

been exploded. The eyes of those that have asserted that there was no cause for alarm have long since been opened, and it is now established beyond doubt that Russia's progress in central Asia has not been without an aim. Having taken so much trouble in quelling disaffected tribes with so much loss to herself and no apparent gain, it would be absurd to say that Russia's intentions are no more than pacific. It is said that the position of Russian finance is embarrassing and also that Russia is not prepared to meet a combination of European Powers. We do not possess an accurate knowledge of Russian finance; but it can be safely said that money is more plentiful in England than in Russia. However if Russia means war, she will not stop, because her financial condition is not sound. And as to the combination of European Power, Russia will not be very apprehensive of any such combination, as none of the principal Powers in Europe has the likelihood of her interests being injuriously affected; and even if some Power should side with England, some other would side with Russia. One reason more to influence the probabilities of peace is that the Amir is indisposed to resent the Russian occupation of Penjdeh and the massacre of about 900 Afghans, the subjects of the Amir, if only Russia should make peace on certain conditions. The very occupation of Penjdeh and that too at a time when General Komaroff knew perfectly well (as Sir Peter Lumsden tells us) that negotiations were being actually carried on between the Russian and British government, was such a very aggressive and unjustifiable step taken by Russia that a declaration of war by England against Russia would have been amply justified. The British Government pocketed that insult and asked for an explanation; no satisfactory answer has been given and at this stage the British Government should advise the Amir (so says the Times of India) to forget the insult if only Russia should make peace. There is a limit to the good understanding between nations and we suppose Russia has already gone beyond that limit by her occupation of Penjdeh; and unless the most satisfactory explanation is given of General Komaroff's conduct and an apology and the damage sustained by the Afghans be offered England should at once declare war against Russia. Perhaps this is too much to expect from the Russian Government; but really we do not see how Russia will be entirely free from blame if she does not offer to do what we have stated she ought to. Under ordinary circumstances, the occupation of adjoining territory would not be of any consequence; but we suppose that in the present case England's prestige is concerned and if that is once injured as is surely to be the case if England quietly allows Russia to retain possession of Penjdeh, a more serious injury will have been done to the British raj in India than an actual defeat.

The best course therefore for England to follow would be to send an ultimatum requiring certain conditions to be fulfilled; which not being done, to declare and begin war both by sea and by land at once. We have been persistently of opinion that Russia is simply gaining time by diplomatic manoeuvres for the due pre-

paration of her forces on land and the equipment of her navy at sea; it would therefore be only wise on England's part to anticipate Russia's intentions; but if even now time is allowed to pass, the Russians will have every opportunity of making their forces ready for the strife and when the tide once comes on rushing, there will be no stopping it with a thumb.

The Civil Service question has been answered at last, in the negative, of course, by the Secretary of State for India. So the combined wishes of the Native inhabitants of India count for nothing and the host of numerously signed petitions have no value. Evidently, the Civil Service is to be for all practical purposes a closed door to the natives of India. The India Council so wills it and there the matter must end. Why go so far to the higher service; we might say that in Berar, an Assistant Commissionership is a rarity for a native and a Deputy Commissionership an absolute impossibility. The inferences that can be drawn from these facts with regard to the comparative position of the natives in the machinery of the Government of their own country, will be as plain as anything.

We give below the following from the Bombay daily of the 30th ultimo—"Mr. A. J. Dunlop of the Berar Commission and at present in the employ of Nawab Ekbal-ood-Dowla, has been appointed by the Hyderabad Government, as Inspector-General in the Revenue Department. This is the first time that such a high appointment has been conferred on a European. Mr. Dunlop is an officer of considerable revenue experience and has made his mark in the Berars. His appointment will therefore be very popular with all classes."

CORRESPONDENCE

To
The Editor of the Berar Samachar Sir,

I am a co-tourist with your tourist; only my journeys commence from Bombay. In Bombay itself we saw a lot of things and we went twice to the High Court there. Tourist told me that the High Court Judges would require us to salute them; I assured him no such thing was necessary. Tourist insisted that in Berar that was a necessity unless you are very fond of being fined and of losing your sons' menroam. It took me a deal of trouble to convince him that whatever was the case in Berar, here in Bombay we had no such thing.

We next went to see the Victoria Gardens; along with us was a servant of Tourist; before we reached the Garden the servant was sure that the Victoria Gardens could not possibly be better than Rambilas' Bagicha at Amraoti or your Temple Garden at Akola. Just as we stepped in, the fellow began to bow-down to every curious water-fountain for he thought he was in Paradise and saw a troop of Houris moving round him, so amazed he was at the scene, I really thought he would have to be sent to the Insane Hospital at Colaba; but Tourist at last succeeded in dispelling all those ideas of a Paradise and the Houris.

