







SCRAPS.

So, it is clear we have influential men in a British Colony like Canada who would be most glad to work with us for the regeneration of the Indian subjects of the Empire...

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 27th January, a very large number of questions were put by the non-official members. Some of these questions were disagreeable ones...

WHILE delivering judgment on what is called a 'Police Exaction Case', the judge of the Egmore Police Court passed some severe strictures upon the Police...

But if Mr. Hartnett has not the capacity to distinguish truth from falsehood and protect himself from playing into the hands of his subordinates...

Here is an account of the massacre of the innocents in a systematic way. This is what the 'Indian Mirror' says:— 'We are surprised to learn that Mr. F. G. Housden M.A., Inspector of Schools of the Benares Circle, has been at this late hour of the day busy degrading in the schools under him, boys who were promoted to these places above by the Head Masters of those schools so far back as April, 1904.

The Rajah of Kapurthala intends, we hear, to raise a monument in the capital of his State to the memory of the 40 men belonging to his Imperial Service Corps, who were killed in the Kerana defile, off the Kurran Valley, during the Frontier Campaign of 1897.

There is a marked improvement in the returns of tin-mining in Southern Burma, although the industry is still of but small dimensions. Tin and riches, however, are closely associated terms...

A significant feature in Burma's foreign trade is the increasingly important position occupied by Japan. The imports of silk into Burma in 1903-04 rose from 6 to 9 million yards and in value from 36 to 54 lakhs...

Two famous athletes were in Colombo on the 23rd inst., Mr. A. Shrubbs, who is undoubtedly the finest long-distance runner in England, and Mr. A. F. Duffy, the champion sprinter...

We understand on the authority of a Khulna correspondent that the agitation, against the manner in which forest cases were lately disposed of by the District Magistrate of Khulna, has not gone in vain.

The sympathetic, considerate and enlightened ruler of Baroda has lately further endeared himself to his subjects by another act of benevolence. The tail tax, locally known as the 'Punchhi Veru' which required the paying of a specified amount of tax on practically every kind of animal owned by the agriculturists, had been in existence in Baroda since a long time.

Our Government, it seems, is always kind and considerate towards its own officers. The other day the Government of India published a Resolution announcing a considerable increase in the amount of the annuities granted to Civilians who are compelled by ill-health to resign prior to the completion of 21 years' active service.

It is reported from Peshawar that the Government of India is considering the possibility of instituting a special force for the maintenance of law and order in the north-western frontier provinces.

A rather amusing incident occurred to a resident of Karachi the other day in which 'the minion of the law' got decidedly the best of it. The resident in question found a stranger prowling round his premises and asked him his business.

Prince and Princess Victor Dhuleep Singh arrived by the 'Ortona' at Colombo on the 23rd instant, and will not return to England for a considerable time. It is six years, says 'Modern Society' since the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Coventry married Prince Victor, who is a godson of the late Sovereign, and has been brought up entirely in England, where he is very popular.

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Two famous athletes were in Colombo on the 23rd inst., Mr. A. Shrubbs, who is undoubtedly the finest long-distance runner in England, and Mr. A. F. Duffy, the champion sprinter. Both athletes are on their way to Australia to fulfil engagements there.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Jan. 2. JAPAN'S INTENTIONS AS TO COREA. It is reported from Japan that the Government, ceding to the pressure of the progress party, is about to adopt a strong policy toward Corea, involving a protectorate which will differ little from annexation.

The utility of the efforts made by Count Inouye to institute reforms through the Korean administration after the war with China, furnishes the Japanese progressists with arguments in support of their demands that Japan adopt a vigorous policy with the east going and unenterprising Koreans.

Foreign observers of the tendency of affairs at Seoul are of opinion that the Koreans will never allow Japan to dictate to them in matters of internal administration; and to use force Japan must break all the pledges made by her at the beginning of the war.

THE MILITARIZATION OF CHINA. It is evident that the militarization of China has begun in earnest. Naturally, the first step on a large scale is taken in the northern provinces, in order to provide for the protection of the capital, which has always been the objective of foreign invasion from the sea.

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Calcutta and MUMBAI.

Dacoity at Mymensingh.—Dacoity has of late been very frequent at Mymensingh. The local police should take serious notice of the fact.

Free Postage.—The Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the privilege of free postage for private correspondence on field or foreign service to all public followers accompanying the troops.

Break of Nature.—A vernacular weekly of Barisal reports that a Mahomedan woman of Changra, under thana Jhalokazi, has given birth to four children at a time—three male and one female child.

