.



A Native Oil-press.

The seed is crushed in the large wooden pan around which the bullocks circle.



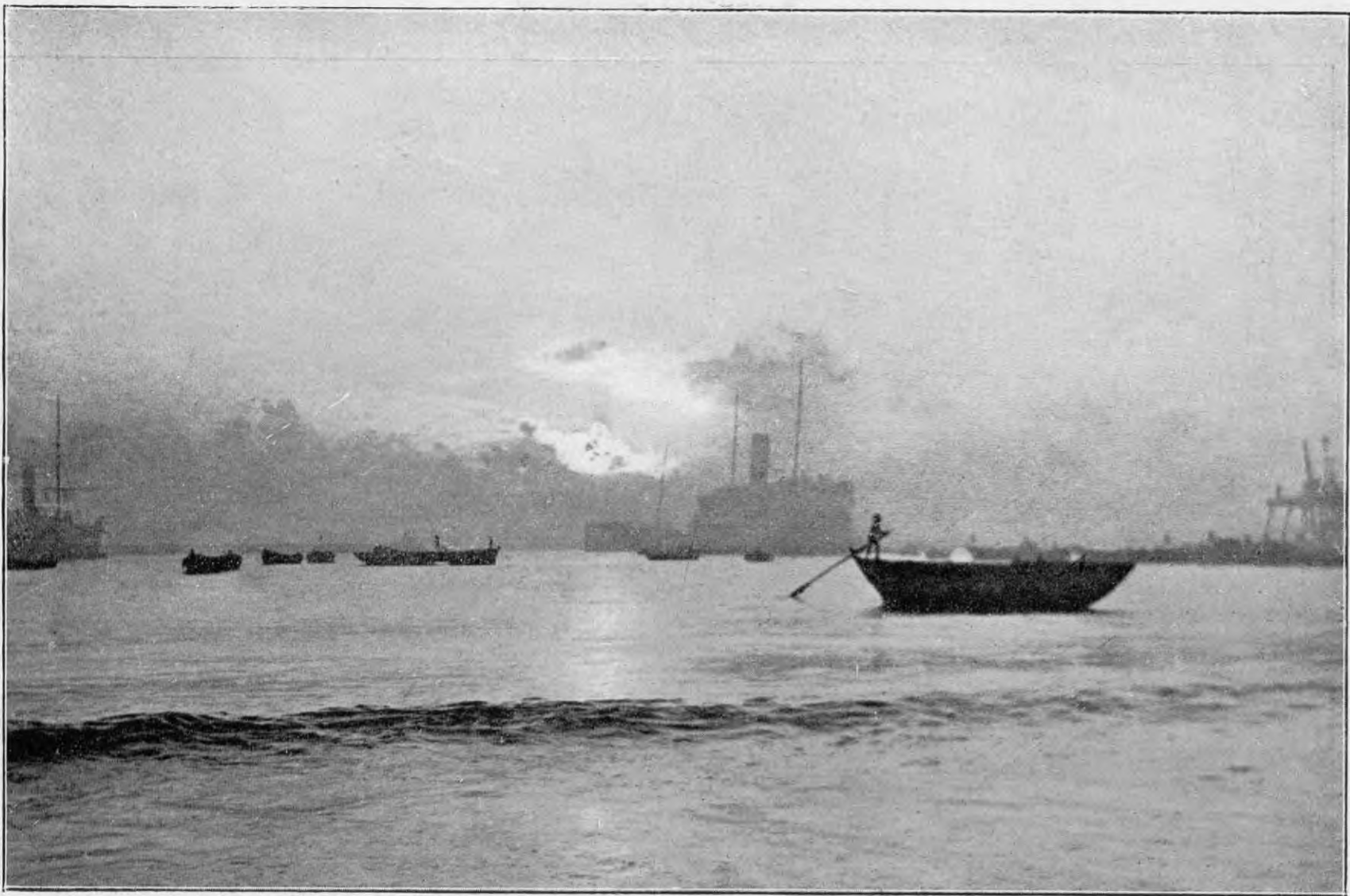
The Law College.

This building is situated next to the High Courts on the Esplanade.



A Madras Catamaran.

These primitive craft of the Madras fishermen are constructed from roughly hewn logs.



Morning in Madras Harbour.

Madras Harbour, sleepily beginning its day of movement, presents a sight of imposing grandeur.



The Armenian Church of St. Mary.

This Church, situated in Armenian Street, was opened in 1712.



The Government Museum at Egmore.

The Museum contains the Connemara Library. The rounded wing on the right is the Museum Theatre.



Dhobies at Work at Saidapet.

This is the principal centre of the clothes-wrecking industry of the neighbourhood.

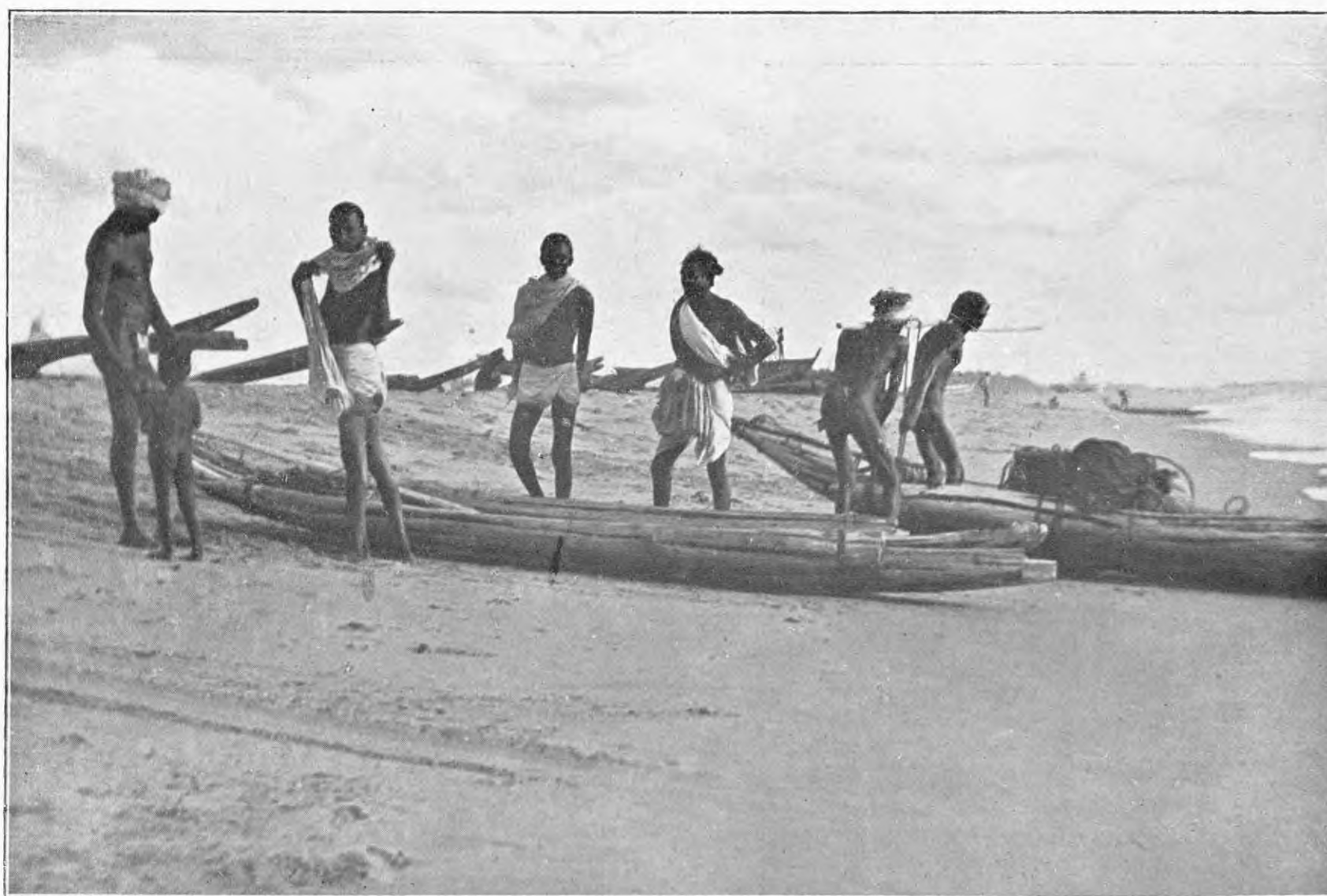


Government House.

The residence of H. E. the Governor is situated in a fine deer-park.



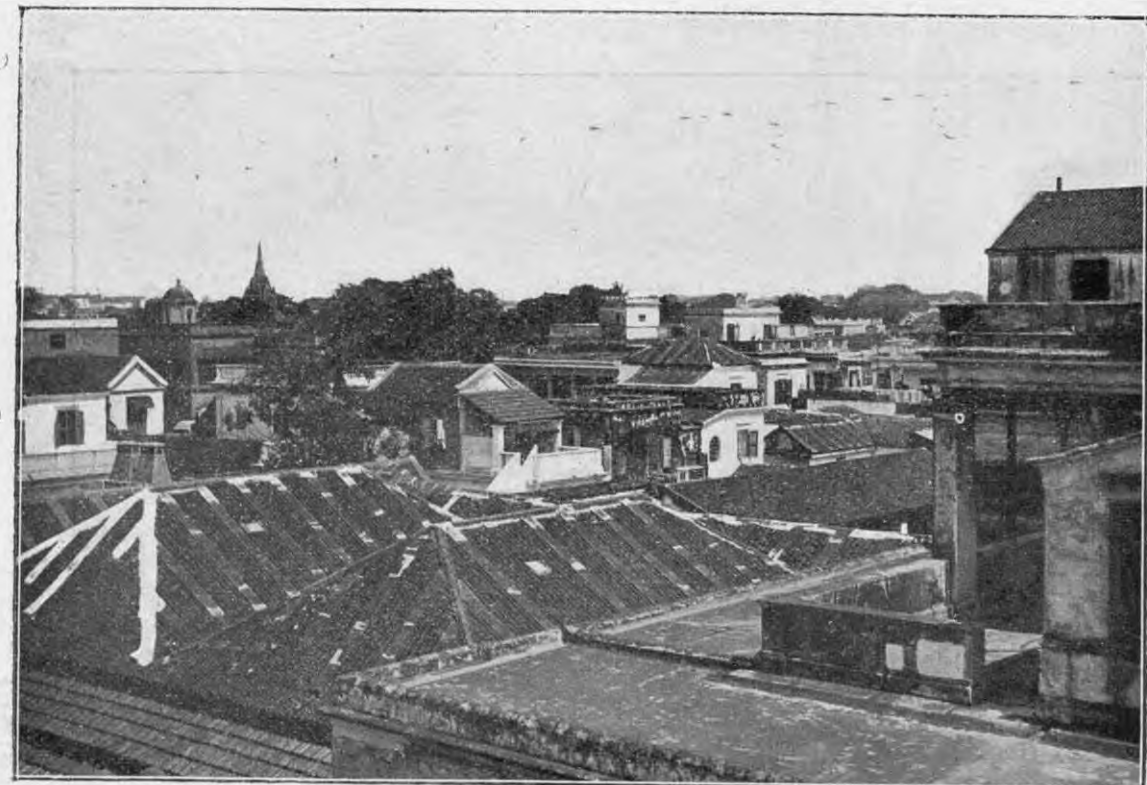
A Palm Grove at Chetput.
Chetput is a picturesque residential suburb of Madras.



A familiar Beach Scene.
Catamaran men preparing to launch.



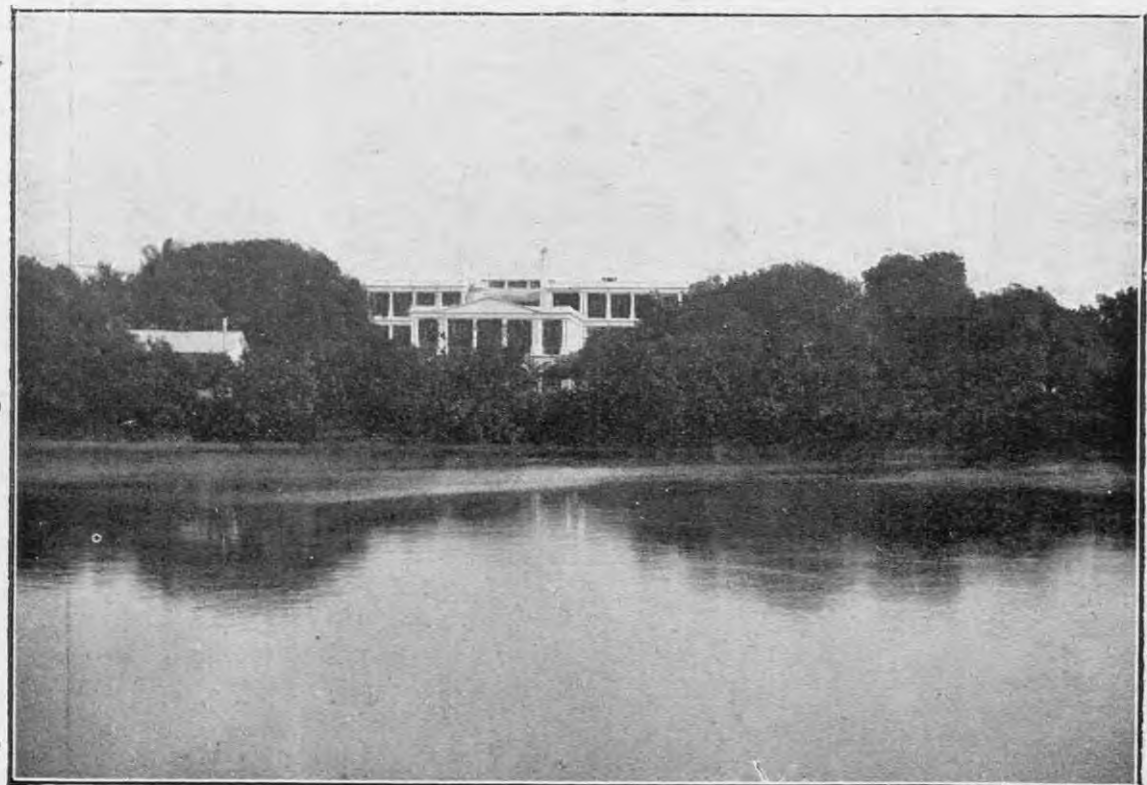
The Adyar River.
A typical scene upon this beautiful river.



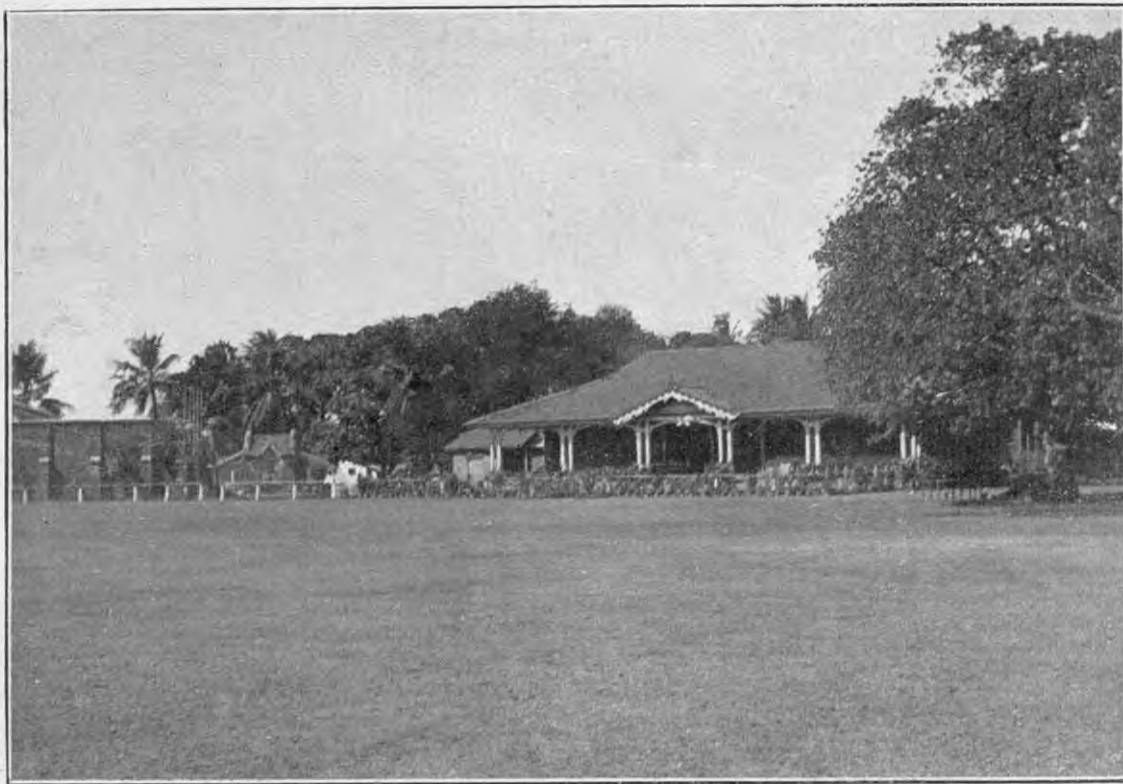
A view of the roofs of George Town.
One of the most densely populated portions of the City.



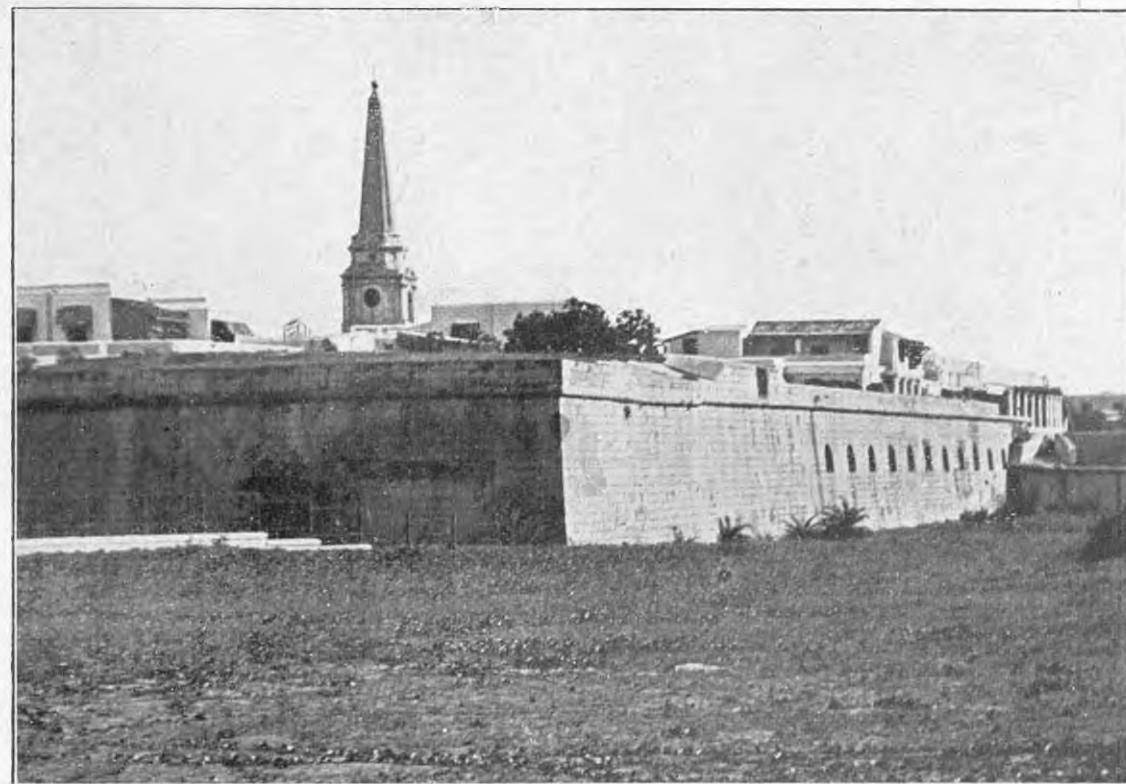
The Statue of the King.
Situated opposite the Gates of Government House in Mount Road.



A glimpse of the General Hospital from Coonoor.
This picture shows but a very small portion of this immense Hospital.



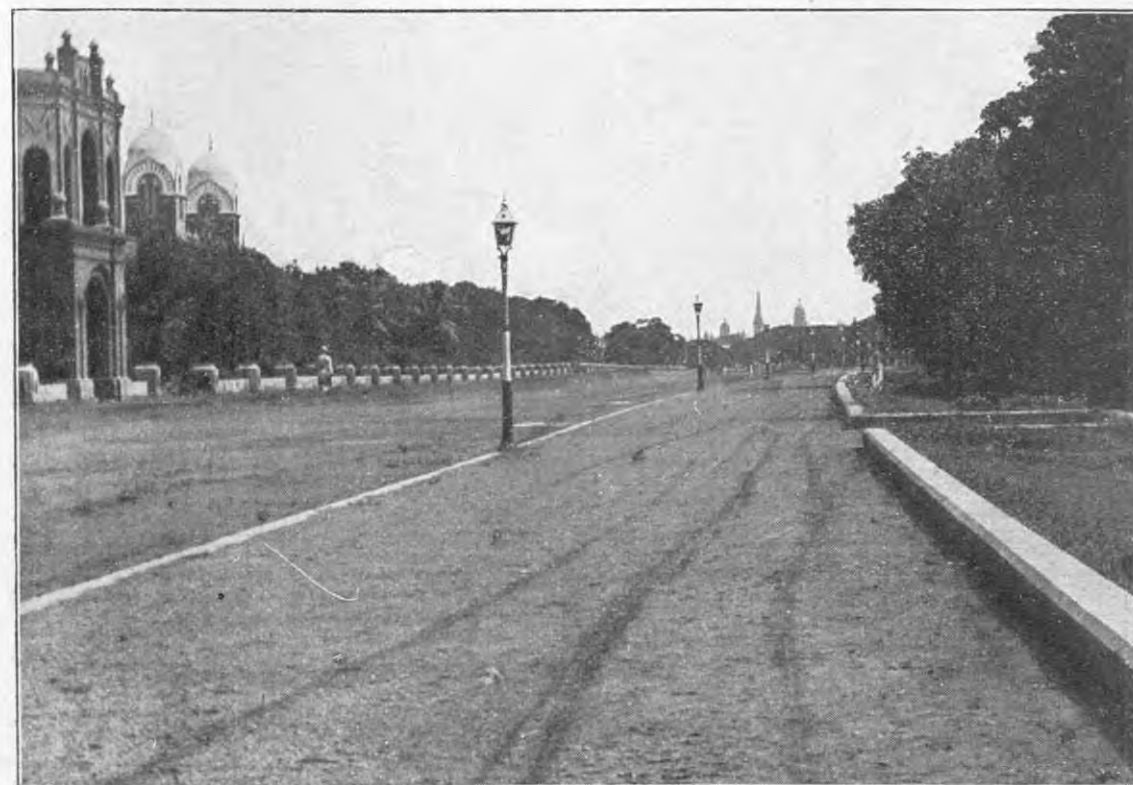
Madras Cricket Club, Chepauk.
The premier cricket and tennis club in S. India.



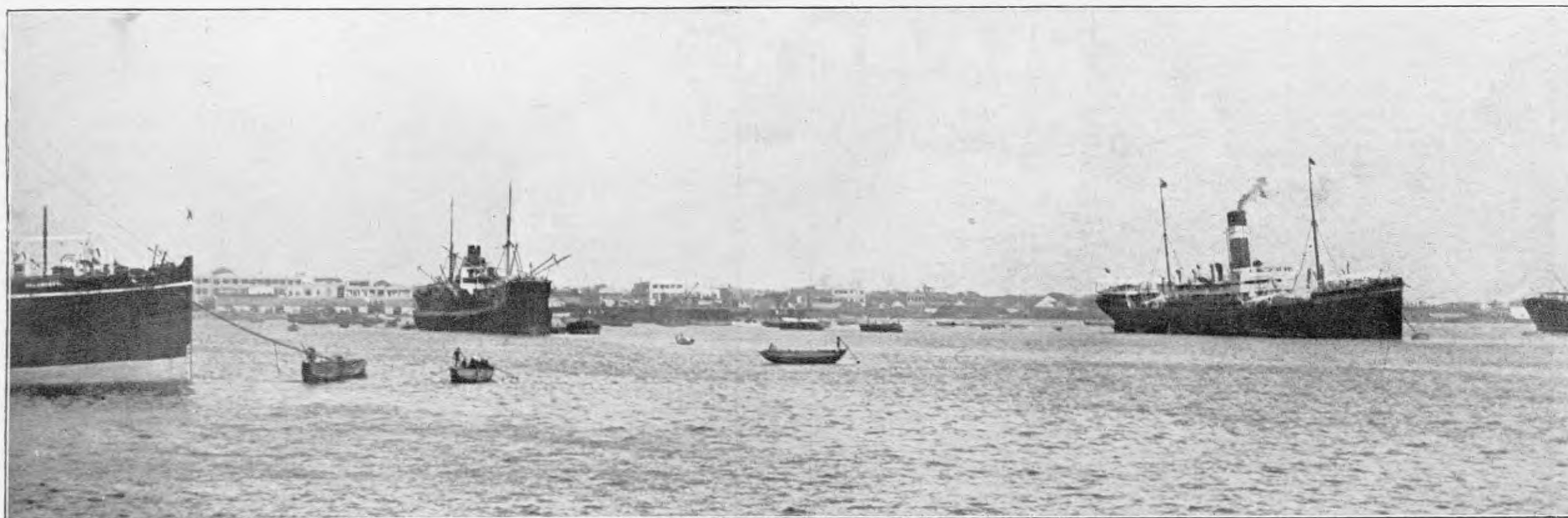
A Corner of Fort St. George.
The Fort dates from 1639, and has witnessed many reverses. The fortifications, as they now remain, were completed in 1787.



The Gymkhana Club.
The headquarters of golf, polo and football. Race meetings are also held here during the season.



The Marina, looking north.
This Marine parade is more than two miles long, and is a popular evening resort, being perhaps the coolest spot in Madras.



A view of the Harbour, from the breakwater.
The two arms of the Harbour wall are together about two miles in length.

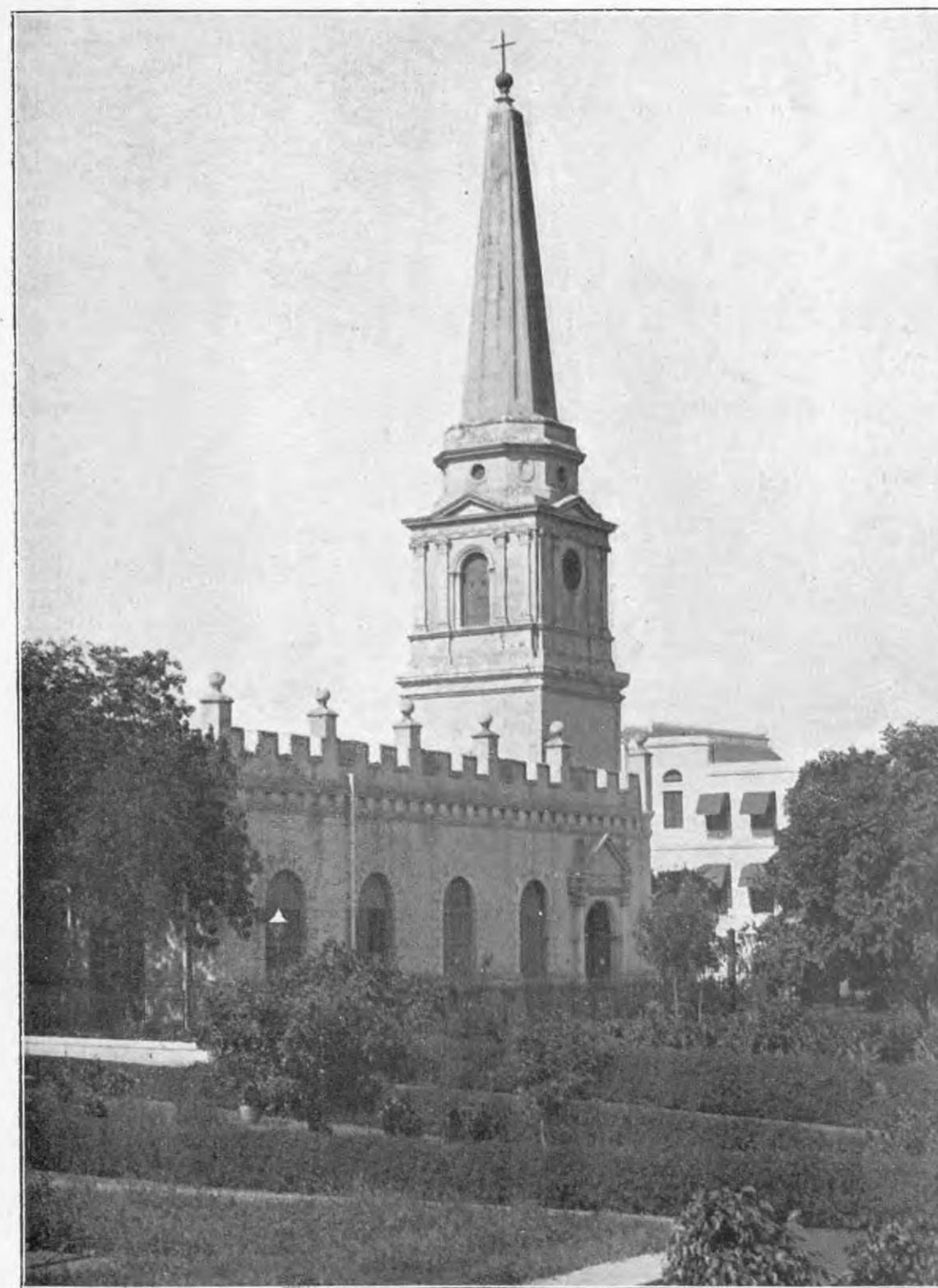


View of the Beach.
Natives surf-bathing on a religious holiday.



