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CALCUTTA SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1904.

NO. 23.

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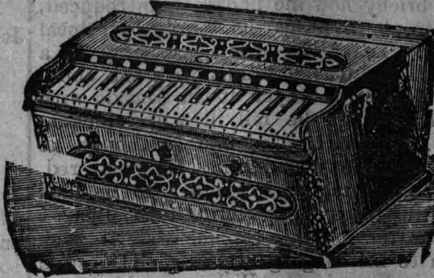
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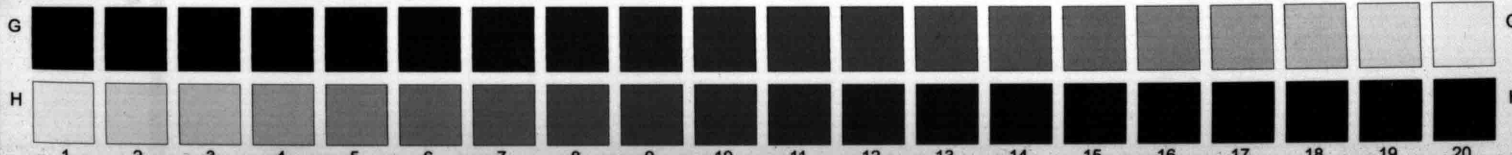
He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully

deserves encouragement and patronage. He is, I trust,

worthy in his dealings with his customers.

(Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar,

Professor, Presidency College.



NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

A LADY AS EYE-WITNESS.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AT A DANCE.

The first bombardment of Port Arthur last month has been frequently described from second hand sources; and, though interesting enough in their way, it is always better to learn the story of a night from an eye-witness. There is a lady in Colombo at the present moment who enjoyed the doubtful privilege of witnessing the first night's bombardment; and, though she had not much to say on the subject, her version throws a somewhat new light on the affair. This lady is Mrs. S. G. Reilly, an Irish woman, whose husband is the Port Arthur Agent for the East Asiatic S. S. Company. She had to leave Port Arthur at half-an-hour's notice, and is now on her way home. A reporter saw the lady at the Galle Face Hotel. It may be mentioned at the outset that Mrs. Reilly is pro-Russian, though not on that account anti-Japanese. Her version of the bombardment is as follows:—

On the night of February 8th, Monday, almost all the Russian naval and military officers were present at a big dance given by the Admiral, at his house, which lies at a considerable distance from the harbour. About mid-night, when all were enjoying themselves, a Japanese torpedo-boat crept close up to the inner harbour and gave the counter sign, in perfect Russian "All well from Dalny." The Russians took the torpedo boat for one of their own and replied without any suspicion. Without a second's warning the torpedo-boat was amongst the Russian fleet, and firing began. This gave the alarm to the garrison and to the officers, who were enjoying themselves at the dance. Mrs. Reilly said thereupon a "tremendous scramble" ensued; the officers hurried away from the Admiral's quarters, the streets began to fill with bewildered people, and above the general confusion could be heard the deep boom of the shore batteries returning the fire from the Japanese fleet, which lay too far out to be seen at night. The bombardment continued until about four o'clock in the morning. When daylight came it was found, she said, that some of the Russian men-of-war had been damaged—she did not remember which except that the "Pallada" went ashore, but absolutely no damage had been done to Port Arthur itself. She accounts for this by saying that the Japanese had to fire at random because there was no point on which they could concentrate their fire with any effect. Not only that, but Mrs. Reilly says the greater number of the shells failed to explode. Port Arthur rises from the sea-shore in an impenetrable mass; and, as she says, it is simply honey-combed with batteries, which command an enormous stretch of sea. She is of opinion that the Japanese suffered much more heavily than they made out. Mrs. Reilly did not see the second night's bombardment, for, before that arrangements were made to ship all the ladies on to the German steamer "Hansa." Weeks before the war broke out, the wives and families of the Russians in Port Arthur were sent back to Russia along the Siberian railway in crowds.

ANOTHER LADY INTERVIEWED.

Shanghai, February 10th.—Sixteen ladies who were in Port Arthur during the bombardment arrived in Shanghai this morning by steamer "Gov. Jaeschke." From one of those a representative of the "Shanghai Mercury" has obtained the following particulars of the experiences of herself and the other ladies during the major part of what will ever be an exciting week to them:—

Though there had been many rumours, and everybody was excited, there were no unwelcome signs until Monday morning, when the markets were round to be deserted, none of the Chinese hawkers appearing, so that the provision of fresh food was difficult. Still the authorities and the leading merchants said that all was as usual, and there was no cause for uneasiness. So well was this believed, that the officers of the fleet attended a reception held in the residence of Admiral Stark, their commander, that evening, the occasion being the Saint day of his daughter. This is stated to be the real reason for the absence of most of the officers during the torpedo attack. During the night of Monday the residents in the new town, where most of the civilians lived, heard a few shots, but these scarcely disturbed them. The story was told the next morning was that the Japanese torpedo-boats came in boldly to the effect that they were from Dalny, at which place all was quiet. When they got amongst the fleet, they announced their purpose, doing the damage already reported; and then rushed out of the harbour. On Tuesday morning all was consternation, especially as shortly before noon the Japanese began firing into the harbour, the bursting of the shells being heard all over. The damage done to the harbour was considerable many large holes being made, and one point being specially noted, the destruction of a huge heap of coal by a shell, which threw the combustible in the air in a cloud of dust. The Russian Bank and Mr. Ginsburg's office were struck, but not materially damaged.

During Tuesday night all places of amusement were closed, and the private houses were ordered to put out all lights, so that every portion of the place presented a very dismal appearance.

During Wednesday, things were very quiet, though there was considerable inquiry for means of leaving. The S. S. "Fubing" was filled with refugees, including a few Europeans, and left her anchorage. She was fired upon by the guard boat as she passed. The scene in town when these shots were fired was amusing. There was a terrible panic, all thinking that the bombardment was to recommence, and the widest rushes were made to get away from the harbour.

On Thursday morning many of the ladies went on board the steamer "Wendow," which was lying in the harbour, in the hope that she would be able to get away, and take them to safety. The police authorities had placed 200 Japanese on this boat, and were guarding her, so that not even the escorts were allowed on board. Letters could not reach those on board, and most of them had to wait for the whole day. Late in the afternoon several of the ladies, through the influence of friends among the officials were able to come ashore, and spent an unpleasant night in their homes.

INSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

The "Shanghai Mercury" gives the following details concerning the battle at Port Arthur on the 8th and 9th February, supplied by a gentleman, doing business in that port, who has since left:—

It was on the 8th, Monday night, about 12 o'clock, when we were nearly asleep after a day's excitement that the guns at the forts to the entrance of the harbour commenced firing. We had no idea at the time the war had started in real earnest but were under the impression that it was simply some military practice, but when we went to town the next morning we noticed that the wildest confusion prevailed, and were informed that the Russian war vessels were sunk.

We went out to the various places where Europeans met, and found that this news was quite true. At the time of the attack the Russian officers were ashore and indulging in a banquet.

The next morning when the firing was recommenced we could hear the shells passing over the house at which we were staying. Many of them fell quite close to Ginsburg's office, and the first shell that had any effect struck their premises. A portion of their store was struck, and all the glass work in the place was shattered. Early on Tuesday morning people began running away in all directions, but principally towards the race track and the hill. The firing lasted for about forty minutes. In the meantime, people left their shops and offices, and in some instances, did not stop to take their money from their safes. Later in the day the police came to the house in which foreigners were living and left slips of paper with the occupants; when translated, we ascertained that these slips of paper were notice to.

LEAVE WITHIN 24 HOURS.

The shells flew about pretty thickly; all the glass in the windows in town were broken, and a great many people were injured by the falling glass. I saw many Chinese wounded, running away bleeding. Just as we were leaving town I saw a shell strike a small Russian house on the hill and literally sweep it away. I heard that three people were killed by it outright. Another shell struck the residence of The Fanti, the well-known merchant in Port Arthur, completely wrecking it. All the glass in the windows of the Hotel de France were broken and the place badly shaken.

The next day was a terrible one for us; it snowed incessantly all day. We had another visit from the police, who said we could either remain in town or go away; but we were told that if we did stay, we would have to make arrangements for our own provisions in case the garrison ran short of supplies.

On the Thursday there was a rumour about town that the Japanese were endeavouring to land at Dove Bay, but the Russians swept down on them and drove them back into the sea.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in a suit instituted by Mr. Chaturpaj Moraj against Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., the proprietors of the "Times of India," in which the plaintiff claimed that it might be declared that the defendants were not entitled to the corrugated iron shed erected by them upon the premises mentioned in the plaint and that the defendants might be ordered to pay him Rs. 7,988 for making good the dilapidations and the repairs of the premises, etc. His lordship, in delivering judgment, held that the shed in question was not a fixture and the defendants were entitled to remove it at the expiration of the lease. On the question of repairs his lordship was of opinion that the defendants were bound to repair the premises under the lease. By consent of the parties his lordship referred the question of repairs to a special commissioner to be nominated by Messrs. Byrne and Acworth and the special commissioner's report was to be final. Plaintiff to pay half the general costs and all days' hearing except one full day. All other costs including costs of inquiry before the special commissioner reserved.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A CASE OF DELUSIVE IDENTITY.

Upendra Nath Dey, an inhabitant of Steeagur, Dacca, was for some time the printer of a vernacular paper, the "Santi" of Madaripur. A few days ago he put in an appearance at the house of Babu Avoy Chanan Chatterjee of Village Byhari, in thana Pansa, passed himself and put up there as his son, who, it is said, had been missing since a very long time. Upendra looked exactly like Avoy Babu's son or cousin, so far as his outward appearance goes and had "Garrick" clothes on his person. The unsuspecting parents and relations, overjoyed at the return of their lost darling, mistook him for Nishi, for that was the name of Avoy Babu's son, and accepted and admitted him as such into the family. The rogue thus passed away some days in the happy company of his supposed parents, sisters and Nishi's wife, till the authorities of the "Santi" got scent of the matter and deputed two of their trusty employees, one after another, to enquire into the real facts of the matter, personally to see the bogus Nishi Aana, and, it was ready Upendra to induce the head of the family and its well-wishers to oust the devil from the cosy nook he had so cleverly and sacrilegiously secured.

The real truth about this mysterious man now got abroad, and Upendra having found and left the place too hot for him has shewn a clean pair of heels.

We urge the authorities to make a sifting enquiry into the matter and thereby bring to justice the impostor.

A species of wild coffee grows on the Nilgiri Hills, says a correspondent of the "South Indian Observer," which has white flowers and round berries like the ordinary coffee; the seeds of this are, however, flattened in shape, in which aspect they differ from the ordinary coffee. An infusion can be made from the roasted seeds, which is very palatable and similar in taste to ordinary coffee, though it does not possess the strength and fullness of that made from the ordinary coffee.

BOY'S LIBEL ACTION.

PHASES OF STUDENT LIFE.

The Boy is nineteen, looks younger, has just left Marlborough, and is studying for the ministry under a private tutor at Croydon. His name is Arthur Bertram Lucy, and he is bringing a libel action against the lady's husband, Mr. Edward Howard Wilkins, of Richmond Lodge, Sydenham Road, Croydon, because the latter has accused him in a letter of undue familiarity with Mrs. Wilkins, a lady of nearly fifty years of age.

Young Mr. Lucy in the witness-box has the appearance of the public schoolboy who is just about to leave the sixth from behind him and plunge into the greater decorum of 'Varsity life. His self-possession and collectedness under cross-examination are typical of a man.

His counsel, Mr. Hammond Chambers, K.C., narrated briefly how he had been introduced, in 1902, to the Wilkins' household by a local clergyman. That was the beginning of a friendship. He played tennis with the children, and afterwards stayed at the seaside with the family. When he fell ill with chicken-pox, Mrs. Wilkins treated him as though he were one of her own children. He recovered, and on the evening of November 15 he took Mrs. Wilkins to an organ recital at St. James's Church. After it was over she walked back with him to his lodgings because she desired to see Mrs. Dax, his landlady, an old friend of hers.

"Yours With Deep Distress."

The next morning, Mr. Chambers went on, young Mr. Lucy received the following letter from Mrs. Wilkins:—

Oh, Arthur, what trouble I am unintentionally giving you. I have two suggestions to make. My husband tells me that in his letter to you he tells you that he is writing to your father. If this is so, could you not go down to Malvern by the 9.50 to-morrow (Friday) morning and intercept that letter, and could you telegraph to them to return to you unopened a letter addressed to "—Lucy Esq.,—" and from Croydon. Anything to prevent your father receiving it.

I can call and see Mrs. Dax to-morrow, and if you tell her anything, make her promise not to tell. If you go to Malvern, you can make the excuse that you wanted to ask the doctor if the Cape would be as good as the West Indies (whether Mr. Lucy intended to go to recoup after the chicken-pox.) Words fail to express my sorrow.—Yours, with deep distress, E. F. W.

Mr. Lucy at once went to Mr. Wilkins and asked him what Mrs. Wilkins' letter meant, and he received this answer: "I followed my wife back to your lodgings."

The letter sent by Mr. Wilkins to the plaintiff's father at Malvern was not intercepted, and Mr. Lucy senior came up to see his son about it. Father and son then sought out Mr. Wilkins; the matter was discussed; Mr. Wilkins, added counsel, was satisfied that he had acted hastily, and he invited young Mr. Lucy and his father to dine with him at his club.

Turned Out of Doors.

But on December 6, 1902, Mr. Wilkins turned his wife out of doors. And at the beginning of 1903 he wrote to Mr. Lucy sen. to say that since their amicable interview further facts had come to his knowledge, compelling him to insist that his wife should leave the house. This was the alleged libellous letter of which young Mr. Lucy complained, in addition to various statements made by Mr. Wilkins to other persons, which, as Mr. Lucy declared, were slanderous aspersions on his behaviour towards Mrs. Wilkins.

In his examination-in-chief, the youth denied that there had been any undue intimacy between him and Mrs. Wilkins. At the interview between his father and Mr. Wilkins, the latter had said that he wanted to save the lad's life from being ruined, as Mrs. Wilkins had already ruined the lives of two other young men.

Kissing In The Dusk.

Cross-examined by Dr. Blake Odgers, K. C., Mr. Lucy jun. admitted that Mr. Wilkins had caught him in the dusk in the garden kissing and fondling his daughter, May Wilkins, aged about nineteen.

Mrs. Wilkins afterwards told him that her husband did not quite like it. But the boy did not promise that there would be no more loving-making between him and May. "I said I might kiss her again; and I did kiss her again," he admitted having written a letter to her beginning, "My own dearest May."

Dr. Blake Odgers: This is a letter written by a gentleman reading for holy orders?—Yes, Mr. Chambers: There is no harm in it.

Dr. Blake Odgers: You say, "It has been pouring with rain, and consequently I did not put my snout out of doors." Is that an Oxford phrase?—I believe it is.

You go on to say: "I have kept my promise to Cicely." What does that mean?—I had promised not to kiss her sister Cicely again.

Books As Postmen.

The boy admitted that he had written to Cicely too, addressing her: "My own darling baby . . . I thank you so much for your sweet notes." Cicely had written to him as well, and he had got his landlady to carry round answers inside the pages of books.

His relations with Mrs. Wilkins were then the theme of counsel's inquiries. Once he went to a dance in Mr. Wilkins' carriage. As he could not offer to pay a half-share of the carriage, he took a spray of flowers for Mrs. Wilkins and a buttonhole for Mr. Wilkins.

Was Mr. Wilkins annoyed at that attention?—He did not say he was.

Did either he or his wife wear those flowers?—No. I was very annoyed that they did not.

He denied that he had said to another youth at the ball that he had "made a conquest of old Mrs. Wilkins." He called her "mother" sometimes. When he went to her house he would ring his bicycle bell or whistle, and Mrs. Wilkins would open the door to him.

And when Mrs. Wilkins rode her bicycle along the street outside his bedroom, she would sometimes whistle or ring her bell, and he would look out and "wave." The neighbours may have complained of this. At any rate, his landlady had told him that if this continued she would have to ask him to take rooms at the back of the house.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which caused these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without scarring and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, K. B. Paul and Co., Abdoel Kahanman and Adool Kareem Calcut.

"Language of Affection."

When he had chicken-pox Mrs. Wilkins came up to his bedroom nearly every day. He did not remember, but he may have said to the lodging-house servant, "Can't you keep that old devil out of my room?"

Mr. Chambers: Is that represented as language of affection?

The witness added that at last he locked his bedroom door. Mrs. Wilkins came to see him and tried to walk into his bedroom and found it locked. She went downstairs again and slammed the street door, but he could not say whether she did this to make him think that she had left the house. He did not get out of bed to see whether she had really gone. Anyhow, when an hour later he unlocked the door Mrs. Wilkins came in with the servant and his dinner.

The hearing was adjourned.—"Daily Mail."

REVISED RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF PRIVATE HOSTELS.

STUDENTS MESSES ETC.

The following are the revised rules for hostels, messes for student etc., in connection with (a) Arts Colleges, High English and Middle Schools receiving Government grants-in-aid or receiving money from any public source whatever, or (b) from which students compete for Government middle schools, junior and senior scholarships, or (c) in which Government upper primary, middle, junior and senior scholarships will be made tenable. These rules also apply to (d) all Government Arts Colleges and Zilla and Collegiate Schools.

The Principal and Head Masters or the Managing Committees of all institutions, belonging to the classes (a), (b), (c), and (d) above are required to undertake the following duties, or to make proper arrangements for carrying out these rules.

