

INDIA

ITS ADMINISTRATION & PROGRESS

BY

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I

THIRD EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED

London

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1903

All rights reserved

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

IN 1884 I gave a course of lectures on subjects connected with India before the University of Cambridge. They formed the basis of the first edition of this work, published in 1888. Since that time great changes have been made in the constitution of the Indian Legislatures, in the organisation of the Civil Services and Army, and in other branches of the administration, while the progress of the country in wealth and material prosperity has been immense. A second and revised edition of the book was published in 1894, and so many alterations were then made that the work assumed a new shape, and no division into imaginary lectures remained. In the present edition the changes and additions necessary to make it give, as far as possible, an accurate description of existing facts, have been still greater, it has been much enlarged, parts of the work have been entirely re-written, and its title has been slightly altered. The changes thus made in the original form of the book have one drawback. While it was merely a course of lectures, it was obvious that it professed to be nothing more than a series of papers, not necessarily connected with each other, on various Indian topics; that many subjects of importance necessarily

and designedly remained untouched; and that I did not pretend to attempt the impossible task of describing in a single volume the great continent of India. In that respect the purpose of the book remains as it was, but, instead of being a collection of lectures on certain Indian subjects, it has become a collection of chapters.

Mr. Baines, in his *Report on the Indian Census of 1891*, a work which I have often quoted, and to which it would be difficult to give more praise than it deserves, has applied to himself the words of Molière, "Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve," and every one who writes, with any just pretence to knowledge, on such a subject as India must say the same. There is no man living competent to give, from his own knowledge alone, an accurate description of a continent as large as civilised Europe, and one that in all its physical characteristics is far more various. Valuable works and official reports have been published in recent years, dealing with Indian subjects, or with special branches of the administration, and to these I have, in the body of the work, acknowledged my obligations. Among them I must here especially mention the contributions to our knowledge made by Sir Henry Maine, Sir James Stephen, Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. Baines, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. Risley, and the Reports of the three Famine Commissions of 1880, 1898, and 1901. I am under many obligations of a more personal kind. Mr. A. N. Wollaston, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir John Edge, Sir Charles Lyall, and Mr. Lionel Abrahams have given to me, in the preparation of this edition, both from their personal knowledge and from the records of the India Office, help for which I cannot sufficiently thank them. Mr. Bourdillon, now

acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and who possesses a knowledge and experience of the subject which few can equal, has been good enough to revise my account of that great province; and Sir Antony Mac-Donnell has not been prevented by his present arduous duties from going through the proofs of the chapters which treat of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the government of which, a short time ago, he was administering with conspicuous ability. My special thanks are also due to Mr. Morison, the accomplished Principal of the Mohammedan College at Aligarh; to Sir Charles Elliott; to Sir Hugh Barnes, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma; to my son, Major J. Strachey; and to Mr. G. H. M. Batten, who, in addition to much other assistance, has contributed to the book the most complete account which, in my opinion, has been written of all the facts connected with the opium revenue of India. Thus, if I may apply to such a subject as the improvement of this book the famous words of the poet, it has at least had the advantage of the help of "the masters of those who know."

When a man has been for many years writing and speaking on matters to which his life has been mainly devoted, there must be much about which he can say nothing new. As Mr. John Morley has written in what similar circumstances, "These hours of former self the reader
the

has now been carried out, and the delay of which has involved India in incalculable loss. If the Weights and Measures of India are still in a condition of mischievous chaos, it is because, through the powerful influence of ignorant prejudice, the Act which he introduced and carried through the Legislature, and which is still on the Statute Book, has remained a dead letter. He presided over the first of the Commissions which have taught us the true principles upon which Indian famines can be combated.

I suppose that no two men had greater opportunities, through a long course of years, than my brother and myself of obtaining knowledge regarding India. For many years we took part, often in close association, in its government, and it would be an affectation of humility to profess that this part was not an important one. There is hardly a great office of the State, from that of Acting-Viceroy, Lieutenant-Governor, or Member of Council downwards, which one or other of us has not held, and hardly a department of the administration with which one or other of us has not been intimately connected. The book of which my brother and myself were the joint authors was dedicated by us to the public servants of all classes, the results of whose labours for India we had endeavoured, in some measure, to record. Whatever may have been done by viceroys, and governors, and great commanders, the soldiers and civilians whose names have hardly been heard in England have done much more in building up the splendid fabric of our Indian Empire. It is by the everyday work of administration that the real foundations of our power have been maintained and strengthened, and the steady progress

of the country has been secured. It is, indeed, to that part of their lives that Indian officials like my brother and myself, actively concerned although we have been in the work of the Central Government, look back with perhaps the greatest interest. We may be forgiven if we take pride in remembering that during the last century and a half four generations of our family have given to India the best portion of their lives.

A distinguished Frenchman, M. Harmand, did me the honour of translating into French the first edition of this book, and he prefaced his work with an Introduction which, if it had been less flattering to myself, I should have been glad to reproduce in English, showing as it did, the opinions of a most competent and intelligent foreign observer on the government of our Indian Empire. M. Harmand, during a long residence in the Asiatic possessions of France and in British India, in both of which he held important official posts, had rare opportunities of forming an accurate judgment on the problems which have to be solved by the Western rulers of Oriental peoples. He has discussed the principles on which the government of a great Eastern possession can alone be wisely conducted, and, taking India as his object-lesson, has endeavoured to show to his countrymen why the efforts of the English to establish a solid and self-supporting dominion in the East have been crowned with such extraordinary success. Another interesting book, written with aims similar to those of M. Harmand, has been published by M. Chailley-Bert, the worthy possessor of an illustrious name.¹ I

¹ *La Colonisation de l'Indo-Chine, l'Expérience anglaise.*

commend to Englishmen who feel an honourable pride in the work of the men who have built up and who are maintaining the wonderful structure of their Indian Empire, the calm and impartial testimony of M. Harmand and M. Chailley-Bert.

JOHN STRACHEY.

April 1903.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

English ignorance regarding India—India not a country but a continent—The name Hindustan—The great differences between the countries of India—Bengal and Northern India—No countries or nations of the European type—The English in India—The British Government—The growth of a single Indian nationality impossible—Danger of generalisations—The great changes in India—Progress of the country in wealth and good government. Pages 1-18

CHAPTER II

THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

The Indian Empire: area and population—The main features of Indian geography—The Indo-Gangetic plain—Presidencies and Provinces—The table-land of Central and Southern India—Physical causes of the great differences between the countries of India—The monsoons 19-30

CHAPTER III

THE HIMÁLAYA

The Himálaya—Its influence on India—Its geography—The great rivers of India—The story of the sources of the Ganges—British and Native Himálayan provinces—The Kumáon Himálaya—Scenery of the Himálaya. 31-42

CHAPTER IV

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Presidencies and provinces—The Presidency of Bengal—First constitution of the Government—Hastings and his Council—Changes between 1773 and 1833—The Governor-General of India in Council—Separation of the North-Western Provinces from Bengal—Renewal of the Charter in 1853—A Lieutenant-Governor appointed for Bengal—The mutiny of the Native army—Transfer of the government to the Crown—The existing constitution of the Supreme and Provincial Governments—The Indian legislatures—The Provincial Governments—Former cumbrous mode of transacting business—Changes made by Lord Canning—Reforms completed by Lord Lawrence—The Council converted into a Cabinet—Manner of transacting business—Power of Governor-General to overrule the Council—Migration of the Government to Simla—Relations between Supreme and Provincial Governments—Mr. Bright on the government of India—Decentralisation.