St. Andrew's Church.

St. Andrew's Church was completed in 1821, and has been described as
 "perhaps the noblest Christian edifice in Hindustan."



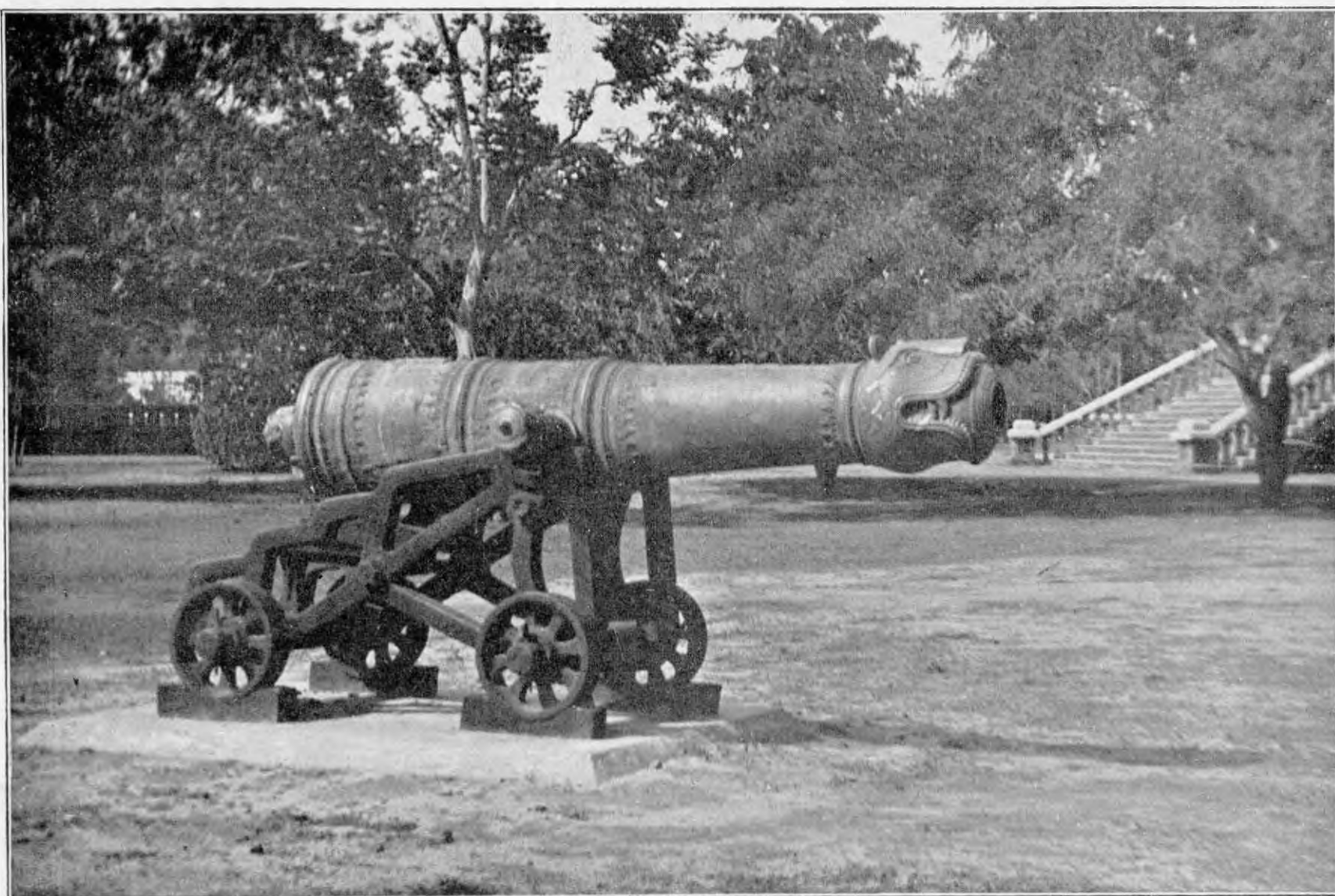
Church of St. Mary, Fort St. George.

This, the oldest British building in India, was completed in 1680. Owing to the number of famous men who are buried within its walls—Hastings, Munro, and Lord Pigot all lie here—it has been called "the Westminster Abbey of the East."



The Adyar Club.

The extensive grounds of this Club on the Adyar River comprise golf links, a ride, tennis and badminton courts, &c. During the season dances are held here.

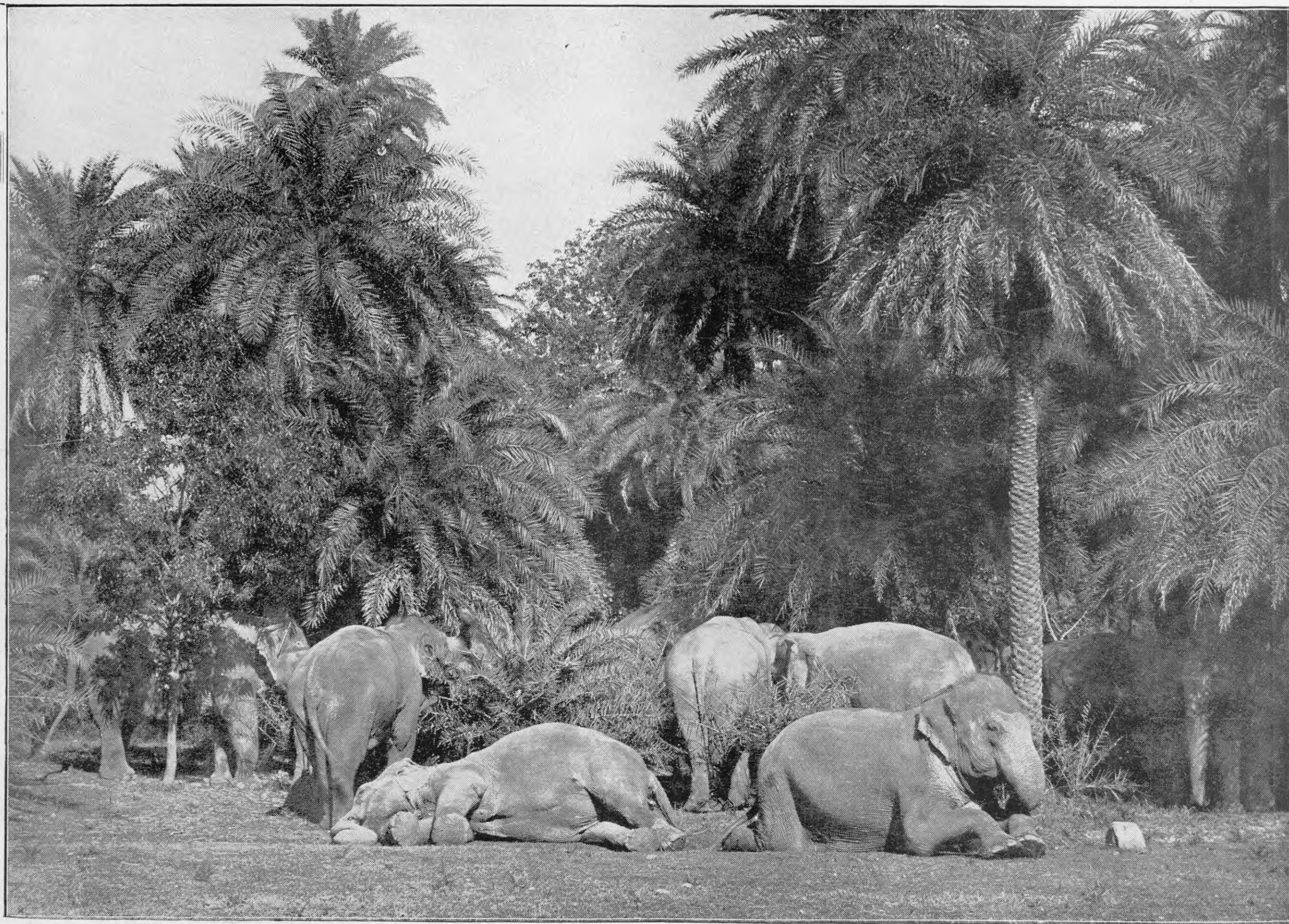


An old Gun in the Madras Museum compound.

This fine old gun was captured at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799.

SELECTED PICTURES OF INDIA.

THE JOURNAL OF THE



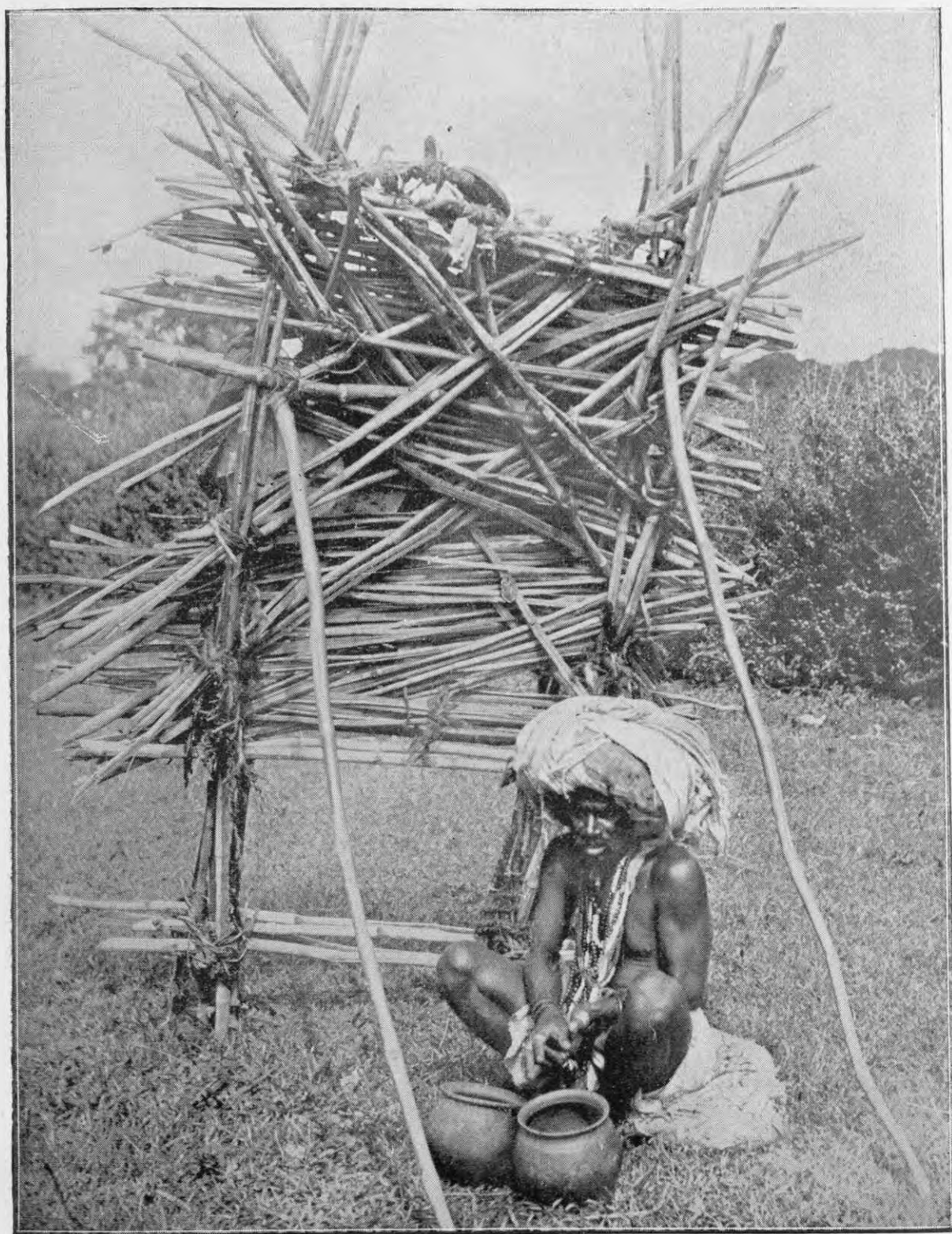
A Jungle Retreat of "My Lord the Elephant," near Jhansi.



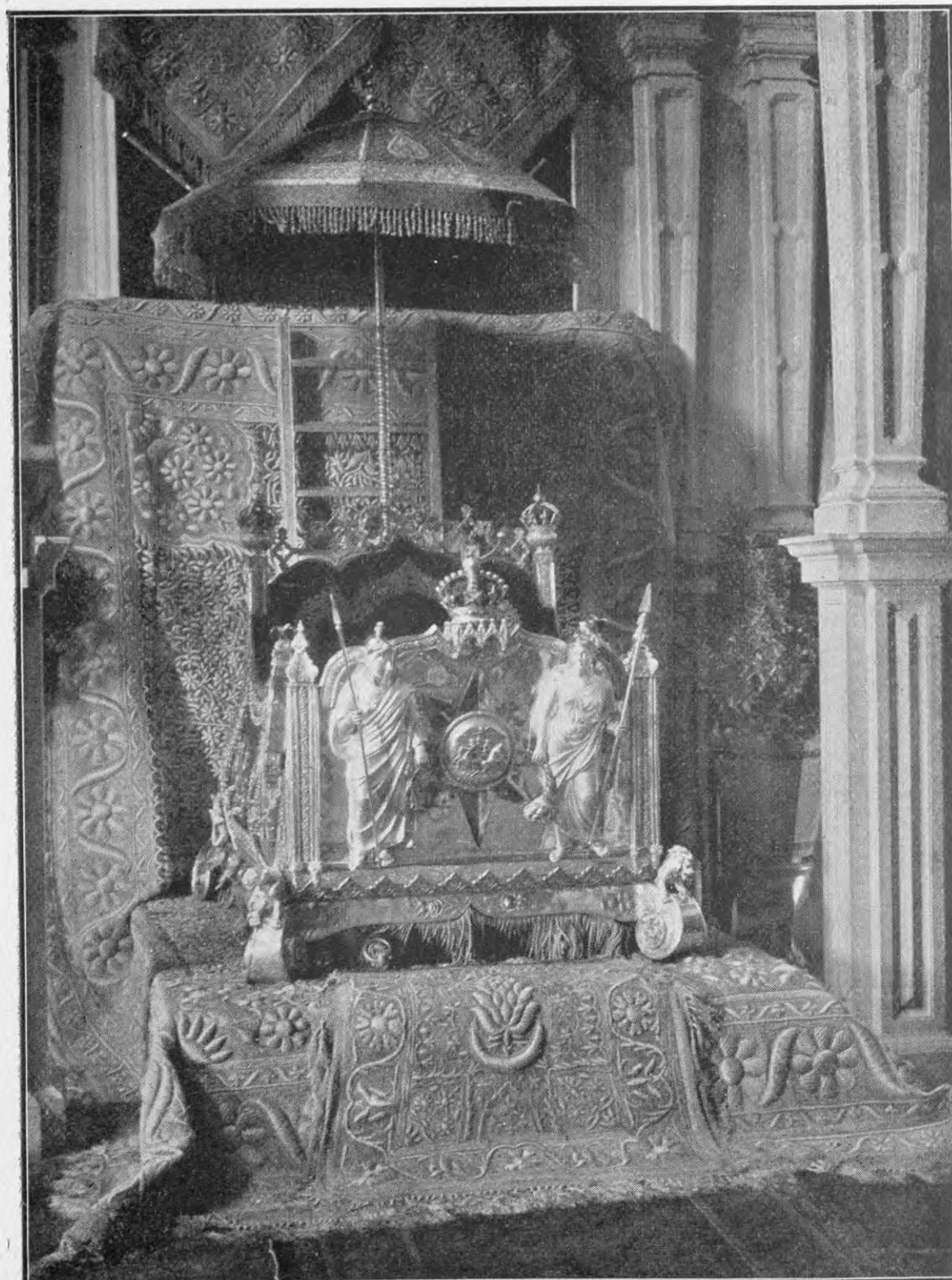
" His Mother's Boy."



" The Mad Ascetic—Sane on one point."



The Simple Life.



The Viceroy's Howdah at Viceregal Lodge, Simla.



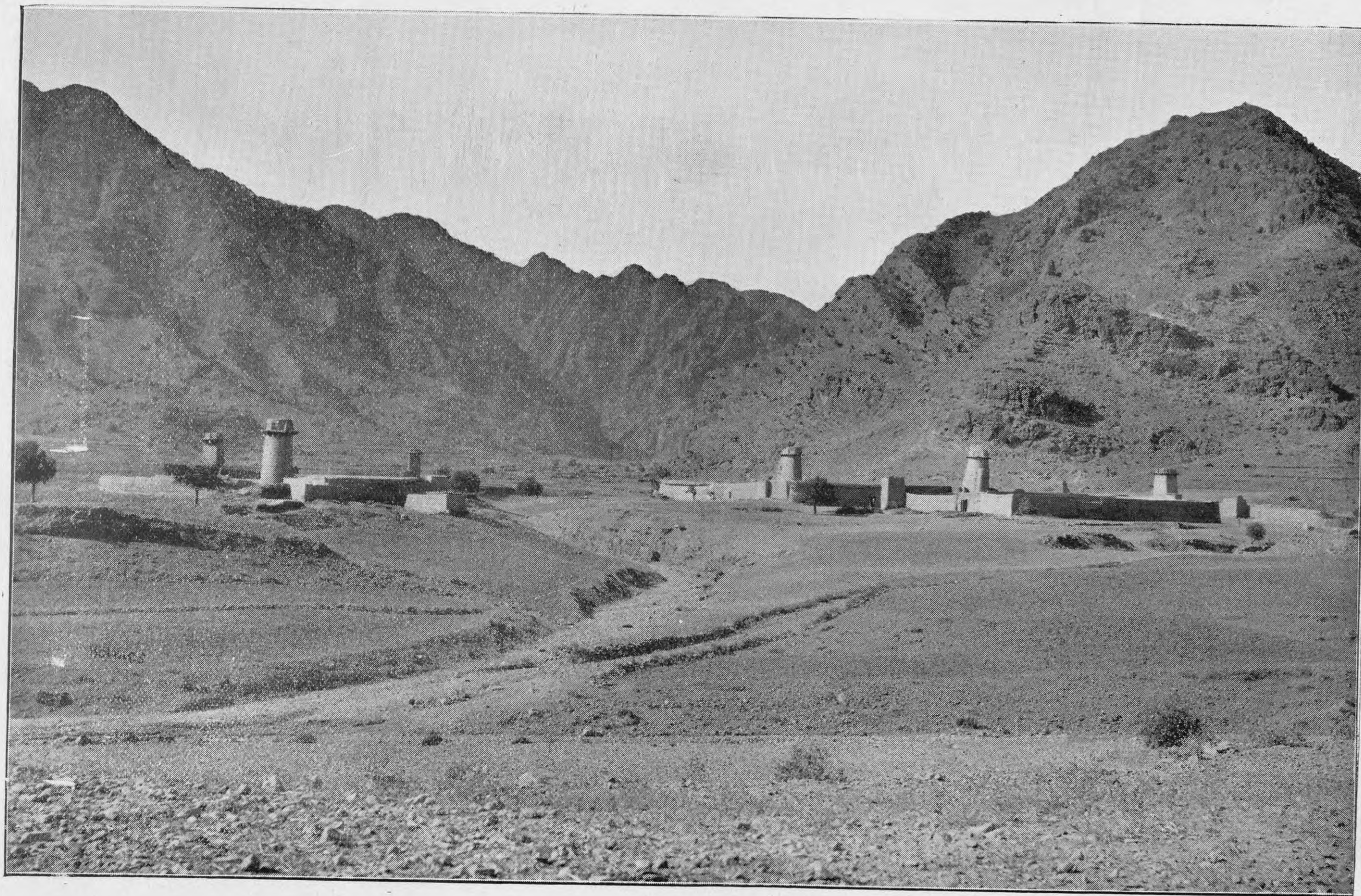
Madrás Harbour.

The scene of a British victory over the French, in 1758.
After the French, under Lally, had occupied a part of the town of Madras and invested the Fort, the situation was relieved by the appearance of a British fleet in this roadstead.



The Kaveri Falls at Swasamudram, South India.

Taken at the "Bar Chukki" Fall on the Coimbatore side of the Island.



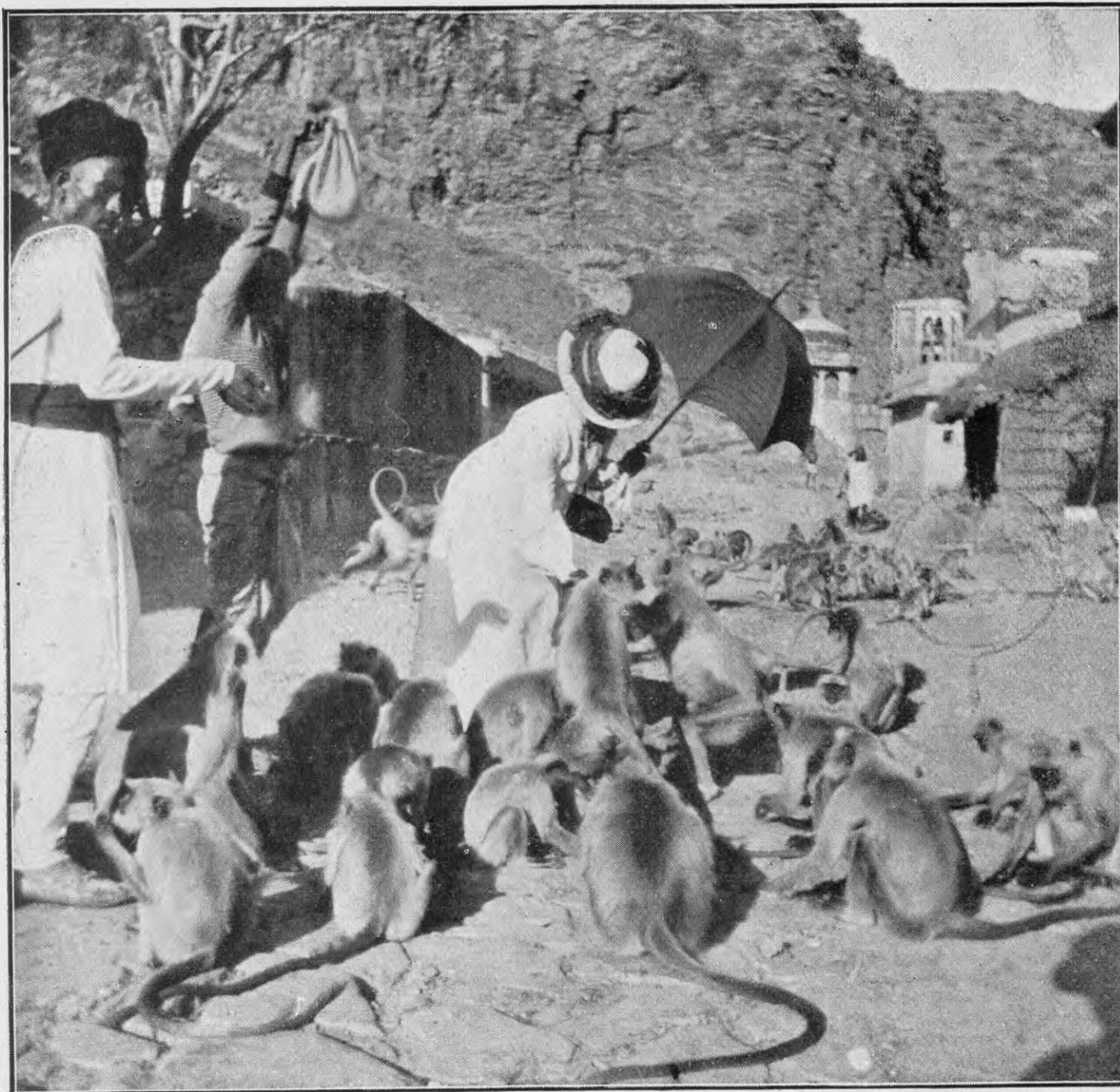
Typical Zakka Khel Villages.

Some are inaccessible to artillery. Their villages, several of which were destroyed during the last expedition, are enclosed by thick stone and mud-built walls, and all have strongly fortified towers. It is not an uncommon occurrence for one village to be for months at a deadly feud with another owing to internal quarrels in regard to their women-folk, or, of what is of less consequence to them, "blood money."

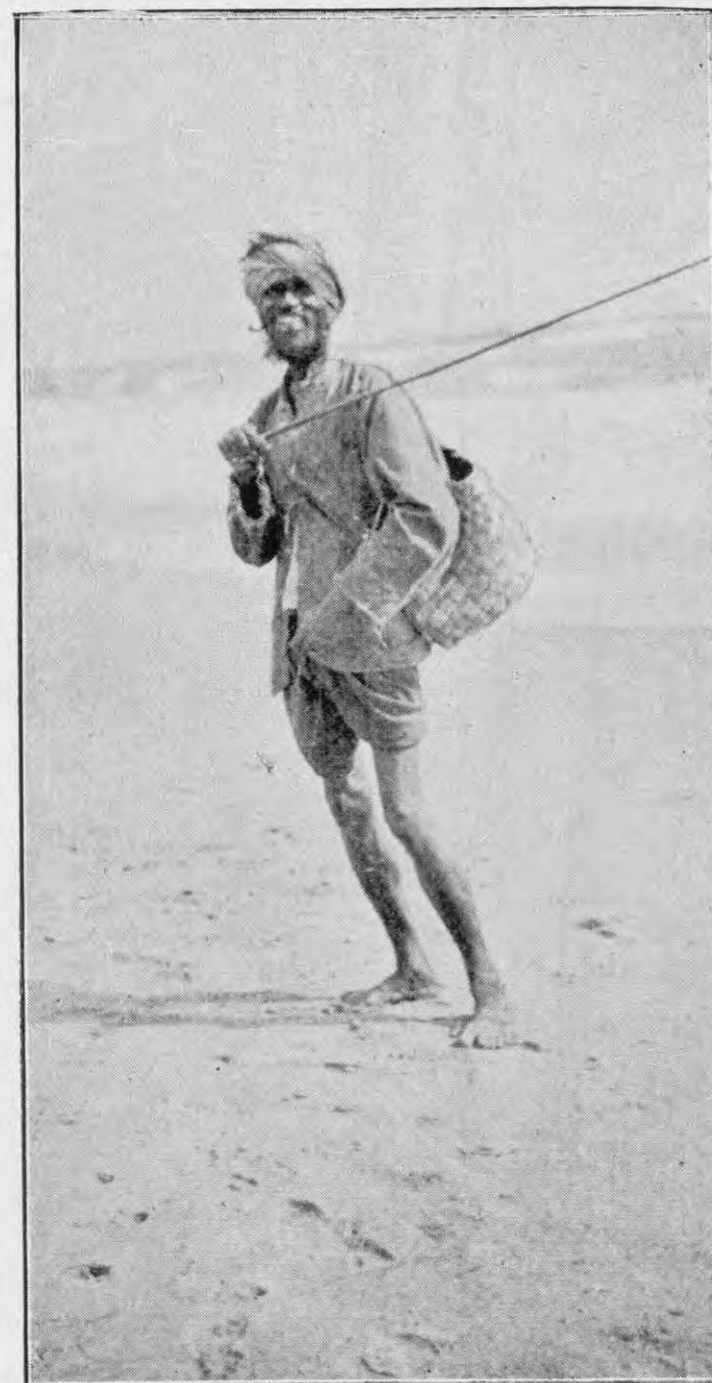


A Group of Zakka Khels.