1. All students attending the institutions falling under the four classes—(a), (b), (c) and (d)—above will be required to reside under one or other of the four following conditions: (i) With parents. (ii) Under the care of duly recognized guardians, who must be accepted by the heads of the institutions as persons of sufficient age and responsibility to be entrusted with such guardianship. In the case of students whose fathers are alive, such guardians shall be nominated in writing by student residing in a private family as tutor, the fathers of the pupils. In the case of a head of the family shall be considered to be the guardian under this class. (iii) In a hostel of public or private character. (iv) In a students' mess or other approved mess. Students not living under one of these conditions will be liable to expulsion from the college or school attended, and the cause of such expulsion will be notified in the transfer certificate given to the student.

2. In the case of students living in classes (iii) and (iv) of rule 2, they will be considered to be under the direct control and supervision of the heads of the institutions of classes (a), (b), (c), and (d) not only during college or school hours, but also at all other times during the college or school terms.

3. All hostels or messes coming under paragraph 2 (iii) and (iv) above must be duly licensed or approved in writing by the Principal of a college or by the Head Master of a High English or Middle school as a fit place for the residence of students. At the time of application for a license, the head of the institution to which the largest number of students asking for the license belong will be considered to be the officer to inspect and license the mess. In the event of equal numbers in a mess coming from different institutions, the head of the senior institution as recognized by or affiliated to the Calcutta University will be considered to be the officer to license the mess. If, as the result of change in the residents in a mess, it is found that the majority of the residents belong to an institution other than that of the officer who licensed the mess, it will be open to him to transfer the mess to the head of the other institution.

4. The Principal or Head Master who has approved of the building or rooms used as a hostel or mess, will be responsible for the hostel or mess so approved, and for the students who live in it. Such hostels or messes will be regularly and frequently inspected by the Principals of Colleges or Head Masters of Schools, or by officers deputed by them for such duties.

5. Particular attention shall be directed at such inspections to all conditions in relation to the morality of the students and also to the discipline maintained in such hostel or mess. Instructions shall be given, if necessary, that a proper standard in such matters shall be maintained.

6. In Calcutta and in all mufassal stations where expert sanitary advice is available, the sanitary arrangements shall be carefully enquired into and inspected. In Calcutta no hostel or mess will in future be licensed for the residence of students unless its sanitary condition has been previously certified to by the Health Department of the Corporation. In the case of existing hostels and messes in Calcutta, they will be required to submit certificates that such hostels or messes have been examined by the Health Department, and that their sanitary arrangements have been approved within six months of the publication of this notification, failing which these licenses will be withdrawn. Sanitary certificates will be furnished free of charge.

7. In those mufassal stations where there are medical officers in the employ of Government and in stations where there are dispensaries under public management, similar sanitary inspections will be made by a medical officer attached to some public institution, and the provisions of rule 7 will be applied and sanitary certificates will be required as a condition of the existence of hostels and messes. In stations where there is a Civil Surgeon, the first inspection of the sanitary arrangements of a building which it is proposed to use as a hostel or mess shall be made by the Civil Surgeon.

It is understood that the Nawab of Dir is suffering from a paralytic seizure.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. I never fails and is pleasant and safe to take.

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9. At any time during the existence of any license it will be open to the licensing officer or any sanitary officer indicated in rules 7 and 8 to hold a sanitary inspection; and if the sanitary arrangements are not approved, the license will be cancelled after three months' notice by the licensing officer.

10. Public and private hostels and messes coming under paragraph 2 (iii) and (iv) will be also open to inspection by any Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Schools, or any other person specially deputed for the purpose by Government or by the Education Department. In stations where no sanitary expert advice is obtainable, the Inspector or Assistant Inspector will be permitted to condemn a mess, or hostel on sanitary grounds, and to cancel a license if sanitation is not properly attended to, after three months' notice.

11. In the case of a hostel under public management, if any defects are found, steps must be taken through the proper authorities to have any defects noticed remedied as speedily as possible.

12. In the case of private hostels or the messes referred to, it will be in the power of the officer who is inspecting to declare that such buildings cannot be recognized or continue to be recognized for the purposes of a hostel or mess, and such declaration, when approved by the Principal of the college or the head of the School shall be sufficient after three months' notice, to cause the building to be struck off from the list of places where students are permitted to live.

13. Gentlemen of influence living in the neighbourhood of such messes or hostels may also be appointed to act as visiting members for such places under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction.

14. In every hostel where there is no paid Superintendent and in every mess, the Principal of the college or the Head Master of the school shall appoint one of the most senior and responsible of the residents of such hostel or mess to act as Honorary Superintendent, and such Superintendent will be responsible for the maintenance of good order in the institution in which he resides. It will be the duty of the person so appointed to help the Principal of the college or the Head Master of the school in every matter connected with the morality and discipline of the persons living in the hostel or mess, and also to report any serious breaches in such matters to the authorities of the college or school. Ordinarily the Superintendent will be a teacher or a senior student of a college, but it will be permissible for outsiders to be appointed as Superintendents of messes. The remaining members of a mess must be "bona fide" students of colleges or schools, unless special exceptions to the rule are made by the head of the institution who has licensed the mess.

15. Cases of infectious disease or of sickness should be at once reported by the Superintendents of hostels and messes to the authorities of the college or school at which such students attend.

16. A Conduct Register will be kept by the Superintendent of the hostel or mess, who shall have no power to cancel or alter an entry once made and signed. Boards are liable to have their names placed in the Conduct Register for—(1) Disobedience of orders or infringement of any rules made for the well-being of the hostel or mess; (2) Absence without sufficient cause; (3) Continued neglect of study; (4) Insubordination or disrespect to the authorities; (5) Assaulting or abusing a servant of the hostel or mess; (6) Want of cleanliness or tidiness in their rooms and on the premises; and (7) Misconduct not provided for by the rules.

17. The names of all the students residing in the hostel or mess should be entered in an Attendance Register to be supplied for the purpose, and the rolls must be called twice a day at stated hours. Boarders found absent without satisfactory cause should be reported to the Principal or the Head Master of the institution to which they may belong, and for the third offence of the kind during the same term they may be expelled from the hostel or the mess.

18. A student may be removed from the hostel or students' mess for habitual or gross misconduct, or for frequent entry in the Conduct Register by the head of the institution who has licensed such hostel or mess. Every such removal shall be reported to the authorities of the institution to which the student belongs and also to his guardian.

19. All inspection remarks are to be recorded in the Visitor's Book.

20. Detailed rules for the conduct of the hostels or messes should be made by the Superintendent in consultation with the heads of the institutions concerned.

21. Students should be made to bear in mind that hostels and messes are meant solely for their welfare. They should, therefore, look to the interest of such institutions with zealous care. A loyal observance of the rules will go a great way towards ensuring the students' own comfort. The Superintendent will listen to any complaints or suggestions that may be brought to his notice by a boarder in a proper manner. Hostels and messes can prosper only through the mutual co-operation of their members.

22. The head of each institution licensing messes or under whom a hostel is working shall, at the end of each official year, submit to the officer of the Educational Department through whom he ordinarily corresponds with Government, a report on their working, with special reference to the conduct of the residents and to their health and progress, as also to the sanitary arrangements of the premises and surroundings. These reports are to be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction by the receiving officer with such remarks as may be necessary.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying Chamberlain's Ointment of wounds, bruises, burns, and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they are healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail for sale by

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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20, 1904.

A BARBAROUS AND UNJUST PRACTICE.

The following notification appears in the "Calcutta Gazette":—

"The Lieutenant-Governor declares that the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages Surajgarah, Seoti, Nadawan and Akawana, in the jurisdiction of police-station Musahuli, within the Sadar sub-division of the district of Patna, has rendered it expedient to increase the number of police force by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered therein at the cost of the inhabitants of the aforesaid villages. This proclamation shall remain in force for a period of one year."

We are grieved to find our good Lieutenant-Governor associated with an arrangement which means manifest injustice to a large number of people. There are a good many engines in the hands of the authorities to keep the people down; but few of them are so terrible as those which empower them to convert a respectable gentleman into a special constable, or to bind down a man to keep the peace, or to quarter a police force in a village or a number of villages. Instances can be cited to show how, in the name of preventing a disturbance, magistrates have been mean enough to abuse their powers by compelling respectable gentlemen to wear constables' dresses and patrol the streets of towns at dead of night, in the depth of winter, or during the rainy and stormy seasons. Even the foremost man in the district may be subjected to this disgrace, humiliation and physical and mental suffering by any magistrate in the name of law. Then we all know how people may be bound down and their properties placed at the absolute disposal of the local magnates. It is also a common practice with the Government to burden a large tract of the country with the cost of an additional police, because a few men in the neighbourhood happened to commit some disturbance. We have more than once exposed the monstrosity of the procedure adopted in punishing a number of villages for the alleged fault of a few of its "badmash" inhabitants.

How does the Government know that the disturbances owe their origin to the wickedness of the people and not to the incompetence of its own officials? Sir A. P. Macdonnell was the only ruler of Bengal who had the honesty and candour to admit that the procedure adopted was not just. He said in his Resolution on the administration of the Patna District (1892):—

"The public tranquillity in a tract which is in a disturbed and dangerous state, may be preserved by quartering additional police in it, and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor has been compelled to adopt this latter course in regard to the tract of country about Koath in the Shahabad district, in which, although several rioters on both sides were convicted and punished, the state of feeling is still so disturbed and dangerous that a fresh outbreak may at any moment occur. But, His Honour is conscious of the imperfections of this procedure, which, as the law now stands, does not sufficiently discriminate between the innocent and the guilty so far as the apportionment of costs goes."

Here is a terrible form of punishment inflicted upon a number of villages in the Bengal Presidency, which may suit a newly-conquered Province, where summary and exemplary punishments may be necessary for the "pacification" of the country, but which are out of place in a Bengal district which has been 150 years under British rule! Does such a system of punishment exist in England? No. Does it obtain in Ireland? No. Why should then this barbarous mode be adopted in a thoroughly-pacified Province of India?

Let us see the manner in which the punishment is inflicted upon the inhabitants of a condemned quarter. Whenever a punishment is to be inflicted, it is not just that the parties to be punished should be allowed a hearing. But, were the condemned villages heard in their defence? No. It was all done "ex parte." The Police and the Magistrate reported against the villages, and the Lieutenant-Governor at once sanctioned the punishment. They all arranged in private that the villages should be punished, and the punishment was inflicted.

Here is another phase of the question. The "villages" are punished, not the "guilty" men. Is not this funny? If you now go to Surajgarah and Seoti and reside there you must pay the fine. It does not matter whether you are guilty or not, or whether you belong to Bhagupore or Patna.

In every village, there are good men and bad, peaceful men and quarrelsome. If there was any disturbance, of course, the white sheep or the village tried their best to prevent its commission. At any rate, they never encouraged the offence. Under the wise arrangement of our law-makers and rulers, the good and the bad are to be equally punished!

Nor is this all. The cost is to be paid according to means. So, if an innocent man, if he has means, must pay more than a penniless man who is alleged to be guilty! Who will not, after this, say that our law-makers and rulers are the wisest and "justest" in the world, nay, as wise and just as Hahu Chander, the famous king of Prayag who, when a culprit had objected to be hanged because of his leanness, sought out the fattest man in the town, though innocent, to subject him to the process?

In this way, the art of administering the districts has been made a bed of roses for the officials. Men are to be bound down to keep the peace. They are to be made special constables for the same purpose. And if there is any riot, or if there is the faintest semblance of a riot, the villages are to be besieged with a police and the cost of maintaining them to be borne by them. Now, if peace is kept in this manner, by emasculating a nation, what is the good of these highly-paid officials at all? One Magistrate and one constable will be quite enough to keep the peace of every district.

The process of fastening a police force upon a number of villages, is nothing more or less than besieging them. When an Afghan clan inhabiting our frontiers, shows signs of contumely, an expeditionary force is posted in their country. This we can understand. But is it just, proper or humane to take almost similar measures against the peaceful, loyal, and thoroughly tamed-down peasantry of Behar, because a riot occurred in one of their villages? Now that the Governor of the Province himself acknowledges that the law in this connection is defective, we earnestly trust that efforts will be made to remove this barbarous procedure from our statute book.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

The Town Hall meeting, held yesterday evening at 5 p.m. to protest against the partition measure, shows conclusively that the Viceroy has raised completely to remove the grave alarm which it has created from one end of the country to the other. It will also establish the fact, on an unassailable ground, that the people of Eastern Bengal are as much agitated over this question as those of an inland. Indeed, with the exception of an insignificant few, there is not one man in Bengal, high or low, intelligent enough to understand the subject, who is not strongly opposed to the scheme. That being the case, what need the rulers take an awful responsibility upon their shoulders if they ignore this universal protest, and go on with their project of dividing Bengal?

We sincerely trust, Lord Curzon will not allow his name to be associated with this outrageous measure. We do not doubt for a moment that, His Excellency was actuated by the best of motives when he proposed the partition of Bengal. It is quite evident from his utterances that the Viceroy thought that he would confer a boon upon the people by creating two Bengals in the place of one, and giving them each a Lieutenant-Governorship. But, we are afraid, the question of cost and confusion has not at that time occurred to him. It would be simply impossible for the people of Bengal, over-burdened as they already are with a dozen imperial and local taxes, to maintain the cost of two Lieutenant-Governorships.

A glance at the Administration Report of Bengal will enable Lord Curzon to form some idea of what a Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal means. It means that the people living under it have to maintain 112 members of the Civil Service recruited from England, whose pay is over Rs. 1,000, and 167 more Civilian drawing salaries less than Rs. 1,000. Of the 112 superior officers, the monthly pay of the Lieutenant-Governor is Rs. 8,350, of the two members of the Board of Revenue Rs. 8,000; of the five Civilian Judges of the High Court Rs. 20,000; of the Chief Secretary Rs. 3,000; of the two other Secretaries Rs. 5,500; of the Legal Remembrancer Rs. 3,000; of the say, five Commissioners, Rs. 15,000. Besides there are nine more non-Civilian Judges of the High Court whose pay is about Rs. 40,000 per month.

We thus find that the mere salaries of 26 of the superior officers are one lakh and three thousand Rupees. If we add the maintenance cost of the Secretariat, the Revenue Board and the High Court to the above, the amount will come up to something like one lakh and thirty thousand Rupees. So if the Lieutenant-Governorship has its blessings, it has its terrible penalties too. If Bengal is divided and placed under two Lieutenant-Governorships, the cost of administration will at once be nearly doubled.

Now who will have to pay the piper? Surely, not Mr. Risley, nor any other Englishman, but the poor people of this country. Then, the cost of building up the new province should not be forgotten. It means many crores of Rupees. Where is this huge amount of money to come from? Even if the Government of India undertake to meet the initial cost, that means also additional burden to the people of this and other provinces. Not to say that it is wrong on principle that the Madraseses, the Punjabees, the Bombayites, the North-West men, whose money is in the sacred custody of the Government of India for imperial purposes, should be made to pay for the construction of a new Bengal, not for their own benefit but that of others.

The project appears to be so monstrous that we wonder how an intelligent and astute statesman like Lord Curzon could accept it, though it was quite possible for a young and helpless Nawab to propose it. On the score of cost alone, not to say of other equally strong grounds, the proposal of creating a new Bengal should be given up.

As for Mr. Risley's scheme, namely, the transference of Dacca and Mymensingh to the Chittagong Division to Assam, it has been universally condemned—even by the Viceroy himself; so, we may take it, that this has been abandoned.

The partition scheme is founded upon pure misconception. It is assumed that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor has increased, and that relief should be afforded to him by dismembering Bengal. The real fact, however, is that the art of administration by drastic measures and means of modern progress has been made so easy that the Lieutenant-Governor has now practically no other work than that of supervision and direction. This is no mere assertion on our part. Both Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn could not attend to serious business of the administration for many months together. Sir James Bourdillon was also a nominal ruler of the Province for full one year. Yet, the machinery of the Government went on as smoothly during their time as it did before or is doing now. The allegation, namely, that the Lieutenant-Governor of the present day is over-burdened with work, has thus no foundation in fact; yet upon this pure assumption a measure has been introduced which has convulsed the country in a manner never witnessed before.

The voice of the people is the voice of God. No sensible man can deny it. The question before the rulers is, whether this protest, which was voiced through the Town Hall meeting, is the voice of the people or not. Can Lord Curzon, so very intelligent, shrewd and far-seeing—honestly and conscientiously deny the genuineness of the movement? We earnestly hope His Excellency will be graciously pleased to do bare justice to the people whose destiny is in his keeping. He will carry the good will of the entire nation with him by dropping a measure which, if carried, will serve no purpose of the Government, but deal a death-blow to the Bengalee nation.

TEN RUPEES FOR EACH SATISFACTORY ANSWER.

In England newspapers to increase their circulation adopt many methods some very clever some very amusing. Thus the "Til Bita" buried a large sum in a place and promised it to any one who would find it out. The clue was to be found in a serial which was appearing in that journal. Others ask conundrums, questions and so forth promising rewards to those who would give the most satisfactory answers. We have a great mind to try the experiment here, but not exactly for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the paper, but for the purpose of creating some doubtful points. We mean to ask questions and we would pay ten rupees for a satisfactory answer to each of them.

