

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY.

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15,

NO 77

## GRAMOPHONES. THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI

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AND THE

### Treatment

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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

THE *London Overseas Mail* makes the following remarks on the treatise "SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT": "A curious and deeply interesting book on SNAKE, SNAKE-BITES AND THEIR TREATMENT has been published at Calcutta which ought to attract much attention. It gives a careful explanation of the measures adopted by Indian snake-charmers for preventing death from snake-bites; and unfolds the scientific basis of the treatment. The writer an Indian gentleman of choirship and ability who in his earlier years, associated with snake charmers, and became personally acquainted with their modes of catching and treating snakes. He tells us much that is interesting of the species and habits of those reptiles; but, of course, the subject of most absorbing interest is that of the poison, and the methods of its extractions from the human body. There is nothing occult in the operation; the whole process is strictly scientific, and based upon minute observation of the movement of the poison in the veins, and its effect upon the blood. The writer frankly states that Europeans might have learnt the art long since, had they not assumed that the snake-charming fraternity were mere cheats. These performers, it seems are frequently aided by the most venomous snakes, and find no difficulty in removing the dangerous injection. The poison can at times, be extracted as an ink-sot with the tip of a pen-knife. Various processes have to be resorted to according to the circumstances of the particular case, the attempt to describe which would be absurd in a short article. Attention is called to the fact in the hope that the author's assurance may be verified, to wit—that no one need die from snake-bite if the remedies now explained do not fail to be resorted to."

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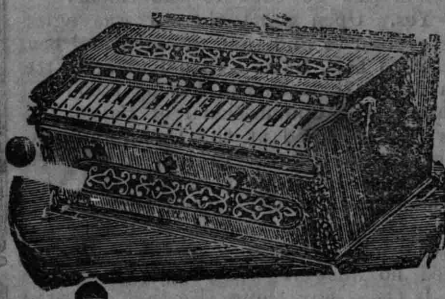
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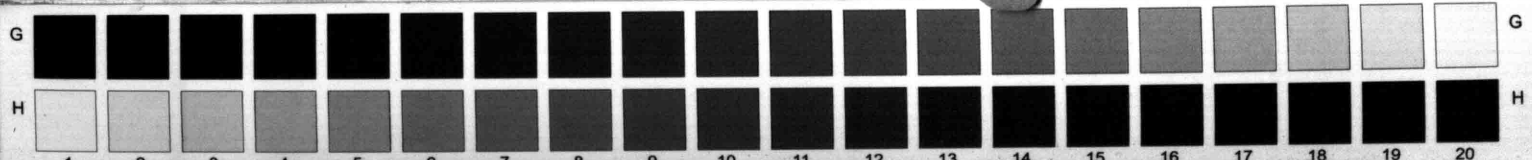
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LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE  
OF BENGAL.REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL  
BRANCH.

The following is the resolution on the report of the agricultural branch of the department of land records and agriculture, Bengal for the year ending the 31st March 1905.

The Department was in charge of Mr. S. L. Maddox from the beginning of the year to the 28th March 1905, when he made over charge to Mr. N. D. Baatson Bell. Altogether 156 days were spent by Mr. Maddox on tour in connection with agricultural work and sericultural operations. During the year under report the Department has been strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Director of agriculture. Both the Director and Deputy Director and his two Assistants attended a meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa in January, to which all Provincial Directors, officers of the Veterinary Department and other scientific officers from the various Imperial and Provincial staffs in India were invited. Their recommendations and suggestions are now being considered and carried out by the Director and his staff.

2. Agricultural Improvements.—The Lieutenant Governor gratefully acknowledges the special grant of Rs. 12,000 allotted by the Government of India for agricultural improvements, and is glad to find that it has been applied to really practical objects, viz., the provision of nurseries for rearing silkworm seed under scientific and hygienic principles and the free distribution of a manure which for several years in the Burdwan farm has produced exceptional results on the outturn of paddy.

3. Reorganization of the Agricultural Department.—Towards the end of the year under report, the Government of India announced that a large permanent grant would be given to every Province in India for the development of its Agricultural Department. Proposals were accordingly submitted by this Government, and recently a permanent grant of Rs. 3,50,000 per annum has been allotted to this Province by the Government of India on the understanding that a proportionate reduction will be made in the event of the transfer of a certain portion of this Province to Assam. The Lieutenant Governor now desires to make public the following scheme for the development of the Agricultural Department in this Province which has been provisionally accepted by the Government of India. It is proposed to create a separate Director of Agriculture and to give him a complete staff of peripatetic experts. A Provincial Agricultural College will also be established under the supervision of European and Indian professors. Besides providing agricultural education for the sons of limited number of landholders, this College will provide trained men to supply the staff of all the other agricultural institutions in the Province, and to fill the graded Agricultural Service which the Lieutenant Governor hopes to form as soon as possible. As trained men are turned out from the Agricultural College large farms will be opened at selected centres at which agricultural experiments will be undertaken with a special view to the agricultural wants of the tracts within which the experimental farm is situated. A portion of the area will be set aside for seed selection, and it is hoped in course of time to place depots for seeds, implements and manures at each experimental farm, and to supply them at the lowest possible prices to the public. When an experimental farm is established agricultural improvements suited to the tracts of which it forms the centre will be brought home to the cultivators by means of demonstration farms. These farms will be smaller and more numerous than the experimental farms, and will be temporary. The Government of India has agreed to retain a few special experts for certain important crops. The Lieutenant Governor proposes to continue to give assistance to agricultural fairs and to other means disseminating agricultural knowledge among the people. In particular the several Agricultural Associations will be fostered and afforded financial support and expert advice when necessary.

4. Scientific Enquiries.—His Honour is glad to notice that the Department has during the past two years cooperated with the Board of Scientific Advice in regard to the alleged deterioration of jute, and to observe that the conclusions at which the Board have arrived, viz., that there is no only no proof that any degeneration in either of the two species of jute plants has occurred but there is strong evidence that the plants are now precisely as they were a century or more ago, will go far to allay the gloomy forebodings in consequence of which these enquiries were instituted. The suggested legislation to penalize the fraudulent watering of jute is still under discussion. An attempt was made during the year under report to introduce superior varieties of Egyptian and American cotton, and the best varieties from other Provinces of India. The Lieutenant Governor regrets that, owing to heavy and continuous rain and the unusual severity of the winter, the trial was a failure. Scientific enquiry regarding the cultivation of cotton in Bengal is entangled at the experimental stage, and His Honour thinks that several years of investigation and seed selection must necessarily pass before the Department will be in a position to confidently recommend selected varieties to the ryot or to undertake seed distribution on a commercial scale to the public.

5. Irrigation Experiments.—Were undertaken on the lines indicated by the Irrigation Commission, especially with regard to economy in the use of water. It appears that it is too early to summarise the results, and the experiments are being repeated at all the places at which they were tried last year. The Lieutenant Governor hopes that crop-cutting experiments on fairly comparable irrigated and unirrigated areas will be conducted on a much larger scale during the coming season, and that the co-operation of officers of the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments in the conduct of these experiments will establish the value of irrigation, and trusts that the results will be published in the vernacular and widely distributed.

6. Experimental Farms.—Besides the three farms, Sibpur, Chittagong and Cuttack, mentioned in the Report for 1903-1904, arrangements were made during the year under report for establishing two more farms (one at Rampur Palia and the other at Rangpur). A consideration of the reports of the work done in each farm shows that the manuring of paddy with saltpetre and bone-meal did not produce results in the Sibpur and Cuttack farms equal to those in the Burdwan farm. The question of cattle breeding, which only arises in the Sibpur farm, has been separately dealt with in the resolution on the Report of the Veterinary Department.

This Government has decided to support the policy, laid down by the Inspector-General of the Veterinary Department to the Government of India, of improving local breeds for agricultural purposes by a process of rigorous selection, and of discountenancing cross-breeding, except for improvement in milking qualities.

7. The Experiments in Government and Wards' Estates still show want of continuity and of definite aim. His Honour hopes that in the course of the development of the Agricultural Department trained officers will be supplied to immediately supervise the various experiments in these estates, and that programmes will be framed for them by the more highly trained officers of the Agricultural Department. An attempt should be made also to attract ryots from Government and Wards' Estates to the Government farms, and to provide for them suitable instruction in methods of cultivation.

8. The Lieutenant Governor desires to call the attention of District Officers to the circulars issued by the Entomologist to the Government of India, and trusts that his instructions will be complied with and every facility given to him or his assistants to investigate all cases of damage by insect pests.

9. Sericulture.—The Lieutenant Governor is glad to find that the Silk Committee continues its useful work in the districts of Birbhum, Malda, Murshidabad and Rajshahi, and trusts that with larger funds at its disposal its sphere of usefulness may be widely increased. In the district of Malda a sericultural class in connection with the Jote Arapur Middle English School has been opened.

10. Agricultural Education.—Ten students passed out of 14 at the final examination from Sibpur. The Lieutenant Governor hopes to employ as many of these passed students and of the passed students of the previous years as possible in connection with the scheme for development of the Agricultural Department, and to include them in the proposed graded services. Four passed students selected by the Director of Land Records have lately been sent to America for a post-graduate course of two years' practical training, and one passed student was deputed to Pusa for a course of training in Entomology and another to Burma for training in cigar-making.

Agricultural classes have been attached to the Ravenshaw College and Collegiate School at Cuttack, the Chittagong Collegiate School, the Gaya Zilla School, the Dumraon High School, Howrah Zilla School and the Burdwan Municipal School. His Honour trusts that every effort will be made to supplement the lectures by as much practical and manual training as possible. He hopes that District Boards will, in time, provide scholarships for selected students from these classes to proceed to the proposed Bengal Provincial College of Agriculture.

The Rajshahi Sericultural School during the year under report has enlarged its courses of study, and now teaches not only sericulture but also weaving and other technical subjects, such as Engineering, Carpentry, etc. It is hoped that the District Board of Midnapore, in view of the falling-off in the number of scholars of the Sabong Sericultural School, may be able to afford more assistance in the way of encouraging pupils by scholarships.

11. Publication of Agricultural information, etc.—The Lieutenant Governor trusts that, with the proposed increase of the expert staff of the Department, fuller publication of results in farms will be made both by distribution of pamphlets in the vernacular, by publication of an agricultural magazine, and by communications to the press.

12. Agricultural Associations.—With a view to securing for Government the co-operation of those interested in agriculture His Honour the Lieutenant Governor inaugurated in August last the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association. The members include some 33 leading zamindars and men of business, and meet at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Steps are being taken to provide a large reference library for the members of the Association. A Divisional Agricultural Association was also formed at Calcutta and a District Association at Rangpur during the year under report, and more associations are now being formed.

13. Indigo.—With the help of the Bihar Indigo Planter's Association experiments on the manufacture of indigo and on the cultivation of Java-Natal and Java-acclimatised seed have been made, and His Honour has recently given a prize for the invention of a cheap machine for treatment of this seed to ensure germination.

14. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are due to Mr. Maddox for the zeal with which he has managed the Department during his tenure of the office of Director, to the Assistant Directors, Messrs. D. N. and N. G. Mukerji, and to Mr. Baatson Bell for an interesting report.