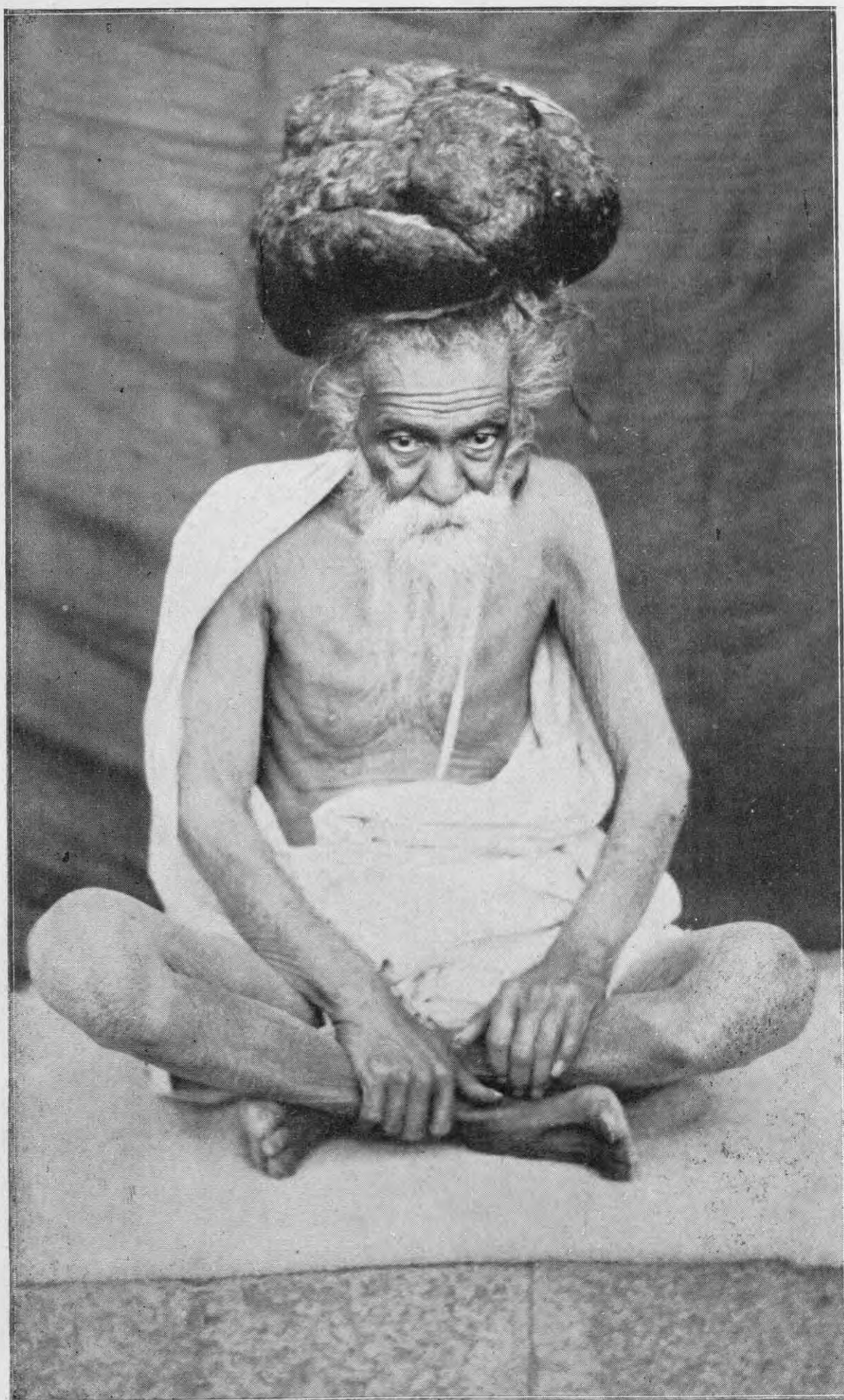
These truculent tribesmen were the last section of the Afridis to submit in the Tirah Expedition in 1897-1898. During the Campaign they gave a lot of trouble owing to their guerilla tactics. They proved themselves excellent marksmen, and almost to a man were armed with breech-loaders of modern manufacture. This powerful clan could probably put from four to five thousand fighting men in the field.



The Monkey Ghat, Jaipur.



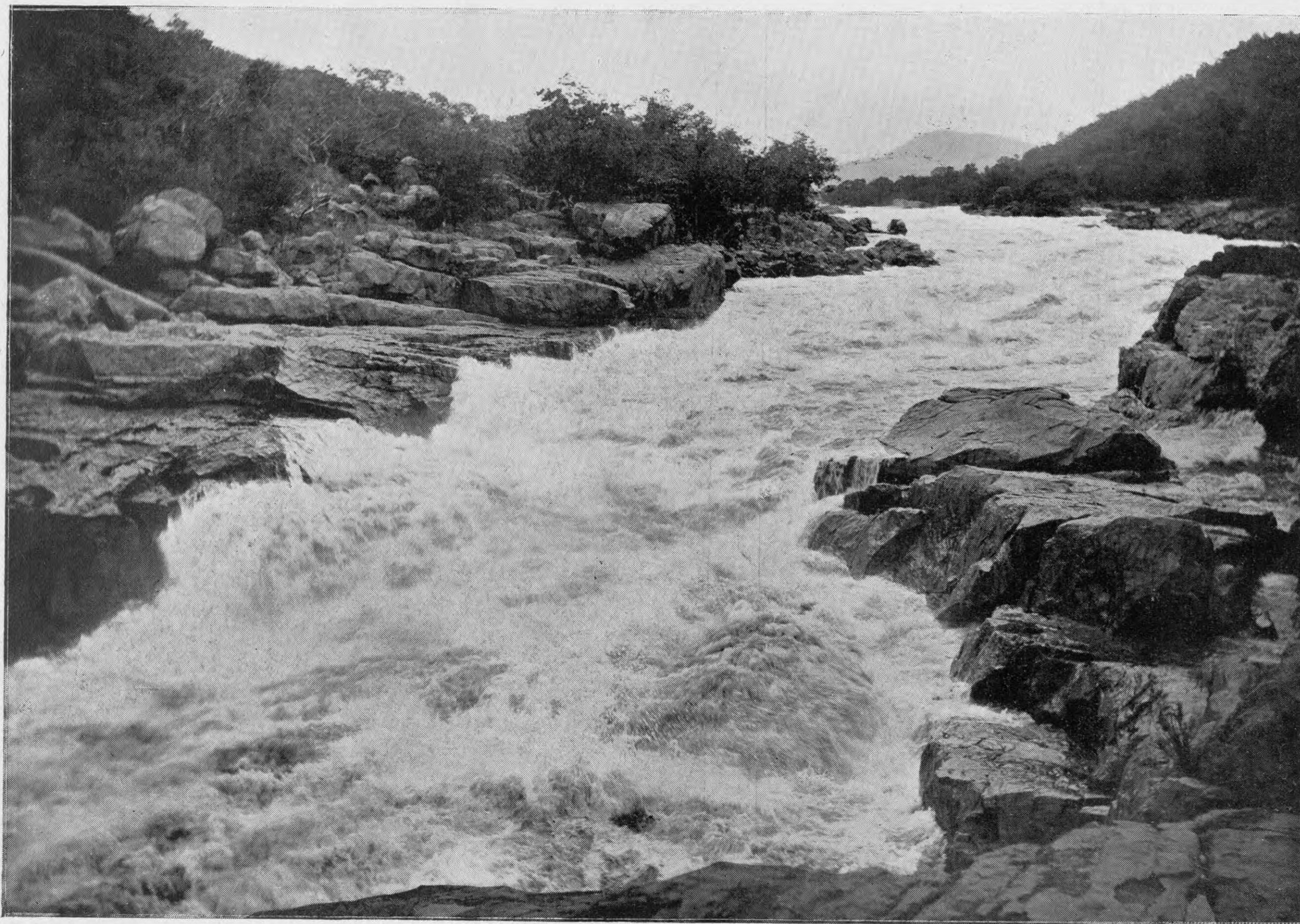
A Madras Beach Fisherman.



A Venerable and Saintly Brahmin, well-known in the Sholapur District.

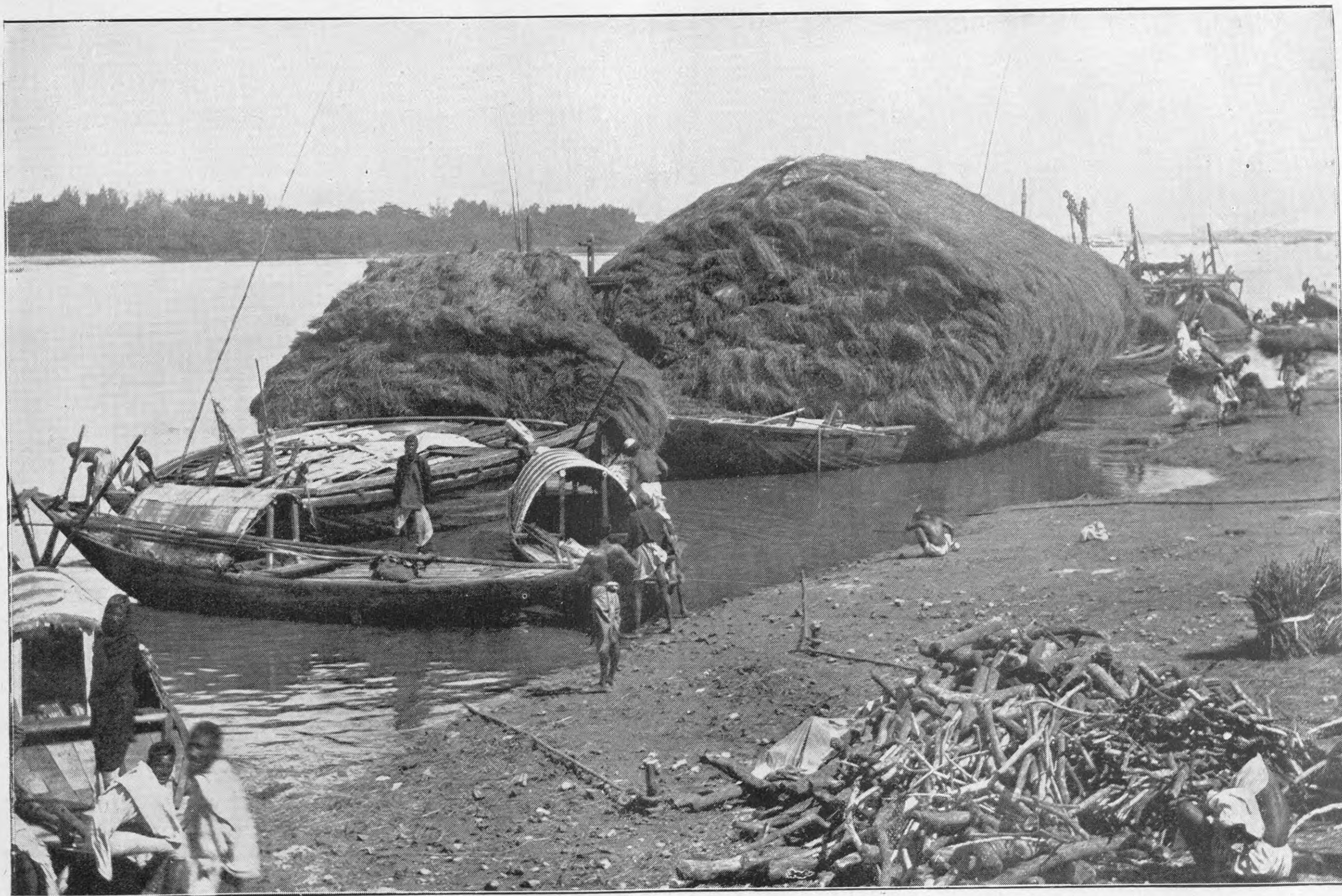


Simla in the Monsoon.



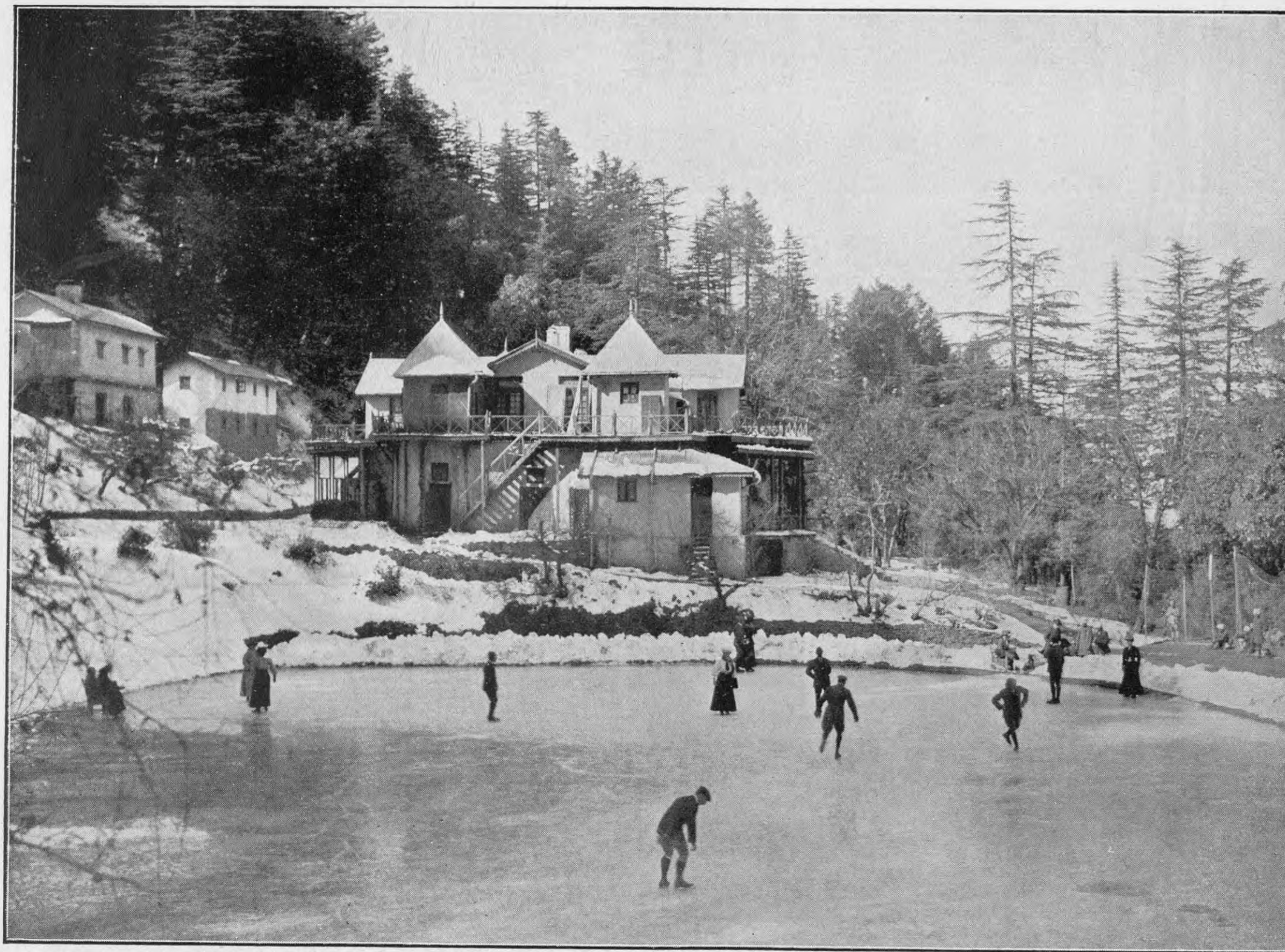
Scene on the Cauvery River.

A gigantic new irrigation and electrical project estimated to cost one hundred and fifty lakhs of Rupees, has been occupying the Mysore Government for some time in connection with the River Cauvery, this irrespective of the Falls which are at present producing enormous power. The photograph we reproduce was taken on the Cauvery River at the point known as "The Goat's Leap."

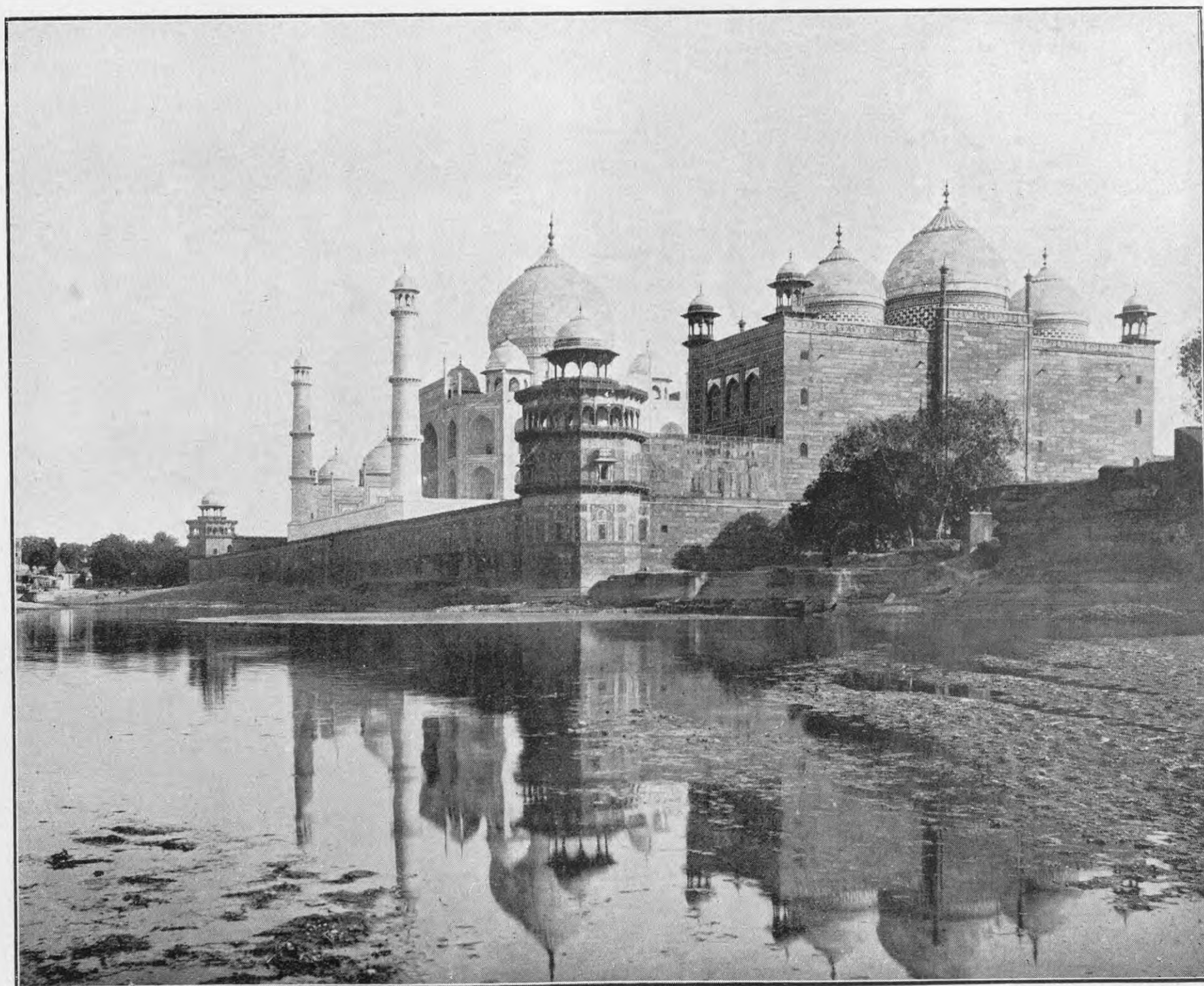


From the Harvest Fields of Bengal.

The scenery along the banks of the Hughli varies considerably. From the sea nothing but sandbanks and mud formations covered with coarse herbage at first greet the eye, then as the river narrows, cultivated rice fields and sleepy hamlets reposing within the foliage of beautiful groves, render the view at once pleasing and picturesque.



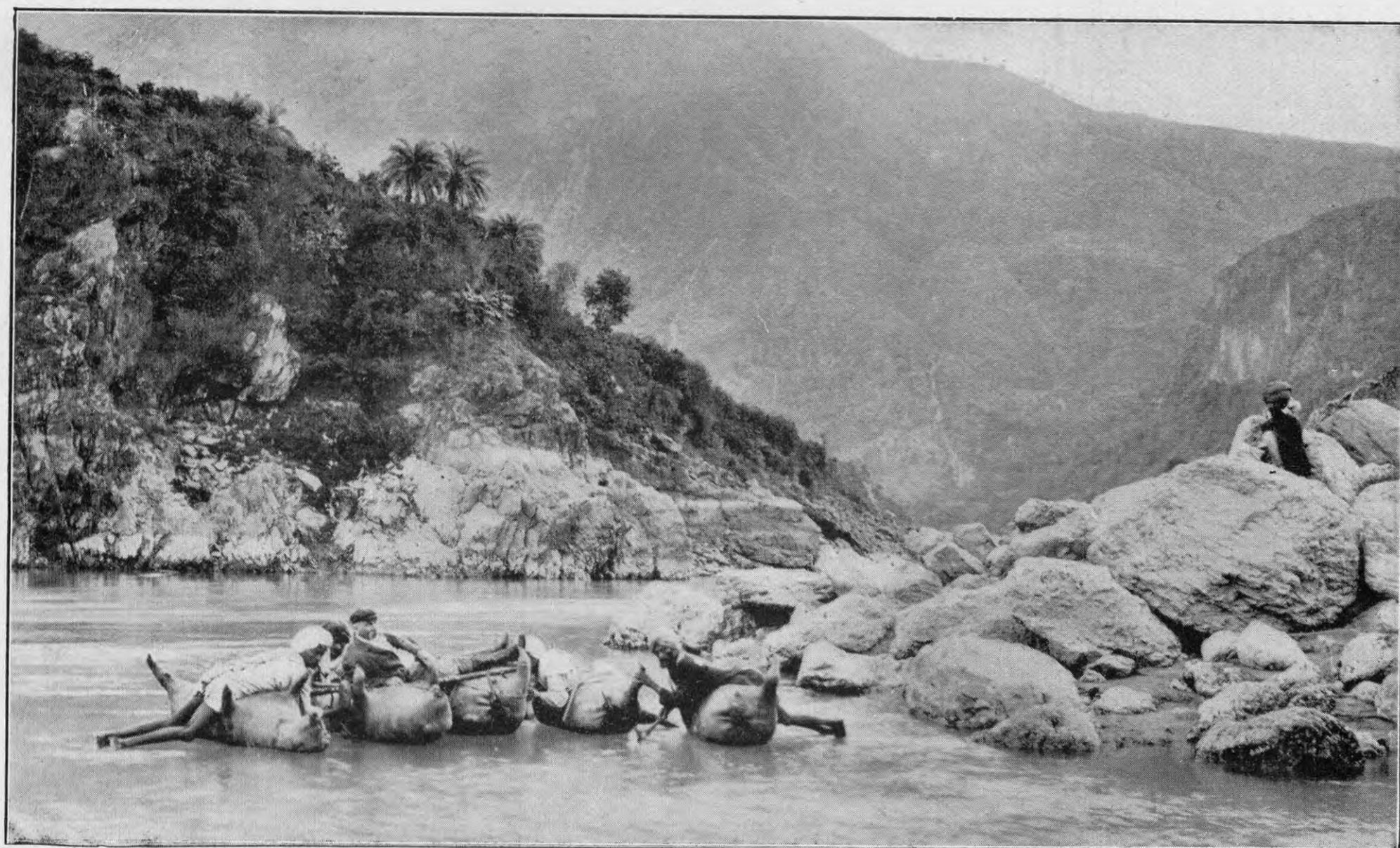
Skating at Simla, one of the favourite winter recreations.



An Unconventional View of the Taj.



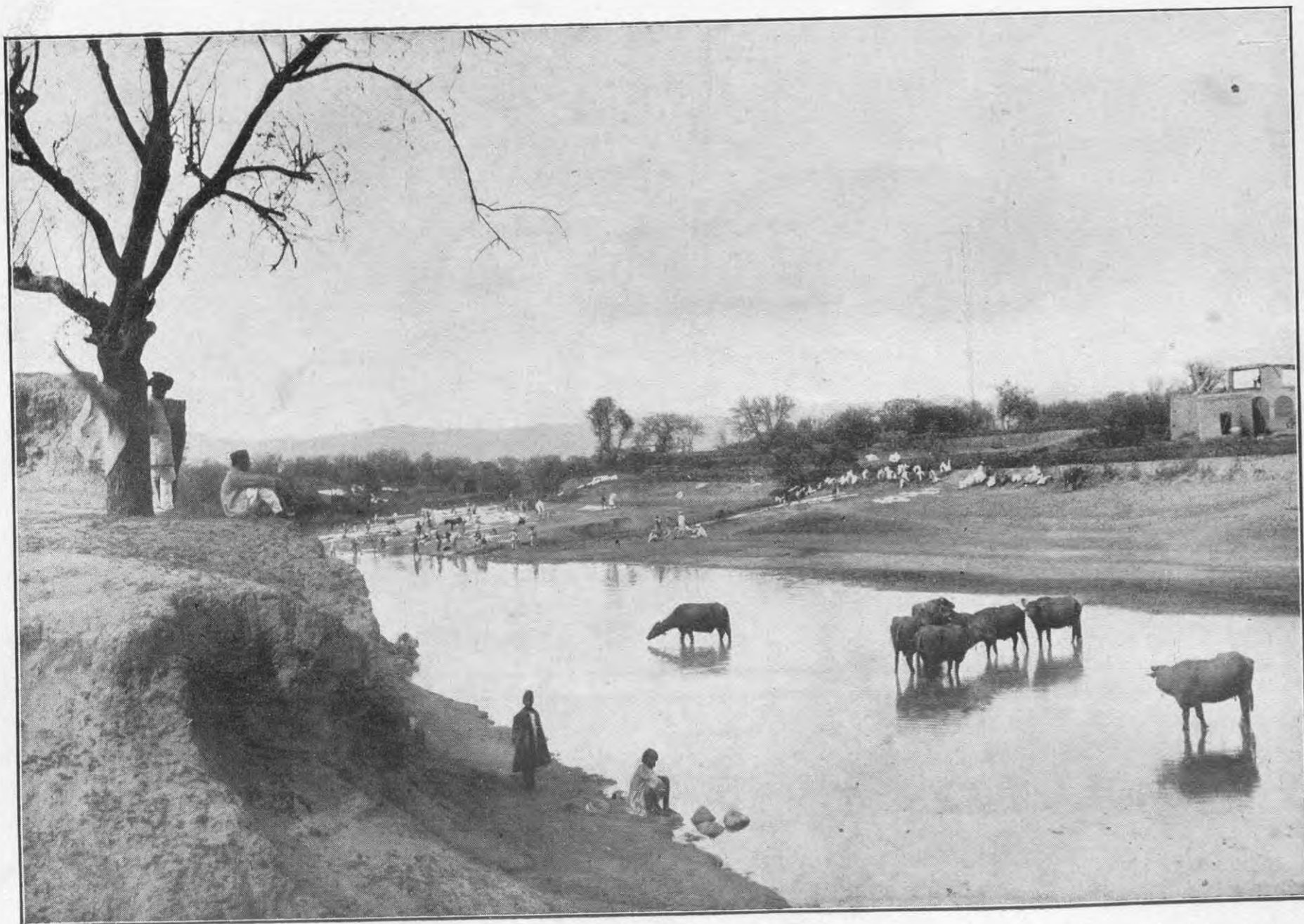
Fording an Indian River.