Now rupees ten for each satisfactory answer may seem to be a small amount, but it must be borne in mind that we intend to ask many such questions, and the Indians are poor, the newspapers poorer, despite the belief to the contrary of Mr. Jolly and that of the Calcutta man Mr. Hoff, who wanted to realise two lacs from us as damages. We wish we could persuade Lord Alverstone to take the trouble of examining the answers and giving awards, but since that is impossible we would be quite ready to abide by the decision of the editors of the "Englishman" and the "Indian Daily News." Now to begin with the questions:—

Why should missionaries from England and Scotland, being pious by profession, come out to Christianise India when statistics show that in their own countries the number of Church-going people are day by day decreasing, and when "it is," says Max O'Rell "Witche's Sabbath in the streets of London" and when the "Times" says that crime is rapidly increasing in Scotland?

Does Christ accept him for a servant who lives luxuriously with the heathens' money for the sake of spreading Christianity among them and ministering to Christians, who are a wealthy community, who live among them (the heathens)?

Why should the Indians, who are poor and intelligent, ruin themselves by internal dissensions and litigation?

State the reason which prevent the Hindus and Mussalims to act in concert, when every one of them knows that by unity they can rise and divided they fall?

How do Englishmen, who come to India, succeed in eradicating British instincts from their minds, such as an abhorrence of despotism or a love for trial by jury and other privileges enjoyed by every Englishman in the world?

Why should the Government, benevolent and honest as it is, impose the burden of the costliest army in the world upon the poorest country in the world?

Why should the Government, which is enlightened and benevolent, impose the most rigorous system of criminal administration upon the most non-criminal country in the world?

Can you enumerate the beneficent measures which entitled the late Governor of Bombay to an address from the Hindus?

The love of Lord Curzon for India is undoubted. And thus it may be necessary on the part of His Lordship to dissemble this love, now and then, to satisfy the Anglo-Indian community. Bearing this in mind, explain the reason why he introduced the Official Secrets Bill which will emasculate the Indian and gag the Press?

The Duke of Argyll, when levying the Road Cess in Bengal, declared that its proceeds would be left at the absolute disposal of the cess-payers. The Government has, however, appropriated it. Can you tell us, under what law, divine or human, has this been done?

Detection being the chief work of the Police, and as to be a successful detective it is necessary one must not permit himself to be detected as a detective which a white man can never do in this country, why are the heads of the police white men?

India has the finest climate and the most sober and industrious population in the world who can live upon the barest of necessities. Explain the reason of 24 millions dying of starvation every year.

Lord Hamilton declared that India did not suffer during famine from the scarcity of grain but that of money. How does this declaration support the theory that famines in India are due to drought, when it is known that money does not fall from the clouds?

Why is the "Pioneer" newspaper like a knicker-bocker?

Christianity if successful in the beginning is daily losing its hold upon the human mind and is day by day discredited in Europe. It is a failure in the Christian countries, why it is sought to be introduced in India?

If Christianity is introduced in India will not the Government be compelled to give the "natives" more privileges?

Explain why should fat salaries tempt Englishmen to come to India when they have to encounter such dangers as cholera, plague, malaria, sunstroke, enteric fever, scorching heat, and banish all that is held dear by men—namely, friends, parents, wives, children, and old associations?

Are the Scotch rivals or subjects of Englishmen?

When the alternative is placed before the Government of India to accept either the kingdom of earth or the kingdom of Heaven, which will it accept?

Find, which is the more moral people—the English or the Indian, considering that the former leave their own country to occupy that of the latter, to deprive them of the public service and to lord it over them.

Why are the Indian Princes in India more helpless than the pettiest subjects of British India?

Enumerate the reasons which led the Government to introduce the proposal of dismembering Bengal.

The Thibet expedition or mission is already exciting the ridicule of the Radical papers in England. It was expected that the Thibetans would do one of two things—namely, they would either surrender or fight. But they are disposed to do neither. No, they do not even come for a talk! What is the expedition to do under the circumstance? To attack the capital or to occupy the country? Well, the British Government is not prepared to go to that extremity for various reasons. The Thibetans are not so stupid after all. They have adopted the very best policy that is likely to serve their purpose, which may be styled the policy of indifference. Meanwhile the members of the Commission are experiencing what are called snow-storms in the heart of the Himalayas. It is reported that both the feet of one Mr. Lewis, a Post Office clerk, had to be amputated in consequence of his being frost-bitten. How are then the poor coolies and camp-followers faring? It was never calculated that a nation would ever treat the invaders of its country with such unconcern. Fancy, the Thibetans are determined to give no cause of offence, no, not even some plea to take offence!

The "Midland Herald" like many other Liberal papers questions the morality of the whole transaction, and it takes that occasion

to appeal to the noblest sentiments of the English people. We shall here quote a few paragraphs from that paper:—

"So one has to be content to be much in the dark, and to await the results of these mysterious and shady-looking things that are done in our name. But when one thinks of all one has heard of the Indian Foreign Office methods of spying and intrigue—of its intrigues, for instance, to encompass the occupation of Kashmir, (only frustrated by the watchfulness of a private individual)—when one calls to mind the disgraceful proceedings of the past, by which one territory after another has been added to the British dominions—for instance, to take the last, the Berars—one cannot but feel grave suspicion and misgiving at this latest adventure which is being embarked upon. And this suspicion and misgiving are not diminished by the reasons and arguments which have appeared in the press about Thibet. It appears that a portion at least of Thibet is wanted as a sanatorium for Anglo-Indian officials, and that the "mission" is called for in the interests of British trade and British prestige. And then there is always Russia in the back ground."

"Well, it appears that the Indian authorities are allowed a pretty free hand and we are rather helpless in the matter. I hate meddling, and I have no particular objection to the free hand, if all concerned are equally free and each hand is doing its own proper work. And I might mention in passing that a great change would come over the scene if the Indians were allowed a voice in the spending of their own money. But I do wish somehow that our people could get into their heads, and their hearts, to know and to feel that our prestige depends not on the multitude of our spies or the greatness of our military strength, but on our honour and steadfastness in doing justly and loving mercy and walking humbly with our fellow men."

"Nor is the safety of India to be secured by soldiers and spies, but by the cultivation of harmony of the manhood of her peoples."

The Indians have nothing to do with the moral aspect of the question. What they fear is that they will be made to bear the heavy cost of the expedition, of which they know nothing, and which was undertaken without their sanction. Untold sums from India were spent for the fortification of our North-West Frontiers, and now the rectification of the North-East frontier has begun."

The ordinary articles of commerce which Thibet supplies are well known, but the country, it is said, is rich in undeveloped mineral treasures, and occasionally some of the precious metals find their way to market. In western Thibet gold is found in paying quantities in a number of places, such as Sarthol, Thok Jalung and Thok Daurakpa, whose names will probably soon be well known when the way to them has been opened. At Thok Jalung the gold fields are said to be extensive. There are also valuable salt mines at a place called Chakchaka, in the same district as the two other localities first named. But, up to this time, the expedition has not seen the face of a bit of the yellow metal. The fact is, Thibet is the land of snows and snow-storms, and as stated above, they have already got enough of them. The only valuable thing they have secured is the carcass of a Thibetan stag which was driven near the camp by the snow-storm and at once shot down."

The Indian tax-payers will have to bear an additional burden of maintaining the following highly-paid officers, namely, (1) an Inspector-General; (2) a Director and Principal; (3) an Agricultural Chemist; (4) a second Agricultural Chemist; (5) a Cryptogamic Botanist; (6) an Entomologist; (7) an Agri-Horticulturist for the Pusa Agricultural College, all of whom will be recruited from the European community, either here or in England. But why not from India and from among the Indians? Because the Indians are not competent. But are Europeans competent? Possibly they know something about the science of agriculture which the Indians do not, but surely the Indians do know also something about the subject which the Europeans, however clever, know not. The fact is, everyone, from the Inspector-General downward in the proposed College will have first to learn before he can undertake to teach or do anything useful. And learn from whom? From Indian experts. The Pusa College, therefore, means, not an institution where experts will teach how to increase the quantity or improve the quality of crops but a place where the so-called Professors and Indian students will be supplied with the means (namely, a farm with implements) for the purpose of conducting experiments. That being the situation, it is idle to contend that the Europeans are competent, and the Indians not. The next question for the Government to settle is whether Indians or Europeans are better fitted to conduct experiments and acquire knowledge in Indian agriculture. And, it will not afterwards be difficult to decide the next question, namely, whether it would be more advantageous to the country to employ the former or the latter for these purposes."

The "Time's" military expert strongly advises the Japanese to regard the seizure of Port Arthur, Korea and Vladivostok as the ending of the Russian dominion in Eastern Asia, and deprecates an advance upon Kharbin. This is all right, but it bodes no good to India. Barred in their march towards the East, the Russians will be forced to come towards the South, and South means India. India enjoyed quiet for about twelve years because the Russians were too busily engaged in Manchuria. It is the Russian occupation of Manchuria which enabled Lord Curzon to adopt a peaceful policy towards the frontier tribes and prevent the waste in expenditure on military works in Khyber, Miranzai, Chitral and other places."

Our disinterested and well-informed friend, Mr. Herbert Roberts M.P., has interpolated the British Parliament about a question, which was raised the other day by Mr. Malabar. It is in regard to the revival of the Panchait system that existed in India in pre-British days, and which so much delighted the soul of the historian Elphinstone and other high-minded Englishmen. While in the Bombay Civil Service, Sir William Wedderburn delivered a lecture on "The" Panchait, a remedy for agrarian disorders in India," in which he

recommended the development of this ancient and useful institution as a means of settling disputes for the prompt, judicious and satisfactory disposal of suits between cultivators and money-lenders. He would nominate a permanent body of arbitrators from whom each would choose a certain number in every dispute. We believe, it was at the instance of Sir William Wedderburn that the Panchait or Sarvajank Sabha established a Court of Arbitration at Pona, which did really useful work for several years. We are, however, not aware whether it is still in existence or not, perhaps it has ceased to exist."

The Hindus shewed to the world how human society should be formed by what is called the system of "village communities." They forgot only one thing, namely, that all were not civilized people like themselves, and that there were men who were more ferocious than wild beasts. These village communities properly "Indian republics," have been truly characterized by Sir H. Maine, as "the indestructible atoms out of which empires were formed." By this system land was held by the village commune as an organized whole, having complete arrangements for distributing the produce among the labourers, after the payment of a certain small fraction, differing at different times, to the K.M. and local chiefs. It had its judge or head man who was the agent of the village in all transactions with the Government, the assessor of taxes according to property and the manager of common lands. He was selected by the villagers among themselves and unless any malpractices were proved against him or he gave up the appointment of his own accord, he usually retained office for life. His duties were to collect the rent and to carry it to the collector to take the lead in performing any police duty that might be required, and many other petty avocations. In its stead we have now an army of police and revenue myrmidons, practising every species of extortion upon the inoffensive people. The village communities in India are the natural outcome of a system which prevailed since the days of Manu. India passed through changes in Government more often than perhaps any other country and her old institutions received more rude shocks as well, but no Indian Government ever attempted to demolish the village communities, so great helpful they were in the administration of the country, infinitely divided as it is. In the beginning of British rule they were as successful as in times of yore, and it was through them partly that the Government could get them as easy hold of the vast country, as they mainly formed the cultured and educated section of the community. But, the paternal Government gradually began to treat them with contempt and even to snub openly; and by the establishment of law-courts throughout the country they have been totally smothered to death."

Now, Lord Curzon is showing his originality in every direction. He has proved it beyond doubt that he can chalk out an original path for himself. By the promulgation of a desire to save and preserve ancient monuments and monuments, he has shown it that he is a restorer of old things which are good. Why should he not then turn his attention to the old institution of the country which is now almost dead and bring peace and contentment to the land. It should also be borne in mind that, real reform is not always to create something new. It is also a return to restore an old thing discarded from ignorance, if it is found to be really beneficial."

The Financial Department has issued its Appreciation Report on the account of the Government of India for 1902-1903. The report begins with an apology, but we ought to be pretty well familiar with these apologies of the Imperial and Provincial Governments when they have not a better record to show or they cannot justify by even the most incredible process of reasoning known to young and old alike as "petitio principii."

We are pointed to a small increase in the Land Revenue, but is the increase large or small, increase it is, and that increase must be paid along with the significant remark that large remissions of Land Revenue were provided for. The increase therefore has been in spite of the remissions."

The Secretariat does not stop this process of reasoning here but takes it on to other things among which the increase in the excise revenue looms very large. Would any sane Government be proud of any increase in its excise revenue if it be an increase other than that which proceeds from more careful and vigilant supervision. The expenditure of the Government of India has gone on increasing ever since the administration came under the direct control of the Sovereign and the All-powerful alone knows when and where this steady increase is going to stop. Unless this increase in the expenditure stops, little hope there is for a decrease in the revenue which was well nigh crippled the people of the country of all their resources. The punitive police, a terrible engine of oppression, has contributed its share to the increase of revenue in the civil departments."

It was at a happy moment that the idea of fathering a new policy, that of depriving the princes of India of their territories or parts of them under what is termed the policy of perpetual lease, was conceived. It was still more fortunate for the Government to have conceived the idea of taking Behar under its protection under that system. For the only redeeming feature of the accounts before us is that there has been a surplus in the Behar only, but the shadow of this surplus disappears because of the mighty generosity of the Imperial Government offering its paternal assistance to other local and provincial Governments whose accounts are in a chronic state of deficiency with a stray respite here and there. Behar, in short, has "saved the face" of Government this time."

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"We are glad to find that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal always reads our newspapers, and is prompt in contradicting all mis-statements regarding the conduct of public servants which appear in the columns of our Indian contemporaries from time to time. The other day a report appeared in both the

"Bengal" and the "Patrika" to the effect that a European Police Officer at Comilla trespassed into a Hindu home, and broke up a music party in connection with the "doljatra" festival, damaging their instruments. The Lieutenant-Governor, through his Private Secretary, has written to these papers to say that there is not a word of truth in the allegation.

As a rule, the "Mirror" is a very fair-minded paper, it does not offer any comment upon any matter without studying it carefully. Here is, however, a slip. For, it seems, the writer of the para has neither read the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary nor the reply we gave to it. It is quite true he wrote us a letter, saying that we had unjustly connected Mr. Corbett, District Superintendent of Police, Comilla, with a disgraceful incident; but, we pointed out to him that it was not we but somebody else who had done it. Then, again, Mr. Stephenson never said that there was no truth in what we published. On the other hand, he indirectly admitted that, on the Doljatra festival day, a police officer had actually entered the house of a gentleman and made a disturbance there, but he was not Mr. Corbett but apparently another member of the police service. It seems, the other paper, named by the "Mirror", had sought to connect Mr. Corbett with the affair; for, on the receipt of the Private Secretary's letter, he apologised.

We regret to hear of the death of the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal H. R. H. George William Frederick Charles, K.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.D., G.C.S.I., F.R.S., son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin to His Majesty Queen Victoria, who was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 5, 1850. He became a Colonel in the Army November 3, 1851, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1853, to that of Lieutenant-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 2, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the date of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Paris, for change of air, and after staying there sometime proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardings in 1856 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, and has continued to hold that post till the present time. His mother the Duchess of Cambridge, died April 6, 1859, at the advanced age of 92.

Most Anglo-Indian officials fall into the error of supposing that they know everything about this country. Lord Curzon said something like this in his speeches in East Bengal. Yes, they know something and that is because the newspapers here correctly express the views of the people. They, however, know very little from their intercourse with the children of the soil. For Anglo-Indian officials rarely mix with the natives of the country and when they do, they never expect frank outspokenness from their Indian visitors; neither do they, as a rule, make any effort to induce the latter to speak out their mind. A young nobleman had to pay his respects to a Viceroy of India. This threw him into a paroxysm of apprehension. He sent for an old friend of his father, who was known as a practised courtier. And this old man coached his young pupil in this fashion: "when you find yourself before His Excellency make a salaam and stand before him with an attitude of respect. If he stretches out his hand for a shake, accept it, otherwise never move a muscle. Never sit unless requested to do so. Never open any conversation yourself. When His Excellency does it, reply by monosyllables, such as 'yes, my Lord,' or 'quite so, your Excellency.' If he asks your opinion on any subject, never give any definite reply. If pressed hard, excuse yourself by reminding his Lordship that he knows more of the country and its people than you do. By the bye, never let it be known in any way that you take interest in politics. It will serve your purpose better if you can let his Lordship know that you take great interest in social reform. At the interval of say every minute or two don't forget to apologise with such expressions as 'perhaps, I am intruding upon your valuable time, my Lord.' These are the simple rules which, if you can follow, your interview will be a perfect success." As we happened to be present when this advice was offered to the young member of our aristocracy we very well remember the words of advice offered by the experienced courtier. Now this is exactly the way that interviews between European officials and the natives of the land are generally managed. If an Indian gentleman pays a visit to a European official, the latter assumes all the gravity that he is capable of. If the Indian is intelligent, the official receives him with all his bristles up, like a porcupine. Residing in the same country, the Anglo-Indians and the Indians are absolute strangers to each other!

The "Marhatta" has the following:—
"On the 3rd of March the High Court Judgment was given in the Tilak case which was admittedly a persecution. On the 5th of March the Viceroy, speaking on the Official Secrets Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council observed as follows:—The British Government do not readily assume the role of persecutor, much less of persecutor; and even if they did they would very speedily repent of the enterprise. Now this observation of the Viceroy strikes us as very interesting when taken together with the fact of the Tilak persecution. According to the Viceroy's dictum Government must repent for the persecution of Mr. Tilak; will they prove their repentance by giving him compensation as is universally suggested by the Native Press?"
If His Lordship takes the trouble of sending for the records of the case and of having a glance at them, he will at once be convinced that the Bombay authorities played the role of "persecutors" in this case and the only way in which they can "repent" is, as suggested by the Poona paper, to compensate Rs. 25,000 which Mr. Tilak has had to spend in this connection. By the bye, no less than half a lakh of public money was squandered upon the case. Should not somebody be held responsible for this waste of money, and the odium the case has brought upon the Government? At least, to guard against the repetition of such scandals, an independent inquiry should be instituted into the matter.

