

# Hindu Organ

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### NOTICE.

By permission of the District Judge a Public Meeting will be held in the District Court on Saturday November 28th at 4 O'clock P. M. to consider what action shall be taken on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor in January,

R. W. IEVERS

Jaffna Kachcheri Govt. Agent  
November 1896

### WANTED.

By the Government Agent, Jaffna, a good Arab Stallion. Apply stating value.

### NOTICE.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD.

OFFICE BANK HALL SEA STREET JAFFNA.

The Company Opens Current accounts with sums of not less than Rs. 100 and allows interest at 2 per cent per annum on minimum Monthly balances of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Fixed deposits received on following terms:-  
For 12 months Interest at 5 0/0 per annum allowed  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
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Approved bills discounted Money advanced on edges.

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Managing Director



READY MADE.

Coats in colour and white Drill from Rs. 2. to Rs. 7-50.

Best quality English shirts from Rs. 2-50

Best quality shoes for Gents, Ladies & Boys & Girls.

Ward and Davy

### SPECTACLES! PEBBLE SPECTACLES!

வள்ளொழுத்துக் கண்ணாடிகள்.

படிசுவில்லை முக்குக்கண்ணாடிகள் வேண்டுவோர் வாட் அன் டேவி ஜாப்பில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். கண்ணாக்கு கல்லு குளிர்ச்சியும் வாசிக்க கல்ல தெளிவுத் தரும். விலை ரூபா ௨-௫ முதல் ரூபா ௫-௦௦ வரை க்கும்.

வாட் அன் டேவி.

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

கூந்தல்வளர்த்தைலம்.

இது கண்ணாடி மயிரைவளர்த்த அழகாக்கும் விலை ரூபா ௧-௫.

சந்தனக்கலவைத்தைலம்.

இது வெள்ளைகோயல் வந்துபவர்க்குக் கைகண்ட உள்மருத்த ரூபா ௨.

சுகந்த பல்லுப்பொடி.

இது முகசுரைத்த அழக்கடி பல்வலியும் அசைவுமுடையவர்களுக்கு மெத்த கல்லது. பல்லுக்கத்துக் காது. வாய்சாற்றத்தை பெடுத்தவரும் ஒருதகரம் ஒருவருக்கு இரண்டொசுத்துக்குப் போதியது. சதம கூடஇ.

கொளமாராஞ்சனைதலம்

இது சமஸ்கிருத வாடப்படி முடிக்கப்பட்ட தைலம். தாதுப்பெலமில்லாதவர்க்கும் கண் ரோகக்களுள்வளர்க்கும் ஸ்சானம்பண்ணியரசு கமடைவார்களுள் கைப்பவாயுலிஸ் சந்தனலிற்றியிருக்கும் பெண்கள் சாப்பிடும் முழுகியும் வந்தால் தவறாமல் தேகத்தழைவுடன் சந்தனலிற்றுத்திட முண்டாரும். இது மிகப் பெயர்பெற்ற தைலம், விலை ஒருபத்தைத்த ரூபா. ஒருபோத்தல் இருபது முடிக்குக்குக் காணும்.

சுத்தமான ஸ்தூரி கோரோசனை ருக்குமப்பூவும், எல்லாவிதமான இக்கிலி மருத்தகரும் விலை சேயமாயப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். இரவிலும் மருத்தகள் விற்சும்பெடும்.

வாட் அன் டேவி

நாவலர் வீடு

யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER Nisi.

Testamentary } No. 797

Jurisdiction }

Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Murukar Kartikechu of Kandavai

Cheetevi widow of Katiravelu of Tanankelappu Deceased Petitioner

Vs.

Kanter Kanapatippillai of Chudanpockkaddi Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Cheetevi widow of Katiravelu of Tanankelappu paying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Murukar Kartikechu of Kandavai coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire District Judge, on the 6th day of November 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cahiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 4th day of November 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is his sole heiress of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 15th day of December 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 5th day of November 1896

H. H. CAMERON  
District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
ORDER Nisi.

Testamentary } No. 798  
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Marimuttupillai wife of Chanmukam of Vannarponnai Deceased Vairamuttu Chanmugam of Vannarponnai Petitioner

Vs

Chinnathampiyar Sivakurunatar of Vannarponnai Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Vairamuttu Chanmugam of Vannarponnai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Marimuttupillai wife of Chanmukam of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of November 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cahiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 12th day of November 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 15th day of December 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of November 1896