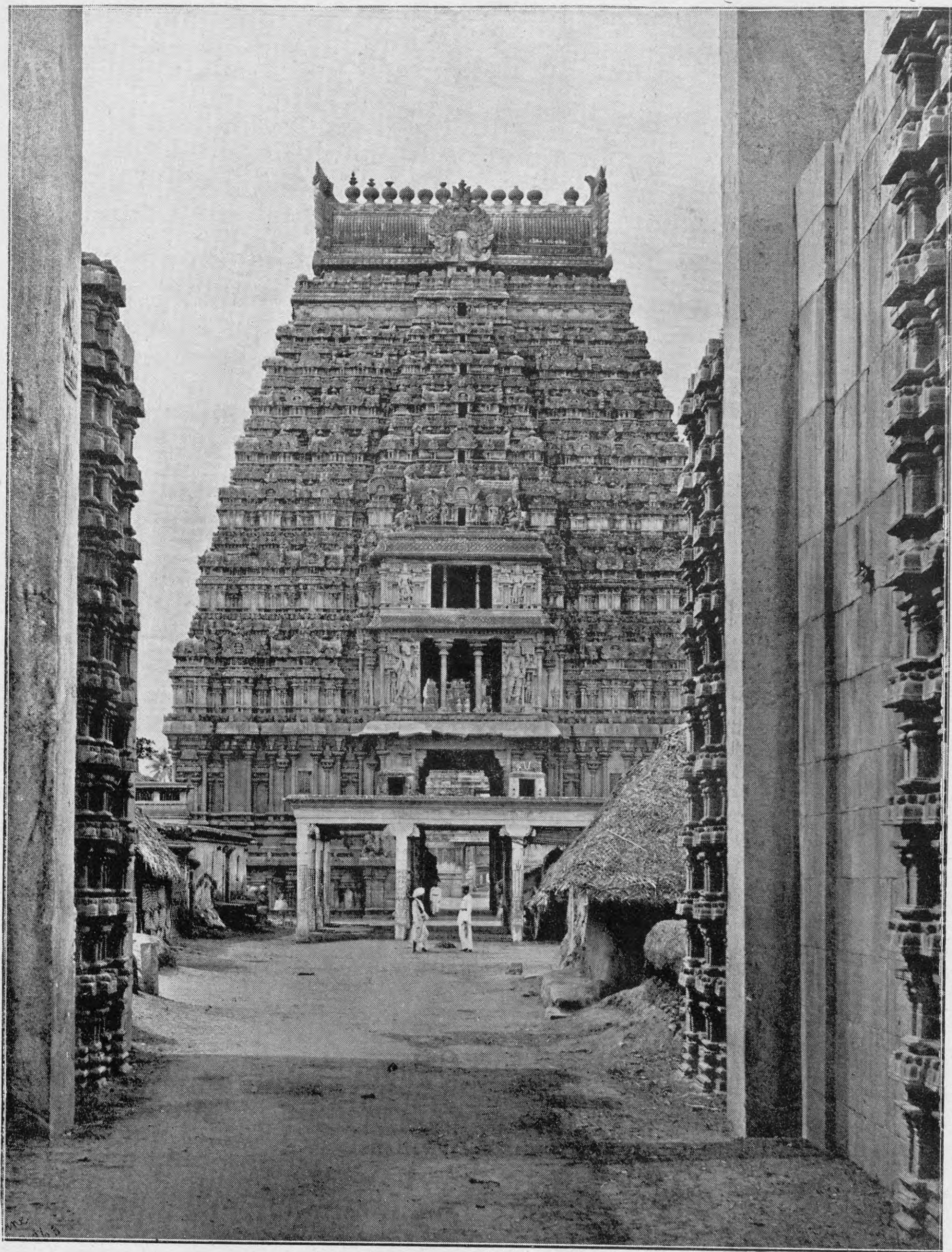
Crossing the Sutlej near Simla upon inflated animal skins.



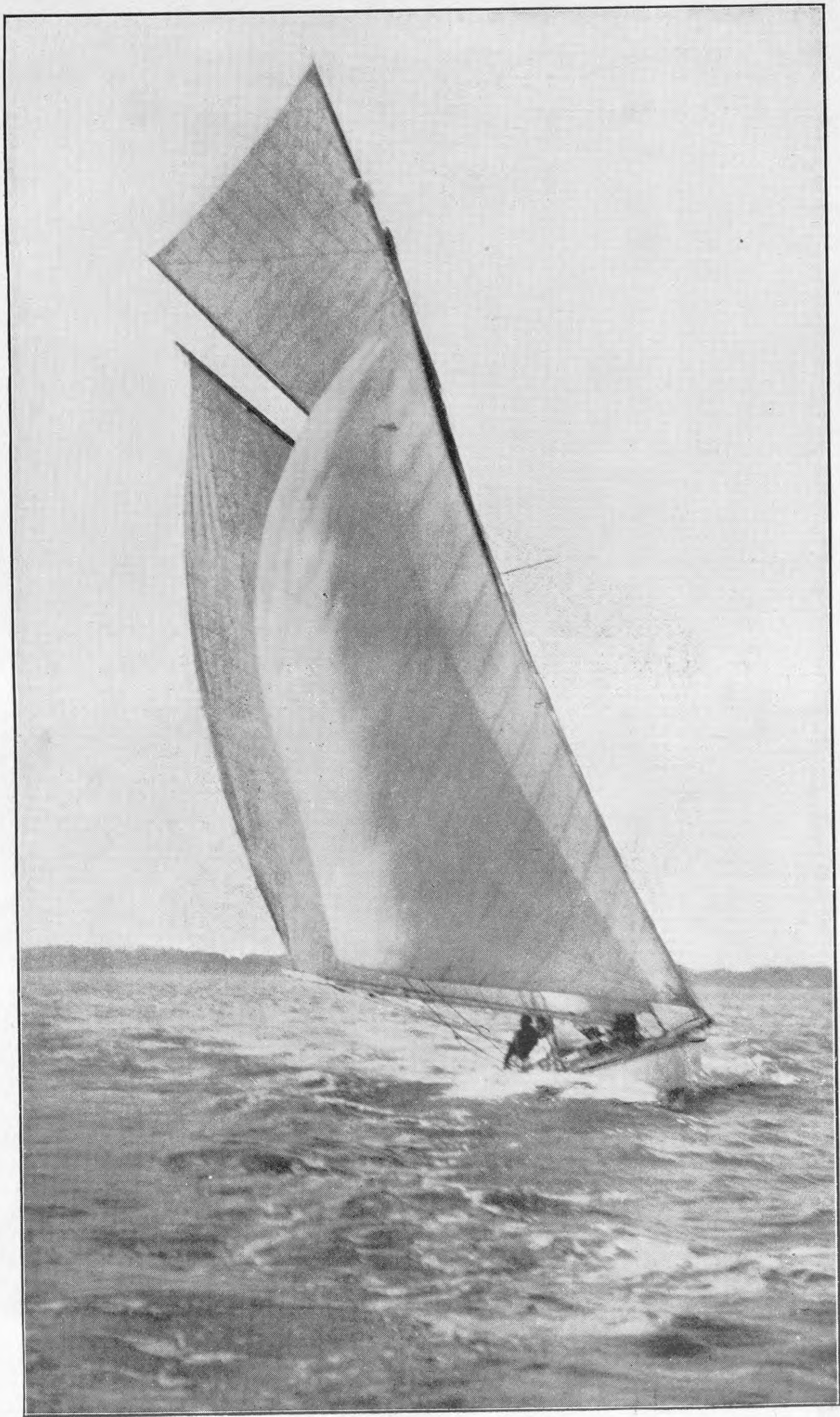
Harvest Time.



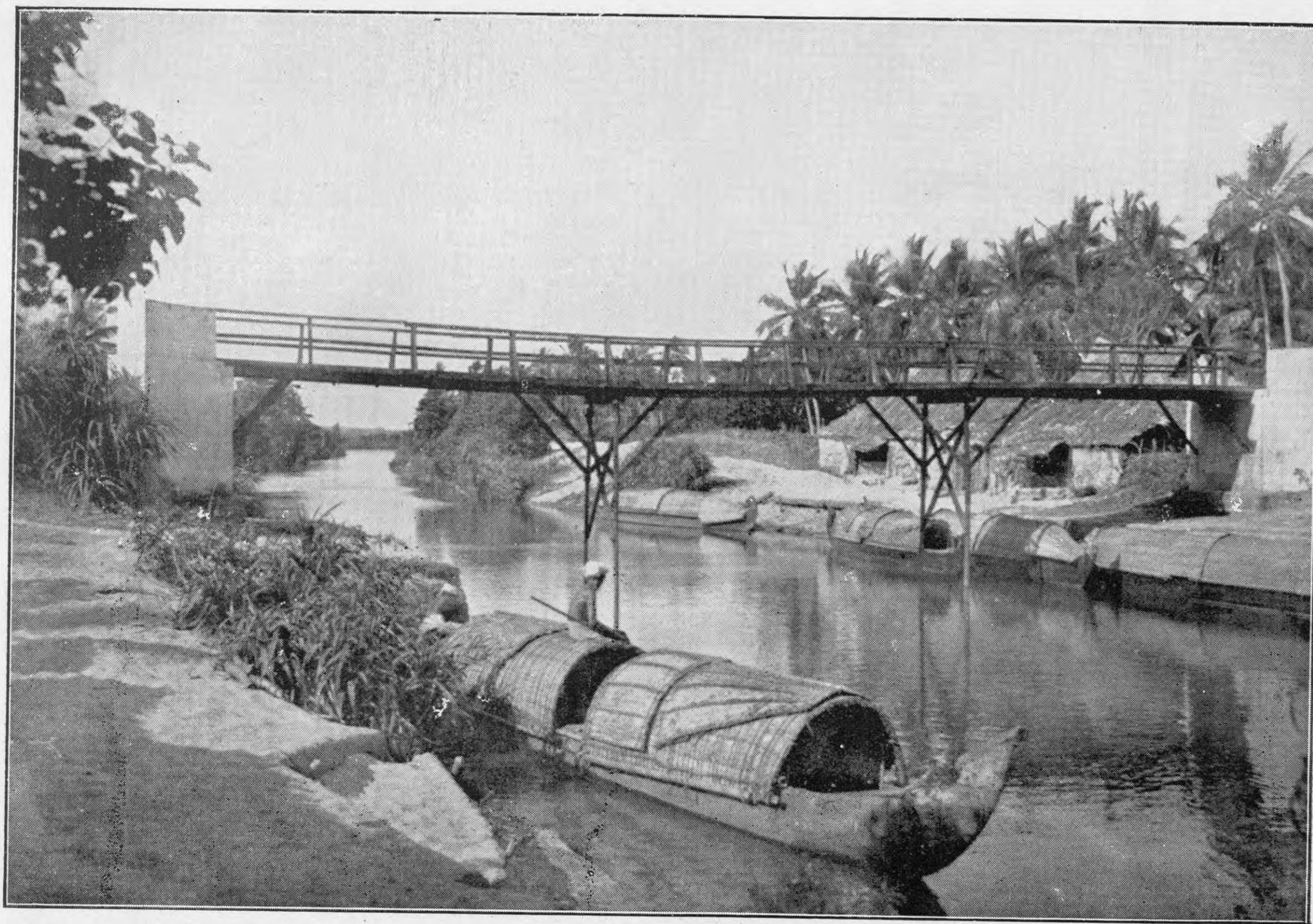
The River Leh, Rawalpindi.



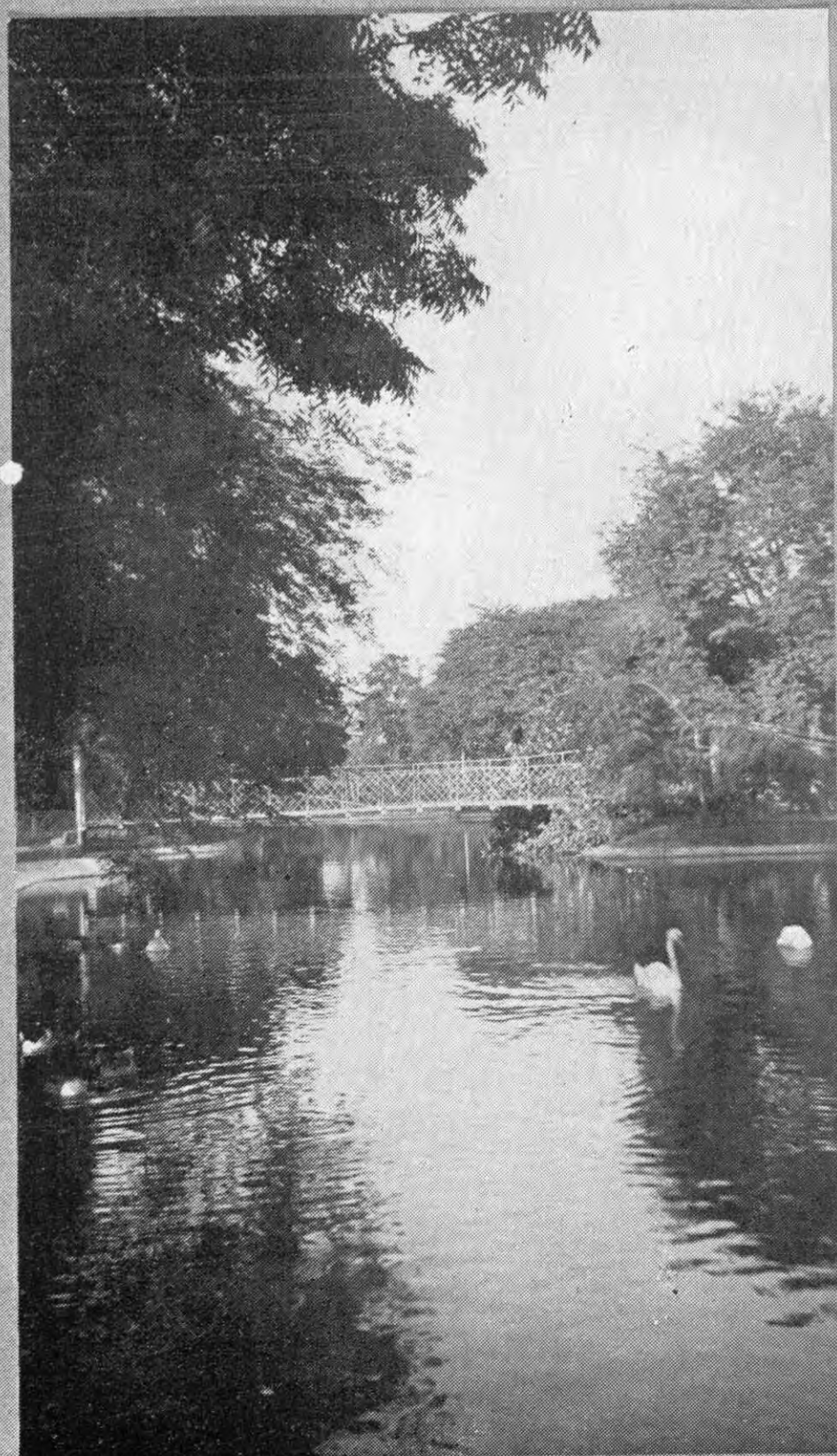
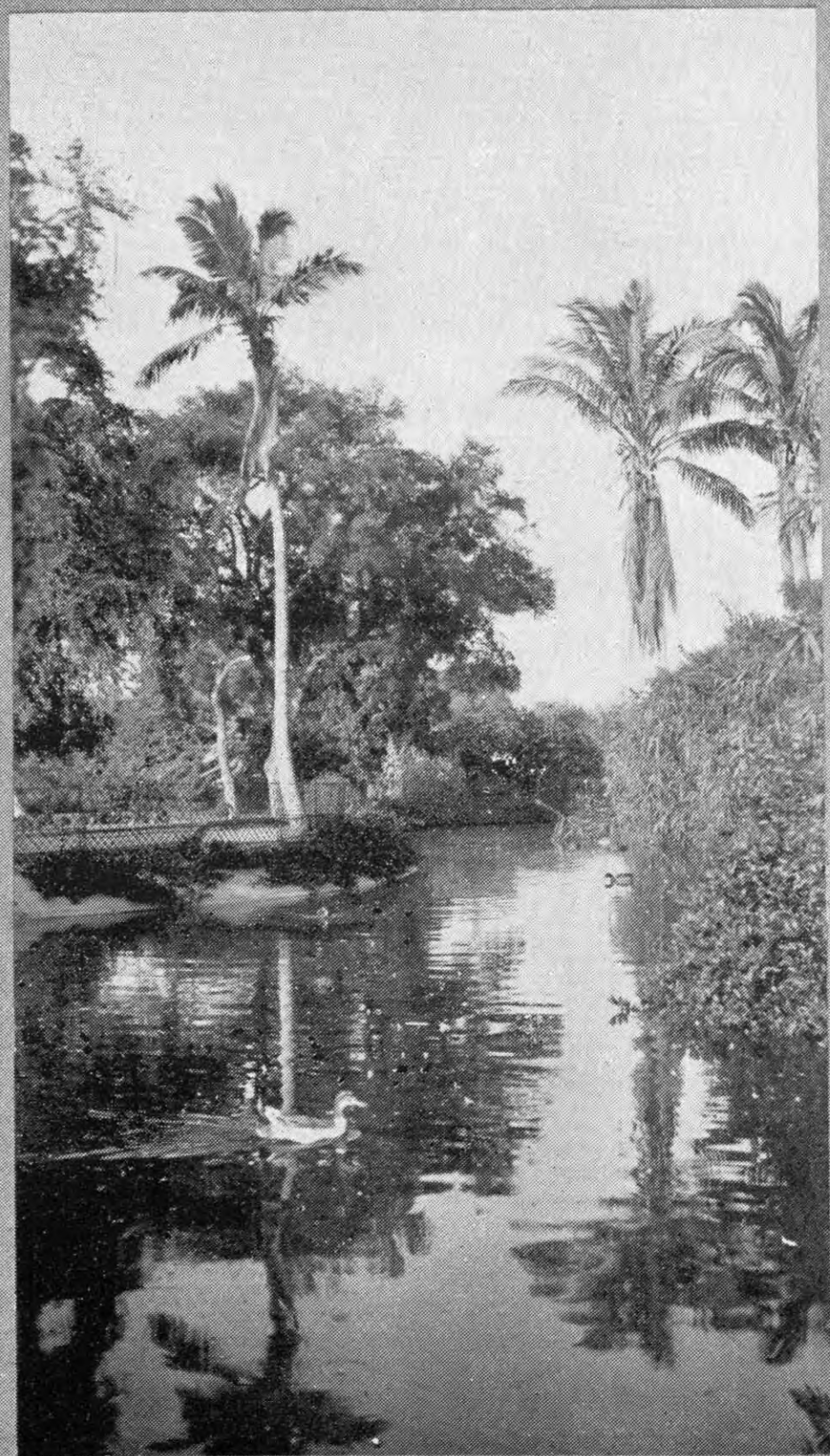
The Eastern Pagoda, Trichinopoly.



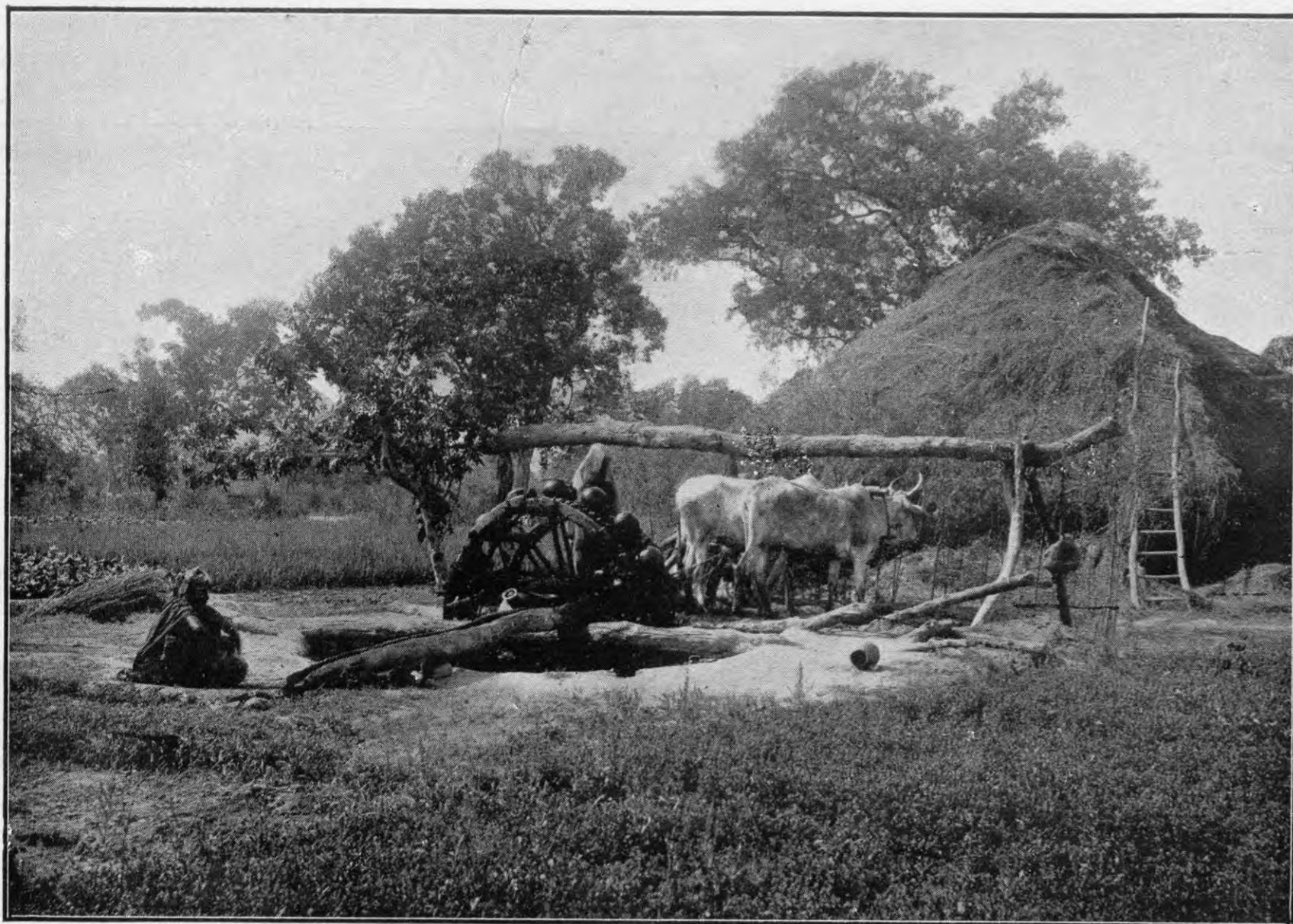
Yachting in Bombay Harbour.



A Canal Scene, Travancore.



Beauty spots in the Karachi Gardens.

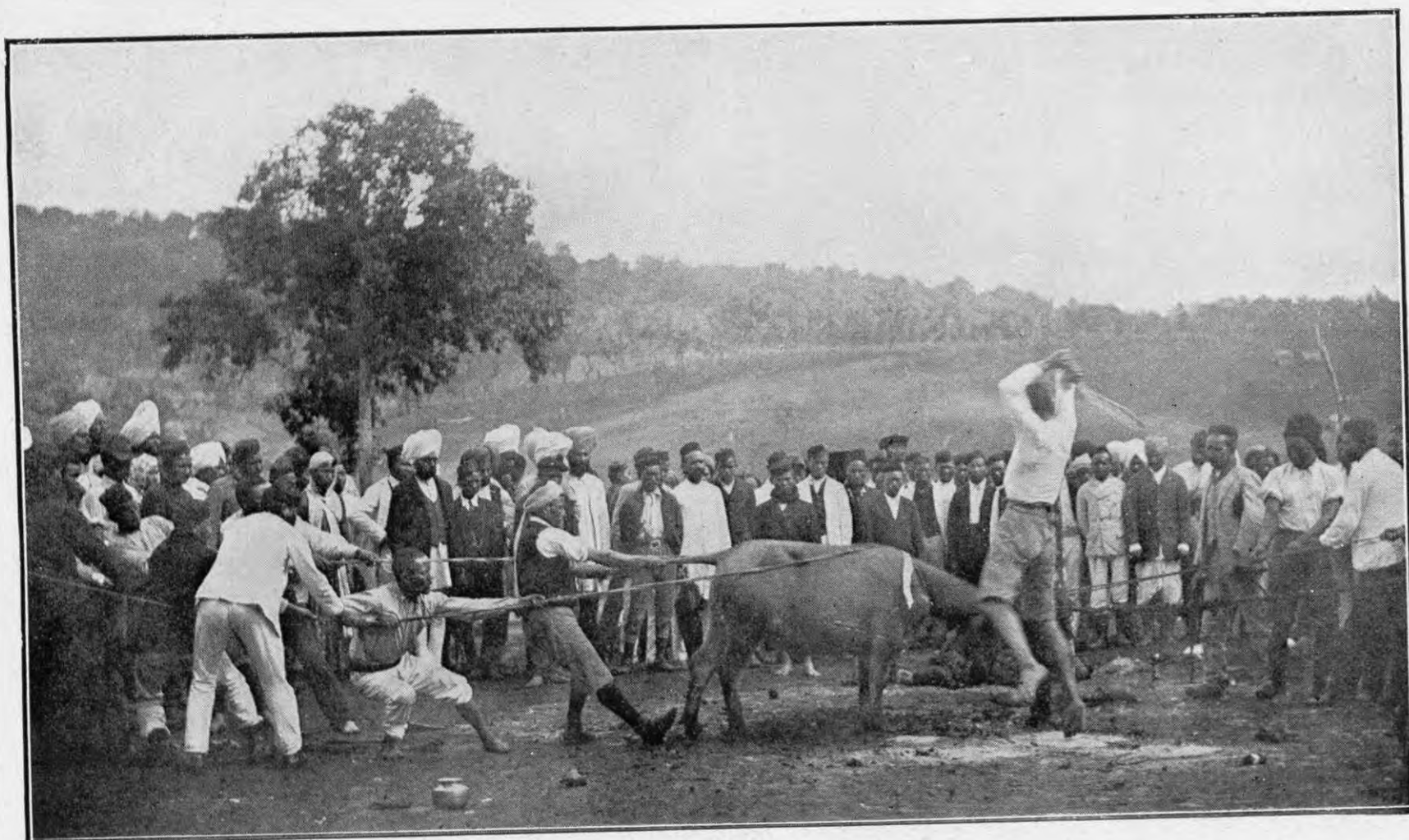


The "Persian Wheel."

A method of irrigation frequently met within various parts of India.



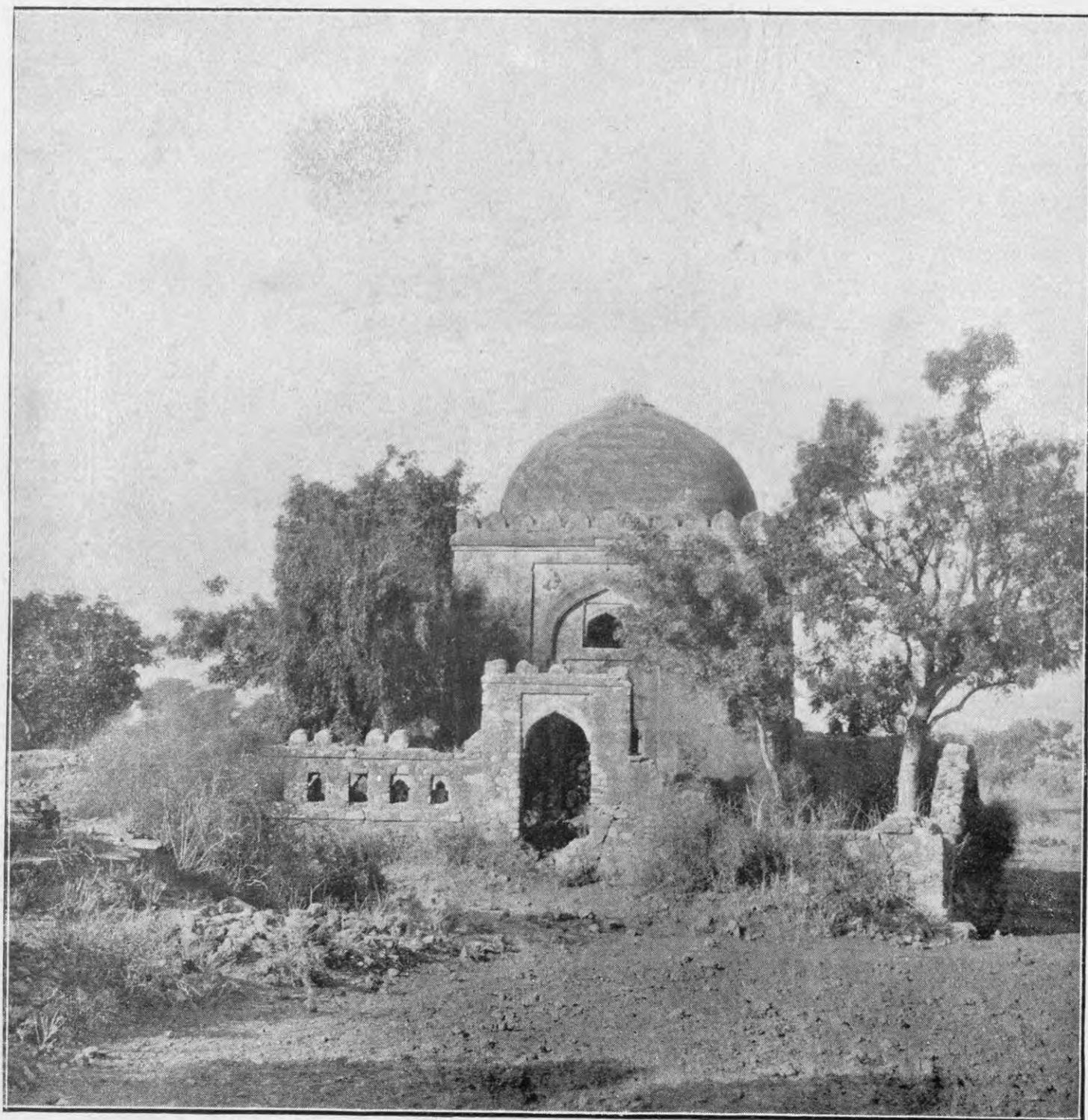
"Jakko" after Snow, Simla.