There is a Seditious Law in the Philippines, which was passed in 1902. But the measure, says the "Evening New York", has very rarely been resorted to in practice by the Government of the islands. The first case under it which caused a good deal of adverse comment in the United States, as calculated to throttle the liberty of the Press, was the one brought in February 1902 against the Editor and Publisher of the Manila "Freedom." It was specially on account of an editorial attacking the Government's policy and in particular its appointment of certain Filipinos to places on the commission. It is only fair to say, says the New York paper, that this case would never have been brought, if that editorial in question had been an isolated instance of this sort. The fact is, it was only the culmination of a long series of outbreaks not so much against the Government as against the natives of the islands. In other words, the newspaper "Freedom" along with some others violently attacked the Government for adopting a liberal policy towards the natives of the islands by giving them a large share in the management of their own affairs, and hence the prosecution. In the lower Court, the accused were convicted, but this finding was set aside by the Supreme Court. The Seditious Law in India has a different purpose to serve.

SCRAPS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that there is ample evidence in the published accounts that the Budget will be again a prosperity one, and that the country is steadily making material progress now that the cycle of famine years has passed away.

Following the barbarous mode of punishing the innocent and the guilty alike, now in vogue in Bengal, the Bombay Government has posted an additional police force at the village of Bahri, in the Tughrat district, for one year, in consequence of the misconduct of the inhabitants of the locality. Of course the cost will have to be borne by the people.

Like the Roman Catholics the Hindus in Madras and some parts of the Bombay Presidency, following an ancient custom, even now dedicate girls to the service of gods. The other day at Poona a case was brought against two persons, mother and son, for dedicating the latter's daughter to god Khundoba. On the 11th instant the accused were discharged, Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin, the trying magistrate, holding that they were guilty of no offence as the girl was dedicated with no immoral intent.

A correspondent writes from Bhagpur that one peculiarity or curious interest to scientific and say men alike of the plague in that town to the death of numberless persons, apparently of plague. Let us hope this is the beginning or the end of the havoc the plague, in spite of careful vigilance, remedial and preventive measures, has been playing upon human souls in that unfortunate town. Bhagpur has been decimated.

Arrangements have been made by the Government of India for running a special train with the inward foreign mails between Bombay and Madras. The new arrangement will come into force on the 1st proximo. This train will leave about five hours after the mail steamer is signalled and will arrive in Madras in about twenty-five hours, thus effecting a saving of twenty-four hours, including the time the mails are now detained in Bombay. Though primarily intended for the benefit of Madras, the benefit will be extended to all parts of Southern India, and arrangements are now being made to make the various train services in it. A limited number of passengers will be allowed to travel by the special train.

The "Advocate" of Lucknow says that Mr. Tilak's troubles were fore told by an astrologer in Madras in the year 1895. We are told that after the close of the Madras Congress while Mr. Tilak was residing at the Kumbhar Caste an astrologer after looking at Mr. Tilak's nose and describing his past history in presence of a large number of representative men of high culture emphatically declared that Mr. Tilak was destined to be incarcerated for three times during his life. The assembled gentlemen were all struck with this prediction. The astrologer, however, could not state the offence for which he would be convicted, but positively asserted that Mr. Tilak would go to jail once more, and if then saved that would be by a hair's breadth. It must be borne in mind that this prediction was made at a time when there was not the least likelihood or idea of Mr. Tilak being appointed a Trustee of the late Baba Maharaja's estate.

A species of wild coffee grows on the Nilgiri Hills, which has white flowers and round berries like the ordinary coffee; the seeds of this are, however, flattened in shape, in which aspect they differ from the ordinary coffee. An infusion can be made from the roasted seeds, which is very palatable and similar in taste to ordinary coffee, though it does not possess the strength and usefulness of that made from the ordinary coffee.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, Feb. 25.

SOME BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST.

How an Indian Juggler is Made.

One of the many Indians domiciled in England is Mr. Sarat Kumar Ghosh. He has attained some eminence by his literary work. Now, he is achieving fame as a lecturer. He has been telling a Cardiff audience that the cleverness of Indian jugglers is explained to some extent by the fact that they are trained from early childhood. By way of illustration, he mentioned that a child of four would be taught to hold a small coin in his throat for a few seconds. As the years went by the time and the size of the coin would be increased until he reached manhood. Then two large cavities would be formed on each side of his throat, each large enough to hold several coins.

Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., as a Home Reformer.

Up to the present, Mr. Herbert Roberts, a son-in-law of the late Mr. W. S. Caine, has been known chiefly for his championship of India and Indian reforms. He is still earnest in that cause, while giving attention, at the same time, to affairs of importance to home electors. He has given notice of a motion which he will move when the House goes into Committee on the Navy Estimates. It is in these terms: "That, in view of the heavy burdens placed on the people by our naval expenditure, and in the interests of international peace, His Majesty's Government should enter into communication with the great naval Powers to ascertain whether they will be prepared to diminish their present naval armaments, and to adjust on some permanent basis their relative naval strength." Mr. W. H. Massingham declares that it is much to be hoped that this moderate and truly progressive motion will unite the Liberal Party in support. Opinion here, he observes, is undoubtedly alarmed at the revelation that the Navy Estimates—which have been before the House this week—are up to £36,889,000, nearly two and a quarter millions above those of last year. A charge for armaments alone amounting in gross figures to a levy of £2 per head of the population is enough to make Gladstone rise from his grave. The financial prospect is now obviously of the gravest character, and a deficit of six millions, with twopenny on the income tax is quite possible.

The Unhappy Czar.

The forthcoming number of the "Fortnightly Review" has a most interesting article on the Czar of Russia. I quote a few sentences on the character of this most important ruler:

1. The Czar's horror of war is largely derived from his mother, the sister of Queen Alexandra. It is impossible to exaggerate his majesty's loathing and detestation of the means of settling international differences by resort to physical force.

2. The dread of nihilism and the shadow of the tragic fate of the Romanoffs have had a great effect on the naturally mild character of the Czar. Only in May last, an explosive was found in a clock in the breakfast room at one of the Czar's palaces. "The extraordinary feature about nihilism in Russia is the extent to which the upper classes sympathise with the efforts of the intellectual proletariat to bring the present system to an end. The Czar never knows who are his friends, and who are his enemies. An abiding sense of distrust is the result, and hence the passionate affection that his majesty feels for his wife, whose faithful counsel and patient sympathy are the bright spots in one of the saddest lives in Europe."

3. The Czar is a kindly, saddened, overworked, and unhappy man. His desire to do his duty compels him to engage in an unceasing struggle with details which are never overtaken. In this struggle he is helped by one of the best and noblest of women, whose virtues are derived, through her mother from our own Queen Victoria. When the Czar was a boy he had an English nurse who taught him to speak English without accent, and planted in his mind a love of English methods of life and habits, which he has never lost. When the Czar is in private costume, he has recourse to an English tailor, and the English constitutional system he regards with a favourable eye. In character he is more like his grandfather than his father.

4. The Czar Nicholas II. is physically weak; his nerves are shattered; his will is feeble. He is dependent upon strong iron-handledness is required. He is amiable where iron handedness is essential. He is constantly in subjection, first to one influence, then to another. He is more than usually amenable to woman's control, and the fair sex has on more than one occasion exercised powerful, if not calamitous, influence upon his life.

Japan's "Springtime" Empress.

Among the weekly journalistic enjoyments to which I look forward is Mrs. Crawford's letter from Paris to "Truth", under the heading of "Notes from Paris." Mrs. Crawford is one of the most accomplished journalists, and she deals with topical events in an absolutely unique manner. Having given you a slight portrait of the "Unhappy Czar", I feel that I cannot do better than bring this letter to a conclusion by quoting a few extracts from her most interesting communication this week on the Empress of Japan.

1. The Empress is the daughter of one of the great families of the Mikado Court, and her euphonious name, "Haru Ko", has been translated into English as "Springtime." She has shown herself to be a most courageous patriot, and since her marriage thirty-four years ago, has actively and steadily helped by every means in her power, the modern evolution of her country. Her name by no means signifies a sprightly character that lacks strength, for only a few weeks after her marriage with the Emperor, a revolution broke out, and her unflinching courage made her a most valuable helpmeet to her husband.

2. The Empress has always shown herself a very practical reformer in the cause of education, especially that of girls. She has taken both French and American institutions for models. In 1871 she sent five girls at her own expense to be educated in America. Before their departure she received them, with

their near relatives at the Palace, and requested that each girl should write to her every three months when the teachers' reports would be sent.

3. The Empress has established an educational institute for the daughters of Japanese nobles, and takes a most active personal interest in it. She insists that the girls shall be free from narrow prejudices and ideas, as they will be largely concerned in keeping alive the flame that she has helped to light in the great modern revolution of Japan.

4. The poor have a staunch friend in the "Springtime" Empress, and she is always received by them with the utmost enthusiasm. She has organised certain measures of relief and is unwearied in her activity on their behalf. She throws her energy into the work of the Red Cross Societies, of which she is General President; the hospitals and nursing staffs created by this unique Empress are second to none in the world.

5. The Empress is described by one who knows her well as tiny, gentle, staid, never in haste, never tired, and divinely inspired. When she receives European ladies at State receptions, she wears Paris modes; but on returning to her own apartments she reverts to Japanese dress. The State apartments of the Palace are furnished in European style; but the private apartments contain antique Japanese furniture. The etiquette of the Japanese Court is so intricate that Japanese girls begin their training for Court duties at the age of eleven.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Throne Room, Government House.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale opposed the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh said that his Hon. Colleague had said something in his speech which he made in December last. It was true that his language on the occasion was emphatic and if in replying to his colleague he had sometimes gone beyond what the occasion required it was because to him the matter was of great personal regret that he had not been able to carry his Hon'ble Colleague with him and had not secured the same co-operation they desired in the deliberations of the Bill. He hoped that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale would accept that explanation. At this stage he did not propose to make a speech but he would reply to it in a general review of the debate. He was unable to accept the amendment with which he would deal in his order.

The motion was put to the vote and agreed to.

The motion was put to the vote and carried. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that from the preamble the word "Bombay" whenever it occurs, and the reference to Act XXII of 1857 be omitted, and the word "except Bombay" be added after the words "British India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh observed that they had taken the opinions of Judges and others on the question of firm. There was one point which Mr. Gokhale referred to, at the outset. He said and good many of others had said before him that four out of five Universities were being sacrificed to Calcutta. There was a very general disposition in other Universities to say that this Bill might be excellent for Calcutta but they did not require it. They acknowledged candidly that there were great defects and occasional abuses in their organisation. He would say deliberately if necessary, would prove that there were the same defects and the same abuses in the Bombay University. There was a great deal of historical account of the Bombay University in Mr. Gokhale's speech and he cordially accepted it. If Bombay University stood alone the character of the Bill would not have so strong as it was. It had brought to his notice by several persons that the Bombay University was composed of 300 gentlemen and a majority of them had no experience in practical work and therefore it was difficult for the teachers to get even a hearing. He was told that it was difficult to induce them to attend to their opinions of teachers and other authorities who were justly entitled to a hearing. The Hon'ble member said that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had not proposed any alternative. Referring to Mr. Pirajip's evidence before the University Commission the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh pointed out what Mr. Pirajip had said about the way in which the Bombay University was managed how it was difficult for him to introduce any reform in the course of mathematical studies in the college, which he so much desired, not only in his own college but in the University. He regretted that he was again unable to carry Mr. Gokhale along with him and inducing him to co-operate with him in the provisions of the Bill.

The Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar said when he first heard of the Bill he said that the day of deliverance has come.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson made short speech, saying that perhaps after twelve years experience Dr. Mackichan has changed his views.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that he had never said that the Bombay University leaves no room for reform at all. He had made three speeches and he had written a minute of dissent in connection with the report. It did not follow that because things were not satisfactory they should follow blindly all the suggestions made. There were other methods of reform. Sir R. West, an eminent educationalist had drafted a measure which commended their respectful attention. Sir D. Ibbetson had said that if they took out Madras and Bombay there would be left nothing in the Bill. He might say that he would be glad if the whole Bill were dropped. He had great respect for his teacher, Professor Bhandarkar, who would have done better if he had enlightened them with facts instead of his opinions, which remained unsupported by facts. As to Mr. Raleigh's statement that a certain snags thought that it was unable to get a hearing, he begged to say that such statements should be received with unless it was proved that such and such a member brought a scheme of reform and that it fell upon unheeding ears and that it was hopeless to get a hearing. Such a member failed

in his duty unless he took active step to introduce any measure of reform when Mr. Pirajip gave evidence he was fresh from England. He should be delighted if the Bombay University allowed men like Mr. Pirajip to regulate its defects and to revise mathematical course of instruction. He knew that opposition to reforms sometime come from teachers themselves, whose standard was not high and were unwilling to read new books. Speaking about Dr. Mackichan's opinion exposed about twelve years ago after he had already been a Vice-Chancellor, he said that his opinions if they were in such fluid condition should not be attached any importance.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Mahammad moved that from the preamble the word "Madras" wherever it occurs, and the reference to Act XXVII of 1857 be omitted, and that the word "except Madras" be added after the words "British India."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that from the preamble, the word "Allahabad" and the reference to Act XVIII of 1887 be omitted, and the words "except Allahabad" be added after the words "British India."

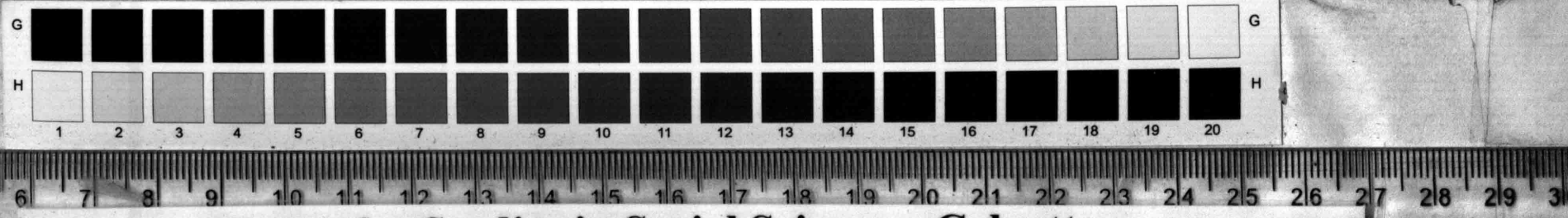
This was followed by several speeches delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson.

His Excellency the Viceroy said that there was a direct imputation contained in the high officers of the Government and these officers who would fill in future the chair of the Chancellor and that of the Vice-Chancellor, and therefore he would like to give a side view upon it. The persons for five years' term were overwhelming. There were reasons of practical convenience. Coming to the higher point of principle namely that the fixing of the term must be wrong if not destroying the confidence of the Senate. He would imagine that this argument applied exclusively to native fellows who would be nominated, but he understood Dr. Mukerjee to say that in his view the argument applied to these fellows who under the new Bill would be elected by the large constituents of graduates. Dr. Mukerji told them that this provision would keep out quiet scholars reims from the contested election. How many of the 24 fellows who were elected under the present regime since 1890 had their quietude disturbed. How many of these came to be described as quiet graduates. A short term was necessary in order to get a due proper and representation of the various representatives which they desired to see in their Senates in future. It was necessary in order to strengthen the interest that had become unduly weak or to weaken the interest that had become unduly strong. As the Hon. Mr. Pedler had remarked it would be the task of first importance to keep the proper balance. Like fellowship would fail to be effective. Even ten years or even years fellowship would not be effective. There was another point also. It would be a great disadvantage to keep the stream of new blood effectively bowing in the Senate; and still more to keep the Senates themselves in touch with public opinion. The third point was that in adopting five years' term they were only conforming to the practice which was familiarly adopted in almost all high officers of Government of India. As Mr. Pedler had observed long term would be unduly unfavourable to Europeans and favourable to the native elements. If there was any one thing in that they wanted in this country it was frank and fearless criticism so long as that criticism was accompanied by responsibility. As his friend and colleague in the left had said it was a forcible joke that indulged in but he might say that soon as they knew of Dr. Mukherjee's election to this Council by the Bengal Council what they ensured was as soon as the name was issued was to put him on the committee of the Bill. The Nawab from Madras was also in the twinkling of an eye was put on the Committee. This was a typical question. For his own part His Excellency thought that at the end of five years' terms fearless criticism of the Government policy upon the new system provided that they were honestly made would be welcome instead of the criticisms of time reverers and sycophant and their surville approbation. The chances of a quiet gentleman would be from the Chancellor. Mr. Gokhale's argument was different from that of Dr. Mukerjee. He had confessed that there were good Chancellors and good vice-chancellors in the past and he questioned whether their successors would fill their places with equal credit. His Excellency deprecated strongly the habit of throwing reflection upon the future Chancellors.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1), head (e) the following be added after sub-head (i) as sub-head (ii), the existing sub-heads (ii) and (iii) be re-numbered (iii) and (v), viz:—
"(ii) elected by registered Heads of, or Professors in institutions affiliated to the University and University Professors and Lecturers if any."