Pages 43-65

CHAPTER V

THE HOME GOVERNMENT

The Home Government—The Secretary of State and Council of India—Mode of transacting business—Nature of control over the Government of India—Parliamentary interference—Its dangers 66-73

CHAPTER VI

THE CIVIL SERVICES

Principles on which first appointments are made—The Covenanted Service—System of nomination before 1853—System of open competition—Natives of India in the Covenanted Service—The Statute of 1833—The Queen's Proclamation of 1858—The Statute of 1870—Admission of Natives to posts of importance—Lord Lytton's rules—Public Service Commission—Imperial and Provincial Services—Small number of Englishmen in the Civil Service—The greater part of the administration in Native hands—High character of Native officers—Their salaries—Necessity for maintaining English principles of government—Question of holding competitive examinations in India—Transfer of important offices to the Provincial Services—The Public Works, Telegraph, Police, Forest, and Educational Services 74-90

CHAPTER VII

THE LAWS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The foundations of the existing Judicial System—Regulations and Acts—The Laws and the Courts before the transfer of the Government to the Crown—Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces—The Indian Law Commission—Lord Macaulay and the Penal Code—The progress of codification—Sir Henry Maine on the Indian Codes—Sir James Stephen on the Indian Penal Code—The establishment of High Courts—The Code of Criminal Procedure—Constitution of the Criminal Courts—Criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects—Changes in the law in 1884—The codification of the Civil Law—Hindu and Mohammedan Law—The Code of Civil Procedure—Constitution of the Civil Courts—Civil jurisdiction over Europeans—The “Black Act” of 1836—The Native Judges—Defects in the existing Judicial System Pages 91-110

CHAPTER VIII

THE FINANCES AND PUBLIC REVENUES

Responsibility for financial control—Reforms after the mutinies of 1857—Financial decentralisation—Existing system—Growth of the public revenues—Their present amount—Small proportion derived from taxation—The sources and amount of the public income 111-122

CHAPTER IX

REVENUES OTHER THAN THOSE DERIVED FROM TAXATION

The land revenue—Its nature described—Its incidence under Native and British Governments—Moderation of assessments—Aurangzib's revenues—Rates on land 123-131

CHAPTER X

REVENUES OTHER THAN THOSE DERIVED FROM TAXATION (*continued*)

The opium trade—Its amount—Mr. Batten on the opium question—Introduction of opium into India—State monopoly under Moghal Government—Existing system—Value of Indian poppy crops—Alleged reasons for suppression of opium trade—Opium in China—Wars with China—Chefoo Convention—Effects of consuming opium—Consumption in China and India—Society for suppression of the opium trade—Its misrepresentations—Consumption by Sikhs and Rájputs—System of excise—Royal Commission of 1893—Forests—Tributes from Native States—Post office—Telegraphs 132-159

CHAPTER XI

REVENUES DERIVED FROM TAXATION

The Salt Tax—Sources of salt supply—Former system of levying duties—The Inland Customs Line—Its abolition—The present system—Result of reforms—The stamp revenue—Excise on spirits and drugs—Misrepresentations—Principles of excise administration—Assessed taxes—Income Tax—Registration Pages 160-173

CHAPTER XII

REVENUES DERIVED FROM TAXATION (*continued*)

Customs duties—Duties before 1875—Duties on cotton goods—Free trade in India—Abolition of import duties—Indian tea—Export duty on rice—Reimposition of import duties in 1894 174-185

CHAPTER XIII

FOREIGN TRADE—HOME CHARGES—CURRENCY—WEIGHTS
AND MEASURES

Growth of Indian trade and of manufactures and other industries—Conditions under which trade is carried on—Imports of gold and silver—Excess of exports over imports—Home charges—The Secretary of State's Bills—The manner in which the Home charges are met—The currency—Fall in the gold value of silver—Loss by exchange—Serious consequences—The closing of the Indian mints to silver—The results—Weights and measures—Reforms proposed by the Governments of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo—Their importance and failure to carry them out 186-208

CHAPTER XIV

PUBLIC WORKS—FAMINE

Mr. J. S. Mill on the duties of Governments—Famines in India—Necessity for roads, railways, and canals—Absence of roads under Native Governments—Their condition under the East India Company—Measures taken by Lord Dalhousie—Railway construction—Creation of Public Works Department—Progress up to 1887—Irrigation works in Northern India—Canals of Mohammedan sovereigns—The Ganges and other canals—Their value—Irrigation works in Central and Southern India and in Sind—Expenditure on railways and irrigation works—The manner of providing funds—Guaranteed companies—Policy of borrowing for investment in public works—Measures for the prevention and relief of famine 209-230

CHAPTER XV

THE PUBLIC DEBT—FAMINE INSURANCE

The Public Debt—Its amount—Division into Ordinary and Public Works Debt—Increase of Debt owing to the Mutinies of 1857—Subsequent decrease of Ordinary Debt—Investments of the Government in Railways—Railways constructed by guaranteed Companies—The financial results of the policy of borrowing for public works—Expenditure from revenue on public works—Insurance against Famine—The policy adopted Pages 231-239

CHAPTER XVI

EDUCATION IN INDIA

First establishment of colleges in Bengal—Controversy between advocates of Oriental and English study—Lord Macaulay in 1835—His contempt for Oriental literature—Mountstuart Elphinstone on Indian education—System established under Macaulay's influence—Neglect of primary education—System laid down by Lord Halifax in 1854—Its main features—Proportion of population able to read and write—Female education—Lady Dufferin's Association—Mr. Baines on illiteracy of the people—The Indian Universities—Colleges—Number of Natives knowing English—Collegiate Instruction—Education of Mohammedans—Sir Syad Ahmad Khán—His Colleges—Medical Colleges—Technical and Art Schools—Secondary Education—Small number of educated Natives—Neglect of study of science—Sir Henry Maine on study of English classical literature—The teaching of false history—Inaccuracy and bad faith of James Mill—Books and newspapers—Their general character—Mr. Baines on influence of the literate class—Liberty of the Press in India 240-281

CHAPTER XVII

RACES—LANGUAGES—CASTES—RELIGIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS

Races—Aryans—Dravidians—Languages of India—Distribution of population among various Religions—The Hindus—Animism—Religion of the Hindus—Illustrations of the Religion of an Indian province—Brahmanism—Caste—Reverence for Brahmans—Caste not confined to Hindus—The Mohammedans in India—Their distribution—Animosity between Hindus and Mohammedans—Causes of political anxiety—Increase of Mohammedanism in Bengal—Buddhists—Christianity in India—Jains—Sikhs—Parsia,

CHAPTER XVIII

AN INDIAN PROVINCE

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Area, population, language, and history—Aspect of the country—The agricultural population—Cities—Manufactures—Architectural monuments—Erroneous beliefs regarding food of the people—The agricultural year—The rainy season—Summer, autumnal, and winter crops—Irrigation—Methods of agriculture.