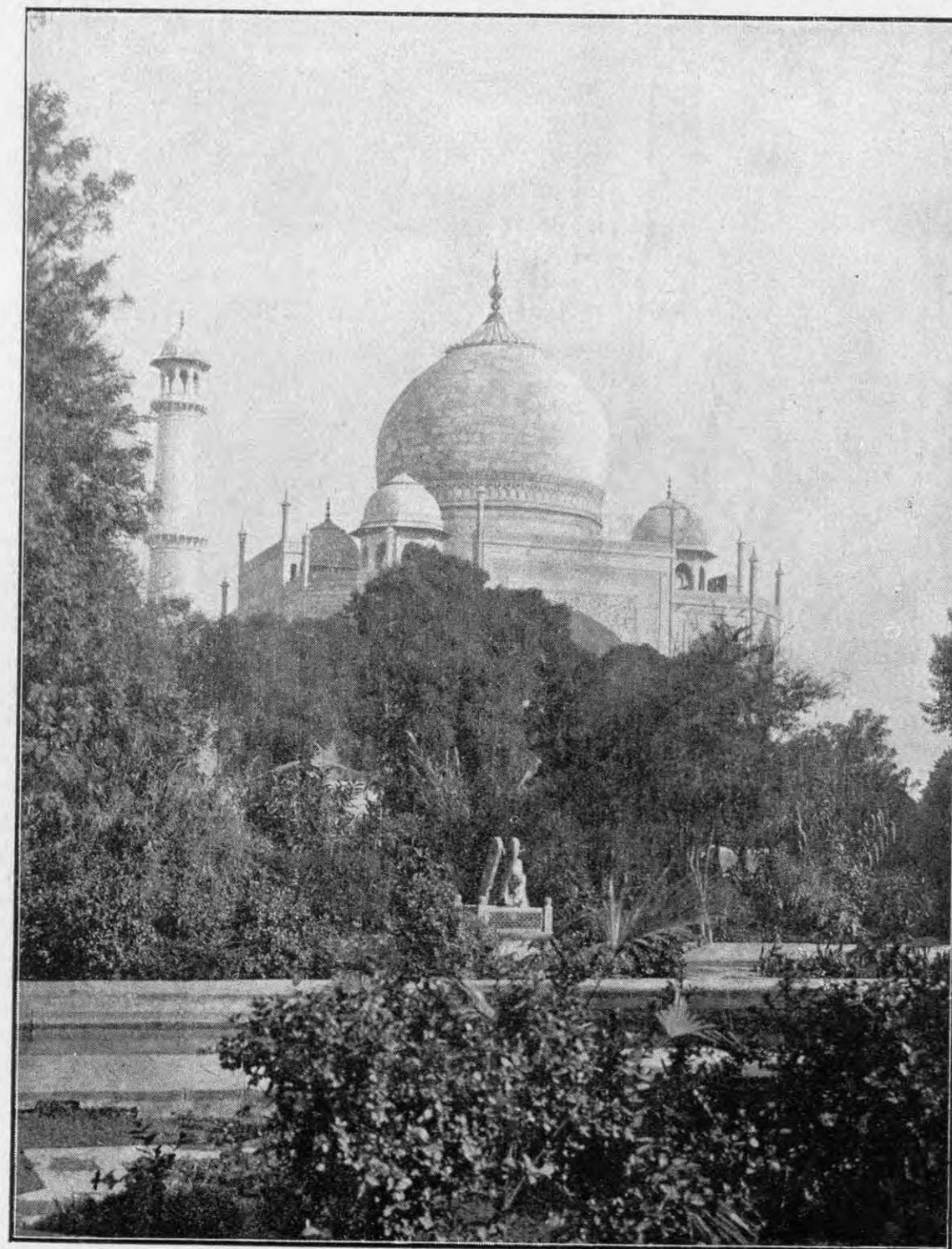
The "Dusserah" Festival at Loimwe, Shan States, Gurkhas slaughtering a buffalo.



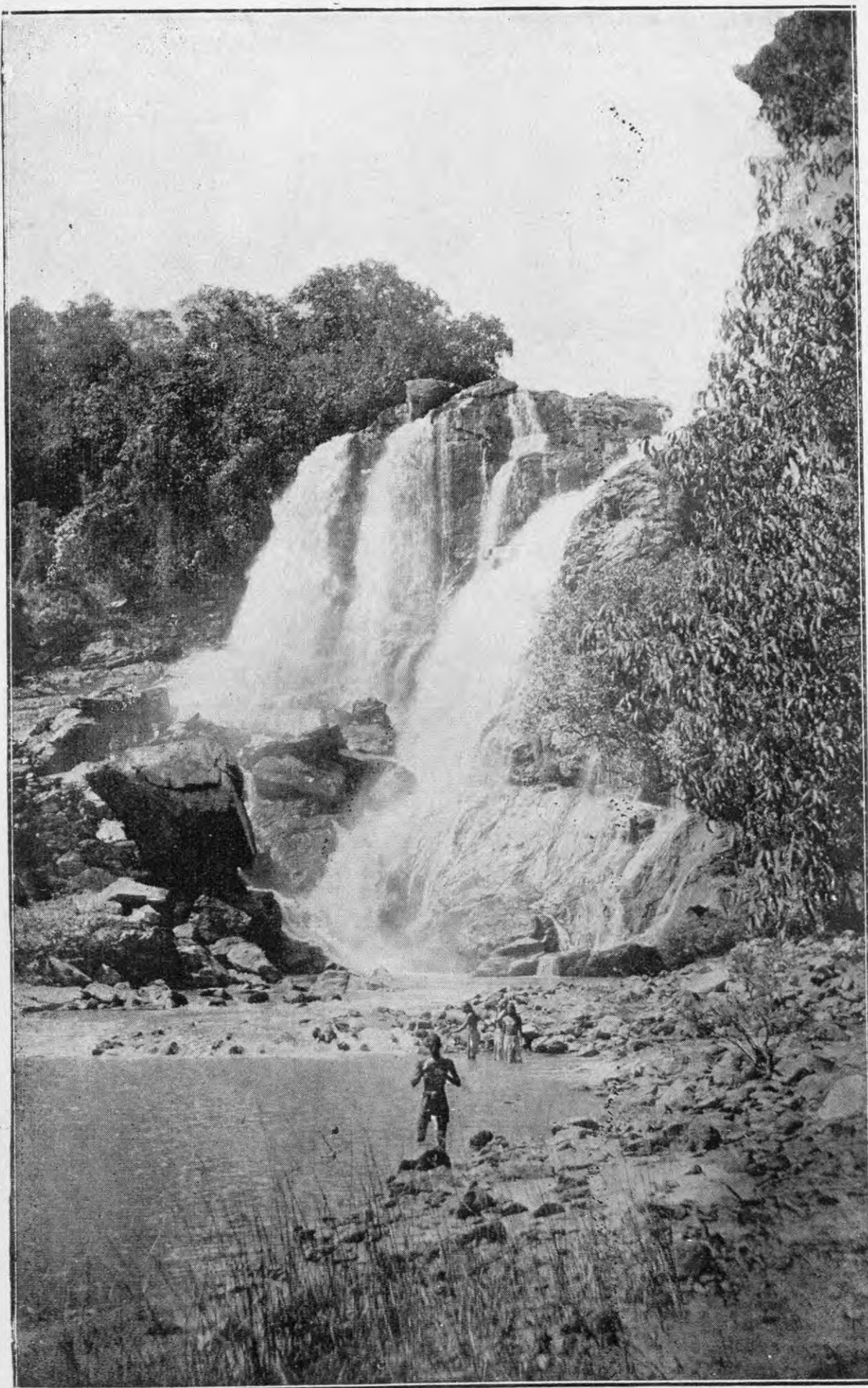
East entertains West.



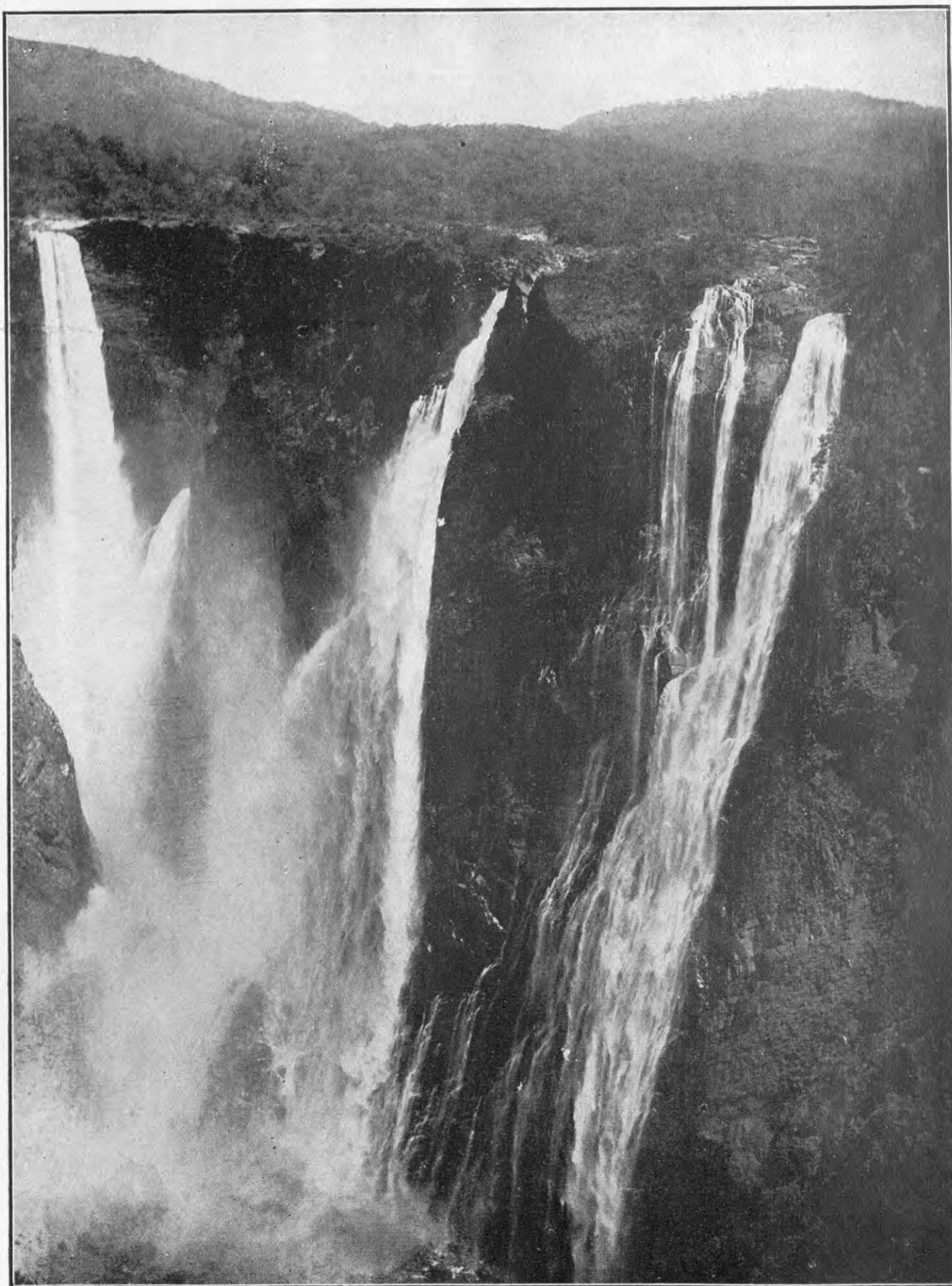
The Forgotten Dead : A Pathan Tomb in old Delhi.



The Unforgotten Dead : The Taj, Agra.



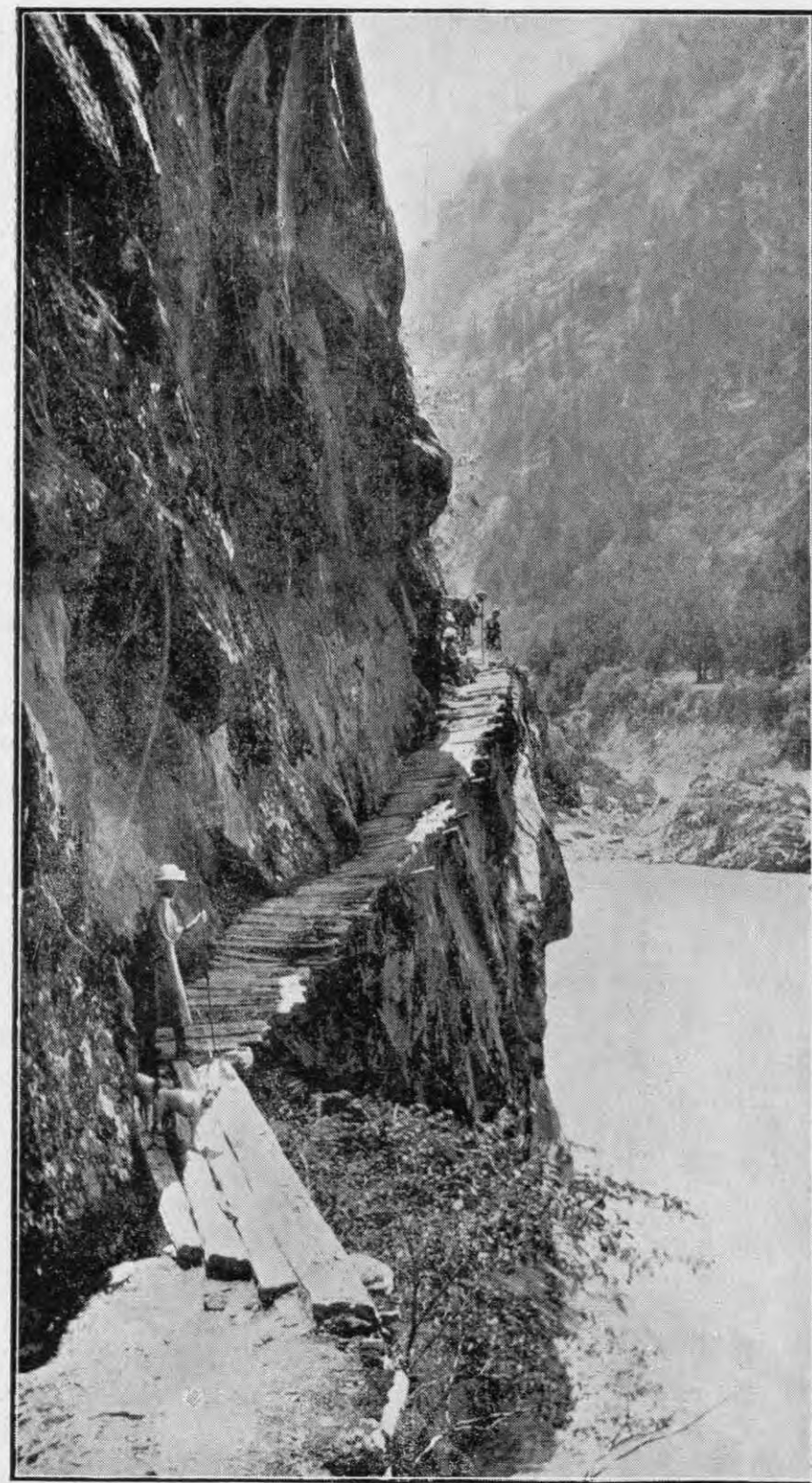
The Beer Chukki Falls, Mysore.



The Gersoppa Falls, Mysore.

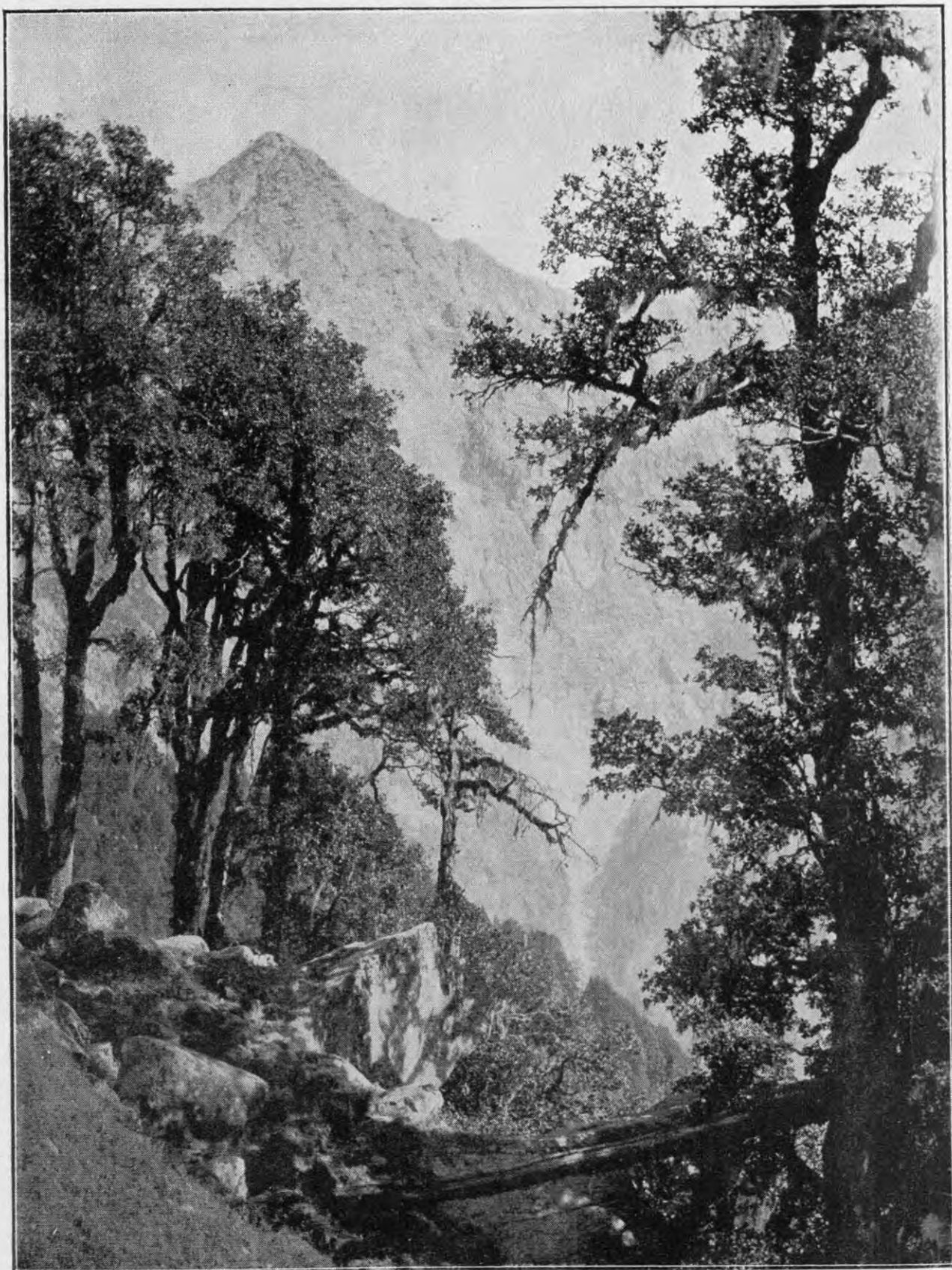


A Jungle Kitchen. Cooking in Bamboo Utensils.

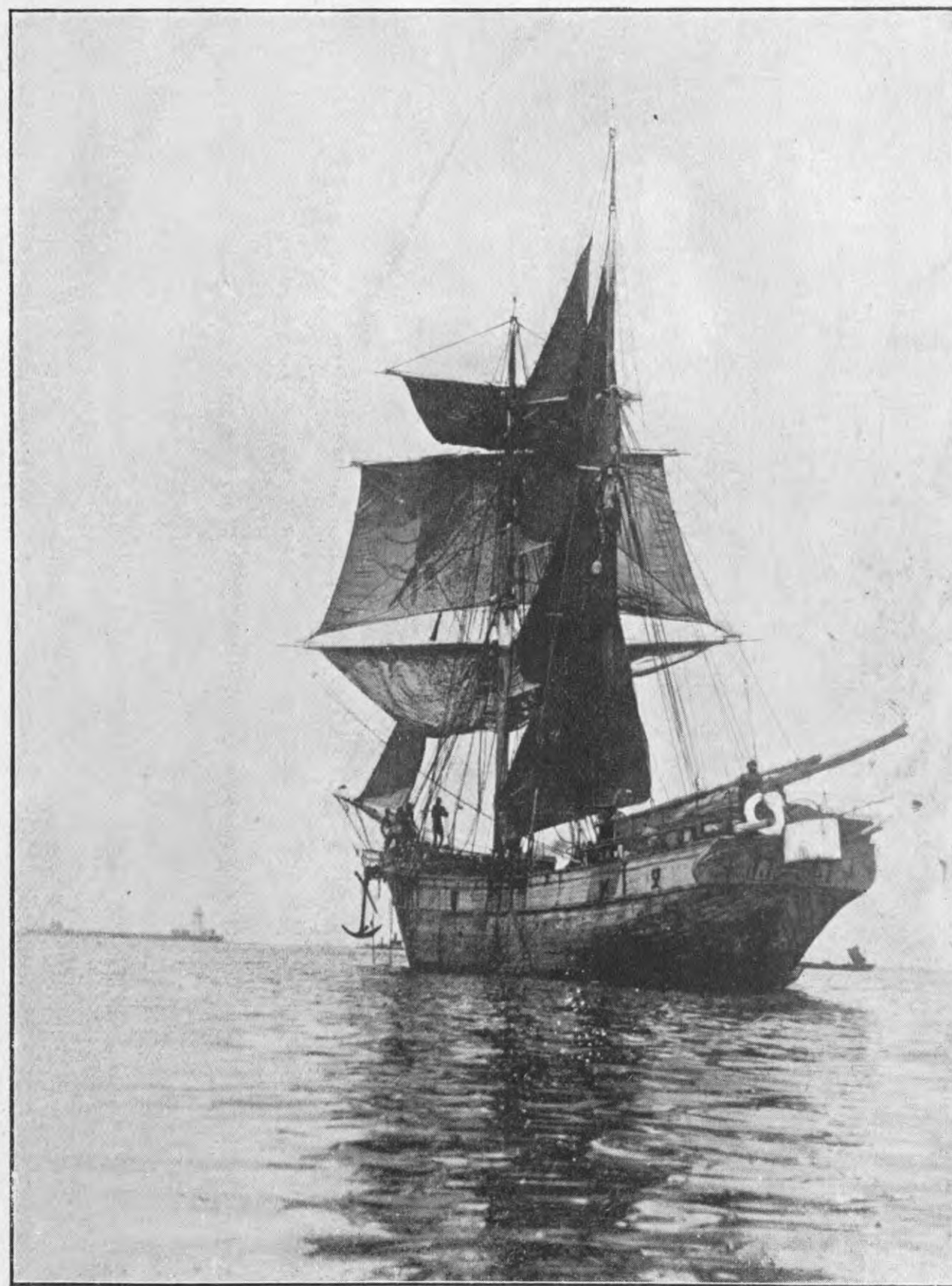


A difficult bit of road making.

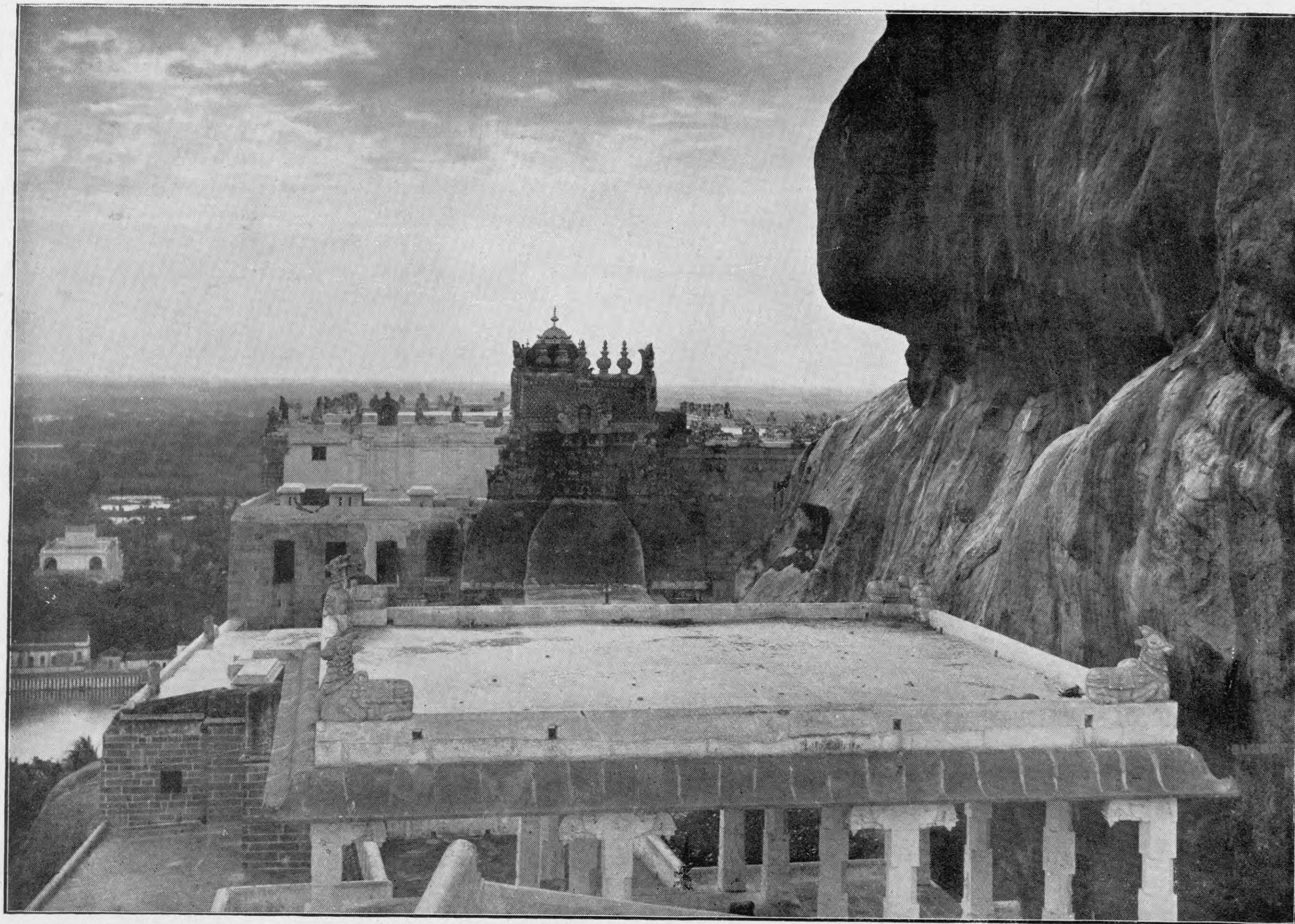
Loose planks are laid on iron bars driven into the rock.
This bit of "road" is on the Chandra Bagha River in
Pangi, a province of the Native State of Chamba.



Himalayan Scenery, Dharamsala.



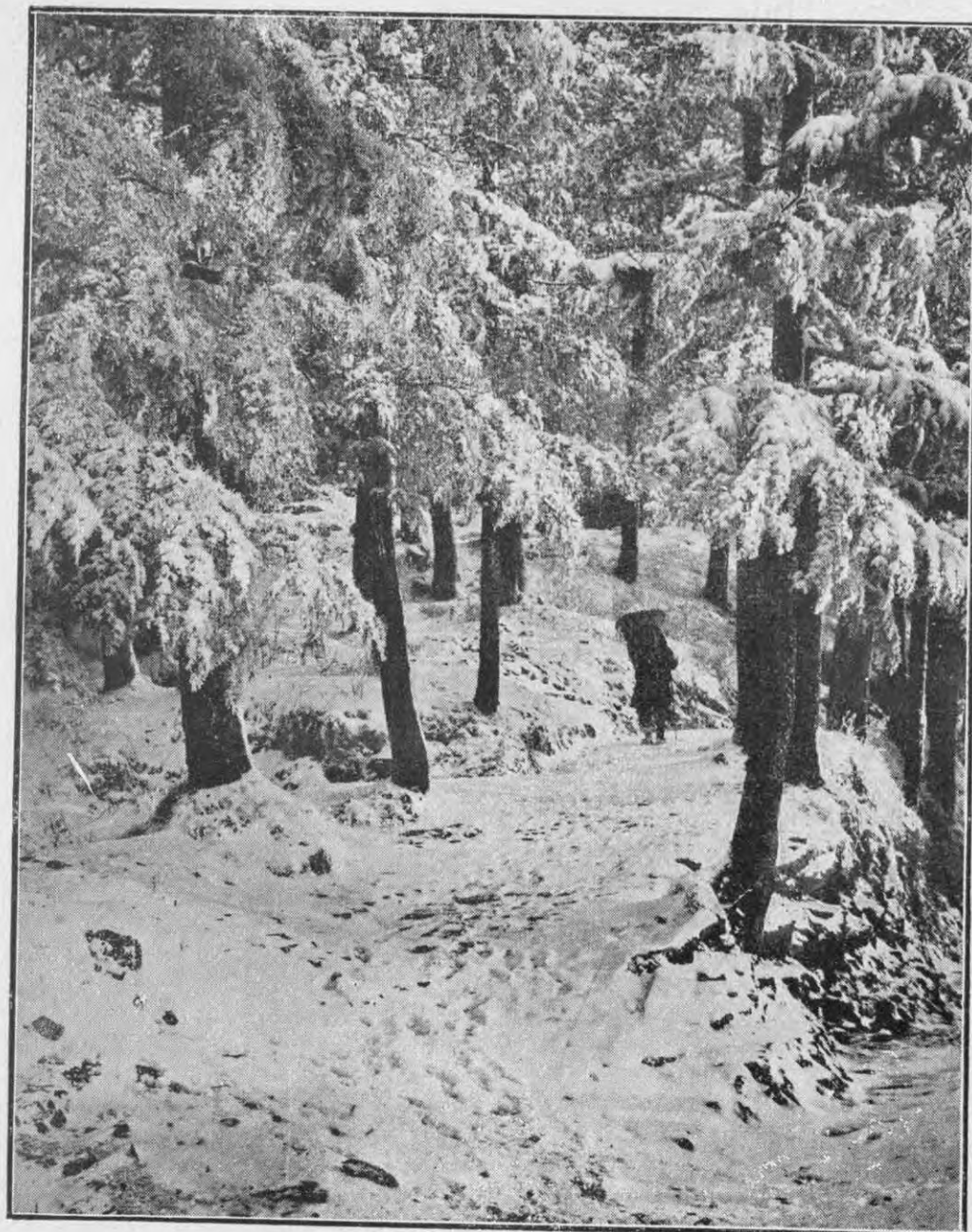
Outward bound in Colombo Harbour.