Baraset-Banshat Light Ry.—This Railway line was opened on Monday by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The ceremony was very interesting and attended by a good number of both Indian and European gentlemen of light and leading.

The Chinese Commissioner.—The Chinese Commissioner who is expected presently in Calcutta was last heard of at Canton which port he had reached en route for Calcutta. His actual name is Tang-Tajen, and he is the same individual whom Reuter refers to as Tang Shao-Yi.

Suit for Damages.—At the High Court on Tuesday the Honble Mr. Justice Sale delivered judgment in the case of L. E. Ralli and others vs Bhogoban Dass. This was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 2,800 as damages sustained by the plaintiffs, L. E. Ralli and others, for breach of contract on the part of the defendant Bhogoban Dass in respect of 100 chests of Shellac.

Weather and Crops in Bengal.—Lg. showers are reported from most of the districts in the Province. The rainfall has been generally beneficial to the standing crops, but slight damage has been caused by it in a few places.

Tibet and China.—It is officially announced that Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., has, as Official Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, been appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of India, to be a Special Commissioner to conduct negotiations under the supervision of His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of Tibet, with the Chinese Commissioner Tang Ta-jen, who has been specially deputed to India by the Chinese Government for the same purpose.

Outraging Female Modesty.—The Fortnightly vernacular paper of Uuberia in a leader in its last issue very mournfully remarks that the number of cases under the above charge has persistently been on the increase in Uuberia. Records of previous years show that such cases were then very few and far between.

Cattle-Breeding at Pusa.—Says the 'Behar Herald':—'Cattle-breeding at the Pusa Institute which ought to be of considerable benefit and value to Bengal, is to be conducted on a large scale. Some 200 heads of local cattle is to form the nucleus, and improvement is to be effected by process of selection and not cross breeding.

Warrant Issued.—Before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Suresh Chandra Mitter, on behalf of a woman, named Nasibun, applied for process against a man on a charge of committing theft of some gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 900.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death, on Monday, the 23rd instant, of the age of about seventy-six, of Rani Siddhewari, widow of the late Raja Iswar Chandra Rai Chowdhuri of Chanchal in Maidah. The deceased lady was kind and generous to a fault, and there are a good many people who subsist on her charity.

At the last meeting of the Syndicate of the Allahabad University it was decided that the B.A. examination should be held on a day in the last week of the month of July, and the other University Examinations from the 17th July. A sub-committee has been appointed to recommend on the question of some permanent arrangement for the date of examinations during the cessation of plague.

A Martyr.—Great tiger scare prevailed in Chaugriah, a village in the district of Khulna, in the latter end of 'Pous' last. In the first week of the last month some Mahomedans of the village had a trap for the capture of the unwelcome guest, but it was of no avail.

Maharaja Gwalior.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior accompanied by Rai Bahadur Dowlat Ram, C. I. E., arrived in Calcutta on Monday at 10-10 a. m. His Highness was met at the station by Captain Rivers Bulkeley, A.D.C.-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Holland, Under Secretary in the Foreign Office.

Cowardly Assault.—On Monday, before Mr. W.A. Bonnard, second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Court Inspector, Mr. Mahapatra, prosecuted three East Indians named Morris, Dowling and Pinkney, for having assaulted and used abusive language towards a Mr. Latham, was concluded.

Suit against the Corporation of Calcutta.—On Monday, Rai Durga Das Bose Bahadur, the Second Munsiff of Alipore delivered judgment in a suit brought by one Shaik Habibur Rehaman against the Corporation of Calcutta to establish his right to restrain two rooms built in his premises No. 144 Kanya Road without sanction and for perpetual injunction against the Corporation to restrain them from demolishing the same.

The last lion shot in Central India was killed in 1863, by Colonel Hall, Bhopal Battalion. Lions now only exist in Kathiawar W. India. It is reported that some cases of small-pox have appeared in one of the European regiments at Poona. All camp followers and other people attached to the regiment have been vaccinated, and also many of the men.

Money is still plentiful at Bombay and both discount and deposit rates remain unchanged. The condition of the market locally has been telling on all gilt-edged securities, which have improved in value. But the difference which is usually at this time of year against the purchaser of forward paper is at present in his favour.

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A correspondent writes in the 'Tribune':—The great sensational kidnapping case under Section 363 reported in your paper some time ago came off for hearing in the Court of Ra Sansar Chaud, 1st Class Magistrate, on the 14th instant. The evidence for the prosecution was finished, Mr. Nasib and H. C. Ahuja, Barrister-at-Law, represented the complainant and Mr. Bhagat Ram, Barrister-at-Law, Jalandhar, defended the accused. Mr. Bhagat Ram made a powerful speech for the defence. The learned Magistrate after hearing the arguments of the Counsel of both the sides reserved judgment for the 24th.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



BENGAL SUGAR CANE CRO.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT. Mr. J.H. Bernard, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Parganas district...