15. In conclusion, His Honour desires to place on record his appreciation of the valuable advice and assistance rendered by the officers in the Imperial Agricultural Department, especially Messrs. Sly, Mollison and Lefroy and Dr. Butler.

It is notified that prussic acid, when in process of manufacture, is deemed to be an explosive under the Indian Explosives Act.

The most noteworthy fact in connection with the research work of the Imperial Institute in respect to Indian products, brought out in the annual report of the Indian Section for 1904-05 just published, is in respect to the progress made in investigating the poisonous constituents of the Indian aconites. Professor Dunstan has communicated to the Therapeutical Society an account of the work done on this subject, and his paper was followed by one from Professor Cash, of Aberdeen, who has been studying the medicinal action of the alkaloids isolated at the Imperial Institute from the Indian aconites, and by another from Dr. Stapf, of Kew, dealing with the botany of the plants. Subsequently Professor Cash and the Director of the Institute communicated to the Royal Society an account of the pharmacology of two new alkaloids which have been discovered in two of the aconites of this country (the chasmanthum and the epicatum) named, respectively, indaconitine and bikhaconitine. Papers have since been prepared on the chemistry of these substances. One result of the investigation has been to show that certain of these Indian aconites are of considerable medicinal value, and might with advantage be introduced into the Western pharmacopoeia. In all 31 subjects relating to the utilisation of Indian products were under investigation by the Scientific Department during the year, and twenty reports were made.

## HARRISON ROAD AFFRAY.

ONE of our representatives interviewed Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, Bar-at-Law, who as the reader is aware, took an active part as Counsel on behalf of the students and other people arrested in connection with the Harrison Road affray. Here is his account. We doubt not it will be read with great interest. Our representative opened the conversation with the following question:—

Representative:—Mr. Bannerjee, will you please tell me what happened in the Harrison Road in connection with the alleged riot? Mr. Bannerjee:—I was not present at the occurrence, but I arrived at the Burrabazar Thana about an hour after the occurrence and there I heard Jotindra Singha and several others state in the presence of Inspector Carroll and many Constables that the accused had been severely assaulted by the Police. I do not remember the Police denying or making any attempt to deny the allegation.

R.—Did all the accused complain? Mr. Bannerjee:—No, not all; but here are the complaints of some. One of them said that he was going back from the office of a European firm where he worked and was not even aware of the occurrence; and that as he was passing along he was suddenly pounced upon by the Police and arrested. Another young man had a prescription with him, and he showed me and my learned friend Mr. A. K. Ghose the money with which he was going to the firm of Messrs Buto Kristo Pal for the purpose of getting medicine for his father who was lying seriously ill at home, when the Police arrested him. When he said this, he was hardly able to suppress his sobs; for he expressed great anxiety for his father. There was a third man whom I knew to be employed in the firm of Messrs. Bannerjee and Halder, Solicitors, and who was arrested with the account book and a large sum of money which he had with him but which belonged to the firm. There were also two cooks who had been arrested.

R.—What did you do after your arrival at the Thana?

B.—Well, on our arriving there we found that the outer door was shut, a "Paharwalla" standing as a guard there evidently to prevent people from going in. In fact, I was informed of this when I was in the Gharree. I, however, took no notice of the Paharwalla and banged the door open and was followed by Mr. Ghosh and a large number of outsiders. Our sudden arrival there seemed to take the Inspector and his subordinates by surprise.

R.—Did you find that any of the men then in custody being actually beaten?

B.—No. But upon inquiry Jotindra Nath Singha, a medical student, told me that the Police Inspector had been beating him till a few minutes before my arrival, and that a constable had snatched his spectacles off his nose, and that he could identify this constable if all the constables in the thana were produced before him.

R.—Were the constables produced before him?

B.—Not a bit of it. I asked the Inspector but he refused to produce them. He said that he was not bound to do so.

R.—It seems that Jotindra Singha was exceptionally badly treated. What can be the cause of it?

B.—The story of Jotindra Singha was that Inspector Carroll after having caused him to be marched off to the Thana, kept him there for a long time with two of his hands twisted back and held by two constables. When standing in this helpless condition, Carroll asked him where his "Bande Mataram" was. Upon this he quietly declared that he had then more than ever cherished the words in his heart. This seemed to have upset Mr. Carroll. He growled at Jotindra and then slapped him up in the face.

R.—How did Jotindra take this treatment?

B.—Though helpless, still with courage and coolness he told the Inspector that the latter must be a very brave man to treat a helpless person in that fashion. This taunt evidently cut Carroll to the quick. This time he held out a threat by saying that he would put Jotindra into jail for three months. Jotindra replied that this the Inspector might do, but he knew also that he would in that case survive the imprisonment, and that after his return from jail, would know how to settle his accounts with Carroll.

R.—Did Inspector Carroll tell you what had happened?

B.—This he did pretty fairly, I must confess. He said that he had been told that a man was seeking to persuade another not to buy English goods and therefore he caused him to be arrested after personally having administered to him a slap his instructions being not to permit any intimidation.

R.—But where was the intimidation?

B.—That is exactly what Mr. Ghosh asked him as Inspector Carroll was giving an account of the occurrence; but the latter had no answer to give. And even in cases of intimidation the police cannot arrest a man in such an off hand way. In short, if a man disdains another from purchasing British goods and seeks to intimidate him, the police has neither the right nor the power to arrest the person molesting the buyer. To my mind the conduct of the police was illegal "ab initio," and it being so, the question of "good faith" does not at all arise. The police did what they had no right to do—their act was "ultra vires." Therefore, in my judgment, not merely a civil suit for damages but also a criminal case for assault and wrongful restraint, would lie against Carroll and his emissaries.

R.—Well, what happened after Carroll made his statement to you, Mr. Ghose and others?

B.—I then applied for bail, and the application was promptly refused. They even refused for a little time to allow us to talk to the accused or to get information regarding their whereabouts. Inspector Carroll no doubt said that it was a very serious case. He and some of his men had been severely thrashed, and that he was apparently too glad to get inside the compound of his thana as he apprehended that if he had lingered outside far much longer he would have been killed and the accused rescued! This he said in justification of his refusal to grant bail. At about this stage when Mr. Ghosh and I were about to leave the thana for going straight to Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, that Babus Bhupendra Nath Bose, Kristo Kumar Mitra and Jogesh Chandra Choudhuri came there. They hear the whole story from me. I repeated in Carroll's presence what the latter had stated to me. Upon hearing everything they also

"Indeed, the statement made by Mr. Carroll is in the hands of the Barristers.—Ed."

joined in our application for bail. At this Carroll retired into a room with his advisers and had a consultation there for about a quarter of an hour.

R.—Do you know what they were talking about?

B.—No. But I know what the result of this consultation was. Carroll returned to us, and peremptorily ordered us "to clear out of the gate."

R.—Why did he do so?

B.—That is more than I can tell you. He did so suddenly without any provocation. I, however, told him that we would refuse to go unless we were turned out. I also told him that I had a right to be there as representing the accused. This seemed to bring him to his senses. He at once mollified his tone, and requested us to be pleased to leave the Thana as he wished to go on with his inquiry.

R.—Did you leave the Thana after that?

B.—Yes, after leaving Babu Kristo Kumar Mitra there to see that the accused were not subjected to further maltreatment, I proposed going to Mr. Halliday to apply for bail. Babus Bhupendra Nath Bose and Jogesh Chandra Choudhuri seemed to be of opinion that in a case like the one in question it was useless going to him. Mr. Ghosh and I nevertheless, resolved to go and take our chance.

R.—Did you go?

B.—Yes, and in justice to Mr. Halliday I must say he gave me a very patient and polite hearing. He also telephoned to the Barabazar Thana to get the police version of the case. After thus getting both the versions he passed the order for bail, but that subject to the inquiry being over. He, however, assured us that the inquiry would not last longer than mid-night. Upon my friend, Mr. Ghosh, suggesting that as the Inspector himself was the complainant, the charge of the inquiry should be made over to some higher officer not interested in the matter. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Halliday that he offered to go there himself.

R.—What happened after this?

B.—Well, I thought it would be better to try and get an order for the immediate bail from Mr. Swinhoe, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate.

R.—Did you go and apply to him?

B.—Yes, Mr. Ghosh in the meantime having left me I sent for Bhupendra Babu to accompany me. But I found that Bhupendra Babu had also gone away from his office.

R.—Excuse my interrupting. Why did you want some one to be with you?

B.—Well, on occasions like the present it is best to have some one with you so that in case there is any difference between the recollection of yourself and that of the official, you can always refer to the recollection of the third person to find out which of them is nearest the truth.

R.—Did the Magistrate grant bail?

B.—He said that he could not modify the order of the Commissioner of Police.

R.—How did the Magistrate behave?

B.—Oh, excellently; and being a member of the Bar it was fully expected that he should do so. In fact he had gone to bed and his servants came away when I went and knocked at his door till he woke up.

R.—Did you go back to the thana?

B.—Yes. Upon going there I was agreeably surprised to find that the men had been admitted to bail, Babu Kristo Kumar Mitra and a Marwari gentleman having stood bail for them. The Commissioner of Police, true to his words called at the thana and discharged them on bail. In fact it was true that they were released as was said long upon mid-night. I understand that some of the men complained to him that they had been very roughly handled by the Police but received no answer.

R.—Is there anything else that you wish to add?

B.—There are many incidents which I had had to omit for the sake of brevity. In fact I have said more than I intended. But there is one fact which I must state here. The moment I pushed open the gate of the Thana and entered inside with my colleague Mr. Ghosh, the accused, in one voice, greeted us "Bande Mataram," the echo of which still rings in my ears.

## NO FORWARD SALE ON THE "LUCKY DAY."

There was no forward sale of piece goods on the Lucky Day, that is on Bijaya Dashmi day. This was the last Sunday, and, as usual, the piece goods merchants came to office as the custom prevailing since many years to receive from their customers orders for piece goods, principally Manchester cotton goods, and the offices were swept clean, and the inkpots and pans were also cleaned for the auspicious day. New pens were also provided, but, alas, the day proved a bitter disappointment to the merchants. The Marwaries had, it appears, held a meeting amongst themselves during the 3 days of the Pujah and decided that they would enter into no new contracts until something was decided about the Swadeshi movement. So that Shahebs sat in lonely grandeur in their respective desks, actually killing flies as the Bengali phrase goes. On other times, the Babus are kept busy some times till three or four hours after candle light but on Sunday last, there was absolutely nothing to be done by them. There was no clatter of the hole-nailed shoes of the Marwari Beparies in the floors, and no garrulous chatter and bargaining for prices. In short, from the information to hand, we understand that, after waiting for the tiffin the officers of the respective mercantile firms came to realize the fact that the day was destined to be a failure. Just to keep up the appearance and the prestige of the auspicious day, as it were, the principal brokers signed a few contracts for a few bales each, and perhaps a few unsold parcels might have been ordered out. One will thus see our Marwari friends have given us a practical proof of their active sympathy with the Swadeshi movement and for which we should be grateful to them.

Mr. Fraser will hand over the Foreign Secretaryship to Sir Louis Dane on the 24th instant, and then join the Viceroy as Police Officer on special duty during His Excellency's tour.

## LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRICE 1 Rs. 2 Rs.

## News of the Day.

The Viceroy has left for a shooting trip in Dhami.

It is notified that the Viceroy's departure from Simla on the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, whose services have been given to Assam, is mentioned as likely to be Inspector-General of Police of the new province.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant-General of Public Works Department, has been granted long leave, on the expiry of which he will retire. A successor will be nominated almost immediately.

One effect of the recent strike of compositors in Calcutta has been to delay the issue of the annual report of the Post Office. The document, however, will probably be published within the next fortnight.

The Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, who has been appointed President of the Indian Excise Committee, handed over charge of his duties as Member of the Madras Council to the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, who has just returned from leave.

Lord Minto will, it is understood, proceed directly to Calcutta from Bombay after taking over the Viceroyalty on the 18th November. The Executive Council will assemble at Calcutta on the arrival of the new Viceroy here on the 20th.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 31,800, or reconstructing 100 additional cells, in two blocks of fifty each, in the District Jail, Bellary, has been sanctioned by the Madras Government for execution by the Superintendent of the Jail, acting as a Public Works disbursing.

Officially speaking, there has been no change in the agricultural prospects during last week, and the situation in Rajputana continues to cause anxiety. On the last days of the weeks, there were no less than 25,871 people on famine relief in Rajputana, 2,621 in the Bombay Presidency; 2,592 in the United Provinces; 960 in the Madras Presidency; and 4,303 in the Baroda State.

The Khadda operations in Mysore in connection with the Royal tour will be on a grander scale than usual. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have sanctioned no less a sum than one lakh of rupees, which has been placed at the disposal of Rao Bahadur Muttanna, Conservator of Forests, who is in sole charge of this particular branch of sport.

The report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 3rd October, 1905, says:—Weather is reasonable. Rain has fallen in all districts. Plucking and manufacture of tea are continuing; prospects are good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Transplanting of late rice is nearly finished. Ploughing for and sowing of pulses and cutting of jute are in progress. Prospects of jute and sugarcane are generally fair. Prospects of cotton are generally good. Cattle disease is prevalent in six districts. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sylhet, Kamrup, and Darrang. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar 13, Tezpur and Sibsagar 12, Dibrugarh 11, Sylhet, Gauhati, and Nowgong 10, and Dhubri 9½ seers per rupee.

The following is the weekly crop Report in the Punjab, dated 5th October—Rainfall—Delhi, Ambala and Rawalpindi have received light showers. Price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Ambala and Multan, rising in Jalandhar and Mianwali. Prices of food-grains are fluctuating. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Harvesting of rice has commenced and cotton-picking is in progress in Amritsar. Condition of standing crops on irrigated lands is good to average in Delhi, below average. Crops on unirrigated lands are poor in Hissar, bad in Delhi, and below average in Sahapur. Tela (an insect) has damaged the cotton crop in parts of Lahore. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Delhi and parts of Lahore and Mianwali. Water-supply—No complaint.

Much has been done of late to develop the agricultural and industrial resources of Burma. The latest evidence of initiative and enterprise on the part of the Government in encouraging this development, is the publication of "Instructions for the Culture and Manufacture of Tea." Dr. Harold H. Mann, the scientific officer of the Indian Tea Association, has revised and re-written these instructions for the Director of Agriculture for Burma, and has given in a clear and concise manner information regarding the locality, climate, seed soil and best methods of culture and manufacture. After describing the mode of manufacturing Black and Green Tea, an interesting description is given of the process of making Setpet Tea which is stated to be a purely Burmese product. If tea culture is to be undertaken extensively in Burma, the advice is given to devote attention to the manufacture of black tea. The instructions have been translated into Burmese, and are being widely circulated.

The following is the summary of the United Provinces crop report for the week ended the 4th October:—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Bahraich and Rae Bareilly, and has generally improved the situation in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra divisions. In Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and parts of Etah Etawah and Agra the recent rain has been ample. Elsewhere in the divisions named the rain has been insufficient to secure the rabi sowings. In the Khairagarh tahsil of the Agra district distress is anticipated, and a test work will probably be opened. In Unao and Banda the standing crops on light soils are withering for want of moisture, and the prospect for rabi sowings is doubtful. The numbers on the two test works in Jalaun have risen from 1,686 to 2,392. Cattle-disease is reported in parts of Bulandshahr, Etah, Sitapur, Kheri, Basti and Hamirpur. Fodder continues scarce in Meerut, Aligarh, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, and parts of the Agra division; but it has benefited by the recent rain. In Jalaun cattle are being sold and are being removed from parts of Etawah. Supplies are adequate and prices, although high, have fallen in eleven districts.

## MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

There are many people who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while their only trouble is rheumatism of the muscles, which can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by dampening a piece of flannel with the Pain Balm and binding it over the affected parts. A pain in the side or chest should be treated in the same manner and prompt relief is sure to follow. For sale by

ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS. PRICE 1 Rs. 2 Rs.



## THE

## Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15, 1905.

## POLICE RULE IN CALCUTTA.

We had to take our usual Puja holiday at a time when the country had been carried to the highest pitch of excitement in consequence of police interference with the students who were engaged in the so-called picketing business in some Bazar shops, that is to say, asking people not to buy foreign goods. The reader is aware that the seventeen people, of whom only six were students, arrested in this connection, were let off by the Police Commissioner, without any trial whatever. When the result of the case was known "both sides claimed the victory." How the matter affected the European anti-Swadeshiwallas, headed by the "Englishman," will appear from the report published in its columns and the editor's comments upon it, which are reproduced elsewhere.

So, according to the "Englishman" and its constituents, it was when Babus Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose had apologized, given an undertaking on the part of the accused "not to commit themselves again in a similar way"—(in what way, pray?)—and paid a fine of Rs. 100 to Mr. Carroll, that they were not prosecuted! And says the "Englishman": "Mr. Halliday acted wisely, for a protracted trial at the Police Court or at the Sessions would only have intensified the excitement amongst the Babus and might have resulted in the acquittal of the accused."

As the Swadeshi spectre has entered into the staff of the "Englishman," it is therefore hardly necessary to say that its account is misleading. What happened was this. The Harrison Road affray took place on the 3rd instant. The following morning Babus Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Bhupendra Nath Bose called on the Police Commissioner with a view to effect an amicable settlement. They were joined by Messrs A. C. Bannerjee and A. K. Ghose as Counsel on behalf of the accused. They found Mr. Halliday in temper. Indeed, he used certain expressions towards Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath for which he no doubt regretted in calmer moments; for, though somewhat rough in his manners now and then, Mr. Halliday is a gentleman.

The Police Commissioner sought to throw all the blame upon the students and make the leaders of the Swadeshi movement responsible for the disturbance. Both Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath protested against this insinuation and pointed out that the very fact that a large number of innocent passers-by were arrested showed the illegality committed by the Police. Mr. Halliday then thoroughly realised the position. He saw that it was not as easy to secure the conviction of the accused as he at first thought it was. On the other hand, he no doubt perceived that the trial might lead to ugly disclosures affecting the police seriously. He therefore agreed to a compromise if Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath would compensate the loss suffered by Mr. Carroll. Thereupon Babu Bhupendra Nath said that, in that case, compensation should also be given to the students, some of whom had lost their spectacles, shoes, and other articles in the scuffle. Babu Surendra Nath, however, suggested that they need not press for compensation on behalf of the students, and Mr. Halliday agreed to the matter to Darjeeling.

The next morning, that is to say, on the 4th, the students and the other accused appeared in the office of the Police Commissioner to hear the decision of the latter. Before Mr. Halliday had sent for the accused, Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath saw him in his private chambers. The Commissioner told them that he had received orders from Darjeeling to compromise the matter and he wanted to know what compensation they were going to pay to Inspector Carroll. They asked Mr. Halliday to fix the amount, and he said that the Inspector had lost a spectacle which was valued at Rs. 65, and other articles to the value of Rs. 35, altogether Mr. Halliday claimed Rs. 100. Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath agreed to pay the amount, and Mr. Halliday called the accused before him in two batches, and discharged them.

It will thus be seen that there was no talk of apology and none was therefore offered. It should also be stated here that, Babus Surendra and Bhupendra gave no definite undertaking of any kind about anything or any person. All that they said was that, as the Puja season was over, and there was no further necessity for "picketing," they would therefore use their influence with the students not to frequent shops in future for Swadeshi purposes.

We, however, need not conceal the fact that, the garbled accounts in the Anglo-Indian papers provoked a good deal of comments upon the conduct of Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath among the other leaders of the country. In their opinion Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath had not shown that firmness and courage which the occasion required: in short, they should not have allowed the case to be compromised in the way it was done. These critics were specially bitter, because they were convinced that the students were innocent, and that the police had provoked the disturbance and made illegal arrests; and also because the so-called picketing was not a crime at all; and that a trial would have disclosed the fact how by their gratuitous interference, the police had brought about this affray. Even, said the critics, if the innocent students were convicted and sent to jail or whipped they were ready to undergo the penalty. Indeed, some of them, when on bail, expressed their determination to stand a trial. Their idea was that, by making sacrifices for a good cause, they might be the means of nourishing the germs of national life which the present movement has planted in the minds of the people.

It was further contended that as the so-called picketing was not a criminal offence, therefore the police had no case whatever. Besides if the case had been allowed to proceed, revelations would have been made of which the authorities have been ashamed. That the case

who was originally molested by the student has disappeared." So the prosecution had absolutely no leg to stand upon.

Indeed, if the police had any chance of success, they would not have agreed to compromise the case at all. The very fact that the accused were discharged the moment they were placed before the Police Commissioner is a proof positive that the authorities did not venture to go to trial. Those who disapproved of the action of Babus Surendra and Bhupendra, also felt that here was a fine opportunity allowed to slip away to give additional life to the cause and to show that the "Babus" the "rioters," the "gang,"—all these choice expressions are taken from the "Englishman"—can make sacrifices.

But the feeling against Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath disappeared when the fact was known that neither did they apologise nor did they pay any fine or give any undertaking. All that they did was to express regret at the occurrence in Harrison Road which every one has done, and is yet doing. It is ridiculous to suppose that they gave an undertaking for seventeen men, at least eleven of whom were passers-by and utter strangers to them. If they paid the sum of Rs. 100 to Mr. Carroll, it could not be a fine at all for there was no case, no trial; they paid it, because the Police Inspector received a severe handling and also lost some property, and hence he deserved some compensation, though he had to thank himself for the trouble that he brought upon his head.

But the chief reason which led Babus Surendra and Bhupendra to seek a compromise is yet to be told. Of the recognized leaders of the movement, they hold a most prominent position. They know that the Government expects them to do their duty at this juncture. They also know that for any serious disturbance it is they who would be held indirectly responsible. They know further that the wave of the feeling that is passing through the country is of the intensest kind. One act of indiscretion may be followed by a serious and wide-spread conflagration. If a conflagration is dreaded by the Government, it is dreaded much more by the leaders. All these considerations led them to purpose to the Police Commissioner to put an end to the affair which, if allowed to proceed, might have led to grave consequences and jeopardized the interests of the Government as well as those of the people.