On our way back we got into a Tram-car and at Pydhonie we got down when the car was in slow motion; we beckoned the man to stop until the car stopped moving; but seeing his masters off, he would not mind us and got

down exactly as he ought not to have done and tumbled twice over to the great fun of the spectators. The fellow slowly got up swearing never to have anything more to do with the tumbling train.

I could write many more incidents to you at Bombay; but I will refrain at present and give you an account of our journey to Poona.

Our servant who was sitting in a third class compartment close to our 2nd class one, was mighty proud when I told him that one of Sir Salar Jung's sons was travelling by the same train. I am going with a Minister's son, then said he and aired himself a little; but when he was told that for his impudence in sitting in the same train as the minister's son, he would be left in one of the dark bores in the ghauts, he seemed excited and would have jumped out of the carriage, if we had not undeceived him in time.

The ghauts did not of course look so beautiful as under the rains; but still the climate in the ghauts was cool enough; and as we neared Poona, it was delightfully cool.

Next time I shall give you a picture of a Parbhoo High Court Pleader we met in the train and a story of 2 Mahomedans, servants of Sir Salar's sons, who had the honor of having accompanied the Nawabsab to Rawal Pindi.

yours sincerely
"Co-Tourist."

जगलांत गार्डेंट बहुन शिकारी करिंग गेले होते आ पैकी येथील व्हालंटीयर लोकांस शिकविण्याकरिंग ठेवलेले सारंगंट मळॉक पांची वंदुक भरलेली होती ती गार्डेचे घघणने उडाल्यामुळे गौळी चौघापैरी एका खिस्तमित्राला लागून याचातकाळ प्राण गेला. मला केणी वृश्च नास आरंगे नसून मी केवळ आपातनांनी मेलों असे यांने प्राण सोडण्याचे आधीं लिहून दिले होते. सदर्हु गुंदाची चौकाशी दि. मा. मि. हेरर साहेब यांचे पुढे होउन आरोपी सारंगंट मळॉक पांची या कामांत हपगय होती असे ठरवून आस एक दिवसाची साधी कैद व झंभर रुपये दंड अशी शिक्षा केली. सदर्हु अपराधास ही शिक्षा फार येढो ज्ञाली असे आधास वाटते. सदर्हु प्रकारचे अपघात नेहमी शिकारीचे वेळी होतात आकंरिंग वंदुक वापरणाऱ्यांनी ज्यास्त काळभी घावी हणाऱ्ये फार अपघात होणार नाहीत अशी भामची आस सुचना आहे.

दहिंदा पेथिले तज्जोष मास्तर यांत मनी आंडर नगैरे पैशाचा खानगीकडे उपयोग केल्यावदल मि. देवीत सावेच यांनी दोन व दोन सक्त मजुरीची शिक्षा दिली व ती शिक्षा फार कडक व व्योग्य ज्ञाली अशा वहू आधी आपले पत्रांत दोन वेळ लिहिले होते.

सदर्हु ठरावावर केदीनेघोळ केले होते याचा निकाल गेल्या आठवड्यात ज्ञाली आत मे. ज्युडिशिल कमिशनर साहेब यांनी सदर्हु आपिलाचा योग्य विचार करून दिलेली शिक्षा कमी करून करत तीन महिन्यांची कायम ठेविले.

बोल प्रकारांत आमचे लिहिण्याचा व राच उपयोग ज्ञाली हे पाहून आधास आनंद वाटतो.

येथे ज्ञाली गसेलून्या ए. अ. क. च्याजागेवर कोणा एका मि. बोवीन नावाच्या तरुण गृहस्थाची नेमण्यक ज्ञाल्या प्रमाणे ते येथे येऊन हजर ज्ञाले. आंस खांवीन्यांचे काम ज्ञावे असे वरिटांचे ह्याणणे आहे. एवढ्या नवावदारीचे काम केबळ नवाशी कपा व तरुण गृहस्थास देणे वाजवी नाही असे आधास वाटते. सदर्हु नेमण्यकी मुळे नवाच लोकांचे हक मारले गेले ज्ञा वाबतीं आणवीली लिहिले आहे ते पुढे सवडीनुसार लिहून.