Pages 314-331

CHAPTER XIX

AN INDIAN PROVINCE (*continued*)

The land revenue—Tenures—Settlements—Village communities—Classes of cultivators—Settlements in Northern India—Surveys—Principles of assessment—The settlement officer—Record of rights—Village accountants—Recent reforms—Settlement reports—Settlements in Oudh—The Talukdars—Lord Canning's Proclamation—Measures of Lord Lawrence—Recent improvements—Condition of Oudh—Agricultural departments—The Government of India on the principles of administering the land revenue.

332-357

CHAPTER XX

AN INDIAN PROVINCE (*continued*)

Administration of an Indian Province—An Indian district—The Magistrate and Collector or District Officer—His functions—Subdivisions of districts—The Tahsildars—Executive and Judicial Powers—The Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrate and Collector—The Police—Jails—Hospitals—Sanitation—Vaccination—Public works—Education—General illiteracy—Municipalities—Local self-government—Commissioners of divisions—The Revenue—Heads of departments—The Lieutenant-Governor—The Legislative Council—The Judicial Courts 358-378

CHAPTER XXI

AN INDIAN PROVINCE (*continued*)

Condition of the people—Increasing wealth and prosperity—Indebtedness of the agricultural classes—Increase of population—Emigration—Character of the people—Their great honesty—Cruel customs—Crime—Infanticide—Criminal Tribes 379-402

CHAPTER XXII

BENGAL

Exceptional character of Bengal and its people—The Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship—Natural features, area, and population—Products—Scenery—Climate—Cities—Art—Hindus and Mohammedans—Lord Macaulay's description of the Bengalis—The Mohammedan peasantry—The Permanent Settlement—Zemindars and ryots—Loss of public revenue—Confiscation of the rights of the peasantry—Weakness of the Government—Absence of records of agricultural rights—Former constitution of the Bengal Government—A separate Government constituted—Improvements in the administration—Great increase in rentals of the Zemindars and loss by the ryots—Maintenance of conditions of the Permanent Settlement—Claims of the Zemindars for exemption from taxation—Rates on the land—Changes in the Bengal Rent Law—Condition of the people in Behar—The Tenancy Acts—Cadastral Surveys—Lord Curzon's Government on the results of the Permanent Settlement Pages 403-433

CHAPTER XXIII

THE ARMY IN INDIA

The ultimate basis of our dominion—Indian interests beyond the limits of India—The advance of Russia—Defence of North-West Frontier—The Frontier tribes—Formation of the North-West Frontier Province—Results of the advance of Russia—The armies of India before 1857—The Mutinies—The reorganisation of the Native Army—Its present constitution—Its fighting qualities—The Bengal Army—The Officers of the Indian Army—The Police—Increase of the army in 1885—Present strength—The British troops—Improvement in their health—Hill stations—Frontier and Port defences—Volunteers—Changes in 1893 in constitution of Army—Existing commands—Armies of the Native States—Special contingents for Imperial service 434-451

CHAPTER XXIV

THE NATIVE STATES

Area, population, and revenue of Native States—Meaning of the term Native States—Prevalent mistakes—Native States not nationalities—Different classes of Native States—Mohammedan and Maratha States—Their foreign character—Ancient dynasties preserved by the British—The Governments of Native States—The personal despots—The tribal chiefs—The supremacy of the British Government—Our relations with Native States—The doctrine of lapse—Right of adoption—Assumption by Queen Victoria of title of

"Empress of India"—The Coronation Durbar of January 1903—The character of Native rulers—Frequent necessity for British intervention—The annexation of Oudh—Condition of Oudh before annexation—Deposition of the Gaikwar—The States of Central India—Desire of the British Government to maintain the Native States—Their misrule their sole danger—The conditions essential to their preservation—The restoration of Mysore to Native rule—Improvements in the administration of Native States—Colleges for the education of Native chiefs—The Imperial Cadet Corps.

Pages 452-489

CHAPTER XXV

CONCLUSION

Cruel customs—Neglect of social questions—Reasons for avoiding their discussion—The employment of Natives in the public service—Political hypocrisy—The duty of maintaining our dominion—Offices to be retained by Englishmen—Natives of India often as much foreigners as Englishmen in provinces other than their own—Sir Syad Ahmad Khan on Mohammedans and Hindus—The results of British Government—The popularity of our Government—Lord Lawrence's opinion—Reasons why our Government cannot be popular—The dangers to which our dominion is exposed—The principles on which our Government must be conducted 490-506

INDEX 507-515

INDEX

- Aboriginal tribes, 285, 286, 289
 Sir Alfred Lyall on, 289
 Mr. Risley on, 289-290
 Act XL of 1836, 108
 Act III. of 1884, agitation in connection with, 102, 103
 Acts for the government of India, 45-52
 "Acts" distinguished from "Regulations," 91
 Aden, 23
 Adoption, custom of, 458-461
 Afghan dynasties, architectural monuments of, 322
 Agra and Oudh, United Provinces of, 20, 30, 314-402
 architectural monuments, 321
 agricultural departments, 343, 352-354
 population, its condition and advance in wealth, 379-392
 Agriculture, productions and methods, 323-331
 superstitions connected with, 295, 296
 Aitchison, Sir Charles, on the relations of Native States with the British Government, 460
 Ajmere, Mayo College at, 487
 Akbar, irrigation works made by, 217
 system of land revenue under, 126, 123, 347
 Aligarh, Sir Syad Ahmad Khan's College at, 263-268
 Allahabad, 374
 university of, 255, 371
 Animism, 285
 Architecture in Northern India, 321-323
 Argyll, Duke of, on salt tax, 167.
 Armies of Native States, 448-451
 Army, 434-451
 before the Mutiny, 436, 437
 increase of in 1885, 445
 Native, military qualities of, 441, 442
 constitution of, 439-443
 sanitary condition of, 445
 Officers of Indian Army (Staff Corps), 443
 Art in Bengal, 408
 United Provinces, 321
 Art, schools of, 270
 Aryan and non-Aryan races, 282-283
 Aurangzib, revenues of, 129-130
 Baber, the Emperor, on Northern India, 318
 Baden-Powell, Mr., on land system, 335, 337
 Bahraich, atrocities of Raghubar Singh in, 467-469
 Baines, Mr., on Indian ignorance, 249, 253
 on education, 253, 256, 278, 280, 409
 on animism, 285
 on local gods, 292
 in Burma, 310
 on the Jains, 312
 on the Sikhs, 313
 on education in Bengal, 409
 on Brahmanic system, 493 *note*
 Baring, Sir Evelyn (Lord Cromer), abolition of import duties, 181, 185
 equalisation of salt duties, 165
 Baroda, misgovernment and deposition of ruler, 471, 472
 Barwars, their customs, 400
 Batten, Mr. G. H. M., on opium, 133-157
 salt revenue, 163, 165 *note*
 Beames, Mr., on Mohammedanism in Punjab, 305
 Behar, condition of, 425-428
 Bennett, Mr., on honesty of the people, 393
 on reverence for Brahmans, 300
 Bengal, 403-433
 aspect of country, 407
 cadastral surveys in, 419, 427, 430
 character of its people, 411-414
 climate, 407
 condition of people, 428, 432
 educated classes in, 431
 former weakness of its government, 418-420
 government of, 420
 Mohammedans in, 310, 409, 410, 412, 413
 manufactures of, 187, 188, 406
 natural features of, 405-407