H. H. CAMERON  
District Judge

### THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1896

### HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JAFFNA.

For the first time in the annals of Jaffna Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony is to be accorded in this Peninsula a public welcome, in the real sense of the word. A public meeting is to be held in the District Court on Saturday next, for which invitations have been issued by the Government Agent, to consider what action shall be taken to accord His Excellency a fitting reception on the occasion of his visit here in January next. It had been the practice during the last regime, whenever the Governor visited this District, to call upon the Headmen to put up Pandals at their own expense, and to cause Addresses to be read at them, prepared by some officials connected with the Kachcheri, and full of fulsome flattery of the local Administration. Though the receptions were then given ostensibly in the name of the public, yet they had had nothing to do with them, the whole thing being devised in the Kachcheri and executed by the Kachcheri officials and the Headmen. The views and feelings of the public were in those days systematically misrepresented, to suit the views and interests of those in power.

The hopes of the people here that the appointment of Mr. Ievers as our Government Agent would be the dawn of a new era of progress for Jaffna have now begun to be realised. We thank Mr. Ievers in the name of the people for introducing into Jaffna this enlightened policy of taking the public into his confidence—a policy which has been pursued in all the other Provinces at the time of gubernatorial visits. The Headmen will be very great gainers by the proposed arrangement, by which they shall be freed from the sole responsibility of preparing for the reception of His Excellency, for it means to each of them saving of amounts which they could

(continued on the 4th page)



நியமனமும் இவ்வியக்கி... சமயம் உதவி பு... வேண்டுமென்று முறை...

தன பகலி:—ஐப்பாள் தேசத்து உள் நாட்டிலிரு... ஐப்பாள் புகைநிலை...

இதுவேர் அந்தர்ப்புறமே அன்றி உண்மைதர... இ. சா. பத்.

விக்கோரியா அம்மாளுக்கு இதுவரையும்... கோந்த விபத்துக்கள்.

இதுவரையும் ஆறு தடவைகளில் மொது மகா சகி... வந்தினி அம்மாள் அரிய உயிருக்கு அபாயமுண்ட...

இரண்டி அவர்கள் இரக்கத்தினால் மரணதண்டனை... மரணமற்ற அந்தரணிலேயே பின்னர் என்ற ஓர் உ...

பிறகு அகலும் வருஷம் ஆடிமாதம் ககர் திகதிய... ன் ஓர் ஜிஷ் கொல்லத்தக்காரன் மகாராணியவர்...

கடித உத்தரம்.

ஸ்ரீ. அ. குராகவாயிப்புலவரவர்கள் அனுப்பிய க... டிதங்கள் பெற்றும். பித்திவந்தமையால் இடம்பெற...

கடிதம்

வைதிகசைவக்கந்தவித சைவ சித்தாந்த சமயம்

(உள-ம் பக்கத்தொடர்.)

கௌ. புராணத்தக்குமாதிரிமன்றி வேறு பெரி... யோர் பாருக்கேனும் மொதுகருத்து உடன்பாடாகவே...

ஸ்ரீமத்கர்மமேளயாத்யாசர்மாதவிலுயர்பாவகோக்... தாந்நியபுத்தியுயர்ப்பாசுராத்யாசர்மாதவிலுயர்ப்பாசு...

என்று தமது உள்படி விஸமதிப்பிலா ஆன்மரத்தின... மாமேன மதிக்கப்பலாசாரிய இரத்தித்திரயபரிசுஷ...

ததஸ்வகர்மயோகேசாசுவதம்ஸகர்ச்சய | (ஆதலினால்) கர்மயோகத்தினால் (சீர்க்குணவகாசா... கல்ய யோகத்தினால்) எக்லாலமும் அச்சிக்க' என்று...

தையும் கர்மயோகத்தையும் பொருளினால் ஏகமாகி... முடிந்தவரும் சீர்க்குணஞானத்திற்கு கர்மயோகமே...

தேவியாசர்மாதிரிபுராணவர்த்தம்ஸ்ரீமதம்... 'கர்மயோகத்தைக் கணனமுண்டு (புராணவர்த்தி உ...

இக்கருத்தகோடிசக்கரமஸ்ரீமதம்ஸ்ரீமதம்ஸ்ரீமதம்... இசைப்பார்ப்பாசுராத்யாசர்மாதவிலுயர்ப்பாசுராத்யா...

'உமாபதியாருடைய (சமீபமகாசர்மாதிரிபுராண... டைய) பதம் கோடிருயிப் பிரகாசமாயுள்ளது; இந்...