He said:—
The object of this amendment is to fix the number of Ordinary Fellows, in the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, at one hundred. In the Bill as amended by the Select Committee it is provided that in the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred. This, I concede, is a slight improvement upon the Bill as introduced in Council which had been fixed by the Act of Incorporation at thirty for the University of Calcutta and Madras and at twenty-six for the University of Bombay. In my opinion fifty as a minimum limit is too low, and I believe that it would be found inadequate for a proper representation of the various educational interests which ought to be represented on the Senate; to take one illustration, even if we confine our attention to the studies included within the scope of the Faculty of Act, there must be adequate representation of Government aided and unaided institutions. But we must not lose sight of the very important fact that besides this representation of what may not improperly be considered as personal or class interests, there is a higher representation, namely, the full and adequate representation of every department of study included within the scope of the University. The field of education is so vast and varied and educational problems often involve such complex and difficult matters, that the combined reason of even the best fifty men may not be a sufficient safeguard for that elimination of personal equ-



tions, which is absolutely necessary for the proper solution of those problems. I do not overlook the fact that the University of London, has, under the new statutes a Senate of fifty-six, and I shall not be surprised if the question were asked when the University of London can, or, with a Senate of fifty-six, why should not the Indian Universities be safely entrusted to and be efficiently managed by Senates of much smaller number. The answer is two-fold:—in the first place, we cannot get here in India experts of the eminence and distinction available in London; in the second place, if the Indian Universities are really to prosper, in addition to University and College teachers, we must have on the Senate persons distinguished for their attainments in any branch of learning, who may not be actually engaged in the work of teaching representative members of the learned professions and representatives of Government. If these classes are not adequately represented on the Senate, they will be found lacking in strength and representative character, and consequently must prove inadequate to the duties imposed upon them. I would, therefore, suggest, without any hesitation, that the number should be fixed at one hundred.

The Hon. Mr. Morison, and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, then delivered speeches and opposed the amendment. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that the heatily supported the amendment. If there was any class of men who required representation in the University Professors should be allowed special representation. He understood Mr. Raleigh say that he was unable to extend the principle of election.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh:—Not at present.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale:—Yes, not at present.

Continuing he said that he challenged the contradiction of the statement that the election practice was not actually curtailed. It was curtailed from 50 to 20. The amendment was eminently sound and ought to be accepted. The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya then replied he said that five members had delivered speeches on his amendment, every one of whom was connected with the University. Out of the five, he was surprised to find, that four had opposed his amendment. They all agreed that the amendment was good in theory but time had not arrived to put in practice. He affirmed that this was time to adopt the measure he suggested and his opponents had not advanced any sound argument. He said that the amendment should be accepted. If it was not accepted now he felt sure that some future Viceroy like Lord Lansdowne would give this privilege.

The amendment was declared lost. Dr. Mukherjee demanded a division with the result that there were 17 against and 5 in favour of the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 4, sub-clause (1) head (e) sub-head (ii) for the word "the Faculties" the words "the Registered Professors in affiliated colleges" be substituted.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukherjee moved that in clause (4), sub-clause (2) be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh in opposing the amendment pointed out that eminent men were not always more efficient men in working. There was a suggestion contained in it that Government was suspicious and always on the watch to do harm to an independent cause. This was indeed unfair. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale was in the habit of delivering periodical speeches directing a tremendous attack on the Government. He has made a name for it in the Council. What was the result? They always put him on the committee and they were not satisfied until a measure has passed through the ordeal of his fiery criticisms.

The Hon. Mr. Morison and the Hon. Mr. Pedler opposed the amendment which was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 4 sub-clause (2) for the word "five" the word "ten" be substituted.

He said that the effect of the amendment would be to make the Fellowship for a period of ten years instead of five. He must admit that once they made the Senate a limited body they must have a fixed period. The only question was what was the period of Fellowship to be. The choice of the close of the period ought not to be an arbitrary one. A Fellow would within two or three years be perfectly familiar with the method of the work and by the time he became qualified his time approached at the end of his five years term. Referring to the humorous sallies of Mr. Raleigh, he said he believed that he was put on the committee because he was able to offer comments and not because of the character given to him of canonising the saints.

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ever, that these are extreme cases, which it would be next to impossible to realise in practice, and in the vast majority of instances, the nominated members of the Senate, at least such of them as may be anxious to retain a seat on the Senate, will shape their conduct in conformity with the views expressed or supported by high officials. I venture to think that if such be the actual result, no reasonable man can doubt for a moment, that it would be disastrous to the best interests of the University. Then, again, it seems to me that the rule of terminable Fellowships would keep away from the elections quiet scholars who would hardly care to face a contested election once in every five years. Under the provision of the Bill as amended the electorate may consist of a possible maximum of eight thousand, and it seems time that with periodic elections by such a constituency, the candidates most likely to succeed will be, not the best qualified scholar, but the most strenuous organiser and the most persistent canvasser. The only plausible reason that may be urged against my suggestion is the tendency of Life Fellowships to postpone the admission of new members who may be of exceptional distinction till a vacancy occurs. But the obvious answer to this objection is that the number of persons of such distinction is extremely limited, and no practical difficulty need be apprehended, inasmuch as vacancies on the Senate must frequently arise by reason of death, resignation or retirement, as also by the operation of Section 11, which provides that an Ordinary Fellow may vacate his office by reason of non-attendance at meetings of the Senate for the period of one year. I am not unmindful of the provisions of the London University Statute under which no member of the Senate can retain his office for a longer period than five years. But I may be permitted to point out that the surrounding circumstance, both political and educational, are so radically distinct, that no fair comparison can be instituted between the constitution of the London and Indian Universities. Indeed, if the Government would give us the constitution of the London University with all the safeguards provided by the system of election, I would, without hesitation close with the offer at once. But it does seem to me to be not quite fair to single out one particular feature of the London constitution and to cite it as a weighty authority against my position, when it is conceded that the constitution of the universities I am dealing with must necessarily differ in essential particulars from the London constitution. It seems to me, therefore, that the balance of convenience is in favour of my suggestion that the five years rule should be abolished; that exceptional care should be taken when a Fellow is appointed but that when a proper person has been appointed he should be allowed to work.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that he would like to say a word in reference to what had fallen from His Excellency. He only intended to say that the future Chancellors were not to be provided to make their nominations in an absolutely independent not what he meant to say was that it was open that the Chancellor took no interest in the task. There had been cases where Chancellors being only ex-officio took no interest and the direction of the university was left to secretary who was in charge of the Educational Department.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 5, sub-clause (2), the words "additions to or" be omitted, and in the proviso to the same sub-clause, for the words "the number specified in the said schedule" be substituted. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment which was put to the vote and lost. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (1), for the words "shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred" the words "shall by one hundred and fifty" be substituted. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh, the Hon. Mr. Bilderbeck, the Hon. Mr. Morison and the Hon. Mr. Pedler opposed the amendment which was put to the vote and lost. The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (1), for the words "shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred," the words "shall be one hundred" be substituted. He said:—

The object of this amendment is to fix the number of Ordinary Fellows in the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad at seventy-five, when I asked the Council to accept my motion that in the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the number of Ordinary Fellows should be fixed at one hundred, I pointed out as fully as I could the inconvenience and to some extent the danger of having too small a Senate; with a Senate so restricted, the chances of its being officialised are by no means too remote, and I venture to suggest that the number in any event should be fixed at seventy-five.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost. The Hon. Dr. Mukherjee moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (1), for the word "fifty" the words "seventy-five" be substituted. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 6, sub-head (a), for the word "ten" the words "not less than one-fourth more than one-third" be substituted. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

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than one-third shall be elected by the registered Professors in affiliated Colleges."

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (2), for the words "shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five" the words "shall be seventy-five" be substituted.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (2), for the word "forty" the word "sixty" be substituted.

He said:—

The object of this amendment is to raise the minimum from forty to sixty, in the cases of the number of Ordinary Fellows for the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad. The Bill as originally introduced into Council, was silent upon this point; consequently the minimum for the University of the Punjab was fifty as fixed by the Act of Incorporation of 1882, the minimum for the University of Allahabad, was thirty as fixed by the Act of Incorporation of 1887. If in 1882 it was thought necessary and practicable that the University of the Punjab should have a Senate of at least fifty, it is a singular commentary upon the spread of education in that Province during the last twenty-two years that in 1904 it would be thought necessary to prescribe a minimum of forty. Indeed if I may say so without impropriety there is no intelligible reason why in the case of any of the Indian Universities the number of Ordinary Fellows should be fixed so low as forty. I would consequently suggest that the number should be sixty.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh opposed the amendment which was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (2), for heads (a) and (b) the word "and" be substituted, head (c) being omitted, and (b), namely:—

(a) not less than one-half shall be elected by the Senate and by registered Graduates in such proportions as the Chancellor may from time to time determine."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon. Mr. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that in clause 6, sub-clause (2), for the word "Universities" the word "University" be substituted, and the words "and Allahabad" be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur moved that the following be added as sub-clause (3), namely:—

(3) In case of the University of Allahabad the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than eighty.

Of the total number of Ordinary Fellows,—(a) one-half shall be such persons as may be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates, in such numbers as may from time to time be fixed by the Chancellor;

(b) the remainder shall be such persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name, as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Art or for services to the cause of education."

The amendment was lost. The following speech was delivered by Dr. Mukherjee on the Hon. Mr. Raleigh's motion:—

My Lord, I desire to support this motion which is completely included in an amendment which I had unsuccessfully moved in the Select Committee, which I had dealt with in my note of dissent and which now forms paragraph 2 of amendment No. 32 which stands against my name. My suggestion was that two-thirds of the total number of Ordinary Fellows should be professors in colleges; the Hon. member in charge proposes that this rule should apply to only two out of the three classes of Ordinary Fellows viz., to those elected by the faculty and those nominated by the Chancellor. He leaves unfettered the discretion of the graduates who will be free to return whom they choose. I have not the slightest objection to offer. I would have been completely satisfied if my Hon. friend had found it possible to accept the other portion of my amendment the object of which was to secure adequate representation of teachers from non-Government villages, whether aided or unaided.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh's motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Dr. Mukherjee moved the following amendment:—

"Provided that in the case of the University of Calcutta, not less than one-half of the members of the profession of education so elected nominated as Ordinary Fellows, shall belong to Colleges not owned or managed by the Local Government."

The business of the Council was not finished when the court rose for the day. The Council will sit to-day again.

X. RAYS AND THE PEARL OYSTER.

A new application of the Rontgen Rays has been discovered by M. Raphael Dubois, Professor of Physiology at Lyons. In the pearl fishery an enormous destruction of oysters and "incipient" pearls annually takes place. To ascertain the size of the pearl (says the "Irish Times") it has been necessary hitherto to force open the shell. The death of the oyster naturally follows, and as the "pearl" is frequently too minute to be of commercial value, both the oyster and the growing pearl are lost. Now, however, by the help of the rays it will be possible to ascertain the size of the pearl without opening, and so killing, the oyster, and should the precious stone be so small as to be worthless the oyster will be replaced in his natural element to grow both himself and his treasure.

The second forecast of the oil-seeds crop of the Punjab for the year 1903-04 shows that the forecast of November last estimated 1,061,800 acres under oil-seeds. The area is now placed at 981,700 acres. The falling off is due to deficient rainfall and insufficiency of canal water in certain districts of the Delhi Division, while in some other districts, it is due to an over-estimate in the first forecast. The area now reported exceeds the area

THE BOY PLAINTIFF.

ANGRY HUSBAND'S VARSION OF HIS TROUBLES.

THE JUDGE AND THE KISSING INCIDENT.

Everyone in court now knows him as "The Boy."

His real name is Arthur Bertram Lucy, and he is coaching privately at Croydon for "Smalls" at Oxford, and has ultimate design on holy hoids. He is plaintiff in the five action against Mr. Wilkins, a Croydon gentleman who—so says "The Boy"—has written letters imputing misconduct between him (the plaintiff) and Mrs. Wilkins.

The only persons in court who do not speak of him as "The Boy" are Mr. Blake Odgers, K. C. (for Mr. Wilkins), who called him instead "a cool, off-hand, cheeky youth," and Mr. Wilkins himself.

Otherwise he is "The Boy"—and he looks it, with his smooth black hair and rosy cheeks, though his features are anything but boyishly indeterminate.

Mrs. Wilkins, the lady with whom his name has been associated, went into the box yesterday. A homely little lady in puce and furs was the impression she gave. She is the mother of five children—the eldest of them only a few months younger than "The Boy"—and is now living apart from her husband because, as his letters alleged, "The Boy" came between them.

INDIGNANT DENIALS.

"Have you ever in your life been guilty of impropriety with Mr. Lucy?" she was asked by Mr. Hammond Chambers, K. C.

"Never!"

"Have you ever confessed to your husband that you have been guilty of impropriety?"

"Never!" This time the denial was an indignant scream.

"But no one suggests that she has," said Mr. Justice Wills and Dr. Blake Odgers in the same breath.

Mr. Hammond Chambers went on remorselessly.

Is it true that you ruined the lives of two young men before you met Mr. Lucy, as your husband says—No. There have already been two previous separations between my husband and myself. And with regard to those separations I am prepared to explain the details.

But no one asked her to, and the little lady disappeared.

"I WAS THUNDERSTRUCK."

The Boy as a witness was absolutely composed. "I will not swear," he said, "that the letter from Mrs. Wilkins to me was brought round to my lodgings at six o'clock in the morning by the lady herself and slipped under the door."

This was the "Oh, Arthur" letter in which Mrs. Wilkins told him that Mr. Wilkins had written to Mr. Lucy senior at Malvern, and asked "The Boy" to go down to Worcestershire at once and intercept it.

A great deal of evidence was forthcoming as to the interview at Mr. Wilkins's London office between that gentleman and "The Boy" and the latter's father.

Mr. Wilkins, who is a dark and sad-looking City man of forty and five years his wife's junior put forth this version:

"At the interview the father said: 'You will see that my son is not so much to blame as your wife. I think you ought to know the sort of woman you have for a wife.' When I read the 'Oh, Arthur' letter, which the two showed me, I was so thunderstruck that I did not know what I said. I told old Mr. Lucy that I had had previous troubles with Mrs. Wilkins. He said: 'I can never thank you enough for giving me the chance to rescue my boy from a very dangerous woman.'"

AFTER THE ORGAN RECITAL.

"One night, shortly after that, young Lucy accosted me at Croydon Station. He was in a most agitated state, and told me that my wife had attacked him in the street. She had asked him first whether he liked her still." When he replied that he had promised me not to hold any further communication with her, she said (so he told me), "As you have ruined my life, I will ruin yours."

As to the episode after the organ recital, Mr. Wilkins spoke as follows: "On the night of the recital I went into the church, and saw my wife sitting alone. I did not see the plaintiff. After the recital I walked slowly home. From my own gate I saw my wife and Lucy strolling slowly along and just by the Dax's house. She had promised me never to speak to him again. He beckoned her into his house. I would not trust myself to follow her in; but four or five minutes afterwards I returned to the Dax's and met her coming out."

"I said, 'You have broken your promise; you are keeping up the scandal.'"

"Next morning Arthur Lucy came to my house. He was very angry. He said, 'I hear you have written to my father. I don't think there is anything to be done; I must go and see my father.' I said, 'That's the best thing you can do.'"

APOLOGISED FOR KISSES.

The defendant was also asked for his version of the kissing incident between young Lucy and May Wilkins.

"About nine o'clock one evening," he recounted, "I was in the garden, and I saw the plaintiff with his arm round my daughter May kissing her. The next morning he called and apologised."

Dr. Blake Odgers inquired of young Lucy in cross-examination: "Did you get a letter while you were abroad containing this passage from Miss Cecily Wilkins: 'I am in mother's room now. I like it awfully. I can look out of the window and wave.' The Boy admitted that he did get such a letter."

And on the morning of your return to Croydon from the West Indies did you ride up and down on your bicycle in front of Mr. Wilkins's house waving to Cecily?—I won't swear that I did not.

Are you still reading for holy orders?—Yes, I am.

He added that he was ordered to Croydon by a nerve specialist.

The Judge: I have never heard of Croydon as a health resort.

Mr. Hammond Chambers: My lord, it has the lowest death-rate in England.

NOT LIVELY ENOUGH.

Dr. Blake Odgers: Yes, you're a nervous lad.

Mr. Lucy: Yes, I am.

MATTERS COMMERCIAL.

The cardamom crop which is one of the chief products of the Sikkim State yielded a poor return in 1902-03.

The American Government is imposing a duty on frogs' legs imported from Canada on the ground that they are 'poultry.'

Cinchona cultivation which was taken up experimentally at one of the tea plantations in the Darjeeling District has been abandoned.

Exports of wool from the United Provinces in 1902-03 were the largest on record, being double of what they were in the record year of 1897-98.

Indigo cultivation and manufacture have practically disappeared from the Murshidabad and Jessore Districts where in 1902-03 there were only one and two factories, respectively, at work.

Sabar grass is now being largely imported into Bengal from Nepal for purposes of paper manufacture, the trade having developed considerably during the last two years.

A new industry has sprung up in Australia. It consists of collecting snake venom, which is worth £5,000 a pound, and is in active demand by chemists.

The date sugar and molasses industry of the Khulna District of Bengal is on the decline, cultivators having abandoned date juice manufacture in favour of cultivation of jute and other crops.

Rajshahi and Rangpur are the first Districts in Bengal to report the commencement of sowing for the ensuing season. The other Districts cultivating the crop are preparing lands for sowings in well advanced.

The final report on the Burma rice crop of 1903-1904 puts the total area at 6,680,916 acres and the estimated yield at 64,411,000 cwt. of cleaned against 6,521,292 acres and 53,022,000 cwt. in 1901-1902. The average yield of the last five years has been 50,999,000 cwt.