- Bengal, Permanent Settlement in, 414-424, 432, 433
 Presidency of, explanation of term, 20, 43
 products of, 406
 Tenancy Act of 1885, the, 428
 zemindars and ryots in, 414-433
- Bengalis, Lord Macaulay on their character, 411, 412
- Bentinck, Lord William, policy of his government regarding education, 244
 transfers Mysore to British rule, 479
- Berár, assignment of, to British Government, 485, 486
- Bernier, on revenue of Aurangzib, 129
- Bhopál, misgovernment in, 475
- Bilgrami, Syad Husain, quoted, 364 *note*, 385
- Bills, Secretary of State's, 193
- Blanford, Mr., on Indian meteorology, 25, 29
- Bombay, assessment of land revenue in, 334
 Government of, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53
 Books and newspapers, 279-281
- Bráhmputra, 35, 405
- Brahmans and Brahmanism, 288-290, 297-300, 492, 493 *note*
- Bright, Mr., on decentralisation of the Government in India, 63, 64
 on public works under East India Company, 214
- Buck, Sir Edward, reforms in the system of settlements, 343, 345, 353
- Buckle, Mr., on food of people, 324
- Buddhism, 310
- Burke, his description of the Rohillas, 277, 278
quoted, 16
- Burma, 18, 23
- Cadastral surveys, 339, 340
 in Bengal, 419, 427, 430
- Cadet Corps, Imperial, 488, 489
- Calcutta, 10, 11, 407
- Campbell, Sir George, on destruction of rights in Bengal, 417
 President of Orissa Famine Commission, 225
- Canals: *see* Irrigation
- Canning, Lord, his policy in Oudh after the mutinies, 348-350
 on Bengal Rent Act of 1859, 424
 reforms in procedure of Government, 60
- Careri, on revenues of Aurangzib, 130
- Caste, 239, 290, 297-301
 among Mohammedans and Christians, 301
 origin of, 297, 298
- Catron, on revenues of Aurangzib, 129, 130
- Cautley, Sir Proby, the Ganges Canal, 218
 discovery of fossil remains, 218
- Cherra Punji, rainfall of, 24
- Chesney, Sir G., on roads under the East India Company, 213
- Chief Commissioners, 55
- Child marriage, 491
- China: *see* Opium
- Christians in India, 311, 312
- Civil Procedure Code, 105, 107
- Civil Service, 74-90
 "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted," 75, 82
 system of admission to, 75-77
 Natives of India in, 77-89, 497-500
- Climate of India, 24-30
 of Bengal, 407
 of Northern India, 325-328
- Code of Civil Procedure, 105, 107
 of Criminal Procedure, 96, 98, 99
 Penal, 94-97
- Collector, the, 359-364
- Colleges: *see* Education
- Colvin, Mr. John, 214
 Sir Auckland, on customs duties, 181, 185
- Commander-in-Chief, 48, 442, 447
- Commerce: *see* Trade
- Commission, Public Service, 80
- Commissioners of Divisions, 373, 374
- Competitive examination, system of, 76-78, 85, 86, 494-500
- Cooper's Hill, Royal Indian Engineering College, 89
- Cornwallis, Lord, 45, 91
 and the Bengal zemindars, 414
 Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 464
- Cotton duties, 174-182, 185
 mills in India, 187
- Cotton, Sir Arthur, 221
- Council, Executive, of Governor-General, constitution and mode of transacting business, 45, 47, 55-62
 executive, of Local Governments, 52, 54
 legislative, of Governor-General, 43-52
 legislative, of Local Governments, 53, 54, 376
 of India, 66-69
- Courts, Civil, constitution of, 105-110
 Criminal, their constitution, 97-104
 Sudder, 97
 Supreme, 97
 under East India Company, 92-95
- Cow-killing, 309
- Crime in Northern India, 395-402
- Criminal Procedure Code, 96, 98, 99
 tribes, 399-402
- Cromer, Lord: *see* Baring, Sir Evelyn

- Cubbon, Sir Mark, his administration in Mysore, 479
- Cunningham, Sir H., on the condition of the laws under East India Company, 92
- Currency, the, 198-202
- Curzon, Lord, on opium in China, 157, 158
land revenue system, 354-357, 432, 433
reduction of salt duties, 165, 166
preservation of architectural monuments, 323
formation of North-West Frontier Province, 435
Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 464
improvements in Native States, 477
reforms in Haiderabad State, 485
settlement of claims to Berár, 486
chiefs' colleges, 488
Imperial Cadet Corps, 488, 489
- Customs duties, 174-185
abolition of import duties in 1882, 178-181
resolutions of House of Commons concerning cotton goods, 179
Sir Auckland Colvin on, 181
Line, Inland, its abolition, 162-164
restoration of import duties, 183-185
- Dalhousie, Lord, his annexation of Oudh, 470
the "doctrine of lapse," 461, 462
his policy in regard to public works, 215
- Darbhanga, estates of Rája of, 427, 428
famine of 1874 in, 426, 427
- Debt, the Public, 231-239
- Decentralisation of financial administration, 63-65, 112-117
- Delhi, 321
the Imperial Durbars at, 463-465
- Disraeli, Mr., on assumption of title of Empress by Queen Victoria, 468
- District, the unit of administration, 358, 377
officer, 359-365
- Divisions, in Northern India, grouping of districts into, 373
- Dravidian races, 283
- Dufferin, Countess of, her Association, 252, 253
- East India Company, Army of, 435, 436
administration of, 43-47
Government transferred from to the Crown, 47
public works under, 214
- Eden, Sir Ashley, on the ryots of Behár, 425
- Educated classes, attitude towards cruel customs, 490-493, 504
- Education, 240-281
advocates of Oriental and English study, 241-244
Baines, Mr., on, 253, 256, 278, 280, 409
collegiate instruction, 255-269
dangers of the prevailing ignorance, 504
department of, 90, 246
disregard of Oriental literature, 241-244
Elphinstone on, 242, 243
English, its effect on Native character, 84, 273-275, 258, 259
female, 249-253
Lord Macaulay on, 241, 242
medical, 252, 269, 270
of Mohammedana, 261-269
primary, 245-249
in United Provinces, 249, 370, 371
scientific, need and neglect of, 269, 273
Sir Syad Ahmad Khán, and Aligarh College, 263-269
small number of educated men, 271, 272
progress of primary education, 248-254
special colleges for Native chiefs, 486-489
study of English language and literature, 241-246, 273-278
technical, 270
universities, 246, 255, 268
work undertaken by missionaries, 251, 271
- Elgin, Lord, amendment of Press law, 281
- Elliot, Sir Henry, his *Races of the North-Western Provinces*, 293 note
- Elliott, Sir Charles, 225
- Elphinstone, Mountstuart, on education, 242, 243
on land revenue under Native Governments, 126
- Emigration, 391
- Emperor, Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 464
- Empress, assumption by Queen Victoria of title of, 463, 464
- Eurasians, 311
- European British subjects, civil jurisdiction over, 103, 109
criminal jurisdiction over, 101-104
- Exchange, loss by, 196-202
- Excise, revenue from, 167-170
- Exports, duty on rice, 183
their excess over imports, 193-195
- Falconer, discovery of fossil remains by, 213