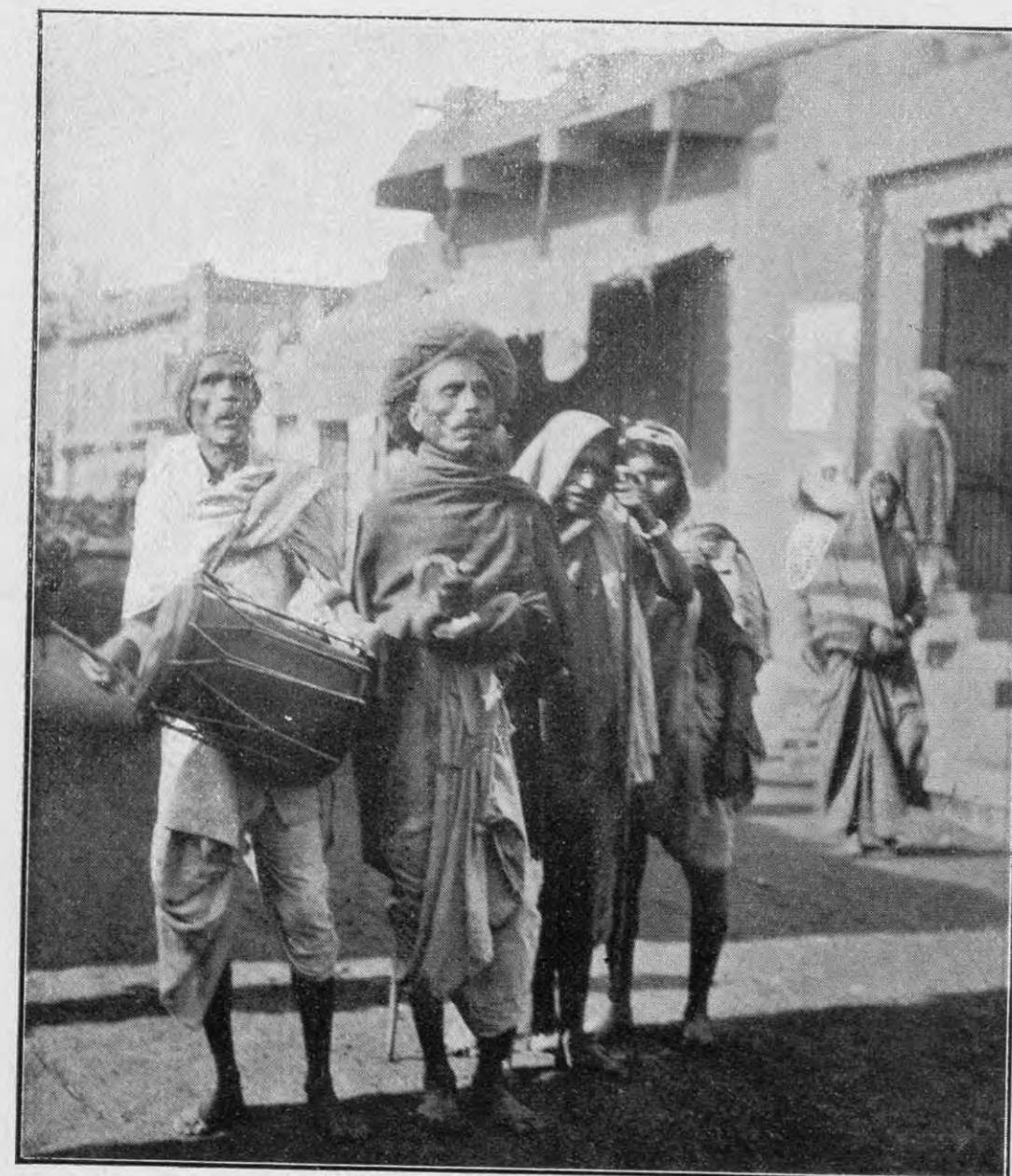
The Dawn of Day at Trichinopoly.



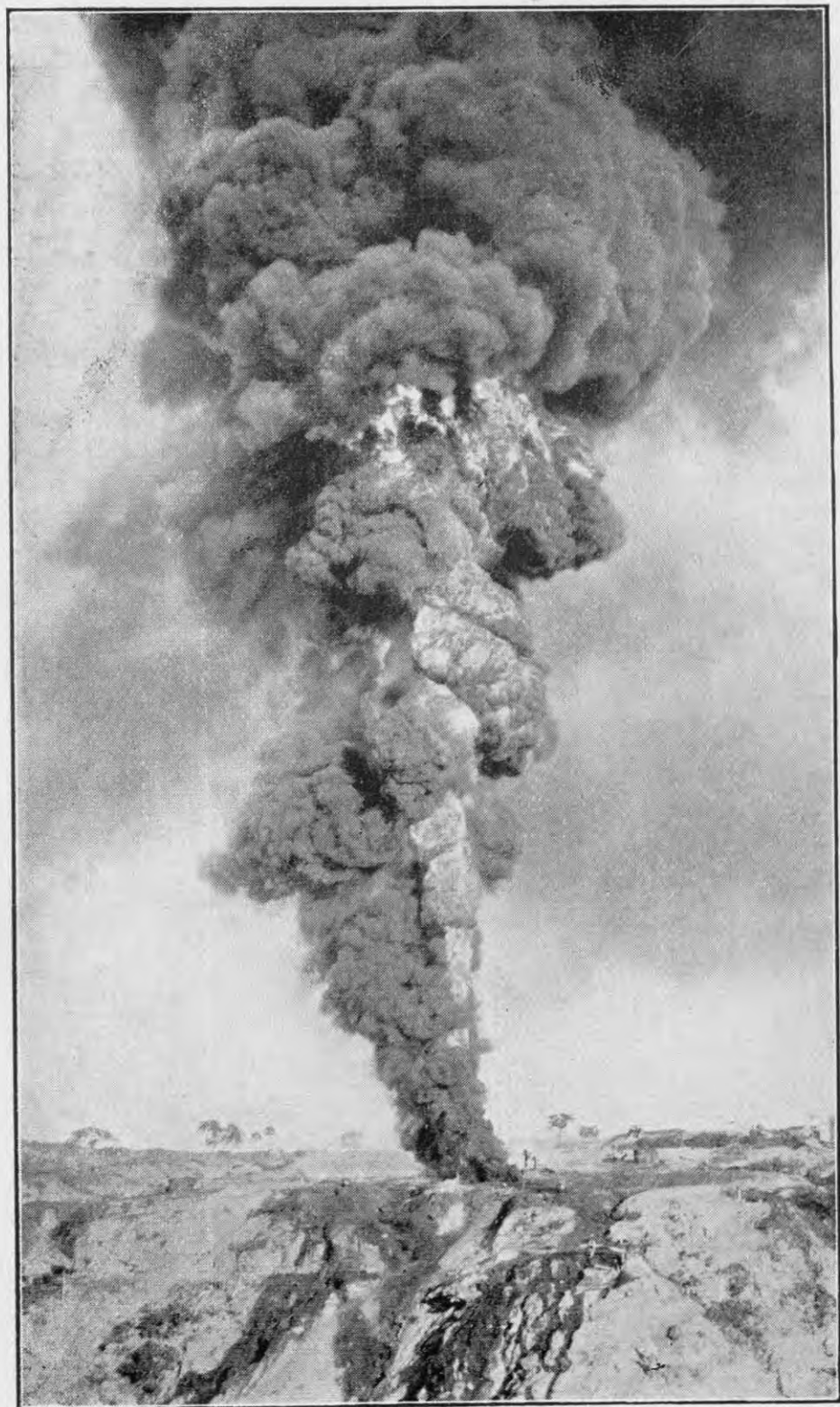
A Side Show : Naga Tribesmen in their full War-paint.



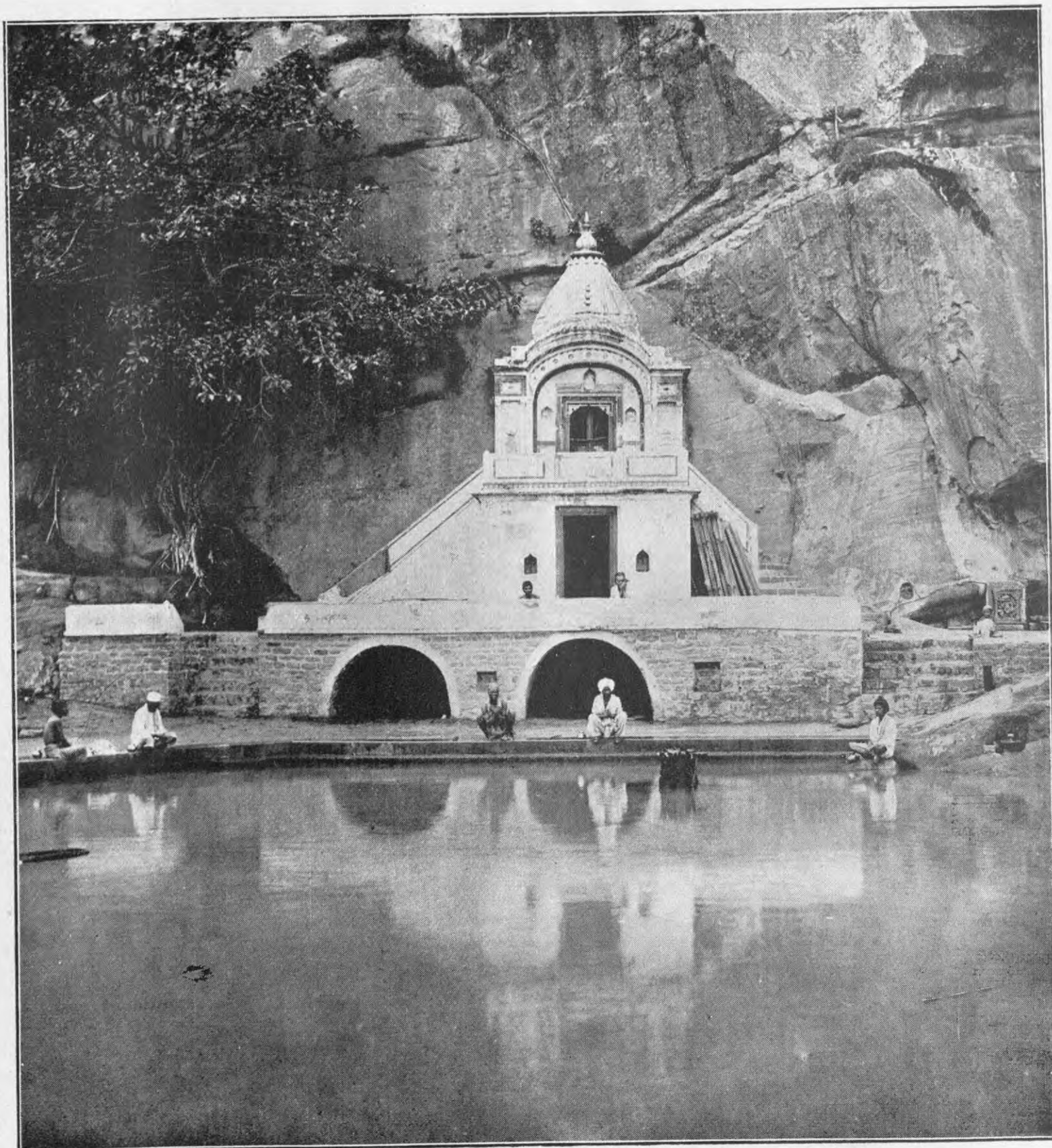
A Simla Road in Winter.



A group of Blind Beggars.



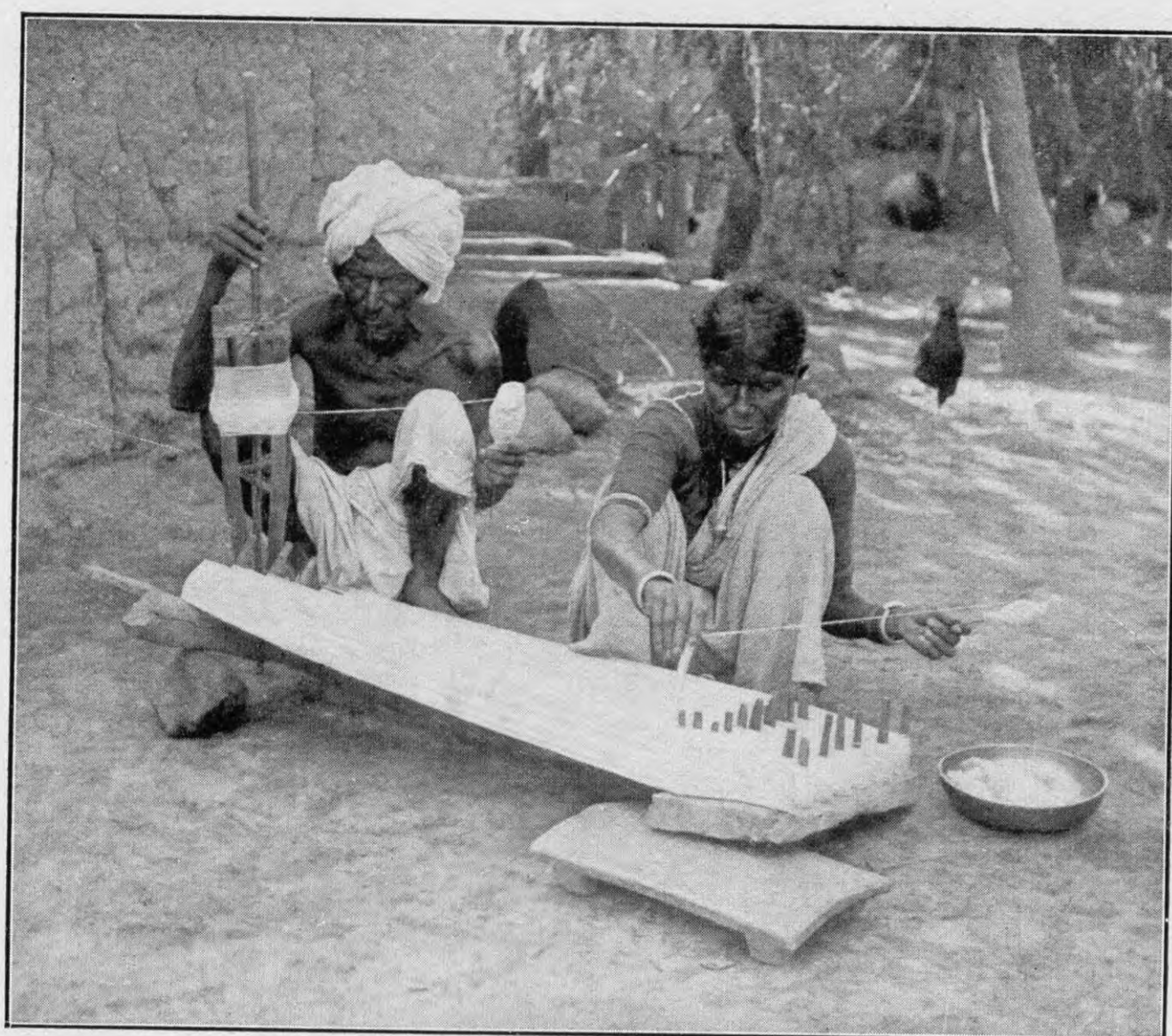
A Burmese Oil Well on Fire.



Hill Temple in the Himalayas, near Hardwar.



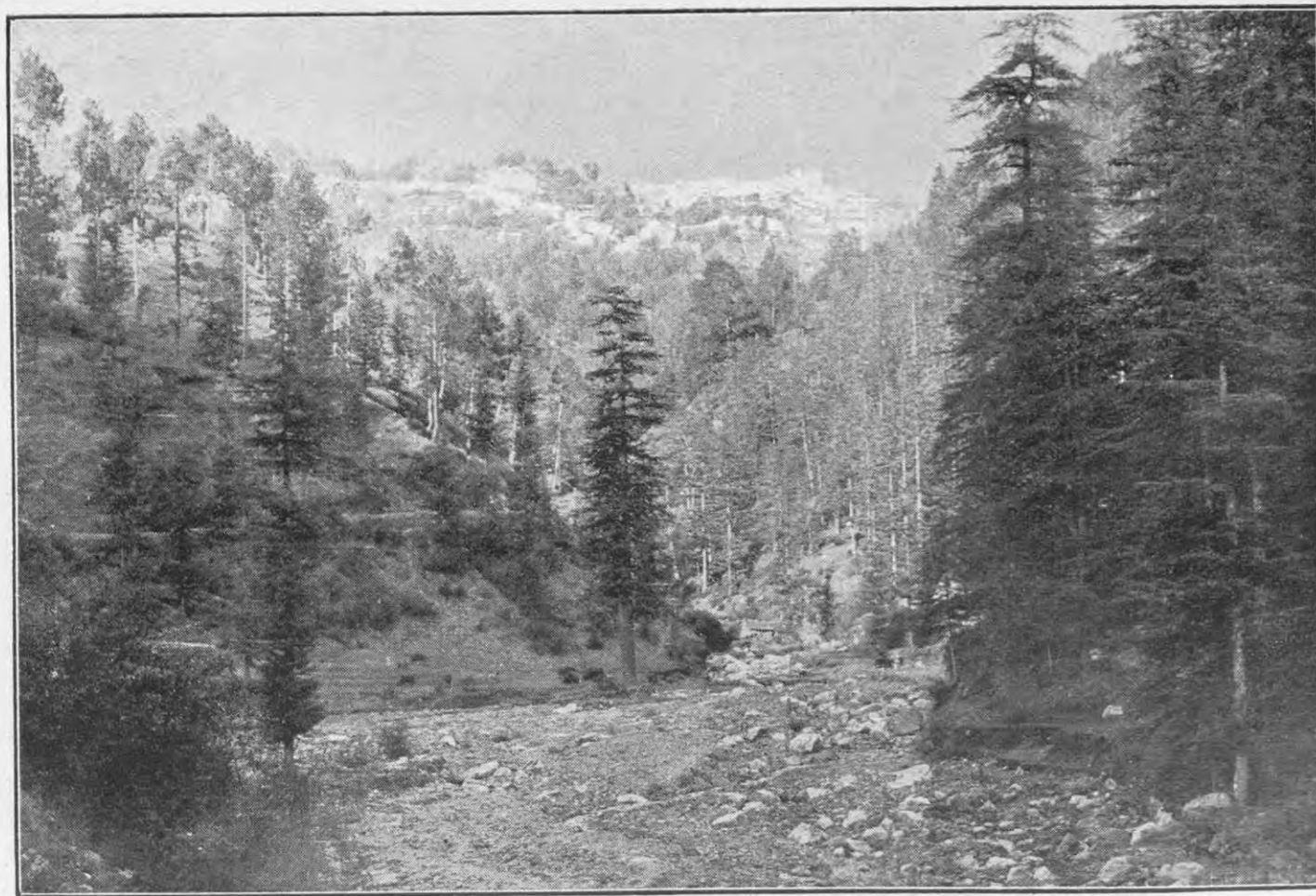
The Village Tank.



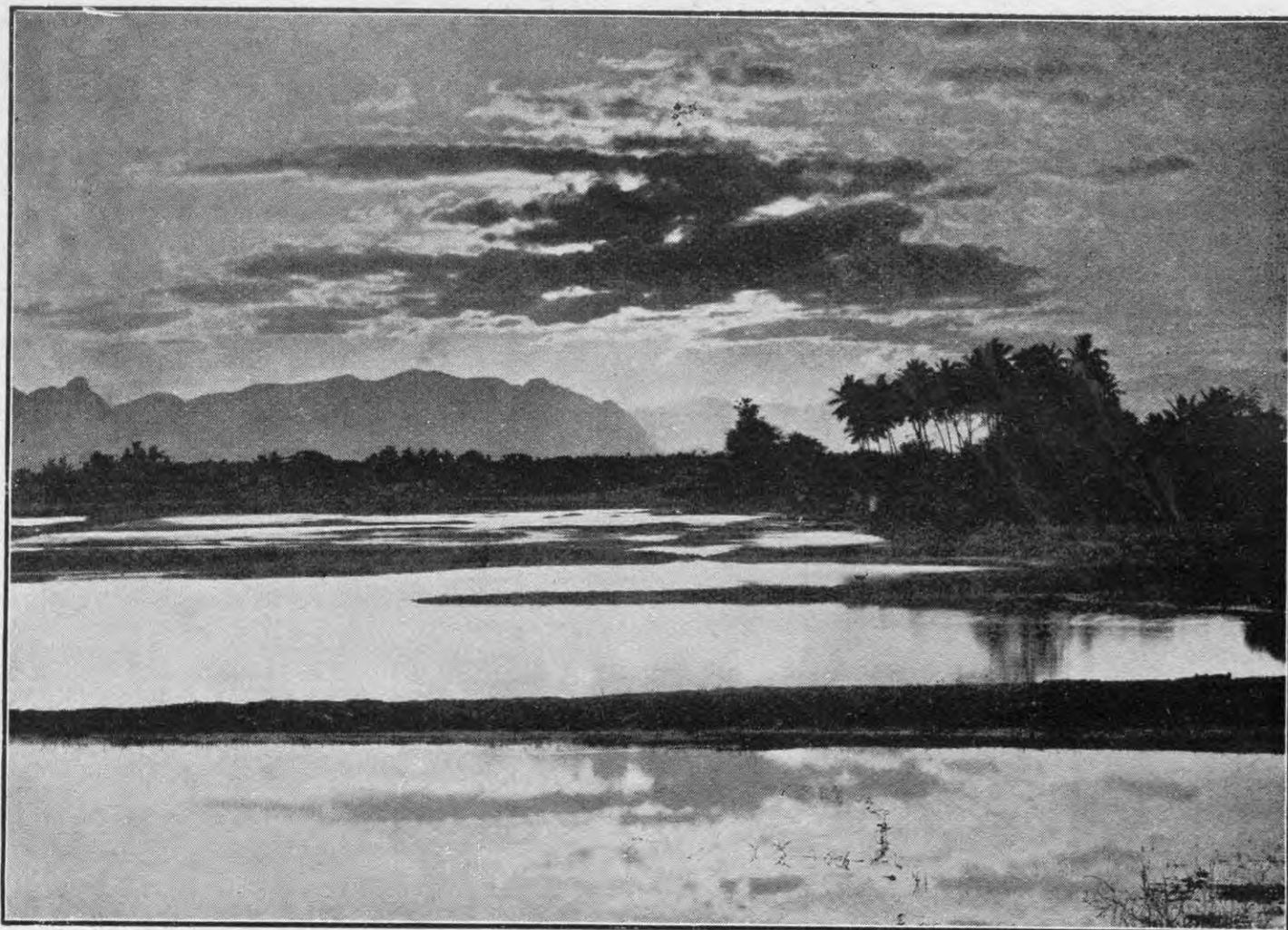
Village Weavers.



A Bathing Fair on the Ganges.



Simla from "Lal Pani."



Sunset across a Tank, Coimbatore.



The "Gentle Art" at Madras.



Tibetan "Lamanis."



Bombay dog-boys hard at work—as usual !



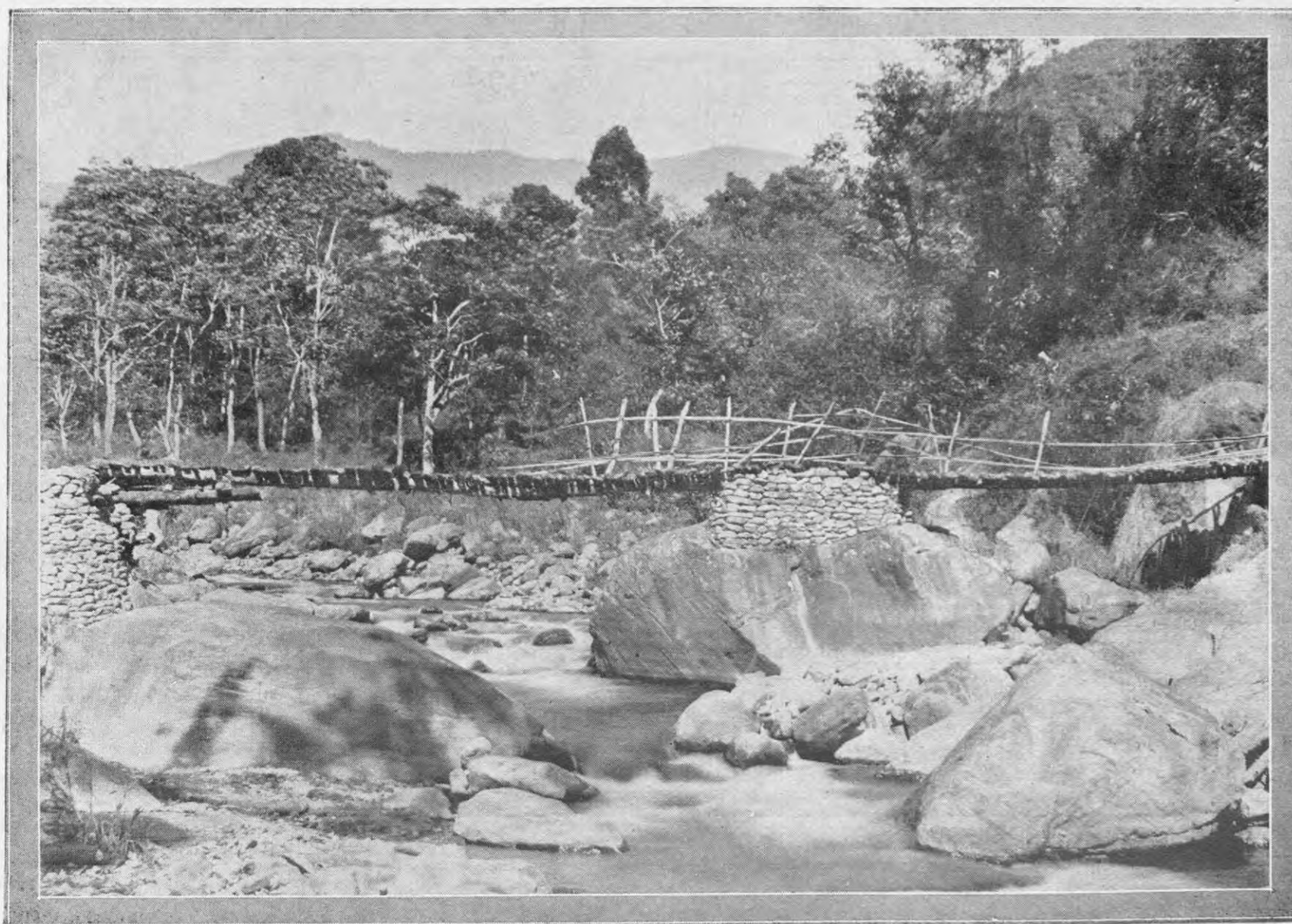
Hill Temple near Simla.



Fishermen on the Indus.