Experiments in thick and thin sowing of jute at the Sibir Government Experimental Farm have proved that the quality of jute from their sowing was superior. Experiments in time of sowing jute at the same centre have shown that sowings in June gave a larger return of fibre per acre than sowings in April.

The estimated production of paper in Great Britain which in 1892 amounted to 483,000 tons, had in 1902 increased to 750,000 tons. During the same period foreign imports, including bales, increased from 144,334 tons to 323,493 tons. During 1903 both imports and exports showed an increase over the previous year, imports being 39,038, and exports 11,117 tons larger.

In Murshidabad the silk cloth weaving industry which was on the decline has shown a considerable revival since 1900-01. The best silk cloths are turned out at Mirzapur where the production in 1902-03 was 43,654 yards of a value of Rs. 51,016 against 13,635 yards valued at Rs. 14,016 in 1900-01. The figures in the district which number 54 turned out 396,413 lbs. of silk in 1902-03 valued at Rs. 26,71,753.

The progress of cinchona cultivation in Mysore has, on the other hand, been unsatisfactory ever since 1896-97, and apparently it is not intended to make anything important out of the industry. In that year the total area under cultivation and the number of trees in permanent plantation were 335 acres and 195,381, respectively, while in 1901-02 these figures had dropped to 90 acres and 56,417, respectively.

One effect of the Russo-Japanese war has been to triple the price of camphor in most of the markets of Europe. The greater part of the camphor used in Europe comes from Formosa, but as the engineers and workmen engaged in its production have been called to the colours, the export has been prohibited by the Japanese Government. Camphor was once considered a specific for almost every kind of human malady; it now forms an important part in the constitution of the most perfected explosives.

The manufacture of shellac in the Chota Nagpur division of Bengal is confined to the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum. In the former the lac trade is reported to have not yet recovered from the crisis it sustained in 1895-96 when prices were abnormally low in consequence of the overstocking of the Calcutta market. In Manbhum 48 factories were operating in 1902-03 against 40 in the previous year. Owing to irregular rainfall there was a very poor crop of raw 'kusumi' lac in Manbhum in 1902-03.

The latest published statistics relating to coffee cultivation in Mysore are for the year 1902 when the total number of plantations in the Province was 19,675; the total area under coffee 114,660 acres; the total area taken up for planting but not yet planted 40,693 acres, and the total return of coffee 9,089,376 lbs. The area under coffee has been practically stationary since 1897, but the annual return of coffee has varied rather considerably since that year. In 1897 the total yield was 4,659,376 lbs. in 1900 it went up to 7,350,002 lbs. while in 1902 it reached 9,089,376 lbs. the largest yield since 1897.

The seed depots of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces are doing excellent work. The Cawnpore depot conducts cash sales of seeds, while the district depot issues seeds on loan to cultivators. Cane seeds, Jaunpur maize and Muzaffarnagar wheat were most in demand last year, while for Canadian oats, acclimatized cotton, peas and rape the demand was in excess of the supply. Over 2,000 maunds of wheat, oats and maize were issued from the district depots during the year. The cultivators who receive this seed return the produce at harvest time plus 25 per cent.

The manufacture of a tanning extract from myrobalds is being carried out at Banars in the Burdwan Division by the Bengal Dyers and Skenners Company.

The Sonada and Kureong breweries turned out 71,339 gallons of beer in 1902-03, or an increase of 291 gallons over the total production from the same sources in 1901-02.

The four mica mines in the Gaya district of Bengal turned out 107 tons of the mineral in 1902 against 85 tons in 1901. One of the four concerns—that at Chatkani—is Government property.

The wood-carving industry has been given a start in the town of Vishnupur in the Burdwan division, where the articles turned out in the way of brushes, walking sticks, models, &c., are exported to Calcutta on European orders.

The coal mines which were worked in the Burdwan division during 1902 were those in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura and their output of coal was, respectively, 24,48,190,2,195 and 12,187 tons.

The Rajshahi District produced 105,596 lbs. of manufactured silk in 1902-03 as against 162,559 lbs. in 1901-02, the drop being ascribed to the failure of the silkworms owing to the poor supply of mulberry leaves.

The ivory-carving industry of the Murshidabad District of Bengal, which not so long ago had a great reputation and was flourishing is now on the downward grade and is confined to two or three centres where business is done only on a small scale.

The sand-pump hopper dredger "Madras," constructed by Wm. Simons & Co., Limited of Renfrew, for the Indian Government, has returned to the Clyde, after very satisfactory pumping and steaming trials in England, to fit out for the voyage to India.

The output from the iron works at Barakut in 1902-03 was 43,663 tons valued at Rs. 24,40,000 as against 37,205 tons valued at Rs. 24,00,000 in 1901-02. The industry is showing considerable expansion and the manufacture of steel has commenced at the works.

It may be not generally known that gunny-cloths and bags are now being made to a large extent in the Dinajpur District for export to the Calcutta and other markets. The weaving of a coarse quality of gunny cloth is also becoming an industry in the Jalpaiguri District.

PHYSICALLY WEAKER.

Physically, the Japanese is inferior to his foe—smaller, shorter, weaker. Although he has a wiry frame, his strength is mainly below the waist, which is great, as shown by the prowess of Japanese wrestlers; but the men have weak chests, and are inclined to phthisis in cold climates. This is greatly due to the want of nourishing food, the nearly universal rice diet flavoured only with rotten fish. The evil has been quite recognised by the Japanese authorities, and a meat ration was recommended for the troops some time back.

It was not introduced on account of the expense in peace time, but its necessity is so admitted now that large contracts have been made in America for the supply of cattle. Whether these can be despatched or will be counted contraband of war, remains to be seen.

If the Japanese suffer by comparison as regards stature, they are superior in other respects. They are said to be excellent shots. The service rifle is said to be one of their own invention; but, more exactly, it is only a modification of the Austrian Mannlicher.

"Little men can shoot as well as big," and in this case considerably better; while the big men offer a better target than the small. As regards tactical training, the Japanese bettel repay instruction, and have had a good deal more of it.

The Japanese have adopted the German model in drill, and adhere to it closely, and the result will be watched with keen interest.

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Travellers have constantly met coolies and others in menial situations, hawkers, small traders, barbers, and the rest, many of them quite inhuman to their work or the price of their business, who, when they found it was safe to go, soaked French and admitted that they belonged to the Japanese Intelligence Department.

It will be readily understood how admirably the mass of exact knowledge thus obtained will serve Japan when the real work of the campaign begins. Her generals will know every possible theatre of war by heart, the roads, such as they are, the railway lines and their weakest points where they can be most effectively attacked, impeded, wrecked, the natural resources, the strong places, the depots of supply, the amounts of munitions and stores on hand.

A word as to the Japanese field artillery compared to which Russia greatly preponderates. But the Japanese, as a set off, has been at great pains to secure the latest and most approved patterns of guns. They are "quick-firing" and of great range. A peculiarity is that they are carried very low on the ground, they ride on the trunnions, which practically serve as the axle-tree. Japanese artillery are reputed excellent shots, and the officers possess the highest scientific attainments. The guns are well horsed and fairly mobile.

The mounted service of the Japanese army is not plentiful in Japan, and skill in equestrianism by no means common. In this respect Russia has of course, an immense superiority and has an almost inexhaustible supply of cavalry, regular and irregular.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ramgounath Row writes:—The ryots of Tanjore feel grateful to the Collector of the District, Mr. H. D. Taylor, for having ruled that no prohibitory assessment should be levied from the ryots who cultivated and irrigated portions of Jarra manais, which were classed as backyards in the Paimash accounts in the name of the Porukudis or cultivators of landholders, and that only single water rate should be charged. These lands were irrigated by the canal waters.

No potato has ever gained so much notoriety as Eborado, raised by the famous Scottish raiser, Mr. A. Findlay, of Markinch. The variety name of the variety was a stroke of genius, says the "Gardener's Magazine," for it is hardly possible that the raiser, or those who had the good fortune to secure some of the first first tubers distributed, could have imagined that in so short a time it would change hands at such enormously high prices. Mr. George Massey, of Spalding, was one of the very first to obtain stock, and from him Mr. Zech Gray, a well-known grower at Overton, Sandy, purchased a stone weight for £20. This set the ball rolling, and as Mr. Findlay resolved not to further distribute Eborado until the autumn of 1904 the demand for the small stocks available was doubled and trebled, and so the prices rose. Messrs. Dennis, the Covent Garden salesmen, and Messrs. I. Poole and Sons, of York, possessed supplies, and the latter firm found a purchaser of four pounds at £150 per pound. This determined them to obtain further stock, and so at the Smithfield Club Show a member of this firm found that Mr. Massey had a limited stock for disposal, and made him an offer of £1,000 for a stone; Mr. Massey refused, as he wanted £1,500, but eventually the bargain was struck at £1,400, to the satisfaction of both parties, subsequently Mr. Massey sold a relatively small quantity for £2,000, so that his original transaction brought him a very handsome return. The "Gardener's Magazine" gives an interesting illustration of the stone of potatoes which Mr. Massey sold for £1,400.

COST OF A BIG GUN.

Anybody who has ever given the subject a thought, remarks the St. "James's Gazette," must possess some inkling of the fact that the modern big gun, with its complex and delicate mechanism, automatic sighting gear, electric illuminating sighting apparatus, electric firing gear, and a hundred other refinements, is not a cheap article to construct. From a recently-published Blue-book we learn that the expenditure involved in the bare construction of a 12-in. wire gun amounts to £9,040, in the case of a 9.2-in. wire gun to £5,200, and in that of a 6-in. wire gun to £1,600, while a quick-firing 4.7-in. gun costs £591, and a 6 in. siege howitzer of 30 cwt. £572. The costs of the automatic sighting gear in all but the last-named are respectively £200, £165, £81, and £86.

HOW CEYLON ROSE FROM THE SEA.

saw Dr. Willey, Director of the Museum, and placed before him the interesting specimens or fossil shells which were discovered on the excavation of a well at Trinavelli, near Jaffna, and brought to Colombo by Dr. Rockwood.

Dr. Willey said the petrified shells looked very old, but certainly they did not belong to the Palaeozoic era. They were thousands of years old, of course, but seem to represent species which were still extant. He would put the fossils down as belonging to the Tertiary period, in the learned language of geology, their form being Carnozoic learned. Their age was difficult to say for certain, without a more extended local investigation. The question of the age of the limestones of Jaffna was not new and there were divided opinions on the matter. Probably different sections of the limestone belonged to different periods.

"Very little geological work has been done in Ceylon," said Dr. Willey. "There has practically been no proper geological investigation of the island. A few isolated papers represent about all that has been contributed from Ceylon to geological knowledge. Kalat's book on the fauna of Ceylon does mention that the fossil skeleton of a reptile was obtained from the island, but I have never been able to trace it. It may be a mistake."

Dr. Willey spoke interestingly on the various theories regarding the island—whether it was lifted out of the area by upheavals, or whether it formed part of the Indian continent, and was served from it afterwards by the sea. So far as was known the island had remained unchanged in the matter of its general contour, other conditions throughout the whole of the historical period. The sea, of Sinhalese folklore of a second Atlantis, the south.

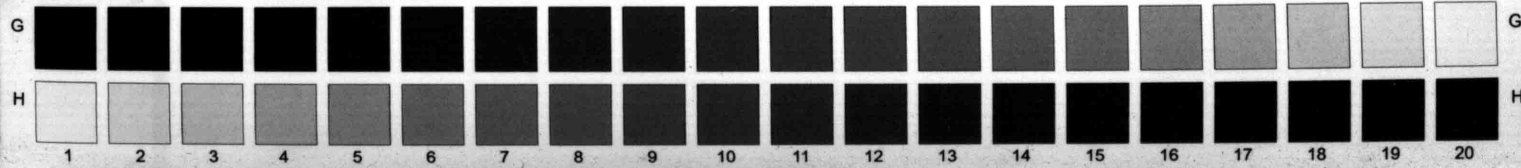
Dr. Willey's opinion thus lends the confirmation of science to those fascinating legends of Sinhalese folklore of a second Atlantis, the perished Lankapur, the great and wondrous city which lies to-day at the bottom of the ocean somewhere to the south of Matara, and visions of which are said to rise in the stillness of the night and dazzle the eyes of the gazers from the shore with the splendour of their light and the magnificence of their old world beauty.

For thousands, perhaps millions, of years those vast convulsions of nature which shook the earth in geological time, no doubt had played also in Ceylon, and the island rose and sank in parts according to the caprice of the elemental forces within the fiery breast of the planet. Dr. Willey says there are unquestioned evidence showing that the island was once a part of India. Half of it, roughly the region down to Colombo on one side and Trincomalee on the other, is identical with the Carnatic, while the southern half was practically a part of the Malabar coast. These parts were joined at different times, probably, but in both cases it was within the Tertiary period that the union subsisted. Alternating elevations and subsidences of the land was the usual explanation of such facts, as a general rule, and that was what probably occurred in Ceylon. The coast of the island especially had been under and above the water several times, the sea encroaching and giving up its thefts elsewhere, so that there was a ceaseless change and re-adjustment of land and sea all throughout.

Dr. Rockwood's find was interesting, and the shells our representative showed Dr. Willey were pronounced to be considerably older than most shells of a similar kind found elsewhere in the island.

DICKWELLA ONCE THE BED OF THE OCEAN.

But these things, he said, were being unearthed constantly all over the country, fossil shells, like those under consideration, being found all round the coast. Only the other day, while cliffs were being cut through at Dickwella by road-makers, a number of fossil shells were discovered. They belonged to species now living in the sea, and were apparently of the quaternary period. That showed that Dickwella and the surrounding district had once been the bed of the ocean,



THE TIBET MISSION.

ABOUT YAKS AND MULES.

Camp, New Chumbi, Tibet, March 3.

Four officers in the British Army, after toil and suffering of an extraordinary kind, have learnt something about yaks. These are they who were appointed to the charge of the three Yak Corps and the Veterinary officer. There names are not yet upon record, but down this line we have all heard of Captain Tillard, 1st-3rd Gurkhas, Lieutenant Wigram, 1st-2nd Gurkhas, Lieutenant Twiss, 9th Gurkhas, and Captain Moore, A.V.D.

The Yak Corps were formed four months ago, somewhere in the Nepal highlands, midst cold and ice. The Nepal Durbar collected for its several thousand yaks and invited us to come over and take charge. And so in succession Lieutenant Wigram, Captain Tillard, and Lieutenant Twiss, accompanied by a few Gurkha soldiers, went up the dizzy ridges that mark the frontiers of Nepal and Sikkim by paths known only to the Survey people.

It was the original intention to drive the yaks into Khumbajong across a corner of Tibet, but the Tibetans refused to allow the animals to pass, threatening to shoot both drivers and yaks. Rather than provoke a conflict the Durbar brought the animals down to Tonglu, and Sandakphu, where they were handed over to the British officers. The latter were directed to bring the yaks, originally numbering about four thousand to Darjeeling, the idea being to take them up the Teesta Valley, through Rungpo, over the Jelap. Anthrax, however broke out, and the original orders were countermanded. The officers were now told to take the yaks along the Phalut Ridge to Chianbanjor and thence across Sikkim via Guntok to Chumbi.

It sounds very easy, but "across Sikkim" conveys a very painful impression to the minds of those who have actually done it. To move up or down Sikkim is comparatively speaking not extremely difficult, but to climb through dense jungle up on high perilous mountain and down a valley and then up another mountain and so on is a task demanding patience, endurance, and nerve in the highest degree. In the present instance the officers concerned had to drive with them slow-moving, half-wild beasts, under the control of savage and uncouth men, who understood not discipline, who were ever ready to desert, and who cared not whether the yaks lived or died. Besides in the wake of the animals followed an awful pestilence. When it was not anthrax, it was foot and mouth disease, and the latter was succeeded by the still more deadly contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

The three corps did not move all together nor by the same route, but they all reached—at least what was left of them—the points on the Nathu-la and in the Chumbi Valley to which they had been directed. The march was not one of weeks but of months. The military historian may affect to ignore the journey, but our frontier annals show no more heroic story of devotion to duty as that supplied by the march of the yak corps "across Sikkim."

For transport purposes yakside of three kinds yaks, dri-mus and zums. The full grown male yak, of course, is a most magnificent animal, but experience has taught us that for transport purposes its powers are limited. It can carry 160 lbs. over the most dizzy precipices without a stumble, but it can rarely be made to travel more than six miles a day without overtaxing its strength. This is because the yak is never fed by hand, and has to pick up its grazing as it goes. Unlike the transport yaks of Western Tibet, the beasts in this part of the world are really tame, and do not go for strangers, head down, with blazing eyes.

The dri-mo is the female yak. The people of these parts use them at certain times for transport purposes, but naturally they are not so useful as the male.

The zum is the cross between the cow and the male yak. It seems particularly susceptible to disease and has little powers of endurance. Our experience with zums has been to say the least of it—unfortunate.

But the campaign—if one may so style it has also once again proved the extreme value of the common or garden mule. There is apparently no hardship that this animal cannot endure no road that it cannot cheerfully climb. In one way and another I have been able to see a good deal of the 12th Mule Corps that came up from Mhow, and it is no exaggeration to say that after all these months of toil in the little cold in altitudes such as have never before been attempted by British troops the animals are fit as they have ever been. This Mule Corps is now recognised as one of the most efficient—and, therefore, the most, useful—units in the whole force. This result, of course, has not been attained without an infinite deal of care and attention on the part of those responsible for the well-being of the animals. The mule whatever its capacities needs to be bed and groomed, if the utmost value is to be obtained out of him. It fortunately happens that the corps is commanded by Captain H. C. Moore, a tall Irishman, who is now one of the best known men in the force. He has learnt the secret of driving—without over-driving—both men and animals, and most ably seconded by his subordinate European staff, he has been able to make the 12th Mule Corps the rod—if one may so phrase it—on which we all lean. This corps has helped us forward, whether in the matter of personal baggage or of stores, more than any other, and we all look to it to help us into Gyantse, or Lhasa, or even Peking if necessary.