- Famine Commissions, 225-229, 425, 462
 Famine, expenditure on relief of, 238
 financial insurance against, 238, 239
 works for protection against, 210-230
 liability of India to, 209-230, 238, 239, 326, 432
 Fatehpur Sikri, 321
 Fawcett, Mr., on land revenue, 123, 124
 Fergusson, Mr., on the Táj Mahal, 321
 Financial administration and public revenues, 67, 68, 111-120
 decentralisation, 64, 112-117
 Finucane, Mr., on ryots in Behár, 426
 Firoz Toghlaq, canal made by, 217
 Food of the people, 323-325
 Forest department, 90, 158
 Free trade in India, 174-183
 its abandonment, 183-185
 French possessions, 23
 Frontier, North-West, Province, 23, 435
 defence of, 435
- Ganges, the sources of, 35-36
 its delta, 405
 Ganges canal, 218, 219
 Gangotri and sources of Ganges, 35, 36
 Gaols, 368
 Garhwal, 38-42, 315
 Geography of India, 19-42
 Gogra river, 35, 36
 Gold, changes in relative value of, and of silver, 196-201
 establishment of standard, 199-202
 imports and production of, 191, 192
 Government of India, constitution of, 43-65
 control by Home Government, 66-73
 principles on which it must be administered, 490-506
 popularity of British, 498, 502-506
 Governor-General, and Council, 6, 7, 45-65
 power to appoint President of, 48
 powers of, while absent from Council, 48
 his authority over the army, 447
 Grant Duff, Sir M. E., on Inland Customs Line, 162
 Griffin, Sir Lepel, on maladministration in Native States, 465, 472-474
 on the armies of Native States, 450
 Gurkhas, 37, 440, 442
 Gwalior, State of, 472, 473, 483
- Hafiz Rahmat, 277
 Haiderabad, State of, 452, 455, 456, 484-486
 Halifax, Lord, system of education laid down by, 245
 Harmand, M., on administration of dependencies, 117
 Harmand, M., on education, 275
 Hastings, Warren, founds the first college in Bengal, 240
 and his Council, 45
 imaginary crimes of, 275-278, 315
 Herschell, Lord, currency committee of, 199, 200
 High Courts, their constitution and powers, 98, 100
 Himalaya, 31-42
 Hill Stations in, 62, 375, 446
 scenery of, 33, 40-42
 Hindu Law, 105
 Hinduism, 234-309
 Hindus and Mohammedans, 301-310, 498-502
 Hindustan, meaning of name, 2
 Home Government, 66-73
 charges, 192-196
 Hospitals, 269, 270, 368
 Hübnér, Baron von, on British rule in India, 503
 Hume, Mr., and salt revenue, 163, 164
note
 Hunter, Sir William, on revenues of Aurangzib, 130
 on the district officer, 360
 on the Ganges delta, 405
- Ibbetson, Sir Denzil, on Brahmanism and superstitions, 238, 293, 294, 296
 on the Mohammedans of the Eastern Punjab, 303, 304
 on condition of people, 384-388
 Ignorance, native, dangers of, 505
 Imports: *see* Trade
 Income tax, 170-172
 India, absence of unity in, 2-6, 497-501
 area and population of, 19, 30
 benefits of British rule to, 501, 502
 British, extent and population of, 22, 30
 changes in, 8-16
 progress of, 8-18
 climates of, 24, 30
 no conquest of, 5
 no countries and nations of, in European sense, 4, 5
 danger of generalisations regarding, 3
 English ignorance in regard to, 1, 2
 geography of, 18-42
 Government of, 42-73
 difference between countries of, 2-8, 497
 great rivers of, 34-36
 growth of single nationality in, impossible, 7, 8
 Home Government of, 66-73
 Native States of, 23, 30, 452-489
 not a country but a continent, 2
 "people of," a misnomer, 5, 497-501

- India, popularity of the British Govern-
ment in, 502-504
- Indian Councils Act, 47-49
- Empire, its extension since 1840, 8, 118
- Law Commissions, 95
- Public Service Commission, 80
- Indigo, 190
- Indore, State of, 455, 472, 483
- Infanticide, 395-399
- Interest on public debt, 233-236
- Irrigation, works of, 216-229
- expenditure on, 236
- under Moghal empire, 217
- works, policy of borrowing for, 224
- Jains, 312
- Jaipur, State of, 453, 458
- Jodhpur, State of, 453, 458
- Jones, Sir William, 243
- Judicial system, 91-110
- Jumna, canals from, 219
- Kaisar-i-Hind, assumption by Queen
Victoria of title of, 463, 464
- Kashmir, State of, 37, 484
- Kuth, minaret of, 321
- Kumson and Garhwál, 38-42
- Lahore, university of, 255
- Land, amount of uncultivated, 392
- increase in value of, 384
- rates on, 131, 422-424
- revenue, 122-131, 332-357
- permanent settlement of, in Bengal,
414-433
- incidence of, under Native and
 British Governments, 125-128
- temporary settlements of, 333-357
- tenures of, 333-339
- Languages, 283, 284, 317
- Lawrence, Lord, policy of borrowing for
public works, 224
- measures in Oudh, 350
- makes Simla the summer headquarters
 of Government, 62
- on the popularity of British rule, 502,
 503
- on the ryots of Behár, 425
- Sir Henry, on Native States and
 British Residents, 477
- Sir Walter, 484 *note*
- Laws, the, and their administration, 91-
110
- condition of, under East India Com-
 pany, 92-94
- the Code of Civil Procedure, 105
- Criminal Procedure, 98, 101
- the Penal Code, 94-96
- the Succession Act, 105
- Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 54,
55, 375, 376
- Local boards and municipalities, 372,
373
- Lyall, Sir Alfred, his *Asiatic Studies*, 4
- on Rájputána States, 457, 458
- on absence of nationalities, 4, 5
- on the Hindu religion, 286, 287, 289
- on marriage customs of the Rájputs,
 397
- on Native States, 454, 455
- establishment of our power in India,
 275
- salt revenue, 164 *note*
- Lytton, Lord, abolition of Inland Customs
Line, 164
- at the Aligarh College, 266
- at Delhi Assemblage of 1877, 464
- development of decentralisation, 114
- policy of free trade, 176-180
- regarding Mysore and Native States,
 479-482
- insurance against famine, 238, 239
- overrules his Council, 178, 179
- appointment of Natives to Civil Service,
 79, 80
- North-West Frontier Province, 435
- Macaulay, Lord, and the "Black Act,"
108
- on the Bengalis, 411, 412
- essay on Warren Hastings, 277, 278,
 315
- on roads, 211-213
- on Oriental and European study, 241,
 242
- the Penal Code, 94-97
- on Supreme Courts, 108, 109
- MacDonnell, Sir Antony, President of
Famine Commission, 227
- on famines in India, 226-229
- on agricultural departments, 353
- Madras, assessment of land revenue in,
334, 335
- Government of, 45, 46, 52, 53
- Magistrates and Collectors, 359-364
- assistant, 365
- joint, 365
- Maine, Sir Henry, on aspect of Northern
India, 318
- caste in India, 298
- study of English literature, 274-276
- English ignorance regarding India, 1
- on system of transacting business, 58,
 59
- financial decentralisation, 64, 116, 117
- on Indian codes, 95
- on Mr. Buckle's generalisations, 323,
 324
- on need of scientific teaching, 273
- on settlement reports, 346
- on small number of educated men,
 272