हैद्राबाद येथेव्हालंटिपरलोकांचा रिसालात यार करूणाची खठपट चालून आंत नेटिवा सच घेणार ज्ञाली वहू एकत्रभादी ज्ञाली. अध्यक्षस्थानीं नवाच मुगिर उल मुलूक होते. सुमारे साठ नेटिवाची नावे दाखल केली. सदर्हु पलटणीच्या आ. कर्नलचे काम खुदानेनाम सरकार पतकरणार भूमन कॅप्टान्यांचे काम क. लड्यो आगर मेनरेक यांना कडे देणार असे समजते.

निनाम सरकारची स्वारी, दिवाण व दुसरे अधिकारी यांसह या महिन्याचे प्रारंभी उटी येथे नाणार असून सर्व महत्वाचे का. म तेथेच चालणार, नेहमीचे विहवाटीचे का म नवाच मुगिर उलमुलूक हे चालविणार.

वर्तमानसार.
नेपाळांत वायकाना सोडविझू देताना गांची भेस काढून टाकतात.

कियेक म्हणतात. एकंदरामें है अशिक्षित लप्पकर हिंदुस्थानभ्या सारख्या सुशिक्षित कळकरा पुढे कितपत टिकेल है नरी भाता। सागणे कठिण आहे तरी हिंदुस्थानभ्या इफ्करायुदे टिकाव कार वेळ आच्याने घर-वणार नाही गरें कियेक म्हणतात. चौकस दितीने तुलना करून या सेन्या विषयी खातरीने सांगण्यास प्रस्तुत आपल्या नवळ मुद्देशीर माहिती नाही. कारण आनंदपत आची लटण्याची शैली व कौशल्य दृष्टेत्प्रचोक पेण्या सारवः एक ही लढायेचा प्रसंग पेऊन वेतला नाही.

The Berar Samachur

MONDAY, May, 11, 1885

MR. MANDLIK ON MR. MALABARI.

In a recent article in the Hindu Patriot we get the views of Honorable Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik on Marriage reform. He was requested by the Government of Bombay to give his opinion on the two notes of Mr. Malabari on Infant marriage & enforced widowhood. The Hindu Patriot makes extracts from the letter in reply a copy of which it has obtained. Mr. Mandlik is a man of great experience and learning and is one of those few men who can think for themselves. We regret we had not the pleasure to read his paper in *extenso*. It would have been better if we could have read all his remarks before proceeding to say what we think of them. But there is a distinct indication of the manner in which he appears to have dealt with Mr. Malabari all through in the few extracts presented by the Hindu Patriot. Mr. Mandlik condemns the Parsee editor for sitting in judgment upon the laws and customs of the Hindus. Apparently Mr. Mandlik is quite right. Mr. Malabari is a Parsi and *prima facie* the burden of proof lies upon him to show that he is entitled to express an opinion on the customs of Hindus which he represents blacker than they are. But Mr. Mandlik goes too far when he says "that the writer in the present case (so far as his papers show) appears to have no qualification whatsoever to sit in judgment upon the entire Hindu community of India of whose customs and practices he seems to know nothing and could but know very little." Mr. Mandlik certainly knows that Mr. Malabari is an editor of vast experience, that he has attempted to acquire much knowledge about Hindus, that his position as an editor of a paper which he has conducted with great ability, made it incumbent upon him to study the laws and customs of the Hindu who are the people of this country, & that he is well read and has acquired habits of thinking. The fact that he has been leading an independent life and has been wishing and compelled to mingle in society for the sake of the profession he has followed if for nothing else, favours him. He does not come like a man confined for the best part of his life in a den to say good or bad of customs without even knowing what they are. We are not prepared to assert that he has dealt with the Hindus with justice. We have ourselves pointed out that he has exaggerated matters and has now and then drawn on his imagination.

His acquaintance with the subject is not also as deep as it was desirable. But for all that to say that he has no qualification to say one word about Hindu customs which are regarded by the educated Hindus themselves to be anachronisms and vicious to a high degree is only to get angry with the Parsi both for what he has said justly and for what he has not so said. Mr. Mandlik was entitled to say in respect to those points wherein Mr. Malabari went wrong that his conclusions cannot stand, but to carry the argument further is to cast a slur on his good intentioned endeavours. We know he has said things which are offensive to the Hindus. We can take him to task so far. That should not, however, warp the judgment.