## LORD CURZON'S THREATENED SPEECHES.

This is what our Simla correspondent wires to us:

"Kindly inform me by wire if you like to have the reports of the Viceroy's speeches which Lord Curzon will make on his way to Bombay via Kashmir?"

We must confess, whenever a previous intimation was sent to us that Lord Curzon would make speeches, our faces were blanched with despair. For, it meant a severe penalty to us, conductors of the daily papers. Perhaps it was ten in the evening; we had almost finished our day's work and were yawning from exhaustion; our eyes were heavy with sleep but we could not seek the pillow, for we expected the dreaded thing every moment. Just then a Sub-editor, with a telegraphic message in his hand, ran to us with the announcement, "it has come at last!"

Yes, it was the speech of "the greatest of England's Viceroy" for which we were waiting, and we hastily ran our eyes over it. But where was the end? The telegram before us contained only the beginning of the speech! However, after an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes, batch after batch of similar telegrams, began to pour in till the last came when the clock struck twelve! This had often been our lot during the last six years. Add to this the fact that we had to pay for the telegraphic messages and employ additional hands, which also meant cost, to set the speech in type, which, needless to say, was bound to be very long, considering that it was delivered by the greatest of English Viceroy. We had no help but to submit to this trying position so long the sun was not setting, but what have we to do with the utterances of a Viceroy, who will leave us for good in a few days? No, Mr. Simla Correspondent, you need not wire us any more speeches of Lord Curzon.

We were under the impression that the retiring Viceroy's speech at the United Service Club, which secured for him, 73 cheers, was the last. Lord Curzon would have acted wisely if he had put a gag in his mouth after the delivery of that speech, for it is not possible for him to bring about the same brilliant gathering again, which, we understand, consisted of 75 members of the Civil Service, of whom 73 cheered his Lordship each giving him one cheer, and only two, who, it is suspected, belong to the party of Lord Kitchener, abstained altogether from the cheering business. His Lordship's latest speech was delivered on the 10th instant during the farewell ball at Simla, which called forth only 26 "cheers," "applause" etc., though there were 500 persons present, as the following table shows:

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Cheers        | 13 |
| Laughter      | 5  |
| Loud laughter | 4  |
| Applause      | 2  |
| Loud applause | 2  |
|               | 26 |

This is decidedly a poor record, compared with the result obtained at the United Service Club; for, not only was the number of "cheers," "applauses," etc. on that occasion nearly three times more, but at the ball function none showed his appreciation of the oratorical powers of the departing Viceroy in the various forms they in the U. S. Club did. For instance, at the ball there was no "prolonged applause," no "continued applause," no "continued laughter," and no "prolonged cheering again and again renewed." It is thus quite evident that Lord Curzon did not act quite intelligently by appearing before the public with another speech after his performance at the Club. The following sentence which we culled from the Lordship's speech called forth loud

applause: "No woman has ever had more cause to feel that woman is the better part of man than myself (loud applause)." Of course, it is only Viceroy who can speak of women, but, we fancy, even among of Viceroy's, every one is a little partial towards his better half. For, was not Sancho Panza, who by her broom-strick on his wife, would appear, at least, enthralled back in season and out of season, enthralled with her sweetness, and "she was the best over and over again the woman?"

## LORD CURZON'S LAST WORK.

The "blessings" of the partition of Bengal are numerous. Here is one. As the reader is aware, under the scheme, Darjeeling is to become a Deputy Collectorate, and, for judicial purposes, it will be under the District and Sessions Judge of Purnea. The result is that a Darjeeling man, if convicted of a criminal offence by a Magistrate, will have to go all the way from his native district to Purnea for obtaining justice from the appellate court. Similarly, an inhabitant of Dinajpur, Rungpur, Rajshahye, Bogra or Malda will have to proceed to Dacca, or even to Shillong, if the latter is made the principal seat of the Government of the new Province, for official business, though Calcutta is much nearer than it. In his famous reply to the contention of the people of Malda, who complained of the great distance of their district from the head-quarters of the new Province, Sir Andrew Fraser was pleased to console them with the following assurance:—

"You plead that you are more remote from the head-quarters of the new Province and the Division to which you are going than you are from those of the Province and the Division to which you hitherto belonged. I feel assured, however, that it will be the interest and duty of the Administration of the new Province to bring you into much closer communication with the head-quarters of the Division to which you will belong than what exists at present."

Quite so; it will be the duty of the rulers of the new Province to lessen the distance, but the people of Malda were not in need of that information from His Honour; what they wanted to know was,—for what crime were they going to be robbed of the present advantage and thrown at the mercy of the Administration of the new Province which may or may not look to their interests for years to come? His Honour's reply, as we pointed out at the time, was only "Fazal Gazi." The fact is, never were the feelings, sentiments, cherished associations, interests, comforts and conveniences of an entire nation so wantonly and ruthlessly trampled under foot as was done in the present case by the responsible authorities in the land.

The strangest part of the affair is that a large section, perhaps the vast majority, of the members of the Civil Service are as bitter against the partition as the people in general are. And the reasons are simple. They were not consulted when the scheme was propounded, and the dreadful prospect of spending the best part of their lives in a part of Bengal which is unhealthy and unpicturesque has necessarily created a good deal of discontent among them. We happened to have a talk with a high official, who is destined to make his mark in the service, and he complained that he and several others would either die of cholera, or small pox, or they would break their health and retire early. The discontent among the members of the service has been very much intensified by the methodless way in which officers are being posted to the new province, disregarding their wishes and conveniences.

An Anglo-Indian correspondent writing in the "Daily Chronicle" remarks: "The partition of Bengal is a scheme evolved by Lord Curzon alone." Yes, it is the work of a single man. And who is he? He is one who has given ample evidence of his hatred and prejudice against the Bengalees, apparently because they are fully a match for the English in intelligence and morality, though not in barbarism; for they are incapable of moving down their defenceless or ill-armed fellow-beings with shrapnells and Maxim guns. His Lordship got two pliant subordinates in Mr. Risley and Sir Andrew Fraser to carry out his project of cutting the compact, Bengalee speaking nation into two and thereby weakening them. He did not consult the learned Judges of the High Court or any experienced officer in Bengal able to give him sound advice.

His Lordship no doubt expected opposition from Mr. Brodrick, but he secured the consent of the Indian Secretary of State by submitting to the humiliation of being thrown over-board in his quarrel with Lord Kitchener though a subordinate of his. Fancy the depth of his love for the Bengalees! He was willing to be consoling for his discomfiture in his fight with the Commander-in-Chief, provided the people of Bengal were placed at his tender mercy!

God can never bless an unholy work. The partition of Bengal is the result of what we call unreasonable "zeal" and malignant "re-judices." It is bound to produce confusion and disastrous results all along the line. The pity is, it is the innocent people who will suffer for the follies of others. Yet God is not a myth. His law is immutable. No one, even the greatest of England's Viceroy, can break it with impunity. To make a whole nation miserable, simply because you have the power to do so, disregarding their earnest appeals is an act which cannot be justified on any grounds. The authors of such acts, however well-intentioned, must therefore pay the penalty of breaking a moral law.

Now a few words to Lord Curzon. Ravana, the great king of Lanka, at his dying moment gave two golden advices to Rama, who had defeated him. The first was, never to lose moment in carrying out a good resolve, and the second never to hurry on a project of doubtful propriety. Said Ravana, the most powerful man of his time, when vanquished in the unholy war that he had waged against Rama and was about to breathe his last, "Oh Rama, my experience and age entitle me to give you one or two pieces of advice, be you good enough to listen to me." Rama said, "Surely I will bow to your counsels."

Then Ravana said, as stated above, "My first advice to you is, Never show slackness in carrying out a good resolve; and the second is, never hurry on a resolve to do mischief." He continued: "I had formed the excellent resolve of building a high stair case to enable mortals to go up to heaven with ease, but that good project I put off from time to time so that now that I am dying, it is left unfinished. But my wicked desire to rob you of your divine consort, Sita Devi, was quickly carried out, and the result is my death and humiliation."

Lord Curzon conceived a number of projects regarding India. He called them twelve reforms, but they were more than that; many of them being either mischievous or of doubtful propriety, such as—(1) crippling High Education; (2) strangling Metropolitan Self-Government; (3) shutting the door of the Provincial Service to merit proved by competitive tests; (4) converting the police into a semi-political bureaucracy; (5) enlarg-

ing the area of taxation in the name of subscriptions and contributions, said to be voluntary but really enforced; (6) display of pomp and pageantry at ruinous costs; (7) hiding official designs by means of a penal law as if they could brook no light; (8) breaking the long existing charter guaranteeing to the natives of the soil appointments carrying Rs. 200 and upwards per month; (9) trampling down the Queen's Proclamation; (10) partition of Bengal, and the like. These have been all hurried through and one of them,—the partition—which is the finishing stroke and is yet hanging fire, will be an accomplished fact on the 16th instant.

There was, however, only one good resolve taken up by Lord Curzon along with his numerous obnoxious measures, some of which are noted above. It was to resuscitate the indigenous industries of the country. He, however, merely touched it and then let it alone. All that was done in the connection was to impose a protective duty on sugar and create a Commercial Department. The countervailing duty was, however, insufficient and served no useful purpose whatsoever. But what is the object of this commercial department? Is it to help the indigenous industries of the people, or to create several berths for Englishmen and a machinery to meet the demands of the foreign merchants and foreign speculators? We are, however, quite willing to concede that his Lordship felt that Government owes to India an effort, however small or impotent, to encourage the indigenous industries.

But Lord Curzon was too busy with measures of another kind, and this good resolve on his part was postponed "sine die." The Swadeshi movement, set on foot by the instrumentality of one of his own measures, may, however, be a source of some comfort to his Lordship. Ravana had failed to construct a stair-case leading to heaven; but his unholy war brought out the incarnate divinity of Ram Chandra and thus indirectly he paved the way to heaven. Lord Curzon may similarly console himself with the thought that his crusade against the Bengalees has resulted in the Swadeshi movement which, if properly engineered, may pave the way for the salvation of India.

## COMMEMORATION OF THE 16TH OCTOBER.

## A NATIONAL FUND.

We heartily congratulate the Conference, held last Thursday under the presidency of the Maharaja of Mysensingh, on its resolution to start a National Fund on the 16th instant. A better way of commemorating this day of national mourning and humiliation could not have been suggested. The Swadeshi movement is no longer a child's play. We must now show substantial work. The honour of the entire Bengalee nation is involved in the matter. It is a movement which is national in the truest sense of the word. From the highest to the lowest of our people—from the biggest Maharajah down to the humblest ryot—there is scarcely a Bengalee who is not vitally interested in it. If it now collapses, will not the world cry shame upon us all, and shall we not then richly deserve to be execrated by our sons and grandsons? The failure of the movement means the social death of the nation. The leaders have taken a duty upon themselves, the sacredness and gravity of which cannot be exaggerated. They must fulfil this duty with a manly heart. For, if they fail, God nor man will forgive them.

The sacrifices required of them to make the movement a success are, however, very slight. From one point of view they have to make no sacrifice at all. What is the object of the Swadeshi movement? It is the development of the resources of the country to restore India to its original position of the first industrial country in the world. And this means the salvation of our people. There was a time when land and industry fed and clothed our nation. Land no longer pays in the way it did before. All our industries have been killed or are in a dying condition. The inevitable result must be poverty. A poor and starving population are bound to die out, and the Bengalees, as we all know, are fast disappearing.