- Maine, Sir Henry, on Sir James Stephen's *Nuncomar*, 276
village communities, 336
- Mán Singh, Maharaja, 499
- Manu, his description of the four great castes, 297
- Manucci, land revenue of Aurangzib, 129, 130
- Manufactures and mines, 187-189
- Marátha States, 455, 458, 472-474, 483
- Marriages, customs of Rájputs, 397
- Mayo, Lord, right of manufacturing salt at Sambhur Lake, 163
agricultural department, 352
financial decentralisation, 113
- Medical Colleges, 269, 270
hospitals, 369, 370
- Meteorology, Indian, 24-30
- Military: *see* Army
- Mill, Mr. J. S., on the British Government in India, 502
on duties of Governments, 209
on Home Government, 70
on former system of transacting business, 56-58
on land revenue, 124, 125
Parliamentary interference, 71 *note*
James, inaccuracy and bad faith of his *History of India*, 276
- Millets, the chief food of the people, 324
- Mines and manufactures, 188
- Mints, closed to coinage of silver, 199-202
- Missionaries, their educational work, 251, 260, 271
- Moghal emperors, architectural monuments of, 321, 322
tolerance of, in matters of religion, 304
- Moghal Empire, irrigation works of, 217
revenues of, 128-130
- Mohammedan States, 454-456
- Mohammedanism in India, 284, 301-310
- Mohammedans, animosity of, towards Hindus, 308, 309
their dislike of existing system of education, and Aligarh College, 261-269
feelings regarding the Bengalis, 498-501
in Bengal, the, 310, 410, 412, 413
often not very different from Hindus, 303
orthodox, 305
the better classes, a source of strength to British rule, 307, 308
objections of, to competitive examinations, 497-499
- Monsoons, 25-30
- Municipalities, 372, 373
- Mutinies of 1857, conduct of Native States during the, 462
- Mutinies of 1857, real origin of, 505
- Mysore, State of, 459, 479-482
- Naini Tál, 38, 375
- Native Chiefs, education of, 486-488
Imperial Cadet Corps, 488, 489
- Native Governments, former, land revenue of, 124-130
officials, improvement in character of, 83, 84
salaries of, 84, 85
- States, 452-489
custom of adoption in, 461-463
administration of, improvement in, 465, 477-484
area and population of, 23, 30, 452-453
armies of, 448-451
Baroda, 471
Central India, 472
different classes of, 455-459
Haiderabad, 456, 484-486
Kashmir, 459, 484
Marátha, Gwalior, Indore, 22, 455, 457
Mohammedan, 454, 456
Mysore, 459, 479-482
Nepál, 37, 453
Oudh, annexation of, 466-470
of Punjab, 460
of Rájputána, 457-458
Travancore, 459
mutinies, their conduct during, 462
misconceptions regarding, 453, 455
misgovernment of, 465, 471-476
relations of British Government with, 460, 461, 478
rule of, compared with British, 502-504
British supremacy over, 460, 461, 463-465
tributes from, 159
- Natives, employment of, in the public service, 77-89, 493-501
- "Natives of India," misuse of the term, 5, 497, 498
true principles regarding their employment in public service, 78-81, 85-87, 493-501
- Nepál, 37, 453
- Newspapers and books, 278-281
- Nizam of Haiderabad, the, 456, 484-486
- "Non-Regulation" Provinces, the administration in, 93, 94
- Northbrook, Lord, his deposition of the Gaikwar of Baroda, 471, 472
policy of, for the relief of famine, 237
reduction of Inland Customs Line, 164
- North-West Province, the, 46, 435
- North-Western Provinces: *see* United Provinces

- Occupancy, right of, 337, 338
 in Oudh, 349, 380
 in Bengal, 417 *et seq.*
- Octroi duties, 372
- O'Donnell, Mr., on Mohammedanism in Bengal, 310
- Officers of Indian Army, 443
- Opium, Mr. Batten on, 133-157
 in China, 135-137, 141-158
 Lord Curzon on, 157, 158
 in India, 133-141, 148-154
 Commission, Royal, Lord Brassey's, 156, 157
 revenue, amount of, 132
- Ordinances, power of Governor-General to make, 52
- Oudh, area and population of, 30, 315
 amalgamation of, with North-Western Provinces, 316
 annexation of, 466-470
 confiscation of land in, after the mutinies, 347-350
 rights of village proprietors and cultivators in, 349-351
 improved condition of its people, 351
 talukdars in, 350, 351
- Parliament, interference by, 71
 Mr. J. S. Mill on, 71, 72 *note*
- Parsia, 313
- Pasteur Institute, 270
- Peacock, Sir Barnes, revision of Penal Code by, 94, 95
- Penal Code, 94-96
- People, condition of, 379-392
 character of, in Northern India, 392-394
- Permanent Settlement, in Bengal, 414 *et seq.*
 its consequences, 417-428
 intention of its authors, 416, 417
 loss of revenue by, 416
 Sir James Stephen on, 423
 Lord Curzon's Government on, 354, 355, 432, 433
- Persia, 435
- Police Department, 89
 its administration and character, 366-368
 District Superintendent of, 366
 Sir James Stephen on, 367
 village, 366
- Population of India, 30
 density and growth of, 316, 391, 392
- Portuguese possessions, 23
- Post Office, 159
- Poverty in India, 379-392
- Presidencies and provinces, 20, 21, 43, 44
- President in Council, 48, 58, 59
- Press, the public, 280, 281
- Provincial Governments, 6, 7, 43-46, 49, 52-55
- Provincial rates, 131, 423
 services, 81, 85, 87-90
- Public debt, 231-239
- Public works, 209-230
 debt, 231-236
 department, 89, 215
 necessity of, for protection against famine, 210 *et seq.*
 policy of borrowing for, 224, 232-236
- Punjab, government of, 46
 Mohammedans in, 301, 302
 Frontier Force, 437, 442
 irrigation works in, 219, 220
- Raikes, Mr., on infanticide in Mainpuri, 396
- Railways, 211, 214-216, 227, 228
 expenditure on, 232-236
 policy of borrowing for, 224, 232 *et seq.*
- Rainfall in Sind and Bengal, 24
- Rainy season, the, 25-30, 325-327
- Rajputana, States of, 457, 458
- Rajputs, infanticide among, 395-399
 marriage customs of, 397
 opium consumed by, 154
- Record of rights in land, 341-345
- Registration, 173
- "Regulation" and "Non-Regulation" Provinces, 93
- Religions in India, 284-313
 Christians, 311, 312
 Hindus, 285-300
 Mohammedans, 301-308
 Parsia, 313
 Sikhs, 313
- Revenues, the public, 111-122
 customs, 174-185
 excise, 168-170
 forests, 158
 gross and net annual, 120-122
 growth of, 118
 imperial and provincial, 114, 115
 income tax, 170-172
 land, 123-131, 332-357
 of Moghal Empire, 128-130
 opium, 132-158
 post office, 159
 provincial rates, 131
 registration, 173
 salt, 160-167
 stamps, 167
 telegraph, 159
 tributes from Native States, 159
- Rice, not the general food of the people, 323, 324
 export duty on, 183
- Ripon, Lord, abolition of import duties by Government of, 181