A word in praise of the drab, who lead the mules, is called for. The drab is generally a neglected being but he deserves as much admiration as a fighting man. He endures all the hardships and faces all the risks of war. But glory and the music of bands, smart uniforms and glittering silver medals and the other attractions of a soldier's life are not for him. He has drawn to himself something of the patient, uncomplaining nature of his own mules. He does his duty, and, if he suffers, suffers in silence. If the Mission has got as far as it has into Tibet in the teeth of a winter cold over the wall of the world it is because the marvellous resources of the Government of India enable it to enlist men of the drab type. So far the drabs have been the real heroes of the Mission. And they do not know it.—"Englishman."

SIBPUR EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Annual Report—1902-03.
Short History.—The Shibpur Experimental Farm has now been in existence for over 15 years and was originally under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The agricultural classes were opened in its connection in June 1898, and it has since been under a sort of dual control between the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture, and Public Instruction.

2. The Agricultural classes.—There were six students in the second year class on 1st April 1902; against the same number in the previous year, all of whom appeared at the final examination, and all passed. There were also six students in the first year class, all of whom passed the annual examination, and were promoted to the second year class. Fifteen students were admitted to form the new first year class. The increase in the number of students in the first year class is hopeful, and shows that greater interest is being taken in the study and development of agriculture. There were two special students in the second year, against none in the previous year, and three students in the first year, against two in the previous years. This is also hopeful, as it is these special students that wish to devote themselves to the pursuit of agriculture, while the others are more or less attracted by the bait of service under Government placed before them.

It is also gratifying that of the six students who passed the final examination this year, one has been appointed a Deputy Magistrate, one a Sub-Deputy, one a Travelling Overseer under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and two agricultural teachers in zilla schools. One still remains unemployed as he is not willing to accept a post on Rs. 75 a month. It is a hopeful sign also that in some zilla schools and training schools, agricultural classes have been opened. But it should be noted with regard to zilla schools, that unless agriculture be included among the subjects for study for the University Entrance Examination, the classes are bound to collapse. If that be done, and the lessons imparted be practical, each student being allowed to cultivate a few feet square of land by himself, much useful knowledge about scientific farming will spread among the masses, and larger fields will be opened for our passed agricultural students.

3. Employment of passed Agricultural Students.—It is a matter of deep regret that in an agricultural country like this, so few of our passed students take to agriculture as a profession. But under the existing conditions of land settlement, this is not to be wondered at. The landlords who alone are able to lay out capital for agricultural improvement, have absolutely no direct interest in increasing the productivity of the land. On the contrary under section 30 (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the landlord may claim an increased rent on the ground of rise in the prices of food-grains, and as the prices may be made to rise more easily and surely by making the supply to fall than by causing the demand to rise, the landlord can very easily see that his interest lies in seeing the supply of food-grains to fall by making the land produce less. Settlement Officers, in settling fair rents, know very well the immense advantage that accrues to the landlord from the exorbitantly high prices of food-grains in famine years, though due solely to the failure of crops from drought.

The inevitable consequence of the existing conditions of land settlement is that the landlords have been able, without any disadvantage to themselves, to shift the whole responsibility of maintaining the fertility of the soil on the shoulders of a penniless class of raiyatfarmers without any capital to lay out for agricultural improvements. These are not the men to maintain their ground in the present keen competition with the millionaire farmers of Europe and America. The half-starved raiyats, with their half-starved bullocks, working on a half-starved soil, are not the men to recover the lost ground for the Indian wheat, and the Indian cotton, once the wonder of the world, against foreign capitalists with their enormous capital and highly improved machinery. These are not the men to find employment for our passed agricultural students who mostly come from the landless class. Surely we cannot trifle with the question of maintaining and improving the fertility of the soil with impunity. The employment of passed agricultural students thus becomes one of vital importance to the country, for the resources of the soil must be improved. All who live on the profits from the land, ought to be taught that they are bound to maintain its fertility. The fact is that landlords and raiyats now live not on the profits of agriculture, but, as M. Schrotky puts it, on the capital of agriculture, and this, if not checked, will make universal bankruptcy inevitable. It is essential that what is taken away from the soil in the shape of crops, should be restored to it in the shape of manure. That this may be done properly and effectively a larger number of men should be trained in agriculture, and the landlords who derive the largest profit from the land for almost no expense, or persuaded, or, if necessary, compelled to employ them, and with their assistance see to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. It should not be forgotten that the Permanent Settlement placed the land—the agricultural capital of the state—in the hands of landlords as a sort of trust, and it by any arrangement they or their predecessors made with the raiyats, the soil deteriorates, they are in the first instance responsible for it to Government.

4. Management of the Farm.—During the year under report the Management of the Farm changed hands. The former Overseer Babu Kuldass Roy leaving and the present Overseer Babu Rajnath Roy coming in his place at the end of May last. It was supervised by my predecessor Mr. N. G. Mukerjee from the beginning of the year till the end of October, and by me from the end of the year on 31st March. The kharif or rainy season cultivation was done under my predecessor, and most of the rabi or spring cultivation, and the finishing up of the kharif was done under me.

Income and expenditure.—The income of the farm during the year under report was Rs. 1,618-5-6 against Rs. 1,640 in the year

1901-1902, and the expenditure Rs. 3,505 against Rs. 3,495 in 1901-1902. During the year under report, and the year before, the income of the farm was greater than in any previous year.

SCIENCE NOTES.

NEW OBSERVATORY AT BERKLEY.

The new astronomical observatory buildings which have been under construction for the last few months have just been dedicated. The new buildings, which house the additional apparatus, were designed by the supervising Architect John Galen Howard. They consist of one main building, containing two large rooms, two domes, a dark room, a store room, besides a separate dome in which the eight-inch Pierson reflector is placed. One of the two domes in the main building has the five-inch refractor, once the property of the late Senator Fair and recently donated to the university by his daughter, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The companion dome contains the beautiful photographic telescope, which is the pride of the local department, being designed, constructed, and set up entirely by the members of the Berkeley colleges, with the sole exception of the lens. Dr. Allen F. Gillihan, assistant in astronomy, as well as a practising astronomer, designed the instrument, and Val Arntzen, the expert instrument maker in the civil engineering college, executed the mechanical work. In the smaller of the two rooms are an apparatus for measuring astronomical photographs and another for measuring spectrograms. These latter were designed by Eastern firms. While most of the fine work has been done at Berkeley, valuable assistance has been given the astronomers by the California School of Mechanical Arts, which was entrusted with the delicate task of casting parts of the photographic telescope and the rolling gears of the clockwork.

CARBURETTED AIR LIGHT.

Dr. Hugh Marshall, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, lecturer on chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, has invented another method of using carburetted air for lighting. It is an improvement upon the form of lamp devised by M. Naun Nottkin of Moscow, in which carburetted air was obtained by employing paper pulp saturated with gasoline to produce the vapor required. In this Nottkin "gravity" lamp the carburetted air, being denser than air itself, flowed from a higher to a lower level, instead of ascending, like coal gas, and could therefore be poured from one vessel to another like a liquid. In the Marshall lamp the necessary current of air through the carburettor is not maintained by the effect of gravity, but by means of the draft from the lamp chimney. It is thus possible to have the body of the lamp below the actual burner. To reduce the manipulation necessary with such a lamp when used for incandescent lighting, Dr. Marshall has invented a form of burner tube, which is sunk axially into the body of the containing vessel, and which enables the user to regulate the mixture of vapor and air to a nicety by simply rotating the tube in one direction or the other. The new method of using carburetted air has been applied by Dr. Marshall to various types of lamps—table and portable, hanging, basket, and also in lantern form for outdoor lighting. These show a brilliant incandescent light, without any liquid or wicks being used, and are free from smell or smoke. Dr. Marshall claims also that carburetted air can be supplied all over a house without danger or complicated processes, and that the gas can be applied to other purposes than lighting, such as for heating and motive power.

TWIN BALLOON AIRSHIP.

A new type of dirigible balloon, invented by L. J. Anderson of London, England, is described in the "Scientific American." The principal feature is that two balloons, placed side by side, of identical shape and capacity, are employed to lift the vessel. The model having proved successful to the inventor, a full-sized vessel is now being constructed. The balloons are elliptical in shape, and will measure seventy feet in length by twenty-seven feet diameter at the widest part. They will each hold approximately 27,000 feet of hydrogen gas, thus giving them a lifting power of 4,000 pounds.

The framework, or deck, of the vessel will measure seventy-five feet in length, and is to be constructed of bamboo. Another feature of the craft will be the employment of three propellers. The main propeller will be placed at the stern, together with the rudder, by an ingenious arrangement, however, the pitch of this driving propeller may be varied from the deck of the vessel as desired, the object of which is to use it as an auxiliary though powerful rudder, for maintaining or altering the ship's course according to the exigencies that arise. Two subsidiary propellers are placed at the bow and stern of the deck respectively, and are intended to supplement the driving power of the mechanism. The whole of this machinery is placed between the two balloons; for the inventor holds that by this design the improvement of the steering possibilities and the maintenance of a straight course are materially increased. The motion of the propellers and their design are entirely new, conceding as nearly as possible to a reciprocating motion, so that the nearest approach to the motion of a bird's wing is obtained. The propellers are to measure thirty feet in diameter.

The motive power is to be supplied from a fifty-horsepower electric motor, and the inventor anticipates that a speed varying from fourteen to twenty miles an hour in fair weather will be attained. The total weight of the vessel will be 3,000 pounds which leaves a balance of 1,000 pounds, after deducting this weight from the lifting capacity of the aerostat, for the carriage of passengers, ballast, etc. It is hoped that the balloon will be ready for trials some time this year, and its total cost will approximate \$10,000.

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WAR NEWS.

£80 A SHOT.

Nine thousand soldiers and 22,000 tons of military stores are waiting at Sevastopol to be forwarded to the Far East.

Representatives of the Japanese Government purchased some time ago a number of pigeons from a well-known fancier at Farnworth, near Bolton, with a view to training them in their navy.

It is stated that the Russian garrison at Hunchun (N. E. extremity of Korea, near Vladivostok) has been put to flight by the Japanese. The Russians retreated in the direction of Kirin, in Manchuria (Kirin is a town on a branch of the Harbin-Mukden railway).

The Peking Government, fearing that the presence of horse brigands in Manchuria will mean no end of trouble between Russia and China, is anxious to obtain their allegiance, and with this end in view has ordered a certain high official to Fengtien to consult with Tartar-General Tseng Chi about the arrangement for inducing the early submission of the brigands.

The leaders of the brigands, To Lap Shan and Fung Lun Kok, have been approached through an intermediary, but decline to submit for the following reason:—They say that being at the head of 30,000 brave, fearless, and well-armed horsemen, they are the terror of the Russian authorities. They are quite free and independent, defying the Russian troops. In fact, they say that they are the only free and independent body of men in Manchuria.

After the depressing history of the Port Arthur Squadron the theatrical display of the Koraitz and the Variag was welcomed. The Slav temperament was touched by the heroism of the crews and his imagination was fired by their picturesque daring. The appointment of General Kuropatkin to command the land forces was also designed by the Government as a concession to the public. Skobelev's lieutenant is a popular hero and the entrusting to him of Russia's military honour in the Far East is likely to make the war more personal to a people that has had no voice in making it.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Hon'ble Walter Hughes, of Bombay, from his brother, who is in charge of extensive harbour works now being carried out at Chain-Wan-Tao, near Shan-hai-kwan, in the Gulf of Pechili:—"We here are very close to the scene of action, as we heard the noise of the Japanese blowing up a Russian man-of-war at Port Arthur, and afterwards bombarding the place. It seems incredible, but it is true; and I wired to my friend, Dr. Morrison, that we could hear the guns here though it must be 130 miles from this. It takes a 10 knot steamer 11 or 12 hours to do the journey. Now, as I write in my office, I can hear them at it again—the regular dull thud of distant guns."

The "Yushin" has a story which sounds like an extract from a novelette, but it is said to be true. The heroine is a Japanese girl named Ando Yoshi, a native of Nagasaki. Five years ago she went to Harbin, where she obtained the favour of a Russian Commander. Of course, she heard of the impending trouble between her country and Russia, and she was more than ordinarily interested in a chart, or map, which she noticed was the constant study of the Commander. She soon discovered that the chart was in fact a detailed plan of Manchuria, showing all the fortifications and works of defence against Japanese attack, and it occurred to her that if she could secure this, it might be the means of saving her country from defeat. She waited her opportunity, and not long since, in the absence of the Commander, she secured the map and decamped with it, making her way to Peking, where she applied at the Japanese Legation for assistance. She told her story and presented the map, which is said to be regarded by the Japanese authorities as of great value. The Peking Legation assisted the girl to return to Nagasaki, where she is reported to have safely arrived.

Mr. H. A. Crump officiates as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in place of Mr. Fox Strangways, who is about to take leave to England.

A Calicut correspondent writes:—During the celebration of a temple festival at Mannarghat, in the Walluvanad Taluq, two professional elephants got out of control and fought one another, one of the huge combatants being killed. The beast was worth Rs. 3,000 to its owner.

£10,000 Vanishes When the Japanese

Fleet Fires Its Guns.

The enormous cost of modern naval warfare has been amply demonstrated by the recent battles in the Far East. On certain ships the costliest single shots have entailed an expense of £80 each. These are from the 12-inch guns, and if every gun on the Japanese battleships and cruisers was discharged but once, the total would amount to over £10,000, to be correct, £10,311-17s. 6d.

Take as an example the Mikasa, the flagship of Admiral Togo. The Mikasa is armed with 4 twelve-inch guns, 14 six-inch guns, 20 three-inch guns, 6 three-pounder guns, and 2 two-and-a-half pounders.

These 12-inch guns each cost £6,000, and every shot costs £80. Two shots can be fired in a minute, and thus in a short quarter of an hour the Mikado's four guns can discharge 20 shots at a cost of £9,600. But while her 12-inch guns are booming, other guns keep up an incessant fire. Her fourteen 6-inch guns throw some 18 shells of 100lb. weight each per minute, and, as each shell costs £14, the total for 60 seconds is £252. With her 20 3-in. guns she can hurl 240 shells a minute at 12lb. weight, at the cost of £3 each, or £720 in all. A single shot from one of her 3-pounders makes a big hole in 17s.

The guns on the various fleets range from twelve and a-half to single pounders, and the Russians are favoured by both sides, particularly by the Russians. It discharges shells at the rate of ten per minute. As against the £10,000 odd for a single shot from all the Japanese guns (excluding torpedo-boat and destroyers, of course), the £3,210 that it would cost the Russians for the same thing looks a modest sum indeed. But they have only seven effective cruisers to the fore, and three of those are shut up in Port Arthur. At the same time, if they fired all their guns only once, the cost would be £3,210. The Pobeda (the victory) may be taken as the representative cruiser, for, although the Russian ships are full of varying designs, they are armed more or less the same. The Pobeda carries four 10-in. guns, and a single shot entails a cost of £60. She has eleven 6-in. guns and twenty 3-in. guns (12-pounders). She also carries 26 one-pounders, the total cost of firing all her guns once being £544.

Messrs. Bukshi Basavappappa Urs and Max Scheffler (the German Cyclicist) who went to the Sakankote jungles for Shikar, have brought home live tigers from the forest which have been kept in the local Zoo.—"Mysore Herald."

The number of Japanese books published in 1901 was nearly 19,000 and of these only 35 were translations. During the previous ten years the annual number of publications was over 20,000, but a very large proportion were translations. Japan is evidently producing a great Japanese literature.

A notification in the "United Provinces Gazette" announces that the Government has decided to suspend the municipal system in fourteen minor Municipalities from the 1st April. The majority of the places named would seem to be little more than big villages.

Shooting parties have been out at Calicut after the Talli crocodiles these last few days. The smaller lizard was shot and wounded and was then brought ashore with difficulty, the man sustaining some injury. The larger creature is still there and is keeping carefully out of the reach of bullets.

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SIBPORE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE NEW ELECTRICAL POWER HOUSE.

On Monday, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor performed a very interesting ceremony of starting the engines of the New Electrical Power House at the Sibpore Engineering College in the presence of a large gathering of gentlemen.

Mr. Heaton, the Officiating Principal, in the course of a speech said:

The establishment of the Engineering College at Sibpore dates from the year 1880, when the Engineering Department of the Presidency College was amalgamated with the Mechanical Apprenticeship Department and placed under the joint control of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College and the Superintendent of the Calcutta Workshop and housed in the buildings that had been then recently purchased from Bishop's College.

The Mechanical Apprenticeship Department above alluded to had been under the late Mr. Fouracres during the building of the ancient and head works of the Sone Irrigation system, and had, therefore, been located at Dehri-on-Sone.

Just previous to the formation of the Sibpore Engineering College the Calcutta Public Works Department had built the Sibpore Workshops, and it was here that the College students obtained their workshop training under the control and direction of the Public Works Department officers.

This was the state of affairs for many years, but the College buildings were most cramped and inconvenient, and they were all confined within what is now the residential part of the compound. The educational officers, moreover, had no voice whatever in the practical training of their students in the Public Works shops.