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has issued the following final forecast on the sugarcane crop of Bengal for the year 1904:— Character of the season.—The character of the season most favourable for the sugarcane crop was scarcely obtained anywhere during the past year...

The "Times" Military correspondent writes under date Jan. 7:— The fall of Port Arthur and the dawn of a new year make it a suitable moment to review the general situation at the front and to notice the changes that have taken place since this subject was last discussed in these columns on November 26.

rian Railway. In rear of the 8th Corps there are following the 1st and 2nd Brigades of R. files, which, together with the 5th Brigade were passed in review by the Tsar on November 9 and 10 of last year. These rifle brigades consist of four regiments each of two battalions and have with them three eight-gun batteries; for the purpose of numerical calculation they can each be taken at 10,000 combatants and 24 guns.

of carriages at this season than at any other, it is not possible for a sustained advance to be undertaken without such serious losses of men and animals by exposure as would be almost as bad as a defeat. Nothing is impossible in war, but many things are to be foreseen, and though no one would care to foretell a Russian resolve, which is usually formed irrespective of circumstances, it would certainly be a very foolish act to initiate an advance without weighing all the circumstances and without being able to prosecute a movement once begun.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a color calibration chart with 20 numbered squares.

THE RISHIS OF THE HIMALAYAS.

THE NARRATIVE OF AN ADVENTURE.

Not long ago, four of us, Madrasis, who sojourne... The clear and graphic account of the priest... Being young and active, and all of us early trained as foresters, the ascent of the N.-W. Himalayas presented few difficulties...

CHIMPANZEES AND GORILLAS.

A SCIENTIFIC ASPECT.

Mr. R. Lydekker, writing on this subject in "Knowledge and Scientific News," mentions that both the chimpanzee and the gorilla are ranked by naturalists among the man-like, or anthropoid, apes... THEIR EQUATORIAL HABITAT. Both the African species are normally black or blackish in colour, and differ strikingly from the orang in that there is no marked and decided difference in the form of the face and head in the two sexes...

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

(1) HISTORIC SCENE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE RIVAL GENERALS' MEETING.

GENERAL STOESEL AND HIS HORSE.

With General Nogi's army at Port Arthur. Saturday, Jan. 7. Mr. B. W. Norregaard, the war correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes in his paper: I have been permitted by the censors to send further and fuller details of the great meeting between Generals Nogi and Stoessel on January 5, a brief account of which I have already telegraphed... GENERAL STOESEL AND HIS HORSE. With General Nogi's army at Port Arthur. Saturday, Jan. 7. Mr. B. W. Norregaard, the war correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes in his paper: I have been permitted by the censors to send further and fuller details of the great meeting between Generals Nogi and Stoessel on January 5, a brief account of which I have already telegraphed...