- Ripon, Lord, equalisation of salt duties, 165
- Risley, Mr., on conversions to Hinduism, 289-291
on origin of caste, 293, 299
- Roads, former condition of, 212, 213
- Rohilla war, false history of, 277-278
- Rupees, value of, in English money, 115
note
- Russia, her advance towards India, 435-437
- Ryot, meaning of term, 334 *note*
- Ryots in Bengal: *see* Bengal
- Ryotwari tenure, 334
- Salaries of Native officials, 84, 85 *note*
- Salisbury, Lord, on cotton duties, 175
on employment of Natives, 495
- Salt, 160-167
duties on, importance of reducing, 165, 166
- Sanitation, 369
- Schools: *see* Education
- Science, neglect of, 269, 270, 273
- Secretary of State for India: *see* Home Government
his bills on India, 193-196
- Seeley, Professor, *quoted*, 5
- Senart, M., on caste in India, 299 *note*
- Settlements, temporary, 333-357
permanent, 414-433
- Shah Jehan, canals made by, 217
- Sherres, Mr., *quoted*, 188, 429
- Sikhs, 313
consumption of opium by, 154
- Silver, fluctuations in gold value and consequences, 115 *note*, 196-202
imports of, into India, 191, 192
- Simla, the summer headquarters of Government of India, 62
- Sind, irrigation in, 222
rainfall in, 28
- Sleeman, General, on Oudh before annexation, 466-470
- Son, river, canal from, 219
- Staff Corps, Indian, 443
- Stamp revenue, 167
- Stephen, Sir James, his *Nuncomar and Impey*, 276
on Code of Criminal Procedure, 99
on James Mill, 276
on Native and British rule, 506
on Penal Code, 95, 96
on Permanent Settlement, 423
on police, 367
- Strachey, General Sir Richard, on centralised system of finance, 113
President of Famine Commission, 225
scheme of, for borrowing for public works, 224
on the Himalaya, 32, 39
- Strachey, General Sir Richard, on the Indo-Gangetic plain, 20
proposals for currency reform, 201, 202
on weights and measures, 203-208
- Strachey, Sir John and Sir Richard, their *Finances and Public Works of India* *quoted*, 180, 207, 208
- Sudder Nizamat and Diwani Adalat Courts, 97
- Suez Canal, trade through, 186
- Superstitions, illustrations of, 292-296
- Supreme Courts, 97
- Surveys, trigonometrical, topographical, and cadastral, 339
in Bengal, 419, 429, 430
- Sutlej, canal from, 220
- Syad, Sir Ahmad Khan, and the Aligarh College, 263-268
on Mohammedans and Hindus, 497-501
- Tahsildars, their duties and importance, 363
- Taj Mahal, 321
- Talukdars, of Oudh, 348-351
- Taxation, revenue derived from, 119-121, 161-185
Native compared with English, 120
- Tea, 182, 189, 190
- Telegraph, 160
- Tenants, classes of, 333, 337-339
- Tenures of land, 333-337
- Thomas, Mr. Edward, on revenues of Aurangzib, 128
- Thomason, Mr. James, promotion of education, 245
on land revenue under Native Governments, 126
improvement of revenue system by, 347
on the district officer, 361, 362
on the settlement officer, 341, 342
the construction of roads by, 214
- Thornton, Mr. T. H., on income of Indian peasants, 332
- Thugs, their extirpation, 399
- Trade, foreign, 174-196
conditions under which carried on, 190-196
its great expansion, 186
free, in India, 174-185
- Travancore, 459
- Tribes, criminal, 399-402
wild, 285, 286
- Tupper, Sir Charles, on Native States, 475 *note*
- Udaipur, 45, 458
- United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 20, 30, 314-402
agriculture in, 324-331
agricultural department in, 352-354

- United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,
 architectural monuments and art,
 321, 322
 area and population of, 315, 316
 aspect of the country, 318-320
 assessment of land revenue, 332-357
 cities of, 320
 climate and seasons of, 323, 325-327
 commissioners of divisions in, 373,
 374
 criminal tribes in the, 399-402
 districts of, 358, 359, 377
 district officers in, 359-364
 education in, 370-371
 food of people, 323, 324
 gaols in, 368
 Government and administration, 358-
 378
 High Court of, 378
 hospitals in, 368
 in prehistoric times, 317
 infanticide in, 395-399
 irrigation in, 216-219, 329, 330
 land revenue, amount of, 339
 languages of, 317
 Legislative Council of, 376
 Lieutenant-Governor of, 318, 375, 376
 manufactures in, 320, 321
 municipalities in, 372, 373
- United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,
 people of, 319, 320
 character of, 392-395
 condition of, 379-392
 police in, 366-368
 religions of, 320
 revenue board in, 374
 surveys in, 339
 system of settlement in, 333, 339 *et seq.*
 tenures of land in the, 333 *et seq.*
 trade in, 320
 vaccination in, 369
 Universities, 255
- Viceroy, title of, 47
 Voelcker, Dr., on Indian agriculture, 330,
 -331
 Volunteer force, 446
- Weights and measures, 202-208
 Widows, Hindu, 491, 492
 Wilson, Mr. James, financial reforms in-
 stituted by, 112
 income tax imposed under advice of,
 170
- Women, education of, 249-252
 Lady Dufferin's Association for Medi-
 cal Aid for, 252
- Zemindars: *see* Bengal

THE END

INDIA

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA, from Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. By Field-Marshal Earl ROBERTS, V.C., Commander-in-Chief. Popular Edition. With forty-four Illustrations. Extra Crown 8vo. 10s. net. Library Edition. With Portraits on Steel. Two vols. 8vo. 36s.

PERSIA—BELUCHISTAN—AFGHANISTAN

AT THE COURT OF THE AMIR. By Dr. J. A. GRAY. New and Cheaper Edition. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 6s.

ACROSS COVETED LANDS; or a Journey from Flushing to Calcutta Overland. By A. H. SAVAGE LANDOR. With Illustrations and Maps. Two vols. 8vo. 30s. net.

BURMAH

THE SOUL OF A PEOPLE. An Account of the Life and Belief of the Burmese. By H. FIELDING HALL. Fourth Edition. Extra Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

THE BURMAN: His Life and Notions. By SEWAY YOE, Subject of the Great Queen. Second Edition. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE WEB OF EMPIRE. A Diary of the Imperial Tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in 1901. By Sir DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. Illustrated. Sup. Royal 8vo. 21s. net.