This was a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. The Public Works Department officers had in general no experience of education, and as they had no real stake in the college, responsibility with reference to the students, the workshop training of the latter naturally suffered. Students were in many instances employed for long periods upon mere routine work, such as punching holes, etc., work which had no educational value and could be more legitimately performed by coolies.

On Mr. Slater becoming Principal in the year, 1891 he started a more vigorous policy, and by pressing his views upon Government, that students could be entrusted to carry out a higher class of work, such as the manufacture of machines, etc., he persuaded Government to allow him to make the experiment of himself undertaking the practical training of the students on educational lines. This was sanctioned in 1895 and was a great success from the very beginning. New workshops were provided for the students in corrugated iron sheds, and the Public Works Departments on being freed of the responsibility of the training, were able to vacate about half their workshop buildings, which were handed over to the College and converted into class rooms, drawing halls, and laboratories.

Thus Professors and students were then able to work in greater comfort and to enlarge the scope of their studies.

All these necessary alterations were carried out independently of the Public Works Department by Mr. Slater, who was thanked by Sir Charles Elliott for the efficient and economical work which was then carried through. He thus showed Government that they might with confidence entrust building works to the College staff.

Shortly after this, in the year 1897, the Public Works Department changed their policy, and finding that their workshops did not pay commercially, they closed them and handed them over, fully equipped, to the College.

The magnitude of this gift must not be forgotten, and I may now say, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that no other College in India has such extensive workshops and that we are therefore able to train our students in shops where real work is being done on a fairly large scale, instead of as at other places where the work is on a small scale and more or less experimental.

We can accommodate at one time about 100 students in the carpenter's shop; 80 students in the smithy; 40 students in the foundry; 50 students in the fitters; 30 students in the machine shops besides others at outdoor work, and I am pleased to say that we generally have the shops fairly full.

Workshop training is made almost the most important subject in the College curriculum. Europeans and Bengalis alike to it most readily though some of the latter try to avoid Sibpore and to get their engineering qualification at other Colleges where the value of workshop training is not so fully recognised.

As the result of some seven years' experience I have little hesitation in affirming that our system of workshop training is a real success; the students are given a preliminary grounding in an elementary course in each shop and are then put on real work. The more work that there is being done in the shops the better.

Your Honor will have seen that the training that we give is essentially practical. Students have been engaged upon—(1) The erection of corrugated iron sheds that formed our old educational shops; (2) the erection of engines, dynamos, and the wiring of the electric light installation; (3) the conversion of the Public Works Department shops into class rooms and laboratories; (4) the fitting up of the laboratories with furniture and with water and gas supplies; (5) the water-supply to the residential quarters; (6) walling and flooring in the office and testing laboratory and (7) all the work connected with the new power house which Your Honor is going shortly to inaugurate.

While in the shops the students have also been trained on the making of lathes and other machinery electric motors, a steam launch with engines a sailing yacht, rowing boats etc.

The training of artisans is not neglected. It is, however, extremely difficult to induce them to undergo a thorough course of training so as to improve the standard of their skill. There is an unlimited demand for workers, even if they are not thoroughly trained, and boys can earn decent pay even when they know little more than how to handle their tools. To combat this, Mr. Slater devised the following scheme:—

(1) An artisan must complete his training in one shop before going to a second.

(2) When an artisan can do paying work, he is paid a small stipend, and half the value of his work is placed monthly to his credit in the College books.

(3) The sum thus accumulated is handed to an artisan when he has finished his training to the satisfaction of the Principal, while if he leaves incompletely trained he loses it.

I must here go back again in order to trace the expansion of the College, and especially the development of the Electrical Department. In 1896, while we were still in our corrugated iron workshops, Mr. Slater pressed upon Sir Charles Elliott, on the occasion of a visit, the importance of at once starting the training of Electrical Engineers, so as to be ready for the great demand that he foresaw for skilled electricians.

Government, therefore, sanctioned a special grant, with which the special educational equipment of our dynamo house was purchased. This was erected by Messrs. Martin and Co., and Mr. Bruhl was entrusted with the training of the Electrical Engineers with what excellent results is well known.

We have had no difficulty whatever in getting employment for the students who are thus trained; in fact some have been taken before their training has been completed.

Meanwhile, owing to the rapid expansion of the College, it had become necessary to increase the staff in order to keep pace with the work.

A professor of Chemical Science was first appointed in 1895, as Mr. Bruhl's work was getting too heavy for him. Up till that time he had taken all the science single-handed additional help was also needed at this time on account of the agricultural classes which were then started. In 1902, a Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering was appointed, and two extra European Foremen were employed for the workshops.

The Electrical Engineer came out just at the most critical time when our old workshop boilers had showed signs of wearing out, and when their renewal had to be found almost immediately. It was then suggested that the workshops should be run by electricity.

A scheme which had been previously suggested by Mr. Bruhl, during the absence in England of Mr. Slater, with the object of enlarging the scope of the Electrical Department in order to provide the means of training the electrical students in the practical working of Polyphase alternating current plant in addition to the direct current installation of the College electric light, and which had been modified at the suggestion of Mr. Fiedler so as to embrace the whole of the College workshops was thereupon taken in hand by Mr. Slater on his return in consultation with the new Electrical Professor, Mr. Everett.

This scheme was finally sent in, when Mr. Slater was Director of Public Instruction, and he himself had the great satisfaction of getting Government sanction to the necessary grant. The plant has all arrived, and has been erected by us; it comprises the latest types of English, German, Swiss, and American motors.

The engines have been made by Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., and much special material has been bought, with which we intend to make more motors ourselves, and to extend the present driving by bays to the driving of individual machines. It is this system of Electric Power Distribution that we have asked Your Honor to declare open for us to-day.

I must not forget to mention the recent addition of the mechanical testing laboratory with its 100-ton testing machines and appliances for the testing of iron, steel, stone, brick, timber, limes and cements, etc., which already, within a year of its erection, has been very largely patronised by Government Engineers, and by means of which Mr. Everett is conducting research work with reference to the timbers of India collected by the Forest Department, and on the stones of India in which we shall co-operate with the Geological Survey.

In the Chemical Laboratory we have asked for Government permission to conduct chemical tests in connection with coals, metals, cements and various other materials used in building and industrial manufactures, and we hope to shortly receive sanction to our proposals.

In the Physical Laboratory we hope to get suitable apparatus to enable the standardizing of measures of length, weight, and the calibration of thermal, optical, electrical, and magnetic apparatus with special reference to technical and industrial requirements. The necessary facilities are as yet nowhere else available in India.

In short, our ambition is to make this Central Technical College what it really should be, a General Research Institute and an institute of reference for all and every matter connected with the industries of India.

With reference to the other technical institutions of Bengal that are affiliated to this College, the more important are:—

(1) The Bihar School of Engineering, created by Mr. Ewbank with the expert advice of Mr. Slater; this is now independent.

(2) The Dacca Survey School, now being raised into a School of Engineering.

The less important schools belong to the District Board of Burdwan, Midnapore, Barisal, Rangpore, Patna, Comilla, Mymensingh, and to Outback and Ranchi. The two latter are Government schools, which are being improved. There is also the new technical class at the Government European Boarding School at Kurseong. These institutions are all inspected by the Principal of this College and provided with teachers from Sibpore. They are equipped with machinery made in our shops, for which they are charged the bare value of the raw materials, on the sole condition that such machines are not to be sold.

Most of the schools are now in a satisfactory and flourishing condition. This affiliation system has had the effect of organizing these schools, so that they have a definite aim before them. Each school teaches to the Sub-overser standard, and successful candidates at the examination, if not too old, are admitted to the 3rd year class of the Apprentice Department of this College, so that they can then continue their studies and eventually complete the full course of training in that department. Such is the system of affiliated schools.

As a further and very important development of the system of affiliation, it may be pointed out that students trained in the "B" classes of Zilla Schools under the Bifurcation of studies scheme are admitted direct to the 2nd year class of the Apprentice Department, or to the corresponding class in affiliated technical schools.

This technical schools and "B" classes, if worked to their logical conclusion, will enable us to transfer the more elementary training

of the students from the College to a large number of widely scattered feeding centres, leaving us free to devote ourselves more particularly to the higher branches.

In order to ensure sound elementary science training in these classes, Government has lately inaugurated a scheme of training for the teachers, which is carried out at this College under the Science Professors; this already shows signs of fulfilling a long-felt want. This scheme is susceptible of very important and far-reaching developments, and may ultimately conduce to a really sound and efficient teaching of science.

The history of the Sibpore College and of the development of the affiliated technical schools and "B" classes, as I have detailed it, is the history of the work of our permanent Principal, Mr. Slater, and I can, in conclusion, only express the regret of the Board of Visitors to say nothing of the staff and students, that owing to his having been invalided to England after his long service at Sibpore, the honourable task of receiving Your Honor has been left to my less able hands. Mr. Slater has, however, the satisfaction of knowing that the result of his administration has been to develop the Sibpore College and the affiliated technical schools into an efficient technical system, which has been left in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

His Honor, in reply, said that he had very great pleasure in now rising to speak to the request that had been made by Mr. Heaton to inaugurate this Electrical Power Distribution in connection with this College. The address to which they had just listened contained a most interesting and valuable account of the position of the College, and he did not consider it necessary for him to add much to it. He felt sure that, if those present had not been round the College, after he had done so they would understand much better what Mr. Heaton had spoken of.

He had the report sent to him a few days ago, but he had not found time to read it as after he had been round the College and inspected the various departments. It was to him like a book of illustrations. He understood a very great deal better the position of the College and the work it has been doing since he had been round, and it had struck him that the great value of the institution and its education was the practical side of science in so complete a scale which is seldom found in other Colleges. It was a matter of regret that many students left this College for others, where the examinations were easier and the work comparatively lighter; that was, indeed, a very deplorable matter and a great pity that institutions should try to rival this College on such points.

Another point which he thought was important was about affiliation of schools in regard to industrial education and the training of teachers, which great need was being met in this institution. Another point which he attached great importance was not to the institution itself, but to the residential character and the discipline maintained in this College. His Honor was of opinion that residential Colleges were better than ordinary ones. He observed in conclusion that he had not much more to say, but he had just these three points to mention.

The first was that he deeply sympathised with what had fallen from Mr. Heaton in respect to the absence of Mr. Slater; the excellent work he had done for this College was known by all. He was sure it would have given Mr. Slater greater pleasure if he could have been present at the inauguration of this Power House. His Honor hoped he would soon regain his health and strength in the Home land. Secondly, he congratulated Mr. Heaton for what he had shown him; and thirdly, it had given him immense pleasure in going round, as it had been a lesson to him, and he regarded the hour well spent. He concluded with the remark that he hoped the excellent work of this institution would prosper and continue under the able hands of Mr. Heaton.

Mr. Heaton, assisted by Mr. Everett, Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, then conducted His Honor to the Power House, where His Honor started the steam-engines, switched on and synchronised the electric generators, after doing which His Honor started the different motors in the fitting shop.

SCIENCE FOR LAY READERS.

DETAILS OF THE FINSEN LIGHT TREATMENT.

United States Consul Frazier, at Copenhagen, Denmark, writes to the State Department on the Finsen Medical Light Institute in Copenhagen, which is now under the management of the Government. He says that of the 1,367 cases received up to May, 1903, 1,000 were lupus vulgaris, perhaps the most dreadfully disfiguring disease known. "The publication during the past year in American newspapers and magazines of the wonderful cures which have been effected by the light treatment," says Consul Frazier, "has aroused the greatest interest, alike among members of the medical profession and among laymen, in the United States. This interest has been evidenced in a most striking manner during the year by the influx of American doctors into Copenhagen. In the same manner, a number of sufferers from various forms of skin diseases have become interested, and have come here as a 'last resort' in search of relief. None of the cases from America come under the head of lupus vulgaris.

"The seventy-five American doctors who came here during the year expressly to visit the institute were from all sections of the United States. Many of them purchased 'Finsen lamps,' with a view to establishing institutes for the treatment of skin diseases by the Finsen method. There are eight patients here at present from various parts of the United States. Most of them assert that they were under treatment for years in the United States and employed eminent specialists in various centres of population at home, but that they were unable to secure a satisfactory diagnosis of their affliction; that the various specialists consulted did not agree; and that after years of discouragement and suffering, having heard of the Finsen light treatment, they came here. Of the eight American patients here at present, it appears that all but one had their cases diagnosed satisfactorily at once upon reaching the institute, and have been given hope of final recovery. The doctors at the institute are extremely conservative, and never promise to effect a cure; but the records show that in a majority of cases where sufferers have been

encouraged by being admitted as patients cures have been effected. In the one case of the American patients where the physicians have not yet determined whether they can give relief, it appears the patient is suffering from a rather deep-seated cancer, and the Finsen rays do not cure any but the more superficial cancers. It is right here that the greatest interest centres when considering the future of the light treatment.

"It is not the purpose in this report to discuss the Finsen treatment in detail. The medical profession understand fully that the treatment consists of the application to the diseased part of electric arc (originally sun) light, concentrated by a series of lenses and filtered through distilled water, which process of filtration removes the heat rays, but preserves the violet, ultra-violet, and blue rays, the chemical and bacterial effects of which are such as to destroy the disease germs of lupus vulgaris and various other skin diseases, curing the diseases apparently for all time. The main purpose of this report is to call attention, first, to the importance of a serious study of the Finsen method on the part of those who propose to treat skin diseases by that method, and second, to present an authoritative statement of the various diseases which have been successfully treated at the original Finsen Institute in Copenhagen. There are large Finsen Institutes in various centres, notably in London, Paris, and Berlin, but it is natural that all look to Dr. Finsen and his able assistants at Copenhagen for leadership.

"The importance of knowing the details of the Finsen method of treatment becomes more apparent the more one knows about it. This, at least, is the testimony of the few American doctors who have remained in Copenhagen a sufficient length of time to make a thorough study of the work at the institute. Nor is it possible to overestimate the importance of having nurses who are actually trained by experienced physicians in the work of administering the Finsen rays. The principle of the light cure is simple, but the actual work of administering the cure and obtaining satisfactory results is quite another thing. In this connection, it is well to state, what many people do not seem to understand, that the Finsen ray cure, while a sure one, is likewise a slow cure. By far the most important thing for any sufferer is to have his affliction correctly diagnosed. When it is stated that most eminent skin specialists fail to correctly diagnose cases of lupus erythematosus it would seem unnecessary to add that those men who propose to establish Finsen institutes in the United States should come to Copenhagen and avail themselves of the splendid facilities offered here for a thorough, serious study of the various diseases which are treated successfully at the Finsen Institute. Failure to properly diagnose skin diseases is not by any means confined to American specialists but from statements made to me by correspondents from the United States it appears very clear that many of our physicians do not know what lupus erythematosus is, nor what the remedy is."

THE PRODUCTION OF GALALITH.

Galalith or milkstone is treated of in a report by United States Consul-General Hughes at Coburg, Germany, as follows: "Galalith is of about the same hardness as horn, but it is a little more brittle. In order to bend it it is necessary to place the material for about ten minutes in cold water; then it is put for five, ten, or even fifteen minutes—depending upon its thickness—into boiling water, or, better still, into mineral oil at a temperature of from 80 degrees to 100 degrees C. After that the galalith can be bent easily, but this must be done gently and not by jerks. When heated, the finest impressions can be made on it. It is polished in the same way as horn—i.e., after having carefully smoothed its surface with the help of sandpaper, it is polished by the application of plenty of water, some oil, fine pumice stone, and gray tripoli. After this it is dried by rubbing with a coarse cloth, and then with help of a pad a little green soap and Vienna chalk is rubbed on. The brilliant polish thus obtained is glassy and nicer and more durable than that of horn. Galalith is of about the same weight as celluloid; it is lighter than hard rubber of a poor quality, but slightly heavier than articles made of hard rubber. Unlike celluloid, it cannot be chipped with a knife; but, the same as horn, it must be cut by means of a fine saw.

"Like tortoise shell it can be soldered, and by means of a specially prepared glue it can be fastened on celluloid, wood, tiles, and metal. A great variety of articles are manufactured out of this new material by the Vereinigte Gummiwaarenfabriken at Harburg and Vienna, as, for instance, handles for canes and umbrellas, combs, cigar holders, various ornaments for ladies and gentlemen, etc. Quite recently galalith has also been employed in the manufacture of furniture; on account of its beautiful shades, particularly marble colors, galalith is used for framing the valuable and very delicate iridescent glass; it being also furnished in tubes, it can be used in the manufacture of parlor or onyx lamps.

"The manufacture of galalith takes from two weeks to three months, depending on the required thickness; at present it is rolled in plates of a thickness of two millimetres (0.078 inch), and fifty centimetres (10.63 inches) by eighty centimetres (31.2 inches) in size; slabs of a thickness of three millimetres (0.12 inch) and more, and tubes are not rolled, but drawn. This is done in the works at Wimpössing and Harburg on the Elbe. In the latter place a large factory for the production of galalith is in course of construction. I am informed by the manufacturers that on account of their United States patents not being fully granted, etc., for some time to come they will be unable to export their products for use on the American market.

Mr. J. M. Nallasawmy Pillai, who was the District Munsiff of Yellamanchilli Madras, and against whom there were 20 charges of corruption was examined recently on Commission by Mr. Munro, the District Judge of Vizagapatnam. The enquiry lasted for about three weeks and about 72 witnesses were examined by the prosecution, the defence having examined only four witnesses. After the defence was closed the prosecution examined eight additional witnesses. The Commissioner submitted his report to the High Court and the Judges of the High Court after careful perusal of the same acquitted the District Munsiff of all the charges brought against him, and have also ordered his reinstatement, allowing him half the pay during the period he was under suspension. He is now posted to Salem.

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