The success of the Swadeshi movement does not consist merely in eschewing foreign goods, but replacing them by home-made substitutes. In this way we can not only keep in the country the money that is being drained to other lands but create means of livelihood for tens of millions of our people. The cotton fabrics sold annually in Bengal by foreigners amount to, say, 20 crores of Rupees. If we can supply its inhabitants with all the cloths they need by starting spinning and weaving mills and distributing improved looms to the weaving classes, not only will the drain of these twenty crores to foreign countries be stopped, but a vast number of the population, who are now unemployed, will find work and earn their bread.

To make the Swadeshi movement successful we have therefore two things to do: (1) to abstain from the use of foreign articles, and (2) to revive our lost or decaying industries. To carry out these objects, we must create a National Fund, and place it under the control of a Committee thoroughly representative in character, and fully alive to the importance of the objects for which it has been started. Above all, the trustees and treasurers should be persons who command universal confidence.

We are glad to observe that all the conditions mentioned above were considered and satisfied in the formation of the Committee and the Trustees for raising, controlling and preserving the proposed National Fund. The Committee and the Trustees must necessarily be provisional in the beginning. A good many more members will have to be added to the Committee, and when the full Committee has been completed, the names of these members will be published. What the public want to know immediately are the names of the Trustees, so that they may be absolutely sure of the safety of their donations, and hence the names of the Trustees are published.

The procedure to be followed is this. On the 16th the general public will be invited to meet at the house of Rai Pashupati Nath Bose, Zemindar, No. 65, Bagbazar Street, and talk about the Swadeshi movement and how to make it a success. The place will be kept open from 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. Those who attend the meeting will be pleased to bring with them their contributions to the National Fund, which ought to be at least one day's income in the case of every person, and deposit the same with Rai Pashupati Nath Bose who will give a receipt for the same. Those who are unable to attend,

whether they reside in Calcutta or elsewhere, will be good enough to remit their quota through men or by post to Rai Pashupati Nath.

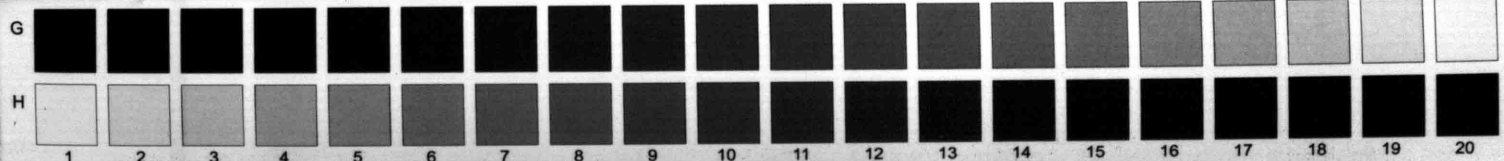
In our next issue we shall discuss the question,—how to utilize the National Fund? What we need say to-day is that its proceeds will be devoted only to industrial purposes and reproductive works so that the resources of the country will be developed and the Fund will go on swelling. We trust, every well-wisher of the Swadeshi movement—and there is not a Bengalee who is not a supporter of it—will deem it his sacred duty to contribute his mite to the Fund. One day's income is a trifle, and even a poor man can part with it easily. But, it means a very important thing, if one day's income of, say, a million men are collected together and converted into a fund of the nation. With such a fund at their disposal, the people can make their country again foremost in the matter of industry. We therefore trust that not only will thousands pay their own share on the 16th instant, but will induce thousands others to consecrate their money in that way.

Judging from the interview which one of our representatives had with Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the police who took part in the Harrison Road disturbance are alleged to have maltreated some of the students and others whom they had arrested. At least this is what they complained both to Mr. A. C. Bannerjee and the Police Commissioner. Now that the case has been compromised, may we inquire what action the Government is going to take with regard to the conduct of the police? Fancy what splendid captures were made by the valiant police Inspector and his myrmidons! One of the youths arrested by them as a rioter had gone to Barra Bazar to purchase medicine for his father who was seriously ill at home! Another nice catch of the police was the managing clerk of a respectable firm of Attorneys who had come to fight with the guardians of the peace with the money and the account book of the firm in his possession! Another equally nice catch was a poor Mahomedan Duffry boy who was also fired with the Swadeshi spirit and had left home to commit a riot! And with these facts before him the Police Commissioner was bold enough to redden his eyes at Babus Surendra Nath and Bhupendra Nath when they proposed a compromise! Need any body now wonder why did the authorities roar like a lion in the beginning and afterwards climbed down hurriedly? They would have acted very thoughtlessly if they had proceeded with the case. Mr. Halliday should not forget that if it is his duty to keep the public peace when it is disturbed by the populace, his still more important duty is to restrain his subordinates when they oppress the people or break the law. What right had the police to arrest passers-by, maltreat them, and then off to the police station and keep them under custody till mid-night? The Government is bound to make a sifting inquiry into the matter for the people are getting alarmed at the way the police have been let loose to do whatever they like. How the city is threatened with anarchy through the lawless conduct of the police will be realised from the account of "another police affray" published elsewhere.

In a manner in which the "Englishman" paper is inflaming the minds of the communities of both Indian and European character to the verge of a civil war, and give a single attract the reports, publication of the Government. This paper, since it has passed into the hands of a new editor, is doing its very best to foment racial animosities by its violent writings and garbled re-Swadeshi movement. Because a beggar woman was run down by a tram car, therefore according to the "Englishman" the Swadeshiwallas should be punished! The composers in the Government presses and the conductors of the tram cars struck work, and, in the opinion of the Hare Street paper, the Swadeshi movement is responsible for it! We wonder why the strike of the European drivers of the E. I. Railway was not also attributed to the influence of the promoters of the movement! The affray in Harrison Road was described as a serious riot by the "Englishman" but the paper has beaten itself hollow by its account of a "Fight in Sovabazar" which we are told took place on Saturday last. The description is so interesting that we reproduce it below with all its sensational heading:—

## "THE BOYCOTT," FIGHT IN SOVA BAZAR, BRITISH GOODS BURNT.

On Saturday a fight, which assumed serious dimensions, took place in Upper Chitpur Road between some shop-keepers and a party of Swadeshi supporters, who are stated to be students, in connection with the boycott of British goods. The information obtainable shows that a native purchaser called upon the shop of one Kally Dass Bhor, a vendor of cloths in Upper Chitpur Road, and asked for a piece of contry made cloth, in place of which the shop-keeper sold him a piece of Manchester cloth. When the purchaser discovered the fact he returned to the shop and returning the cloth, demanded a refund of the money. As the shop-keeper was averse to taking back the cloth, a quarrel ensued between the purchaser's friends and the shop-keeper, who was supported by many of the neighbouring shop-keepers. When the news got abroad it appears that hards of students went to the place of disturbance and joined in the fray. A pitched battle resulted between the two factions, sticks and lathies being freely used. Policemen who saw the occurrence were powerless in the immense crowd, but information was conveyed to the thanas, and the Police arrived in time to see barely the tail end of the fight. They, however, with the aid of several respectable natives living in the vicinity, dispersed the crowd, but could effect no arrests as they were unable to trace the real offenders. Many men were seriously injured in the fight, and Kally Dass Bhor had to be conveyed home for medical treatment. Yesterday morning a second crowd, composed, no doubt, of most of the same men, appeared on the scene of the previous day's occurrence, and demanded from the shop-keeper's son, who was carrying on the business, the sum of Rs. 30, as a sort of fine for his fathers conduct. The son made over the money to the men and also at their request, delivered up to them all the Manchester cloth in the shop. The boycotters then took the cloth, valued at Rs. 20, and made a bonfire of it, to policemen on duty.





**Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta**



## TELEGRAMS.

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## Correspondence.

## OTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT SALT.

## TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—When I wrote to your paper in reply to the query of a "boy-cotter" on the 5th September, I had no idea of the magnitude of the great movement in Bengal. I expected at the outset about a dozen enquiries or so, about Indian Salts and piece-goods of the different mills of Delhi. But, to my surprise, I have, up to date, received, about seven hundred letters from all parts of Bengal, especially, the East Bengal, and more are coming every day, each and everyone asking for full and detailed information regarding Salt, and samples, the routes to the different Sources of Salt and manufactories, full particulars of the piece-goods manufactured by the mills of Delhi, together with samples of all sorts. In some cases orders for one or two maunds of Salt, with one or two pairs of dhooties to be forwarded per v.p. and so on. I have replied to some five or six dozen letters, and regret, that with the limited time at my disposal, it is impossible to reply to every one of the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to write to me. I am therefore compelled to take up some of your space to reply to the queries of the numerous gentlemen who have written to me. First of all I have to say that I am neither a Salt dealer, nor a dealer in piece-goods, and am simply giving the information which I have collected from different sources.

I. About Indian Salts.—The manufacture of Salt in Northern India is (with one exception) wholly a Govt. monopoly. The different sources of manufacture and mining, are under the control of the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, who has his head office at Agra. Under him there are Assistant Commissioners and Superintendents who are in charge of the different Salt manufactories and mines.

(a) The largest supply of Salt can be had at "Sambhar Lake," Rajputana. The manufactories are under the charge of one Asst. Commissioner and under him there are about eight Superintendents some Asst. Superintendents and others. All communication to be addressed to

The Asst. Commissioner,  
N. I. Salt Revenue, Sambhar, R. M. Ry.

The Govt. Salt manufactory on the Lake at Sambhar is one of the largest in India. Some one hundred and forty thousand tons are annually exported from this depot to Central India, Rajputana, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The whole of this large supply being obtained by evaporation of the brackish water of the lake. The lake itself, when full, is 20 miles long and from 1½ to 7½ miles broad, and 1 to 4 feet in depth.

There are two minor Sources of Salt near this great lake, one at "Didwana," Jodhpore, under an Asst. Commissioner, and the other at "Pachbadra" Marwar, under one Asst. Commissioner and two Superintendents.

The route to "Sambhar" is by the E. I. and R. M. Railways, via Agra Fort. Passengers starting from Calcutta by the Punjab mail which starts at 9 p.m. alight at Tundia junction the next evening, thence by branch line train to Agra Fort, where they change to the Agra-Jodhpore gauge carriages of the Punjab Mail. The route is via Agra, Tundia, and Agra Fort.

The route to "Didwana" is by the Agra-Jodhpore Railway, via Agra Fort, Tundia, and Agra Fort. The route to "Pachbadra" is by the Agra-Jodhpore Railway, via Agra Fort, Tundia, and Agra Fort.

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Price of Salt Rs. 0-6-0  
Gunny bags (2 mds. each) 0-2-0  
Govt. duty. 1-8-0  
Ky. Freight 0-15-0

Total—Rs. 2-15-0 per md.

The minimum per wagon-load is 400 mds. Transshipment at Delhi. If special Ry. rate granted, this cost would be much reduced.