கசு. இந்தப் பாசுபதயோக தெரியொருகினூர் சி... வேததார சுவேதரைத் தலைவரய்க்கொண்ட இருபத...

இரண்டி அவர்கள் இரக்கத்தினால் மரணதண்டனை... மரணமற்ற அந்தரணிலேயே பின்னர் என்ற ஓர் உ...

பிறகு அகலும் வருஷம் ஆடிமாதம் ககர் திகதிய... ன் ஓர் ஜிஷ் கொல்லத்தக்காரன் மகாராணியவர்...

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ததஸ்வகர்மயோகேசாசுவதம்ஸகர்ச்சய | (ஆதலினால்) கர்மயோகத்தினால் (சீர்க்குணவகாசா... கல்ய யோகத்தினால்) எக்லாலமும் அச்சிக்க' என்று...

பிரபஞ்ச விசாரம். (மாயாவாதமதமுதல்)

உள-ம் பக்கத்தொடர்.

இ. இனிப் பிரபஞ்சத்தை எமது அறிவுமத்திரை... யே என்பார், முந்த ஆதன ஓர் இல்பொருளைககர...

எ. எமது அறிவின்சுட பிரபஞ்ச விரிவு புலப்படுவ... த அவற்றின் மயக்கநிலைபற்றி என்பர் மொது மாய...

எ. பிரபஞ்சத்தை இல்பொருள் என்றும் எமது அ... றிலை மயக்கத்தின்பாற்றென்றும் எம் கொள்வம். இ...

இனி எமது அறிவு எமதுகண்பர் சாதிக்கத்தனியும்... மயக்கத்தின்பாற்றென்றும் தெளிவுடைமையையறி...

ill afford to spare. We earnestly hope that the public will cordially respond to the invitation of the Government Agent and make the first meeting of the kind in Jaffna a success.

**WANTED—A SEPARATE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR JAFFNA.**

There are nine ports of entry in this Province which are in the immediate charge of the Government Agent. He being, however saddled with multifarious other duties, there has always been an Assistant Collector stationed at the Customs, Jaffna, not only to look after the affairs of this port but also to assist the Government Agent in administering the affairs of the other eight ports. This system still prevails in name, but in reality there is no Assistant Collector now, the offices of Assistant Collector and Office Assistant to the Government Agent being amalgamated and held by an officer whose presence is required the whole day in the Kachcheri.

Mr Woodhouse who holds the dual appointments is an ideal officer. But we cannot expect him to do the impossible. He cannot be present both at the Customs and the Kachcheri—places which are more than a mile distant from each other. It is highly necessary that, especially at this season when all the other ports of the Peninsula are closed and almost the whole shipping business is done at Jaffna, there should be a separate Collector here.

The merchants feel the want of a separate Collector very much, and we have heard several complaints in regard to it of late. Generally there is not much love lost between the merchants and the subordinate officials of the Customs. There are many ways by which the Customs officers can make their powers felt by the merchants, and, under the present circumstances, the latter are obliged to be at their mercy more than they had ever before been. Practically the Jaffna Customs is now without a head. Every one there, we are told, is a power in himself. The merchants are obliged very often to go to the Kacheheri and lay their grievances either before the Collector or the Assistant Collector, whenever there are differences between them and the officers. This is, to say the least, not conducive to their convenience or benefit.

The Government have begun retrenchment in Jaffna at the wrong end. It is a mistake, in our opinion, to have made the Office Assistant to the Government Agent, to perform the duties of Assistant Collector also. Considering the number of Ports in the Province and the large and increasing business in them, a separate Assistant Collector is a necessity in Jaffna, and we earnestly hope that the Government will lose no time in supplying this want.

**A LOCAL BOARD FOR JAFFNA.**

The Editor of the "Ceylon Examiner" in a thoughtful article on Jaffna affairs in its issue of the 20th Instant thus refers to the need of a Local Board for Jaffna:—

"A Local Board at the least is clearly desirable; and the sooner the leaders of the people in the Town address themselves to the task of obtaining this concession from the Government—one that we believe may be had for the asking—the better for their present well being and their hopes of progress. The visit of H. E. the Governor to Jaffna which is to take place shortly, will give the inhabitants of the place a most favourable opportunity to place their needs fully before his notice, and we do hope that in their own interests, they will not neglect to take full advantage of it."