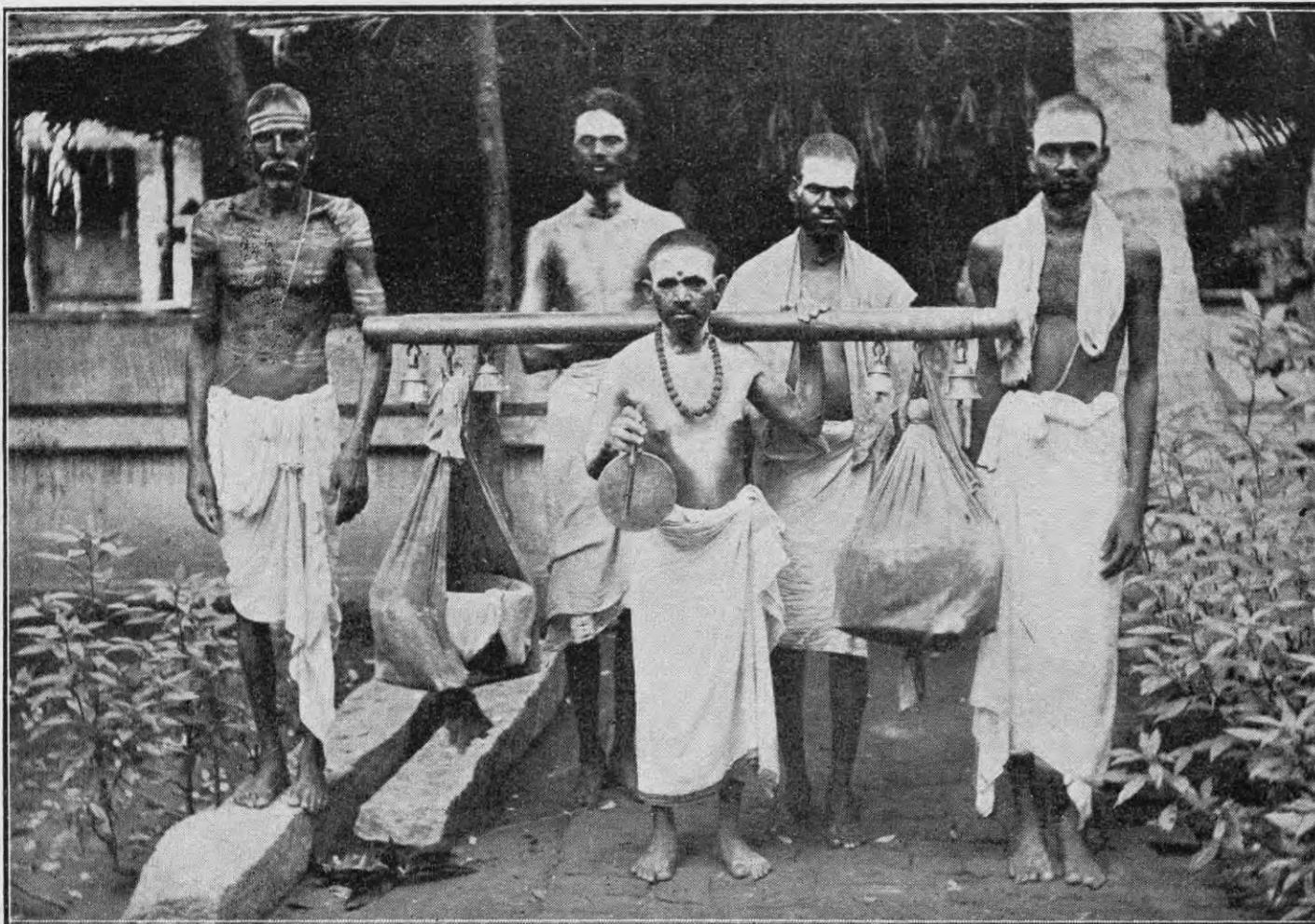
Old-fashioned Indian Sugar-cane Press.



Rustic Cantilever Bridge in the Darjeeling District.



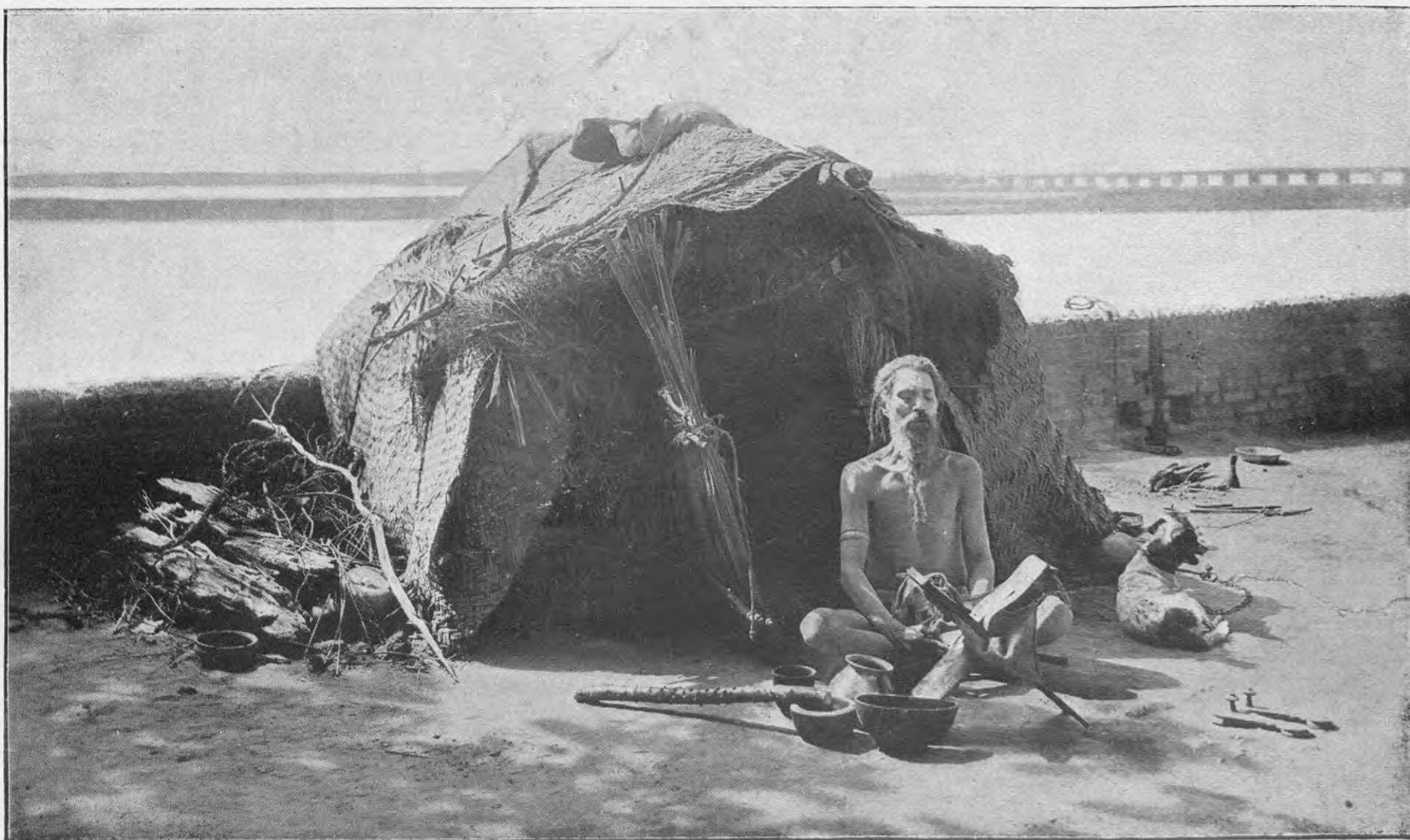
Punjabi Basket-makers.



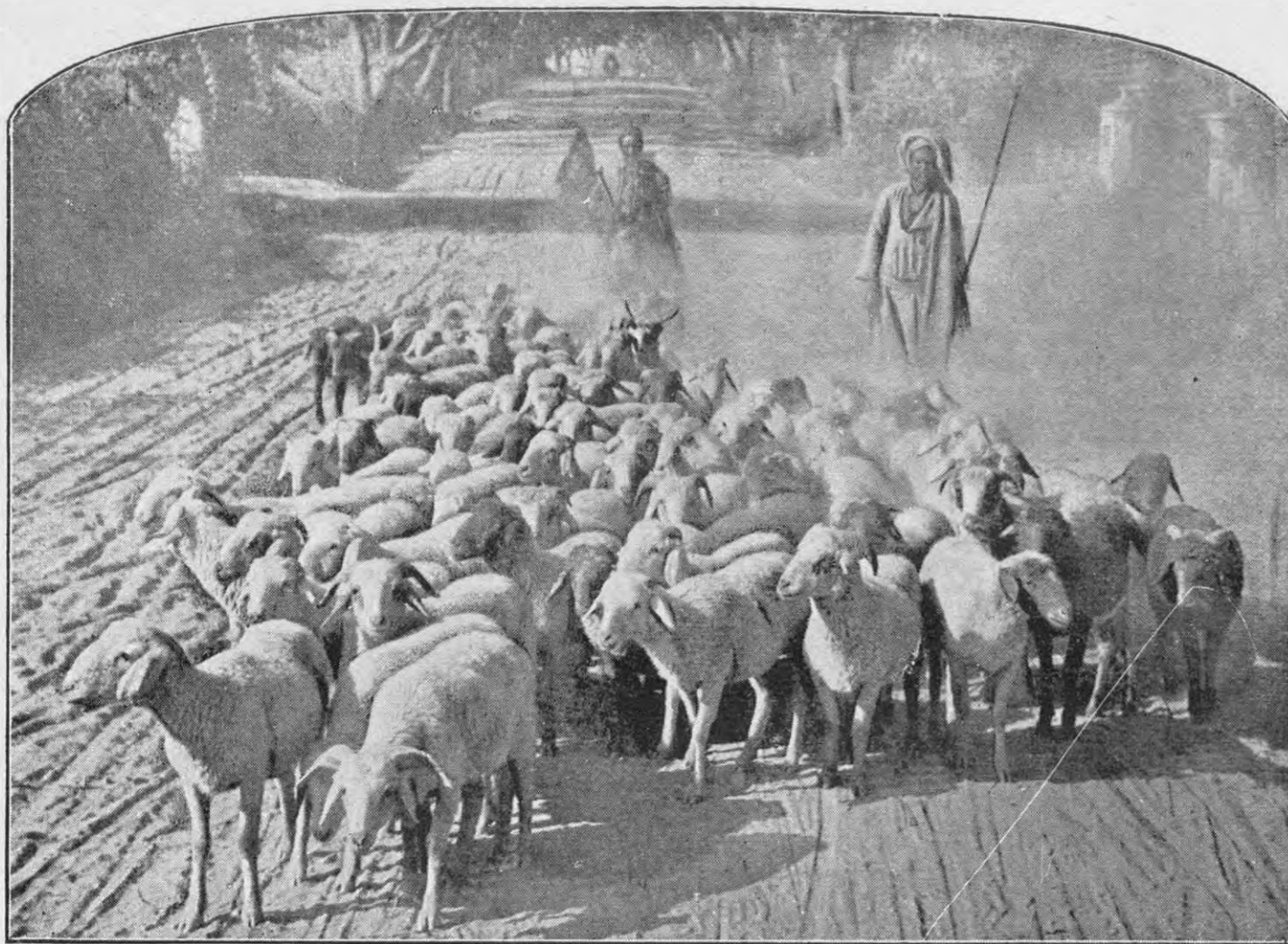
**Pilgrims to the Shrine of the God "Subramania" in the Palni Hills,
Madura District, S. India.**



Launching a Madras Catamaran.



A Hindu "Fakir" on the Banks of the Jhelum.



The Shepherd and his Flock.



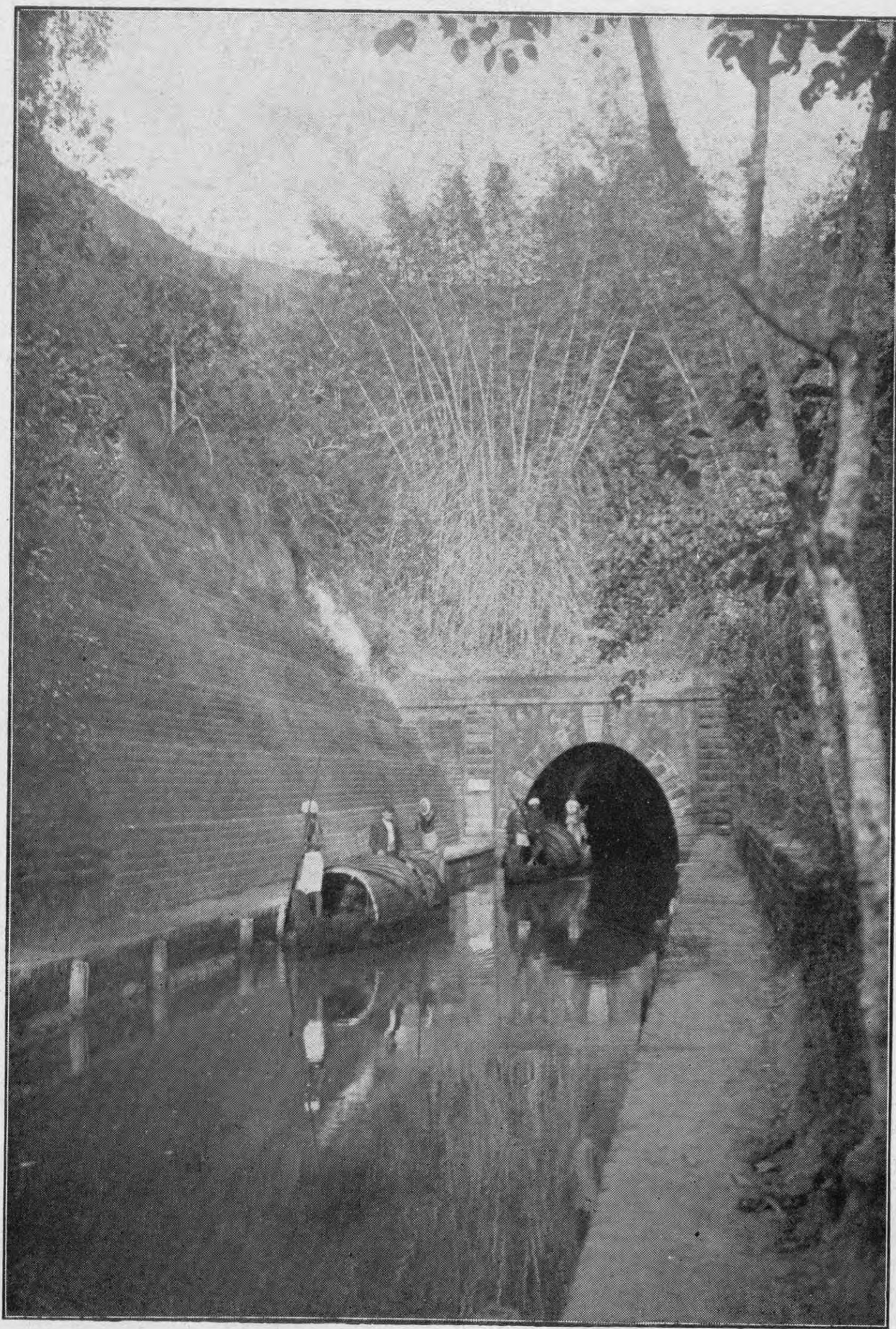
Sugar in process of manufacture from the Sugar-cane.



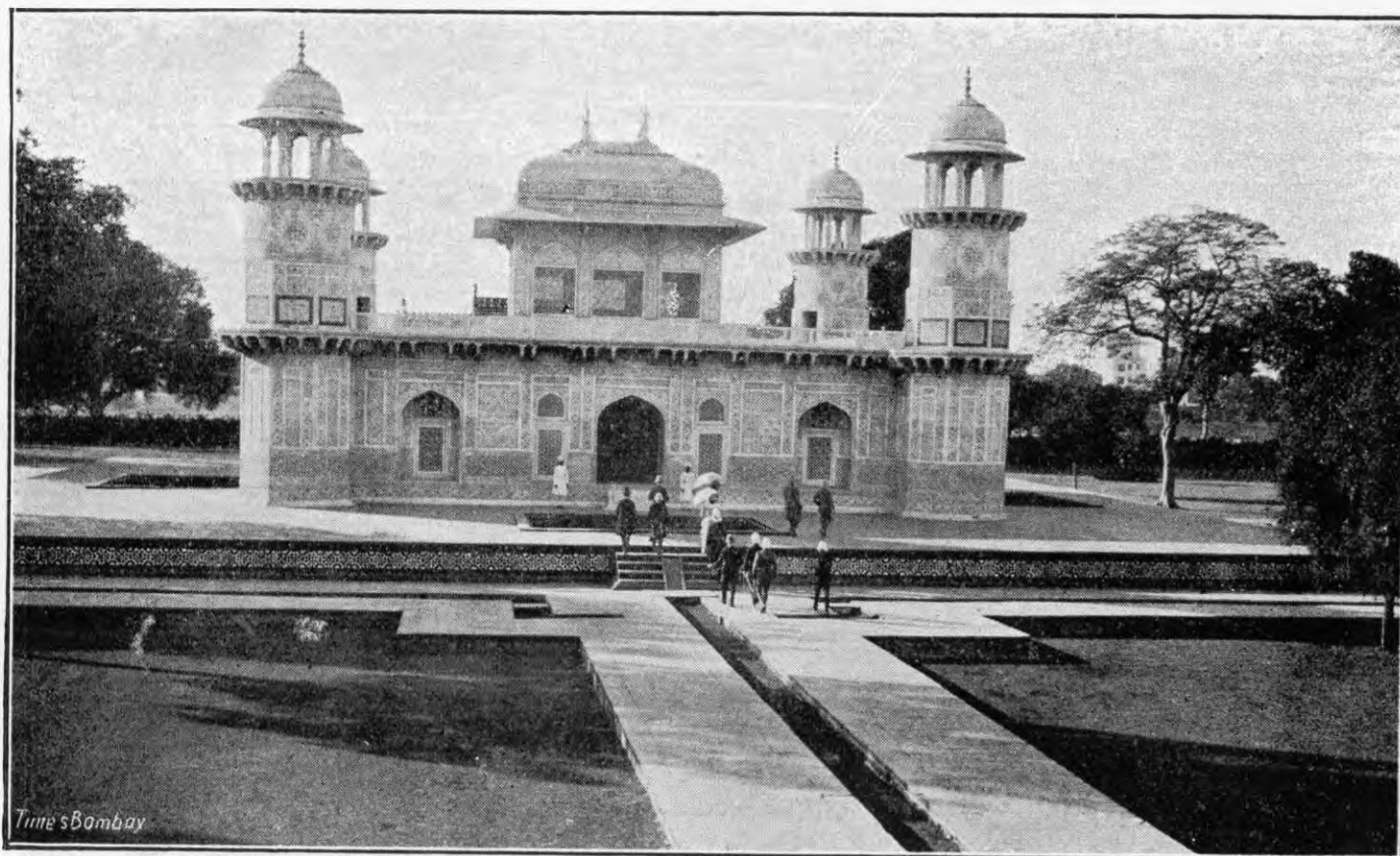
Evening on the Brahmaputra.



The Shalimar Lake, Lahore.

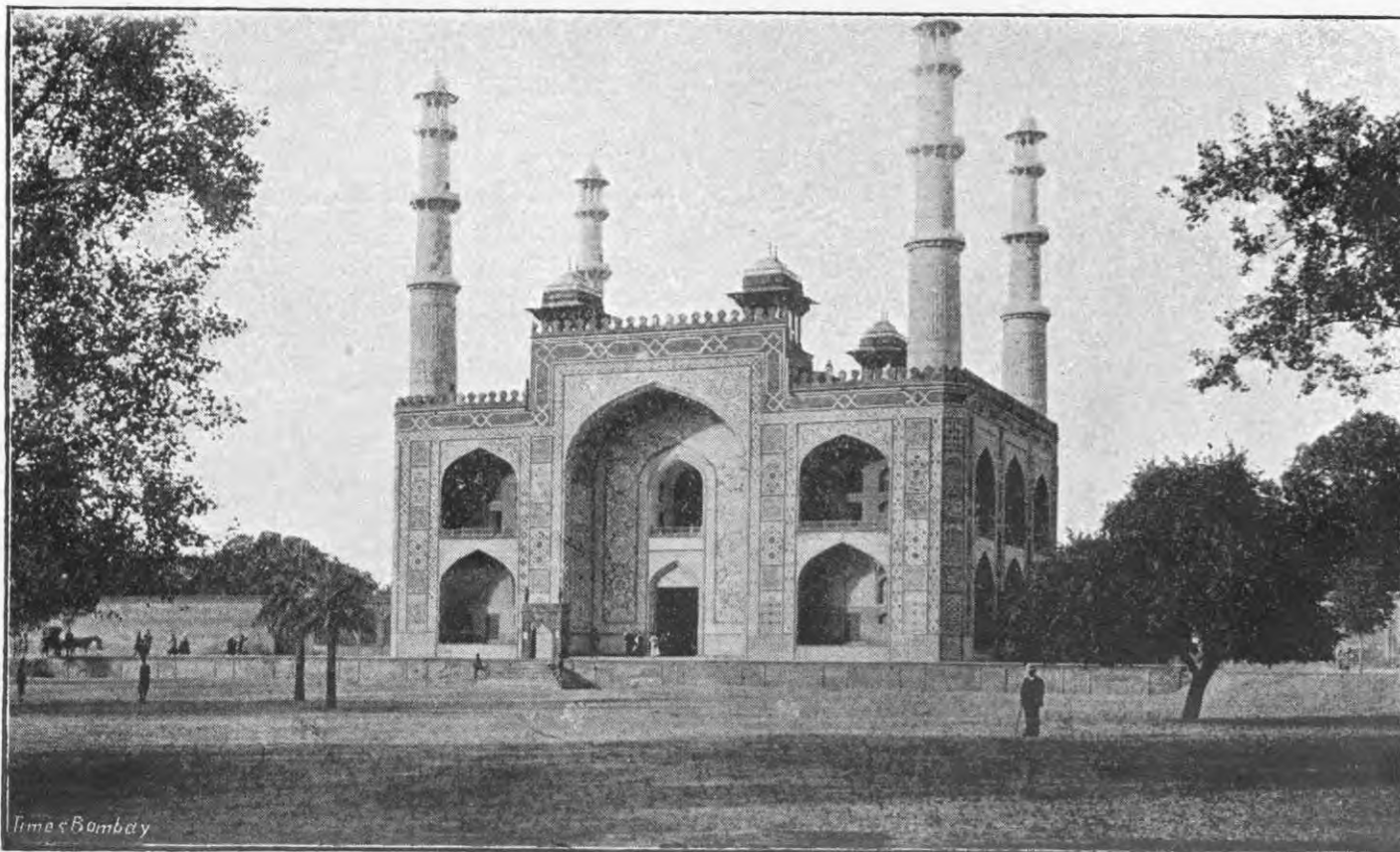


Entrance to a long Tunnel, Trivandrum.



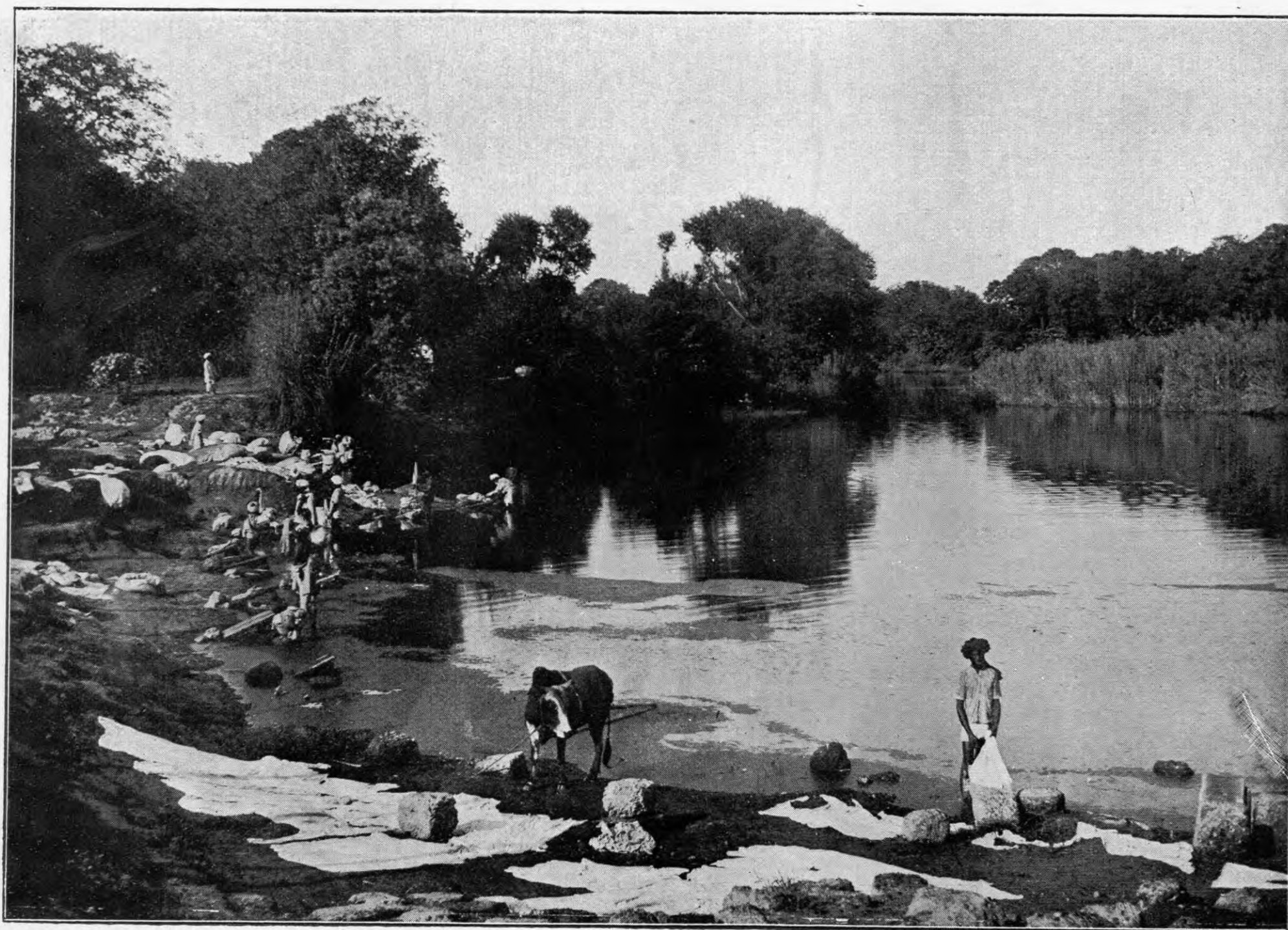
The Tomb of Itmad-ud-Dowlah, Agra.

This lovely building contains some of the most exquisite lattice work in India.

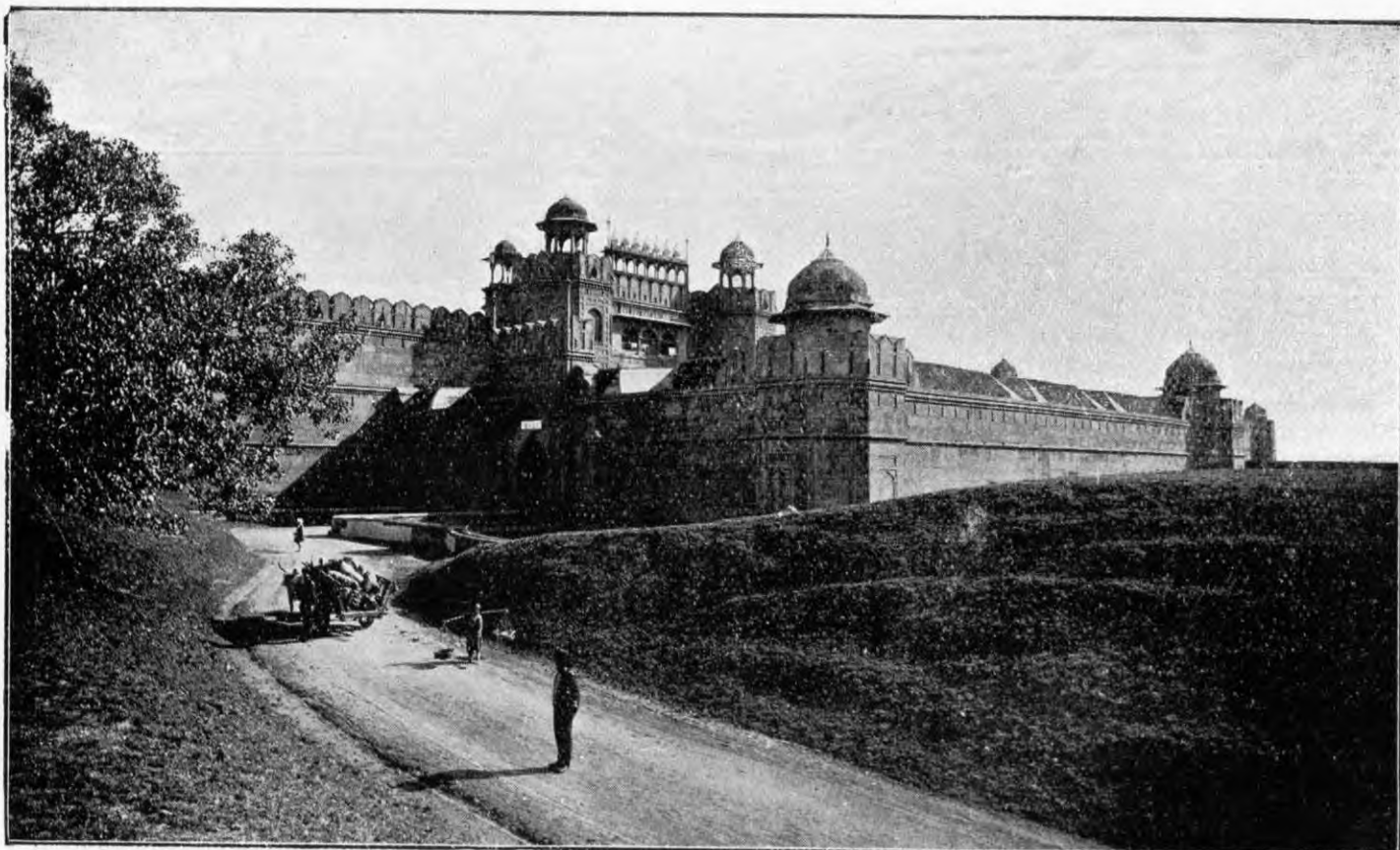


The Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra.

Situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Agra Cantonment.

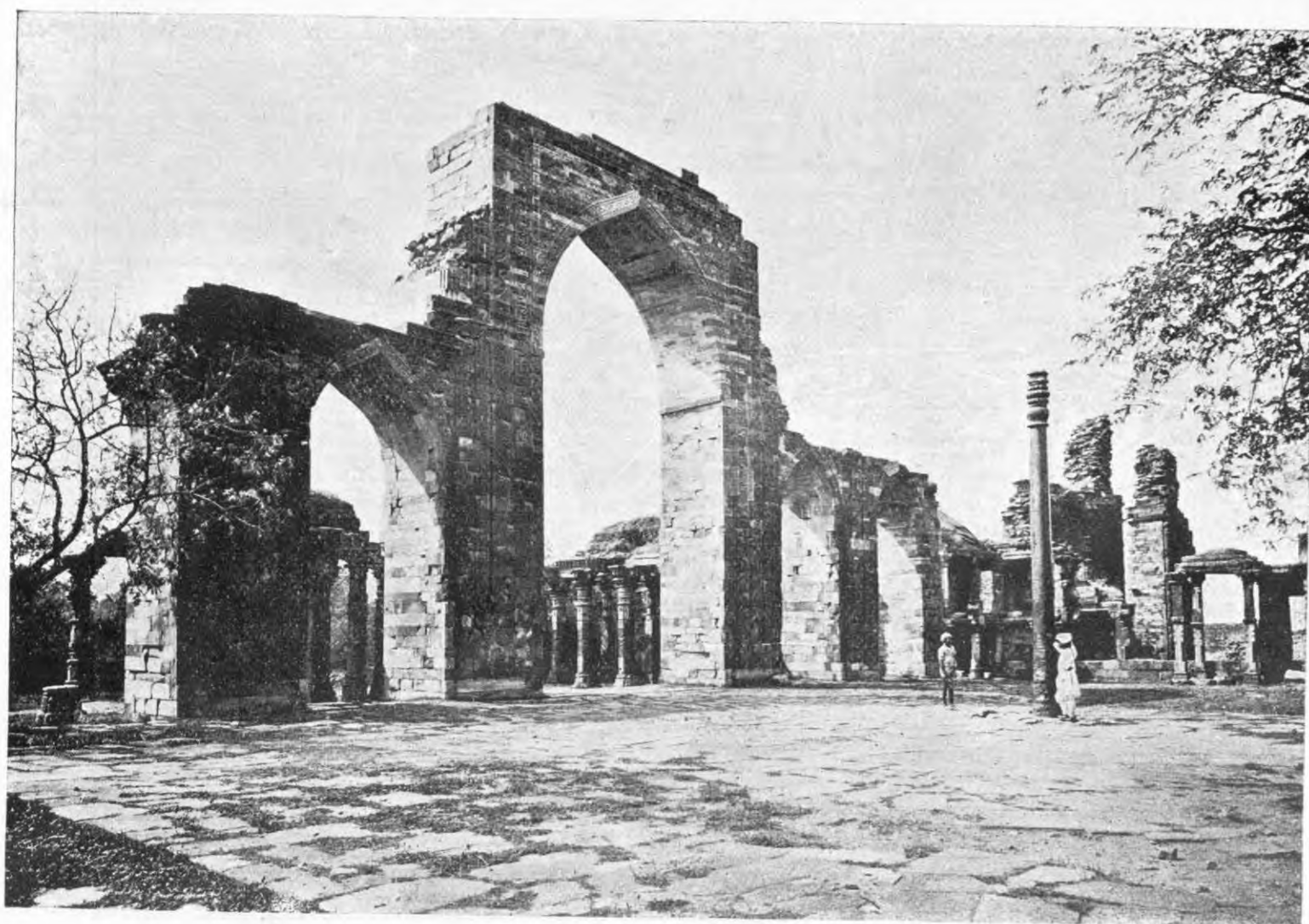


Dhobies (Indian Washermen).



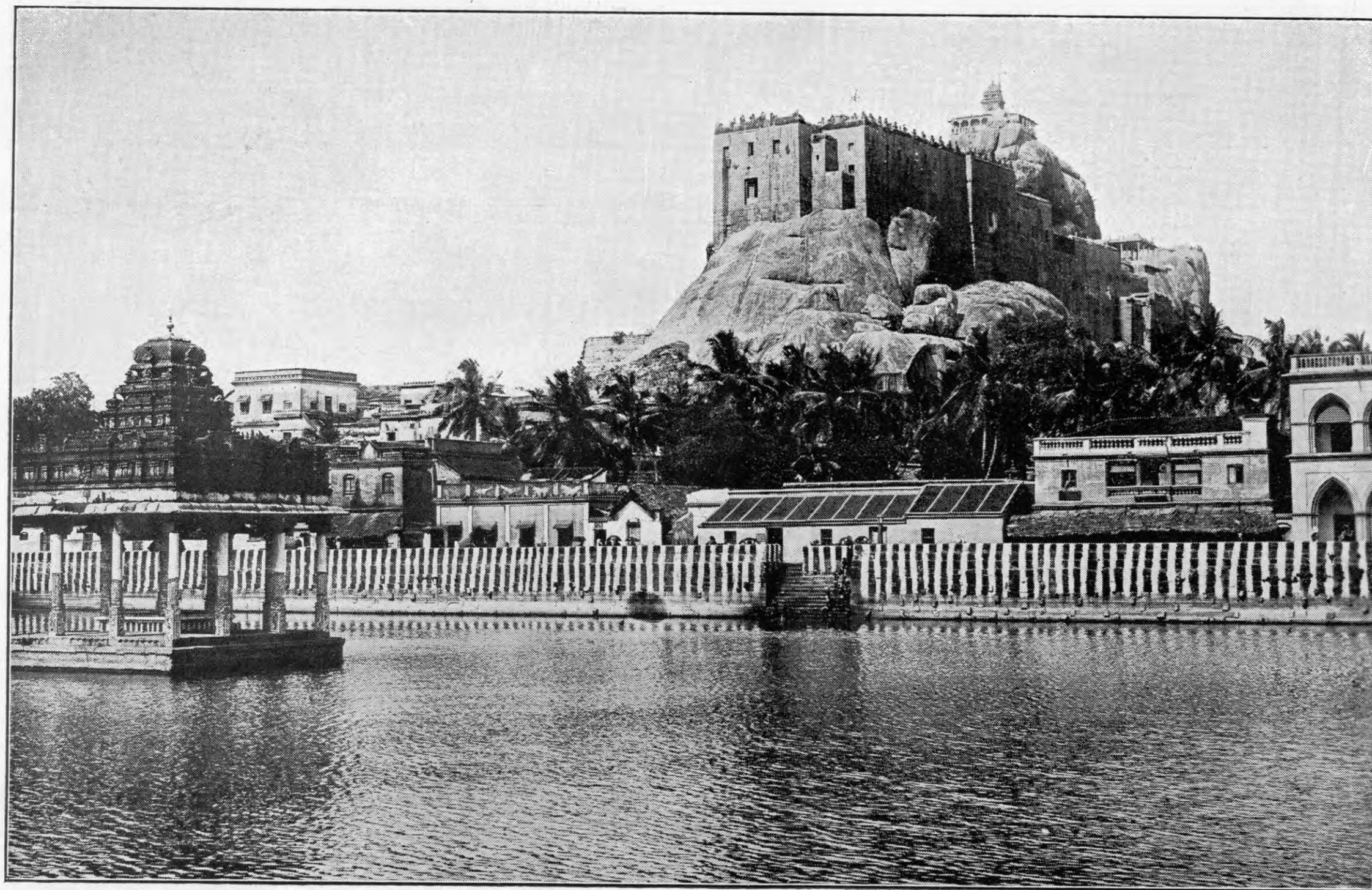
The Fort, Delhi.

A magnificent collection of buildings built by Shah Jehan, 1638.

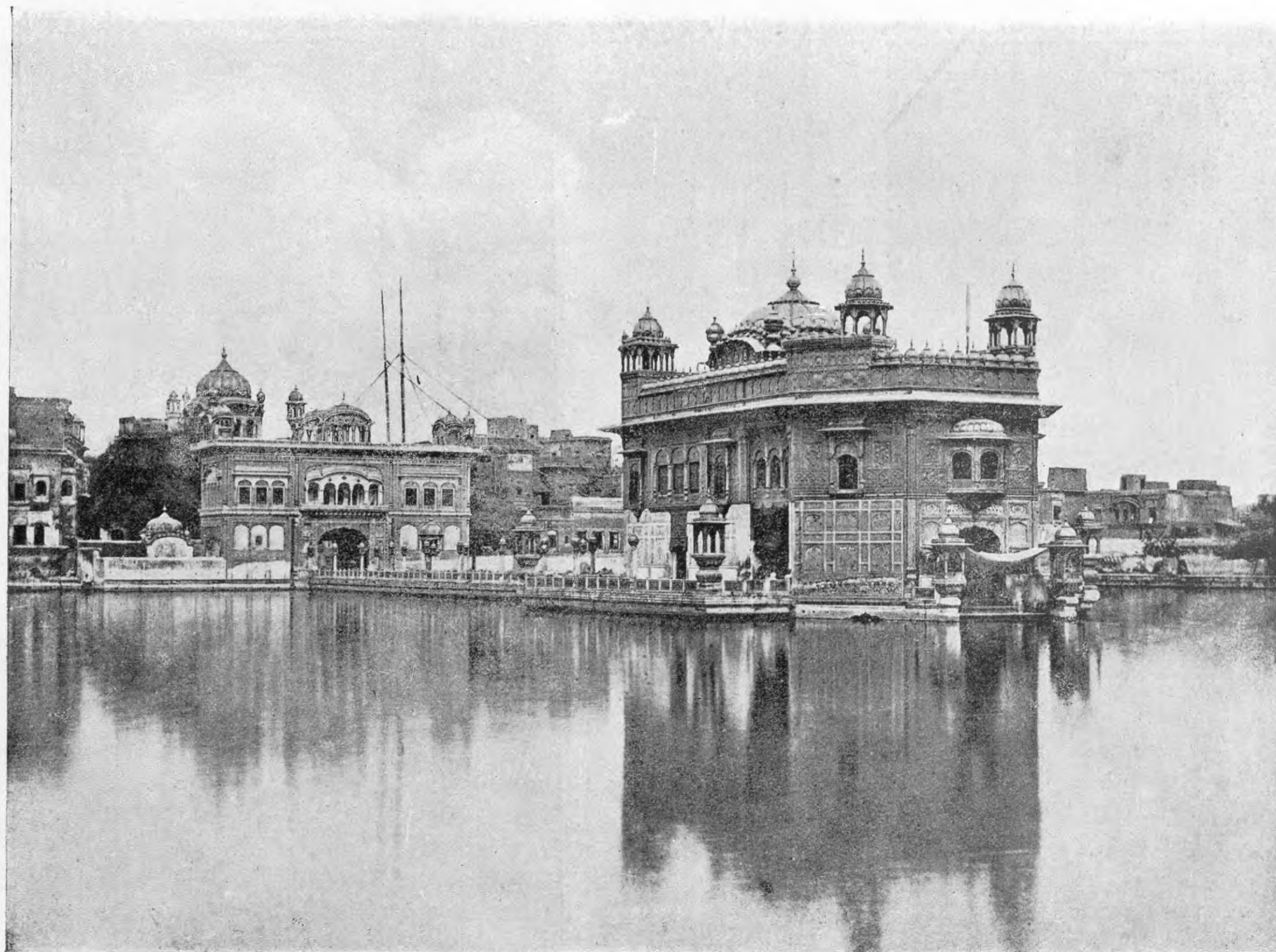


The Iron Pillar, Kutab Minar, Delhi.

Tradition assigns the erection of the Pillar to Anang Pal, whose name it bears, with the date 1052 A.D.

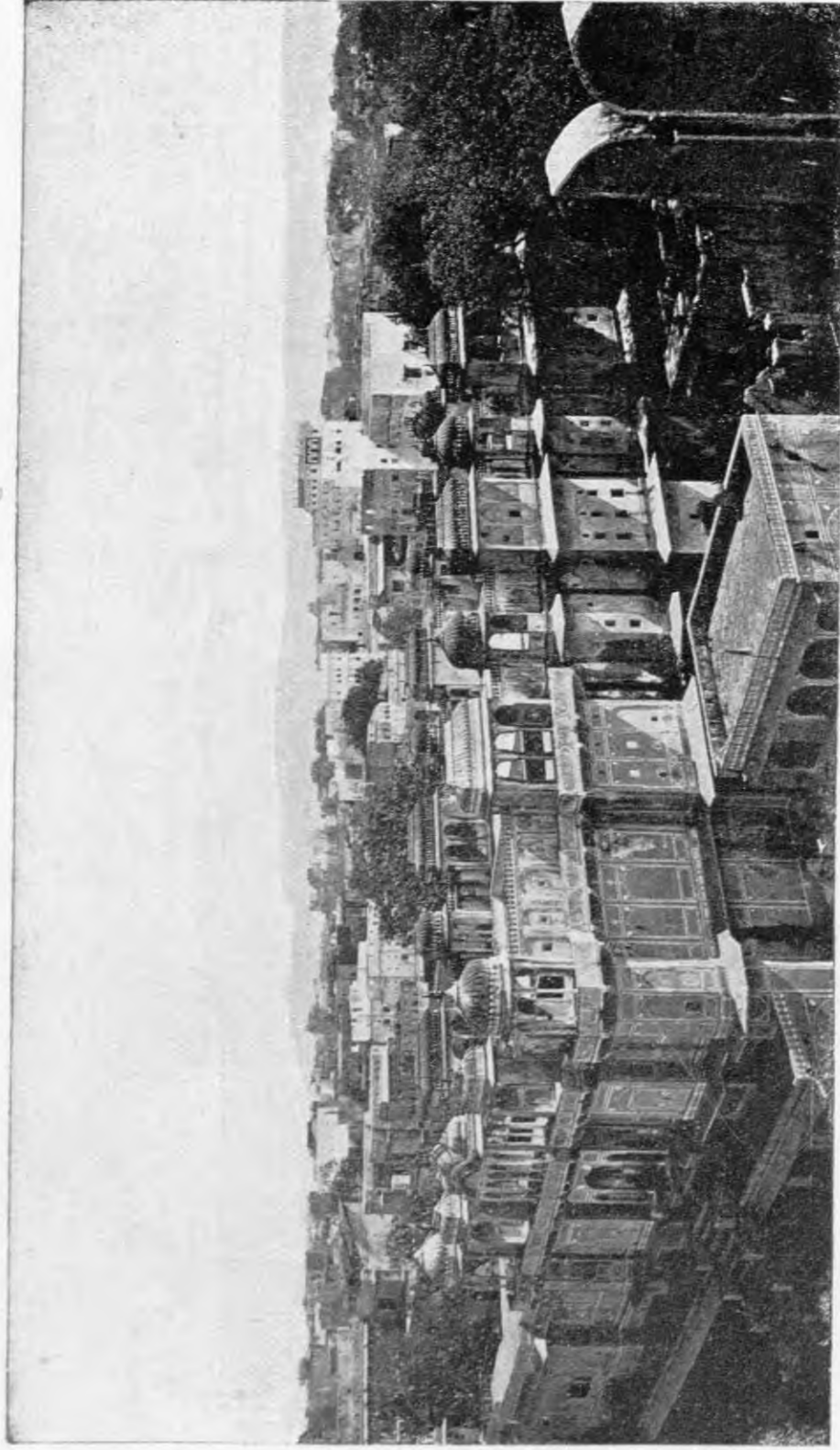


The Famous Rock Fort at Trichinopoly.



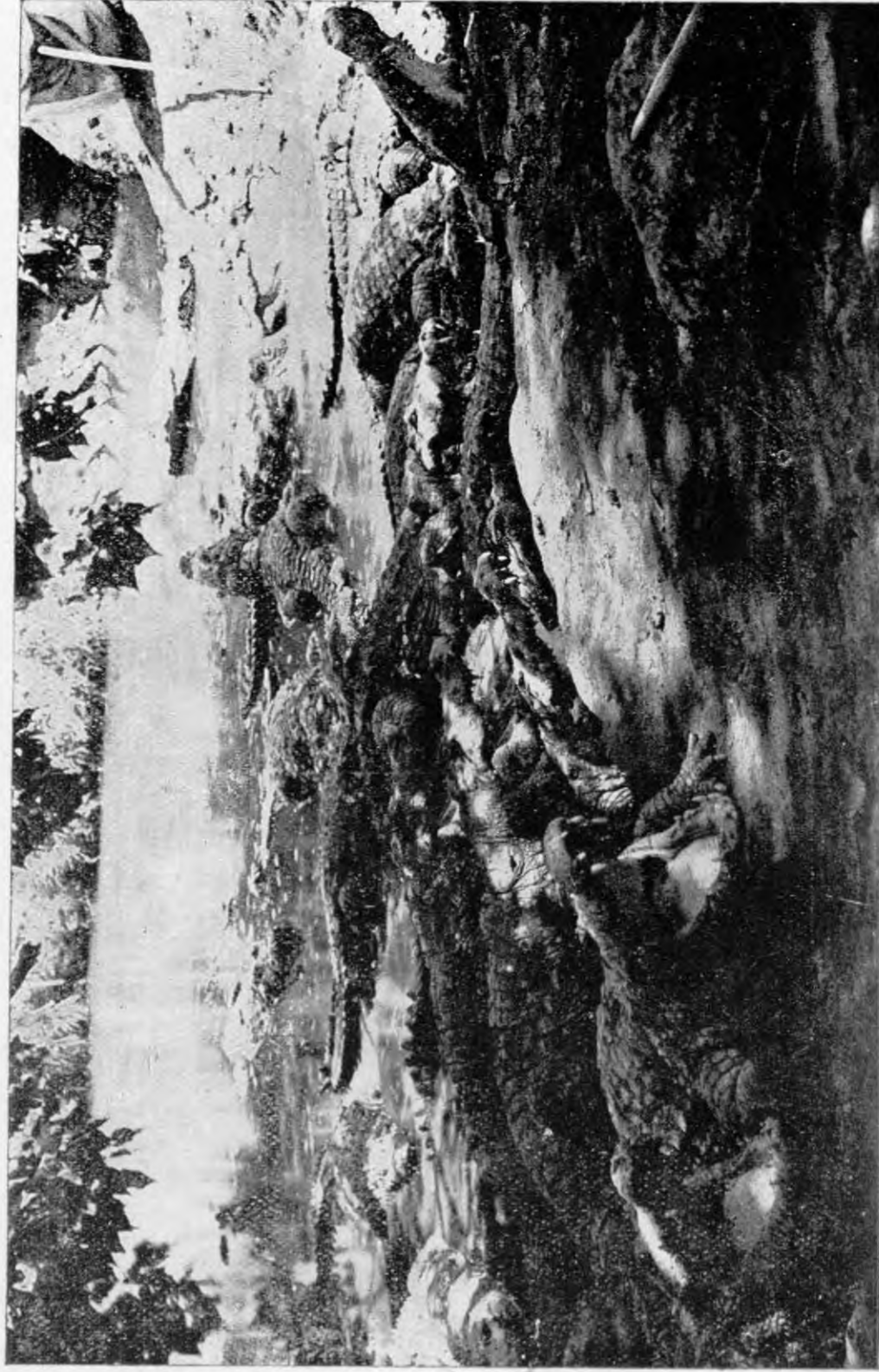
The Golden Temple, Amritsar.

Amritsar is the head-quarters of the Sikhs, and the third largest City in the Punjab.



The City of Jaipur, from the Sangar Gate.

Jaipur contains many ruins of great interest to antiquarians.



Alligator Pier, near Karachi.

One of the few sights of the City of Karachi.

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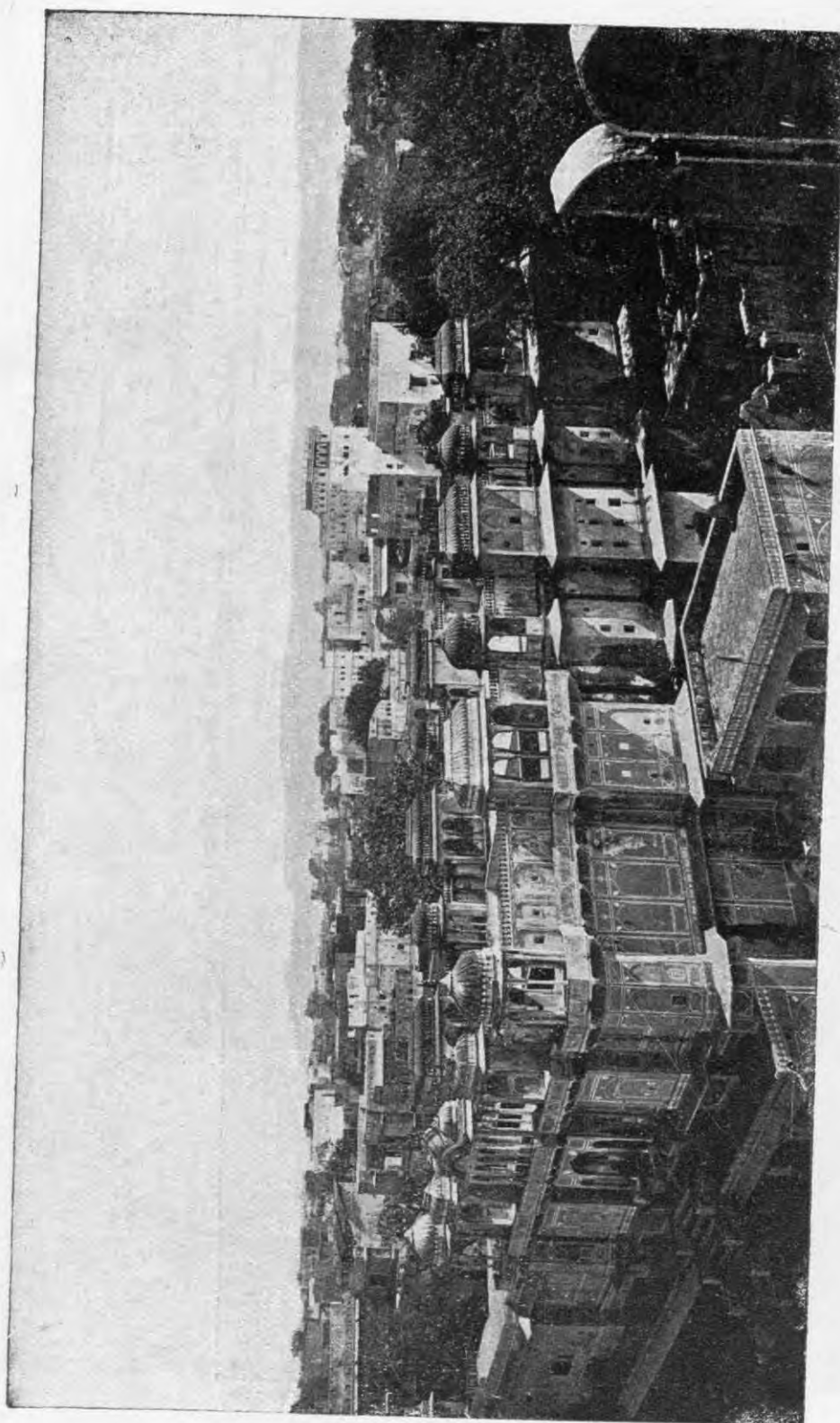
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Standard ..	21	8	39 0	Forget-Me-Not ..	3	12	6 12
Evening Standard or St. James' Gazette ..	21	8	39 0	Free Lance ..	3	10	6 8
Sporting Life ..	18	12	34 2	Glasgow Weekly Mail ..	3	10	6 8
Sportsman ..	18	12	34 2	Graphic (thin) with Summer & Xmas Numbers ..	14	4	26 1
Times ..	47	14	87 0	Gentlewoman & Xmas No. (thick) ..	20	0	36 6
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The City of Jaipur, from the Sangar Gate.

Jaipur contains many ruins of great interest to antiquarians.

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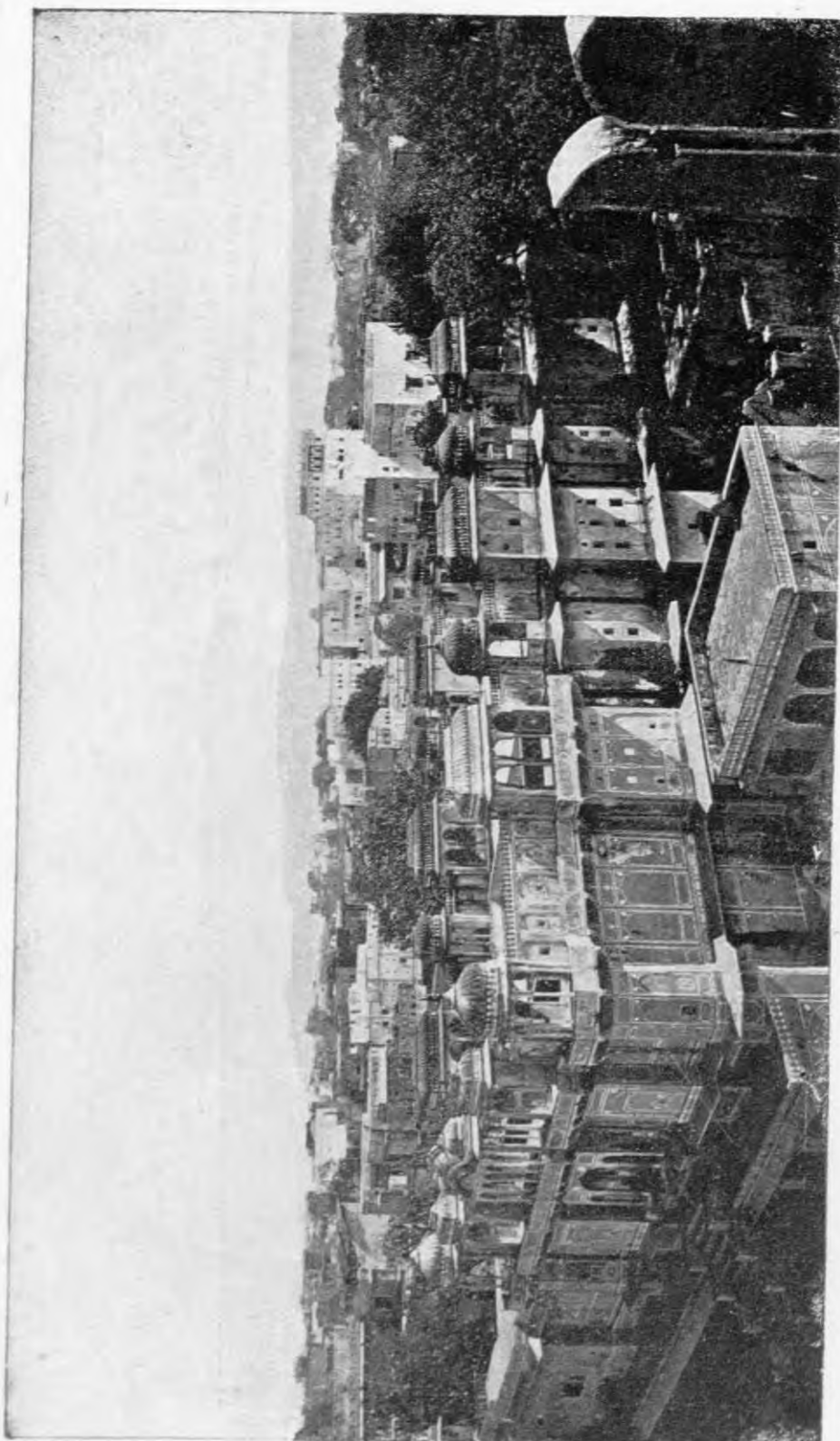
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