I am prepared to help large firms desirous of procuring this salt, and the procedure to be followed is:—

(1) They should deposit at their district treasuries the amount of duty, say, Rs. 600 for 400 mds. The treasury will issue a "Salt Rowana" upon Suitanpore and Mobarakpore salt offices and draw it up, making the depositor the consignee of the salt and also mentioning the destination and station of despatch. The name of the sender being left a blank.

(2) A deposit has also to be sent to the Bank of Upper India Ltd., Delhi, covering the full price of the salt and the packing charges, say Rs. 225 for 400 maunds, and the Bank will, for a small consideration, undertake to pay this price (at the above scale) to the person delivering the Railway receipt for the 400 maunds salt booked to the depositor, and will also forward the Ry. Receipt to the depositor.

(3) The "Salt Rowana" issued by the treasury has to be sent to me, after the deposit to the bank, and I shall place the "Rowana" in the hands of some respectable salt dealer of Furrucknagar, and shall see that he loads the wagons quickly and delivers the Ry. Receipt to the Bank, with as little delay as possible.

(4) The salt will be booked unpaid, and the Ry. freight should be paid at destination. This will require the minimum amount of money required to be sent out by persons who have no "bonds" or salt golahs at their place. Consignments to salt golahs can be booked without prepayment of duty.

I shall write in my next letter about the piece goods manufactured in this part of the country.

P. Chaudhuri.

Hamilton Road, Delhi.

## THE NATIONAL FUND CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held on Thursday last at the place of Maharajah S. K. Acharjee Bahadur. The Maharajah was voted to the chair. The proceedings were recorded in Bengalee. The following resolution was proposed by Babu Moti Lal Ghose:

"That a National Fund be started with the object of establishing weaving and spinning industries in Bengal, and that the collection of the fund will commence on the next 30th Aswin (16th October) the day when the Partition of Bengal will take place. The general public of Bengal are earnestly requested to contribute their one day's income to the sacred Fund."

It was seconded by Babu Jyotirindra Nath Tagore and carried unanimously.

II. Babu Narendra Nath Sen proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed as provisional trustees of the Fund:—Maharajah S. K. Acharjee Bahadur; Nawab Saiyid Abdus Sovan Chowdhury; Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitra; Kumar Satis Chandra Singha; Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore.

It was seconded by Rai Pashupati Nath Bose and carried unanimously.

III. Babu Rabindro Nath Tagore proposed that Rai Pashupati Nath Bose and Kumar Manmatha Nath Mitra be appointed as professional trustees.

IV. Mr. A. C. Banerjee proposed that Babu Ghuznari and Dr. Pran Chatterjee be appointed provisional trustees.

B. M. Chatterjee

## ARREST OF PUNDIT KASHI PERSHAD.

The Lahore "Tribune" has the following:—

Our representative visited Delhi on Sunday. The first thing he heard on alighting from the train was a remark by an individual to another that "it was a case of Sikha Shahi, and that though bail was accepted great 'zulum' had been perpetrated. On enquiry it was learnt that Mr. Shankar Nath, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Shiv Narayan, Pleader, who kindly appeared over the District Magistrate to admit him to bail for two hundred rupees after he was in prison for 3 days, a local 'hakim' standing surety for him. The accused, Pundit Kashi Pershad, is a well-known public speaker. He is a preacher of the Caine Temperance League, and has lectured on Temperance subjects in many parts of India. He is a young man of a retiring disposition, the very reverse of a firebrand. Just now he is travelling on behalf of the Swadeshi cause at his own expense, and reached Delhi, after visiting Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore and other places where he did good work. At Delhi, too, his visit would have passed off quietly as at other stations but for the hysterical behaviour of the local authorities, whose alarmed imagination exaggerated an inoffensive Swadeshi worker and temperance advocate into an organiser of rebellion. Had Nana Sahib himself appeared in 'propria persona' at the old capital he could not have been dealt with in a more summary fashion than the poor Brahman preacher has been. The effect of the arrest has been just the opposite of what was designed by the District Magistrate. Many of the hundreds of persons, Hindus and Mussalmans, who heard Pundit Kashi Pershad on the 2nd instant would have lapsed into 'indifferentists,' or into the common type of lukewarm supporters of the Swadeshi cause, in a few days, as is usually the case after the first excitement has worn off. And the great majority of citizens would have heard nothing of the lecture. But now everyone who heard the address, and noted and admired its moderation of tone and the loyal and patriotic spirit it breathed, will burn with indignation at the contemplation of the high-handed arrest of the speaker and become an ardent and uncompromising champion of Swadeshi Vastu for very shame. And not only the educated Hindus and Mussalmans who attended the meeting, but the whole Indian community in the town, are struck with horror at the wrong done to the Pundit. Our representative found that although the day was that of the great Dussehra mela, the one topic of talk amongst townsmen of all classes was—the Swadeshi movement and the 'zulum' done to the Pundit! Since the present local rulers of Delhi have shown this tendency to revive the methods of their Pathan predecessors, it does not seem unlikely that they have reverted to the good old system of espionage. If so, they could not but be aware of the fact that excepting the merchants immediately concerned in the English piece-goods trade, and the single reis who assured his earthly lord the other day that Delhi-wals 'will use English goods and nothing but English goods, and that Swadeshi rebels would have short shrift at Delhi—with the exception of these, we say, 'Hindus and Mussalmans alike' are all votaries of Swadeshi Vastu, and all are prepared to support it like one man. We leave it to Major Parsons to say what effect is likely to be produced on all these people by the Nana-like arrest of an itinerant Brahman for only preaching that they should prefer the articles made in this country to those of foreign manufacture. We are glad to be able to say that while the arrest has had a rousing effect on the public, it has not had the least depressing effect on the Pundit himself. On the contrary he feels himself stimulated beyond words. The hearing of his case is to come off to-day (Tuesday 10th October) and we are awaiting the report of the proceedings.

## IRRIGATION BY PUMPING

A Report on the Irrigation by Pumping written in I said:—"The machinery is beyond the me of the wind in India it is by w

it is almost certain that a very much larger percentage of wells than this could, at a comparatively small cost, be improved so as to yield a good deal more than the minimum quantity of water required. All that is necessary is to deepen them and to pump out the water to a lower level, so that the gradient of the sub-soil water-flowing to the well may be increased.

The smallest sized centrifugal pump which we can conveniently employ for irrigation work is one having suction and delivery pipes of 3 inches diameter. Pumps of smaller size than this are made, but owing to their small diameter they have to be run at a very high speed, and the friction of the water, both in the pump and the piping, absorbs a very large proportion of the power, and their efficiency is extremely low. In general, the efficiency of centrifugal pumps increases with their size, provided that the lift be not too small.

A 3in. pump will deliver 11,000 gallons of water per hour, and if the inflow to a well were equal to that amount, the daily yield of water should be more than a quarter of a million gallons, which is six times the minimum quantity required. An inflow of 2,000 gallons per hour is sufficient to make it worth while to instal an engine and pump, but it will be necessary to provide sufficient storage capacity to enable the water to accumulate at the bottom of the well till it amounts to a sufficient volume to make it worth while to run the engine. This is what has been done at Melrosapuram, where, to start with, the well was 21ft. in diameter and 21ft. deep, with a central hole 15ft. in diameter and 7ft. deep, the latter capable of holding 7,700 gallons of water. Observations showed that the rate of percolation into the well decreased very rapidly if the water rose above the rim of the central hole. To pump out the central hole took about an hour, and then the engine had to be stopped till it filled again. Both storage capacity and percolation area were materially increased by running adits horizontally from the bottom of the well. The total length of these adits was 68ft. and their average width 2ft. and, as they were about 5ft. high, they held, when full, 4,575 gallons of water. It was desirable, however, to increase the storage capacity considerably beyond this, and accordingly a new well 30ft. in diameter was sunk a short distance from the original well and the two connected by prolonging one of the adits. The total area at the lowest level from which water is drawn is now 1,044 sq. ft., and with 5ft. depth in the well, the storage capacity is nearly 33,000 gallons, or sufficient to keep the engine running for three hours without taking into account the percolation during that time. The advantage of this large storage capacity has been fully realised during the last few months when, owing to the long drought, the rate of percolation into the well has fallen as low as 1,500 gallons per hour. By allowing this to accumulate it has been possible to extract, with fair economy, every drop of water that could possibly be obtained and to keep the cultivation going on about 12 acres of land. This very small quantity of water, supplemented by the local rainfall, has proved sufficient to keep the crops in fair condition, though it is probable that the outturn this year will not be as favourable as usual.

Where the height to which water has to be raised is small, engines of less than 3½ h. p. may well be employed. A 2 h. p. engine will drive a 3in. centrifugal pump on a 12ft. lift, and this is above the smallest combination of engine and pump which can be profitably employed. The advantages of a large storage capacity seem to have been fully realised by the ryots, and many of their wells have a much larger storage capacity than that which has been provided at Melrosapuram. In no a few cases, by going deeper a much larger volume of underground water will become available. The depth from which ryots draw water varies considerably in different parts of the country and is probably deepest in Coimbatore and the Ceded Districts, where it is not uncommon to lift water from a depth of 40ft. So far, in Madras, centrifugal pumps have not yet been employed on lifts exceeding 40ft., but at the Coimbatore Jail an engine is driving a pair of Plunger pumps which lift the water 75ft. As experience accumulates we shall probably find it profitable to go deeper.

Notes from Indian Planting and Gardening.

## NOTES FROM INDIAN PLANTING AND GARDENING.

Horticultural Wonders.—Mr. Albert George a Llanelly working man who makes gardening a hobby, has won 150 prizes during the past month. . . . There has been a glut of Mushrooms at Wigton this week and the price has been as low as five pence a stone.

A Mushroom measuring 30th in circumference has been found growing at Thure, near Poitiers, France; and at Kelsall, near Chester, one has been photographed, the pileus of which was 13in in diameter, and which weighed 11lb.

Mr. T. C. Boardley, of Carlisle, has grown ten Potatoes weighing 7½lb. several of them being 1lb in weight each. They have been named the Lord Beaconsfield.

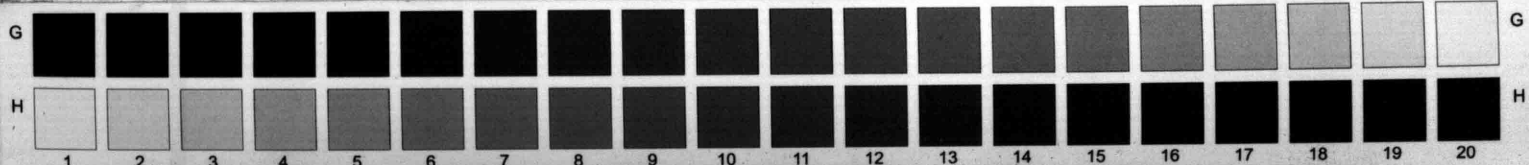
A Gourd weighing 70lb is being exhibited in a florist's window at Leicester. . . . A Dawlish (Devon) gardener has grown 60lb of Potatoes from a single tuber. . . . Mr. F. Folkard, of the Eagle Hotel, Wrentham, Suffolk, has grown a French Bean measuring 2ft 10in in length, and containing nineteen beans.