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

The Weather—Rain is the order of the day here. On the 12th and 13th Instant it rained so heavily and incessantly that our tanks and wells are full and the fields also contain more than enough of water. It also still continues to rain almost daily, though not very heavily. The prospects of the paddy crop are excellent; but it is reported that great damage is caused to tender plants, in many parts of the District, by devastation of an insect called Arakkoddian,

The Maniagar of the Island of Delft—This officer has been suspended by the Government Agent for neglect of duty, and it is said that he will be given another office in the clerical line. It is also reported that his successor

who has not been yet appointed will be entrusted with greater powers than belong to the Maniagars of the District. Considering the isolated position of the Island and its distance from Jaffna, it would be politic and expedient to vest some judicial powers in this Maniagar. But care should be taken in selecting for the office one who will not abuse his powers and oppress the Islanders taking advantage of their ignorance and their isolated position without ready means of communication with Jaffna

Provincial Engineer—Mr. Grant has arrived and resumed duties as Provincial Engineer, Jaffna.

Burglary in Jaffna—On the night of the 22nd Instant a gang of thieves, entered a house at Vannarponnai with the object of stealing. The occupants of the house having given alarm, a number of neighbours ran up and captured three of the thieves, who were at that time in possession of articles removed previously from other houses. They were immediately given in charge of the Police. Gang robbery and burglary are things almost unknown in Jaffna. It is, therefore, necessary that they should be put down with a strong hand before they assume larger dimensions.

Matrimonial—The marriage of Mr. Thuraiappah of Tinnavelly who is employed under the Government of the Straits Settlements, with Miss Kanagasabai, daughter of Mr. Kanagasabai, the native physician of that place, took place in the house of the bride at Vannarponnai on the night of the 21st Instant. Large number of people attended the wedding in response to the invitation of the parents of the bride and bridegroom.

Personal—Mr G. Arumugam of the Andit Office, Colombo, is now in Jaffna, having come with his family on a short visit to his native place after an absence of about five years.

—Mr. T. Ellankayer, having arrived here by the last trip of the Lady Gordon from Colombo, has already left here for Mullaitivu with Mrs. Ellankayer, to take up his appointment as Head Clerk of that Kacheheri.

Obituary—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Appapillai which took place at his residence in Vannarponnai on the night of the 18th Instant. He was, at one time Head Master of the Hindu College (then Hindu High School) and after severing his connection with this Institution he was for some years Headmaster of the Hindu School in Colombo and returned to Jaffna lately owing to failing health. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. S. Sathasivam Pillai Tamil Pundit and cousin of the present Maniagar of Jaffna. We offer our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

—We also regret to learn that Mr. Barrister Sathupathy died in Colombo on the 23rd Instant.

A Pardon—Our readers will remember that two youngmen were murdered at the Nallore Kanddswamy Temple in November 1886—just ten years ago—for which a number of youngmen of the village of Tinnavelly were tried in the Sessions of the Supreme Court here in September 1887, and all of them were acquitted, except Vinasetamby Kumaravalu and Kathiraser Thambiah, who were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence on both were subsequently commuted to imprisonment for twenty years by Governor Sir Arthur Gordon, Mr. Hay who prosecuted this case as Crown Counsel recorded his opinion in his Administration Report for 1887 that the murder was not a premeditated one but arose out of a feud between the youngmen of two villages who met at the Temple that night, that the men who gave the fatal stabs had fled from justice, that the two convicted accused should have been acquitted by the jury, and that the evidence led by him in the case was not trustworthy. "This is another instance," Mr. Hay wrote, "of how persons in the country will with hellish motive try and swear away the lives of their enemies." Kumaravalu after undergoing penal servitude for five years was pardoned in 1892 by Sir Arthur Havelack who, however, refused to interfere with the sentence of Thambiah, though both were convicted on the same evidence and had their sentences commuted under the same circumstances. A memorial having been sent by the mother of the unfortunate man last month, through the worthy Tamil Representative to His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, intelligence has just been received that justice has at last been done to this man also. He has been pardoned by His Excellency and is expected in Jaffna in a day or two,

**EXTRACT.**

**PRINCE RANJITSINHJI AND MR. CHATTERJI.**

The head of English cricket for the year, and the head of the India Civil Service competition for the year are both Hindus. Mr. Chatterji's achievement is not less remarkable in the arena of intellectual athletics than is Prince Ranjitsinhji's in the world of sport. Probably no career open to Englishmen exerts a more powerful attraction on the clever youth of our public schools and Universities than the India Civil Service, and the competition for its appointments has been elaborated into the most searching test that the wit of examiners can devise. The distinguished academic careers of many of the 61 gentlemen who follow Mr. Chatterji in the list show the class of rivals among whom he has won the first place. As Prince Ranjitsinhji is not only head of English cricket for 1896, but also head by performances of exceptional brilliancy, so Mr. Chatterji is **FACILE PRINCEPS** in the great intellectual struggle, with a long interval between himself and the next man.