FROM SEA TO SEA. Letters of Travel. By RUDYARD KIPLING. Two vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

BOOKS ON CHINA

CHINA, THE LONG-LIVED EMPIRE. By ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE, Author of "Jinriksha Days in Japan," and "Java: The Garden of the East." With a Portrait of the Empress Dowager, and over Fifty other Illustrations. Extra Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

TIMES.—"Fascinating and instructive. . . . It is much more than a book of travel. In her studies of the people, in her character-sketches of the leading personalities, foreign and native, who fill the stage of the great Chinese drama, in her quick-witted appreciation of the political issues at stake, she shows herself an acute and well-informed observer who has sought diligently for the solution which must underlie the mystery of 'a land of contradictions, puzzles, and enigmas.'"

SPECTATOR.—"The most brilliant and interesting picture of the long-lived Empire we are acquainted with. . . . Her knowledge is great, her power of pictorial writing remarkable, and her style is full of light and grace."

CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By HERBERT ALLEN GILES, LL.D., Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge; Lecturer (1902) on the Dean Lung Foundation in Columbia University. Globe 8vo. 6s. net.

MORNING POST.—"Will serve admirably as an introduction to the study of the land and its people."

SCOTSMAN.—"Serves admirably as an introduction of the student to the Chinese language and literature and to Chinese manners and customs, and Chinese social, political, and religious institutions and ideas. . . . The essence of things Chinese has never been put within smaller compass, or in a more agreeable form."

SECOND IMPRESSION

A YEAR IN CHINA, 1899-1900. By CLIVE BIGHAM, C.M.G., late Attaché to H.M. Legation, Peking. With Forty Illustrations and Four Maps. 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

TIMES.—"The story is told in a bright way that carries the reader along with unflagging interest, for Mr. Bigham has the supreme merit of never being tedious."

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"We have no hesitation in declaring it one of the most readable of the many books published on China during the present year. . . . We have nothing but praise for this most interesting volume."

THE ATTACHÉ AT PEKING. By LORD REDESDALE, Author of "Tales of Old Japan," "The Bamboo Garden," etc. Crown 8vo. 6s.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—"Written in a pleasant, chatty style. . . . Contains a good deal of information about things Chinese. . . . To many the preface will be the most interesting part of the book. It is very valuable as being the mature opinions of a man who has lived both in China and Japan, and has pondered long and earnestly over the Far-Eastern problem."

GLOBE.—"A book which will rank with the best of our literature concerning China, for it is at once informing and entertaining, and the work of an expert book."

THE FAR-EASTERN QUESTION. By VALENTINE CHIROL. 8vo. 8s. 6d. net.

TIMES.—"It is the most important aid we have yet had to a right understanding of the political and commercial situation created by the victories of Japan."

WORLD POLITICS AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, as influenced by the Oriental Situation. By PAUL S. REINSCH, Ph.D., LL.B. Crown 8vo. 5s. net. [The Citizen's Library.]

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

BOOKS ON AFRICA

IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA. By the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P., Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," etc. With Three Maps. Third Edition, Revised throughout. With a New Prefatory Chapter dealing with the events which have induced the present crisis, and with the text of the Transvaal Conventions of 1881 and 1884. Crown 8vo. 6s.

WITH GENERAL FRENCH AND THE CAVALRY IN SOUTH AFRICA. By C. S. GOLDMANN. With Illustrations, Maps, and Plans. 8vo. 15s. net.

BRITAIN'S TITLE IN SOUTH AFRICA; or the Story of Cape Colony to the Days of the Great Trek. By Professor J. CAPTON. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SOUTH AFRICA OF TO-DAY. By Captain FRANCIS YOUNG-HUSBAND, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps. With Illustrations. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

FOUR MONTHS BESIEGED. The Story of Ladysmith. By H. H. S. PEARSE, War Correspondent of the *Daily News*. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A HUNTER'S WANDERINGS IN AFRICA. Nine Years amongst the Game of the Far Interior of South Africa. By FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS. With Map and Nineteen Full-page Illustrations by SMIT and WHYMPER. 8vo. 18s.

AFRICAN HUNTING AND ADVENTURE FROM NATAL TO THE ZAMBESI, including Lake Ngami, the Kalahari Desert, etc., from 1852 to 1860. By WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN, F.R.G.S. With numerous Illustrations by JOSEPH WOLF and J. B. ZWECKER. 8vo. 18s.

TRAVELS IN WEST AFRICA. By MARY H. KINGSLEY. Abridged Edition. Extra Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

WEST AFRICAN STUDIES. By MARY H. KINGSLEY. Illustrations and Maps. Cheaper Edition with additional chapters, but excluding de Cardi's appendix. Extra Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE SHERBRO AND ITS HINTERLAND. By T. J. ALLDRIDGE, F.R.G.S. Illustrations and Maps. 8vo. 15s. net.

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS

Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. net.



PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. By Dr. N. G. PIERSON.

Translated from the Dutch by A. A. WOTZEL.

Some Press Notices.

ECONOMIC JOURNAL.—" . . . Is very clear and lucid, but at the same time scientific; it is not written by a mere theorist but by a practical man; it contains many practical illustrations, and finally, it may be an advantage to the English student to read a book which is not written from the English point of view. For these reasons, economic teachers would be well advised to make the experiment of using this work as a text-book."

NATURE.—"We would especially refer students to the closing chapter of the book on foreign exchanges as of singular excellence, containing, perhaps, the fullest exposition ever given of the various puzzles as to balance of trade, balance of payments, and balance of indebtedness, as well as those respecting high and low rates of discount, on which so many people make shipwreck. There has been no more complete exposition of the subject. . . . A book which ought to be in the hands of every economic student."

TIMES.—"English students will welcome this translation."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.—"Beyond question, Dr. Pierson's masterly treatise will be accorded a permanently high place among economic classics. . . . It is both fresh and profound. Altogether it is a weighty, well-pondered, and living piece of work. . . . Everybody who has an interest in economic questions will gain by examining this important, suggestive, and practical treatise, and no foreign work could be read in a more satisfactory translation."

SCOTSMAN.—"Among English students of economics the appearance of a translation of Dr. N. G. Pierson's much-praised *Principles of Economics* should be widely and warmly welcomed. . . . The work of translation has been admirably done."

Two Vols. 8vo. 25s. net.

DEMOCRACY AND THE ORGANISATION OF
POLITICAL PARTIES. By M. OSTROGORSKI. Translated from the French by FREDERICK CLARKE, M.A. With a Preface by the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P.

Some Press Notices.

TIMES.—"One of the best studies of democratic institutions since the appearance of M. de Tocqueville's classic work. . . . No one can read these volumes without having his mental horizon widened, and without coming to the conclusion that they form one of the most valuable additions to political literature in recent years."

BOOKMAN.—"The most important accession to political science that we have come upon since Mr. Bryce dealt with American institutions."

DAILY NEWS.—"Whatever else it may be, Mr. Frederick Clarke's admirable translation of this striking work is a rich mine of facts—such facts as must be mastered by serious students of modern democratic institutions. . . . So far as it goes, *Democracy and the Organisation of Political Parties* appears the most complete and thorough work of its kind in any language."

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.