The Germination of Seeds.—The wastage of seed alluded to by your correspondents was remarked upon by Darwin many years ago. Whatever may be the case in a state of nature it is not difficult in a state of cultivation to account for the failure to germinate. The ground may be backed hard by the sun; there are also the ravages of insects and domestic animals to be taken into account as well as the rapacity of birds. A strong wind may blow the seed away, or heavy rain wash into the gutter. But this is beside the point. My original observation had nothing to do with seed buried yards underground or scattered casually on a border. I was referring on tirely to control experiments carried on in doors, and my point is that where light, air, temperature, and moisture are under control it should be possible to count upon a certain percentage of success in every case where very exceptional treatment is not required. There are three kinds of rubbish on the market to day to be avoided. (1) dead seed; (2) dead mixed with a little live seed; (3) live seed, but of a poor strain. In contrast to some of my recent failures I sowed alongside them some Phyllococcus seed obtained from Messrs. Veitch, Chelsea, and every seed germinated. Can your correspondents suggest why it is that the seed obtained from the leading houses germinates, and the other does not, unless the difference is a difference between dead and alive? I sowed some mixed Cacti's so called a year ago. One seed germinated? It proved to be Gorse! It may not be easy to forecast the periods of germination forced sown in the open, although I notice a useful list in a little book by Mr. Walter P. Wright; but it should be easy for seeds sown under glass and in a moderate temperature. It would be practically useful; a saving of time and some check on the rubbish of which I am informed there is a quantity on the market. "T. R. P." in "Gardeners Chronicle."

Frozen Fruit.—The patented "Aero thermic" waggon of the Inter Continental Railway Company is a complete refrigerator, and will enable growers on the Mediterranean and elsewhere to despatch delicate and perishable fruits to the London market. Hitherto it has been necessary to handle consignments of fruits four times—twice in France and twice here. By the new method bulk is not broken once. Last week a consignment of very delicate Pines was sent from London by the "Aero thermic" as an experiment. When unpacked the fruit was as fresh as the fruit was when packed.

## A DISPUTE

Dr. S. Swami before the offg. Sankaram Nair a criminal revision of the Sessions













**Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee**, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on land acquisition work, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months.

**Mr. A. Earle, I. C. S.**, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough to 1st February 1906, inclusive.

**Maulvi Zulfaquar Haidar**, Special Sub-Registrar, Bogra, is allowed leave for one month.

**Mr. E. A. LeFevre**, Head Master of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, is allowed leave for seven weeks.

**Mr. H. A. Bamford**, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, is allowed combined leave for one year one month and twenty-four days.

**Mr. E. Geake**, Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, is allowed furlough from the 16th October to the 22nd December 1905, both days inclusive.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

**APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.**

The order appointing **Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri**, Munsif of Phatikchhari, to be an Addl. Munsif in the district of the 24-Peranganas, but to be on deputation to Baraset, is cancelled.

**Babu Hari Das Bose**, Munsif of Patna is appointed to be an Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-peranganas but for the present to be on deputation to Baraset.

**LEAVE.**

**Babu Jagat Narayan Sarcar**, Munsif of Ranaghat, is allowed for three months.

The following notification by the Government of India, Home Department, is republished:—

The services of **Babu Banwari Lal Banerjee** No. 11), Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**Mr. F. H. Tucker**, District Superintendent of Police, is placed temporarily on special duty at Shillong under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

The services of **Babu Nabin Chandra Nag**, Munsif of Maulvi Bazar, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of **Babu Behari Lal Chatterjee** No. 1), Munsif of Kariganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of **Babu Banwari Lal Banerjee** No. 11), Munsif of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

**Babu Chandra Sekhar Sen, B.L.**, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Habiganj.

**Babu Shyama Charan Banerjee**, Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Karimnagar.

**Babu Paresh Nath Roy Chaudhuri**, Munsif of Khulna, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Sylhet, to be ordinarily stationed at Maulvi Bazar.

**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

**Mr. Roger Kirkpatrick**, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State the Forest Department in Bengal as an Assistant Conservator, second grade, is posted to the Singaubum Division, as an attached officer.

The officers named below are appointed to Assistant Settlement Officers in the district of Ranchi.

**Mr. J. C. Leighton, L.C.S.**, Offg Joint Dy. Magistrate; (2) **Mr. J. Reid L.C.S.**, Offg Joint Magistrate; (3) **Babu Bhuvan Mohan Chatterjee**, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madaripur; (4) **Maulvi A. K. Kabiruddin Ahmed**, Substantive tempore Sub-Deputy Collector; (5) **Babu Brajanath Rai**, substantive tempore Sub-Deputy Collector; (6) **Glyric Abdul Bari**, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hat, Birbhoom; (7) **Babu Ramu Lal**, substantive tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly; (8) **Babu Lalit Mohon Basu**, substantive tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Nat; (9) **Mr. R. Satish Chandra Gupta**, tempore Deputy Sub-Deputy Collector, Bankipora.

The officers named below are Christian, Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer and Dy. of Backergunge and Purnea:

**Abani Chandra Chatterjee**, appointed to Murshidabad; (2) **Babu Surendra Nath**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collector, Alipour; (3) **Babu Radha Krishna Ghosal**, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore; (4) **Babu Khirode Lal Mukherjee**, Jessore; (5) **tempore Deputy Collector**, Jessore; (6) **Hiranray Kumar Das Gupta**, Sub-Dy. Collector, (6) **Mr. J. A. Milligan, L.C.S.**, Assistant Magistrate Collector.

The officers named below are appointed to Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea:—(1) **Babu Rash Bihari**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collector, Jessore; (2) **Mr. K. C. Mukherjee**, Substantive tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Outack; (3) **Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharyaj**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collector, Birumun.

The officers named below are appointed to Assistant Settlement Officers in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea:—(1) **Babu Sitendra Kumar Roy**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collector, Hooghly; (2) **Babu Subram Sheir Jang Bahadur**, Substantive tempore Sub-Deputy Collector; (3) **Babu Karali Charan Gantoli**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collector, Rajshahi; (4) **Babu Khetro Mohon Mukherjee**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, (5) **Rai Braja Nandan Prosad Singh**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, Shahabad; (6) **Babu Lakshmi Misra**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, Alipur; (7) **Babu Mon Mohon Mukherjee**, Jalpaiguri; (8) **Babu Mohendra Nath Sub-Dy. Collr, Puri**, (9) **Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, Kalna, Burdwan; (10) **Babu Hari Das Chatterjee**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, Outack; (11) **Babu Radhika Lal Dey**, Substantive tempore Sub-Dy. Collr, Netrokona Mymensingh.

**SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.**

**Babu Charni Chandra Chaudhuri**, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, under orders of transfer to Saran for employment on partition work, is allowed leave for one month.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY  
CURES COLDS**

This remedy acts on nature's plan, allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is famous for its cure of the civilized world. ALL CHEMISTS AT PRICE 1/-

Maulvi **Hammed Gonsi**, Sub-Deputy Samastipur Darbhanga is allowed leave for ten days.

**REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.**

Babu **Promatha Nath Das Gupta** is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Shepur, in the district of Bozra.

Maulvi **Muhammad Arfun Ali** acted as Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalihati, in the district of Mymensingh for two days.

Babu **Harendra Kishore Kundu** is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Kalihati in the district of Mymensingh.

Maulvi **Syed Abbas Hussain**, Rural Sub-Registrar of Lathiur, in the district of Palamanu, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad, in the same district.

Maulvi **Shaikh Aminuddin Ahnau**, Rural Sub-Registrar of Husainabad, in the district of Palamanu, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Lathiur in the same district.

**Rhondkar Raushan Ali**, Rural Sub-Registrar of Raipura in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of hatra in the district of Bankura.

Babu **Joges Chandra Ghna**, Rural Sub-Registrar of Khatra in the district of Bara, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Raipura in the district of Dacca.

Maulvi **Muhammad Abdul Majid** Rural Sub-Registrar of Khalispur in the district of Jessore is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Barisal Rahamatpur in the district of Jokekunge.

Maulvi **Abdul Aziz**, Joint Sub-Registrar of Barisal at Rahamatpur in the district of Jokekunge, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Khalispur in the district of Jessore.

Babu **Tripura Kanta Das**, Joint Sub-Registrar of Sultanpur at Tengra, in the District of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Ghafargao, in the district of Mymensingh.

Maulvi **Abdur Rashid** Rural Sub-Registrar of Ghafargao in the district of Mymensingh is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of tanpur at Tengra in the district of 24-Parganas.

Babu **Sarat Chandra Banerjee**, Rural Sub-Registrar of Buxa (Alipore), in the district of Jalpaiguri, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Contai at Marisdah in the district of Midnapore.

Babu **Satkauri Mukherjee**, Rural Sub-Registrar of Sara in the district of Pabna is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Gerhat, at Kachua, in the district of Pabna.

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**THE ROYAL TOUR.**

**REVISED PROGRAMME.**

We give below the revised programme of tour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Princes of Wales:—

Arrive in Bombay, Nov. 9th (afternoon).  
Bombay, Nov. 9th—14th.  
Madras, Nov. 15th—17th.  
Calcutta, Nov. 18th—20th.  
Rangoon, Nov. 21st—23rd.  
Canton, Nov. 24th—26th.  
Shanghai, Nov. 28. December 1st.  
Rangoon, Dec. 2nd.  
Singapore, Dec. 3rd.  
Batavia, Dec. 4th—5th.  
Sourabaya, Dec. 6th—7th.  
Semarang, Dec. 8th—9th.  
Surabaya, Dec. 10th—11th.  
Batavia, Dec. 12th—13th.  
Sourabaya, Dec. 14th—15th.  
Semarang, Dec. 16th—17th.  
Batavia, Dec. 18th—19th.  
Sourabaya, Dec. 20th—21st.  
Semarang, Dec. 22nd—23rd.  
Batavia, Dec. 24th—25th.  
Sourabaya, Dec. 26th—27th.  
Semarang, Dec. 28th—29th.  
Batavia, Dec. 30th—31st.  
Sourabaya, Jan. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Jan. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Jan. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Jan. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Jan. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Jan. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Jan. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Jan. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Jan. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Jan. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Jan. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Jan. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Jan. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Jan. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Jan. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Feb. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Feb. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Feb. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Feb. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Feb. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Feb. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Feb. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Feb. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Feb. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Feb. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Feb. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Feb. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Feb. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Feb. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Feb. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Mar. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Mar. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Mar. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Mar. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Mar. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Mar. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Mar. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Mar. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Mar. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Mar. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Mar. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Mar. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Mar. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Mar. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Mar. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Apr. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Apr. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Apr. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Apr. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Apr. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Apr. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Apr. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Apr. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Apr. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Apr. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Apr. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Apr. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Apr. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Apr. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Apr. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, May 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, May 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, May 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, May 7th—8th.  
Semarang, May 9th—10th.  
Batavia, May 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, May 13th—14th.  
Semarang, May 15th—16th.  
Batavia, May 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, May 19th—20th.  
Semarang, May 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, May 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, May 25th—26th.  
Semarang, May 27th—28th.  
Batavia, May 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Jun. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Jun. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Jun. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Jun. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Jun. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Jun. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Jun. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Jun. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Jun. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Jun. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Jun. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Jun. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Jun. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Jun. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Jun. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Jul. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Jul. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Jul. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Jul. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Jul. 9th—10th.  
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Sourabaya, Jul. 13th—14th.  
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Batavia, Jul. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Jul. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Jul. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Jul. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Jul. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Jul. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Jul. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Aug. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Aug. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Aug. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Aug. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Aug. 9th—10th.  
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Sourabaya, Aug. 13th—14th.  
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Batavia, Aug. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Aug. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Aug. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Aug. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Aug. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Aug. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Aug. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Sep. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Sep. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Sep. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Sep. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Sep. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Sep. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Sep. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Sep. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Sep. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Sep. 19th—20th.  
Semarang, Sep. 21st—22nd.  
Batavia, Sep. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Sep. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Sep. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Sep. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Oct. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Oct. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Oct. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Oct. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Oct. 9th—10th.  
Batavia, Oct. 11th—12th.  
Sourabaya, Oct. 13th—14th.  
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Batavia, Oct. 23rd—24th.  
Sourabaya, Oct. 25th—26th.  
Semarang, Oct. 27th—28th.  
Batavia, Oct. 29th—30th.  
Sourabaya, Nov. 1st—2nd.  
Semarang, Nov. 3rd—4th.  
Batavia, Nov. 5th—6th.  
Sourabaya, Nov. 7th—8th.  
Semarang, Nov. 9th—10th.  
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Sourabaya, Jan. 13th—14th.  
Semarang, Jan. 15th—16th.  
Batavia, Jan. 17th—18th.  
Sourabaya, Jan. 19th—20th.