There is a certain fitness that these young Hindus should be representatives of the two ancient castes which from time immemorial ruled India. Prince Ranjitsinhji belongs to the Rajput, literally "Royal-born," or military caste that supplied the hereditary soldier families of Hindustan. Mr. Chatterji springs of what is regarded by his countrymen as a more august lineage. With an unbroken and a verified descent from one of the five Brahmins who, according to the tradition which in India passes for history, brought sacred fires into the lower valleys of the Ganges from the north 12 hundred years ago, his family forms one of a close confederacy which has furnished during ten centuries the intellectual force in Bengal. Indians of the high descents to which Mr. Chatterji and Prince Ranjitsinhji belong have hitherto been infrequent visitors to England. Their caste-rules long stood in the way of their crossing "the black-water," and although this infraction of ancient custom may now be condoned by penance on their return, the great majority of Indians in Great Britain are still derived from races or classes holding a lower position in the Indian social scale. The young hero of the cricket-field represents a stock whose one pursuit during ages has been the practice of the manly virtues and of war. The head of the India Civil Service examination represents a caste whose functions during an equal period have been the art of Government and the acquisition of learning. Prince Ranjitsinhji is a Rajput of Western India. Mr. Chatterji is a Brahman of its most easterly province, Bengal.

The service which Prince Ranjitsinhji has performed for India is not that he has proved one of his race to be capable of the highest achievement in our national sport, but that he has made the fact known to the whole British people. The few Englishmen who know the Indians well, readily admit that the Rajputs are brave and athletic, and the Brahmins clever at learning. But to the masses of our countrymen who pay gate-money, Prince Ranjitsinhji's performances amount to a new discovery of India. It brings home to them the fact that among our fellow-subjects in Asia, those fellow-subjects whose very hundreds of millions turn them into numerical abstractions, there are men who can take the lead in the national sport which all Englishmen love and more or less understand. Prince Ranjitsinhji's victory has enabled the average Englishman to realize India, and has made him respect Indians to a degree that no other triumph could have secured. But it merely is the crest of the wave of a movement which has long been going on in India, and which is there producing striking results. That movement is from the old pursuits of the East to the new pursuits of the West. Half a century ago the standards of excellence in India remained little affected by modern influences. To become learned in the Veda was still the highest aim of a Brahmin; to ride about at the head of his little household guard was still the ambition of a Rajput chief. To take part in a public game of football would have been as far beneath the dignity of a Rajput prince as the study of anatomy would have been degrading to a Brahmin. The recent successes of Prince Ranjitsinhji and Mr. Chatterji give emphasis in England to a change which has for some time been well understood in India—a change from the old pursuits of the high castes and from their old standard of excellence to the new pursuits and the new standards of excellence which Englishmen carry with them to whatever country they go. At first it seemed that the change was a mere matter of imitation. But the change has long advanced beyond the imitative stage. Prince Ranjitsinhji's playing is distinguished above all things by its originality, verve, and personal resource. The long interval between Mr. Chatterji and the next man to him on the list indicates a not less remarkable capacity.

Their successes do not stand alone. Among the most interesting features at the British Association this year was the paper on Electrical Waves by Professor J. C. Bose. This gentleman, an M. A. of Cambridge, Doctor of Science of London, and a graduate of the Calcutta University, had already won the attention of the scientific world by his strikingly original researches on the polarization of the electric ray. His later papers on the Determination of the Indices of Electric Refraction and of the Wave-Length of Electric Radiation were published, with high tributes, by the Royal Society. Lord Kelvin declared himself "literally filled with wonder and admiration for so much success in these difficult and novel experimental problems." The originality of the achievement is enhanced by the fact that Dr. Bose had to do the work in addition to his incessant duties as Professor of Physical Science in Calcutta and with apparatus and appliances which in this country would be deemed altogether inadequate. He had to construct for himself his instruments as he went along. The paper which was read before the British Association the other day "On a Complete Apparatus for the Study of the Properties of Electric Waves" forms the outcome of this twofold line of labour—construction and research. Professor Bose is not only an example of the change from the old philosophical and a PRIOR pursuits of learned Indians to the experimental science of the West, but he has also persuaded the Government to recognize that change. He has been deputed to visit the chief laboratories in Europe, with a view to forming a well-equipped laboratory in Calcutta for physical and electrical work.

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