126 guns. The battle of the Yalu showed Russia that she must exert herself, and by the middle of May the Siberian Brigades had been expanded into Divisions and Reserve formations were being mobilised, so that her strength was 140 battalions, 75 squadrons and 392 guns or 151,600 men in all. Japan was by then just a little stronger, i. e., she had 161,200 men and 444 guns. By the end of July the Russian numbers had begun to tell; and the raising of a fourth Siberian Army Corps and the arrival of the Tenth and Seventeenth European Corps, with large reinforcements of Cossacks and Artillery, gave her a total of 248,000 men and 662 guns, while Japan had only 11 Divisions of 221,200 men in all and 570 guns. From that time onwards Russia's strength has been increasing at a far more rapid rate than that of her opponent. By the middle of October she had raised the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps and transported the First European Corps to the scene of operations, and these reinforcements brought up her figures to 344,000 men and 1,022 guns; whereas the Japanese had only added about 1,000 men to their forces, their reinforcements mainly consisting of 100 extra field guns. With the close of the year Russia had yet another European Army Corps, the Eighth, to her credit; her effectives should have been 412,000 with 1,282 guns. Japan, by the addition of the remaining two of her 13 Divisions had only 262,400 men and 760 guns, besides a considerable but unknown number of Reserve units all along her lines of communication. Practically then, the close of 1904 left Russia with ten Army Corps and a huge number of Reserve troops and details, such as the "Frontier Guards," while her opponent had thirteen Infantry Divisions and probably thirteen Reserve Brigades. Turning now to losses in action, which are very much more difficult to estimate, the "Militar Wochenblatt" estimates the total of the Russian casualties from the battle of the Yalu upwards in the Manchurian area of operations at 70,354 officers and men, of whom only 9,000 are shown as killed and 10,000 as missing. As the prisoners in the hands of the Japanese before the fall of Port Arthur are said to have numbered only about 3,000 of all ranks, it is assumed that the remainder were killed, which would bring the total up to 16,000. The total losses on the Japanese side in Manchuria are put down at 38,433 men, though details of killed, missing and wounded, respectively are not shown. It is impossible to contest—or to corroborate—these singularly detailed estimates; but they are almost certainly a long way below the mark. The German paper gives the Russians and Japanese killed at the Yalu as 500 and 223 respectively; the Japanese official report states, on the other hand, that 1,363 Russians were buried on the field. Again, the total Russian casualties in the fighting from the 24th August to the 7th September are set down at just 16,500, which is absurd. Similarly, the Shantung actions, which are said to have cost the Russians 43,700 casualties were admitted in St. Petersburg to have really resulted in much heavier losses—68,000 in all—of whom over 12,000 were killed. It is quite evident, then, that the German figures are scarcely worth regarding as of any guidance. It is only fair, however, to say that they are taken from tables published in Russian medical sources, while the Japanese are from their own official reports. No information whatever is available as to the casualties from sickness on either side. British experience, which is a fairly extensive one, is that the proportion is at least four to one; and although it may be as the Russian papers say, that the invaliding and mortality from sickness has been very small—in fact negligible—it is safer to postpone accepting this statement until some reliable figures are available. Of course our estimates of the amount of sickness, and its proportion to casualties in action are based on the experience of small wars.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

"As it is practically certain that many of the battleships and certain of the cruisers of the original Pacific fleet will become the property of the Japanese, it has now been decided to enlarge the building programme originally contemplated by the Russian naval authorities. While in March it was practically agreed that two battleships should be laid down and the contingency of having to lay down four was discussed, it became apparent to the naval commission engaged on the question in July and August that at least four battleships would have to be laid down, and possibly five or six. True to its traditions, however, the naval department even at that date decided to procrastinate. The naval officials were unable to shake off entirely their optimism in regard to the outcome of the situation at Port Arthur. It is now proposed to lay down, not four, but a 'minimum' of eight first-class battleships and to lay down a 'minimum' of five armoured cruisers of the first class. In addition to these, the construction of which it is at present proposed to spread over some four years, considerable additions will be made to the protected cruiser and destroyer classes, both of which are relatively very weak. The last batch of destroyers built by the Nevski yard has given great dissatisfaction. They are declared by competent critics to be unfit either for a long voyage or for average sea work. The construction of a further batch of first-class destroyers is not only contemplated by the Russian construction department but has in principle already been decided upon, while some 30 boats of destroyer type are at present being built in French, German, and Russian yards. The number of destroyers ultimately lost at Port Arthur will, it is admitted, necessitate a revision of the naval department's plans, but it seems fairly certain that at least 12 destroyers will shortly be laid down in Russia and abroad to Russia's order; volunteered Fleet officials admit that it is proposed later on practically to abandon their service to the Far East from Odessa and to remove the headquarters of the Volunteer Fleet from Odessa to a northern port, probably Windau. They add that nothing has been definitely settled in regard to the date of this important transfer, but that probably the date will coincide with the date of the termination of the war. The Tsar has sanctioned the expenditure of £160,000,000 for rebuilding the Russian navy, the programme of construction of which is to occupy ten years. The ships which it is already decided to build, and the delivery of which is provided for in three and five years are eight battleships of the Slava type, eight battleships of the Andrei Pervosvanni type, six cruisers of the Bayan type, six cruisers of an improved Novik type, and six of the Bogatyr type; 50 destroyers of 500 tons, 100 destroyers and torpedo-boats of 150, 240, and 350 tons, ten mine-layers of the Yenisei type, and four floating workshops of the Kamchatka type.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rai M. Das, R.B., Magistrate of the First Class, Manager of the Mamdote Estate in the Hoopore District, Punjab, was received in London, by the proprietors of Mother's Syrup, in which the writer ordered that the Syrup be sent to him at ... and mentioned that a boy in ... had been radically cured of disordered ... Syrup. The English firm ... M. Das, asking for ... tion, and these ... reply.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS ACT.

The "India Gazette" publishes the following notices regarding the above subject:— All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the Controller of Patents, ...