(Before Mr. Ram Anugraha Narayan Singh.)  
The above case being called on, Mr. A. C. Banerjee, who appeared with Mr. A. K. Ghosh for the accused said that the police had no "loudstand" in this case, and the prosecuting Inspector could not, therefore, appear.  
Inspector Abdul Rahim.—The charges are intimidation, wrongful restraint and criminal trespass. Last two charges are cognisable and police can appear.  
Mr. Banerjee.—There is not even an apology of a "prima facie" case as regards wrongful restraint. As for criminal trespass being committed in a tram car, I have never heard of a more ridiculous proposition being put forward seriously, even by a prosecuting policeman, in a Court of law.  
Inspector.—I don't know what Counsel's experience of Courts is but it is a sound proposition.  
Mr. Banerjee.—I do not expect that his experience should correspond with mine. Indeed, I would have been much surprised if it did.  
Inspector.—(somewhat insolently.) Yes, you have seen many Barristers.  
Mr. Banerjee.—I would ask you, sir, whether a policeman should know his place, and should not forget himself so far as not to know his level.  
Inspector.—Barristers should know their level and must behave properly.  
Mr. Banerjee.—They do know, and that is exactly why I have been saying all this. However I do not propose to cross my sword with a policeman in a Court of law.  
Court.—Mr. Banerjee, it is best to address the case. Now, I want to know if the police wants to prosecute.  
Inspector.—Yes, it is a case connected with the Swadeshi movement.  
Mr. Banerjee.—It is false to say so. This case has nothing to do with the Swadeshi movement. It is, in its worst form, a quarrel between master and servant. Some people who ought to know better have run away with this mischievous idea and have knocked into the head of the police, and it was me that it was knocked out of it. The use of the anxiety which the police is showing to appear in this case is now perfectly clear. They want to have their finger in this pie, because they suspect it to be connected with a movement, which being inadmissible, is perhaps hateful to the police. Further, I understand that Mr. Moses is aided for the prosecution. (Mr. Moses, a little before this come into the court room.)  
Court.—Mr. Moses, do you appear for the prosecution?  
Mr. Moses.—Yes, I have been engaged to present the prosecution.  
Inspector.—If the police sends up a cognisable case and desires to prosecute it, no one on behalf of the private party can appear.  
Mr. Banerjee.—I cannot understand this seemingly "zid" on the part of the police to appear.  
Court.—It is true that I must hear the prosecuting Inspector in a case like this in deference to Mr. Moses. But Mr. Banerjee, you do not think that the men should go back to their masters. For then there is no chance of the case being settled.  
Mr. Banerjee.—I had a long interview on the 23rd.  
Inspector.—I should like to have seen it on the 23rd.  
Court.—(addressing the Counsel Inspector) Will that suit you?  
Inspector.—Yes.  
Mr. Banerjee.—I am glad that no "zid" is shown by the police to-day to have such a fix as was inconvenient to the prosecution.  
Court.—I fix 23rd for the hearing of the case and hope I shall not hear anything more about the case.  
Court.—(Then turning to the accused, Mr. Banerjee.) You should all go back to your masters and resume work, and then all your difficulties will be over. You must consider your position and your interests before you do anything. You should be guided by your learned Counsel.  
**THE TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS' STRIKE.**  
The strike of the Tramway Conductors has taken a new turn. Mr. A. C. Banerjee had an interview with Mr. Martin Wells, the Managing Agent of the Tramways Co., on last Monday and also the following morning. After a long conversation on Monday last it was arranged that Mr. Banerjee should persuade the men to go back to their work, and that after they had resumed their work their grievances would be considered. It was, however, settled that their petition would be considered and an order passed on it in consultation with Mr. Banerjee who would represent the conductors early next week. The men under the advice of Mr. Banerjee who strongly insisted on their going back at once resumed work on Tuesday. We are indeed glad that this happy termination of what once seemed to be a huge strike, and Mr. Wells' remarks of the Tram Car travelling without approaching the question of the conductors' grievances in such a compromising spirit and we hope that the same spirit will be manifested while he actually deals with their petition.

The Bengal Indigo Crop:—

Introductory.—The most important indigo-growing districts in the Province are Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran in the Patna Division and Purnea, Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the Bhagalpur Division.

Character of the Season.—Owing to an unusually protracted cold weather, the sowings, which usually begin in February in Behar, were later than usual. But the rainfall was generally favourable in April and May. June, however, was an exceptionally dry month, the monsoon being practically delayed in Bihar till about the middle of July. The plants suffered severely in consequence of the drought and "mahai" was also delayed. Then followed, during the latter half of July and all through August to the middle of September, heavy and continuous rain, causing floods and the loss of a considerable quantity of plant. The season on the whole was therefore unfavourable.

Area Sown. Owing to the state of the market the area under indigo is contracting so rapidly that the normal area under this crop has well nigh ceased to have any meaning. The area sown this year is reported to be 170,900 acres against 223,100 acres of last year (1904) and 249,700 acres of the preceding year (1903). During the year under report the decrease in area has been most marked in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and also in Purnea. Among the minor districts there was no sowing at all in Rangpur and Midnapur and practically none in Outback.

Outturn.—Among the important districts Muzaffarpur only estimates an outturn of 25 per cent; Champaran 27; Saran 30; while Darbhanga shows 66 per cent; Purnea 63; Bhagalpur 69 and Monghyr 71. The estimated outturn for Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar districts, amounts to 64 per cent, and that for North Behar, including Monghyr, only 39 per cent. The average of the Province, according to the district officer's return, is 44 per cent against 56 per cent of last year. The total yield of North Behar (including Monghyr) may, according to the district returns, amount to 13,332 factory maunds and that of Lower Bengal, including the minor Behar districts, to 6,586 factory maunds, the total being 19,918 factory maunds or say 20,000 factory maunds (a factory maund is about 75 lb). Their estimated outturn last year, according to official returns, was 33,040 factory maunds. According to trade returns given by Messrs. Moran and Co., last year's total actual outturn was 36,500 factory maunds. Messrs. Moran and Co. estimate of the crop for the present year is 3,000 factory maunds from Lower Bengal and 16,000 factory maunds from "first cuttings" in Behar (i. e. Saran, Sirhoat, Champaran and Monghyr.) The prospects for "khooties" are reported to be very unfavourable.

**BHADOI.**

The preliminary forecast of the "bhadoi" crops is as follows:—

Explanatory.—By far the most important "bhadoi" food crop of this season is autumn paddy. It covers nearly three-quarters of the total non-industrial area, but is practically unknown in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; but jute is not dealt with in this forecast, as a separate forecast is devoted to it.

Character of the Season.—Both in March and April the rainfall was heavy and general over the Province. In May, too, there was good rain, the fall being generally equal to the normal. But June was a very dry month, the fall being, excepting in North Bengal, very scanty indeed. July, however, brought good rain all over the Province. In August there was deficiency in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but the fall was very heavy and continuous in North and East Bengal and also in Bihar. In September, up to now, there has again been very heavy rain in this tract. But in Orissa and parts of Chota Nagpur the fall has continued only moderate or not light. Damage by heavy rain floods has been reported from parts of the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Bogra, Backergange, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Champaran and Darbhanga; while scanty rainfall has affected the outturn in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The season on the whole has been very unfavourable. Maize and "marua" have suffered most.

Area Sown.—The Collectors of Hooghly, Howrah, Mymensingh, Japaiguri, Rangpur, Bhagalpur and Balasore have revised the normal areas under "bhadoi" crops in their respective districts. The normal area under these crops for the Province (excluding the areas under jute, cotton and "bhadoi till" for which separate forecasts are issued) now stands at 13,298,500 against 13,379,400 acres shown in the final forecast of last year. The actual area sown this year "bhadoi" food and non-food crops, excluding jute, etc.) is 12,189,200 against 12,151,200 acres shown last year, while according to revised returns should stand at 12,458,100 acres. The area under "bhadoi" food crops this year is 11,553,200 acres against 11,819,500 acres of last year.

Outturn.—Only three districts, e.g., Jalpaiguri, Purnea and Balasore, return a normal crop, while Darjeeling alone shows above the normal, Rajshahi and Mada report, respectively, 99.5 and 63 per cent. Fourteen districts report between 80 to 89 per cent; sixteen between 70 to 79; four between 60 to 69; while six districts, e.g., Backergange, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Howrah and Darbhanga, show 50 per cent and under. The total outturn of the "bhadoi" crops as estimated by the district officers comes to only 74 per cent.

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The inauguration of the Cochin forest tramway by Lord Lamington on Tuesday marks the completion of a public work which to use His Excellency's own words, there is no larger or finer one of its kind in India. Constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,00,000, the whole of which has been furnished from the net revenues of the Forest Department, it is estimated that the tramway will return an additional revenue to the State at least three lakhs of rupees per annum. In addition to this, it is confidently expected that Cochin timber will in time completely out-Burma timber from both the home and foreign markets, and by developing this trade with Ceylon, Bombay and even Europe obtain profits which will go to increase the general prosperity of the whole of Southern India.

The use of this remedy has made it a popular preparation in use for many years. It is everywhere recognized as a remedy that can always be relied upon that is pleasant to the taste.

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two shots more killed it. It was upwards of 5 feet in length, and the skin is being preserved. In America a great trade is being done in crocodile hides, which are used for the manufacture of bags, purses, etc. The "nigger" or "hoche," the man-eating crocodile, is also found in the Ganges river-  
"Hindustan."

three lakhs of rupees per annum. In addition to this, it is confidently expected that Cochin teak will in time completely oust Burma timber from both the home and foreign markets, and by developing this trade with Ceylon, Bombay and even Europe obtain profits which will go to increase the general prosperity of the whole of Southern India.