THE RUSSIANS DESIRING PEACE

Matters that reach us through the telegrams are so very uncertain now-a-days as to show that nothing very definite is known of the actual designs of Russia. The other day it was said that the Russian papers advise war; that preparations were being made in Russia and in England and that the Czar is unwilling to make further inquiries into the action of General Komaroff at Pen-Deh. The news was such as might have been expected; but we further learn that there are yet signs of a peaceful settlement between the Russian and British Governments and that the Czar is willing to submit the question to arbitration as he is desirous of peace—the king of Denmark being suggested as the possible arbitrator. When Russia's intentions with regard to Herat and Afghanistan have been now placed beyond doubt, when the Russians are inclined to occupy a territory which the Afghans are least inclined to yield, it will be curious to know in what shape the question is put to the arbitrators and how they are able to deal with it satisfactorily to both parties concerned. Possibly all this desire for peace and readiness to submit to arbitration on the part of Russia, is in as good earnest as all her professions till now. We for one think that this is again a blind and a dodge to get further time for preparations of war and this supposition will, we believe, be amply justified by all Russia's actions up to date if not by its realization at no distant period. Hence we conclude that to all outward appearances England is not desirous of peace on principle but that she is avoiding the war with Russia being afraid of Russia's superior might or at least being doubtful of the issue of the strife, if once begun.

A few days back there was that ridiculous business about the suppression of the little French paper Bosphore Egyptien. It has been said that the paper always contained the most scurrilous libels on the British officials in Egypt and was such as to mislead the subjects of the Egyptian government. If such was the fact there is not the least doubt that ordinary international law would authorize the Egyptian government to suppress any paper within its jurisdiction; and unless there was some special agreement between the two Governments with regard to the matter, France would not at all be justified in demanding any sort of reparation for suppressing a paper—far less for such a mischievous paper as the Bosphore Egyptien. One would be led to believe that the action of France in the matter could be traced to a source quite apart from the anger caused by the suppression of the

French paper in Egypt. Considering in what plight England was, bow her hands were full with the Egyptian difficulty and the Russian difficulty, one might easily construe the resentment expressed by the French government as a foreshadowing of the complexities of the European war consequent on the initiative war between England and Russia. The French government would have made this paper affair a very poor excuse indeed to take any part in the quarrel between England and Russia and would have more than justified Germany in the eyes of the civilized world to enter into the quarrel for the sake of preserving the grand principle of the balance of power. That was not however the true interpretation of the action of the French government and the correct explanation was probably that suggested by the Times of India, viz., that France did it in a fit of resentment at the suppression of the paper; on second thoughts French demands would not be so unreasonable. Fortunately no serious complication has happened with regard to the affair.

ज्ञाली.

येथील प्रख्यात सायवाने व फरशी बदलचे खटल्याचा निकाल अलिशान रेसिडेंट साहेब यांनी एकबेळ लोकाच्या तर्फे वा केला असून आच मकारचा पुढ्या एक खटला पोलिसांनी तयार करून माजिस्ट्रेट पुढे आणिला होता. परंतु आमचे न्यायी मि. डेविड्स साहेब यांना तो खटला रद्द केला.

हिंदुस्थान सरकारने बसा नवीन ठराव केला आहे की ज्या दिवाणी कोर्टात एखाद्या मोकदम्यात केणाही सरकारी नोकर रजा घेऊन आला असल्यास या कोर्टाने सदृश मोकदम्याचा निकाल हेर्इल तितके करून लवकर करावा. व दा ठराव वन्हाडी त रेसिडेंट साहेबांनी सन १८८९ सालभ्या सरक्युलर नंबर ३ प्रमाणे अंमलांत आणिला आहे.

नोटीस.

पंजाब नादार मुकदमा नंबर ३. ८९.

नमुना (नी)

सर्व लोकांस कल्याणिपात येते की वली-महमद वल्द अबदुल रदिमान मुसलमान राहणार आकोलेहा नादार आहे भसा आज तारेवेस ठराव नाहला आहे आणि तारीख ३ डिसेंबर जून सन १८८९ हा दिवस नादाराच्या सावकारानी जमण्याकरितां आणिसावकारानीं आपल्या तर्फे भसामी नेमून देण्याकरिता व नादाराने आपल्या सुटोविधीं दिलेल्या अर्जाचा विचार करण्याकरिता नेमिला आहे.

नादाराच्या सुटके संबंधी या सावकारांची तकार सांगण्याची इच्छा असेल आसवांनीं या बदल आठ आण्याचे एप कागदावर अर्ज लिहून या अर्जाने नोटीस द्यावी. या नोटीसीत या आधारावरून तकार सांगणे असेल ते आधार आणि या बदल ज्या साक्षी समर्ते कारवायाची इच्छा असेल या सालिदारांची नवीन दाखल करावी. ही नोटीस नेमण्याकरिता नेमलेल्या तारेव्या निदान तीन दिवस पूर्वी तरी दाखल केली पाहिजे.

कोर्टात सावकारानीं पाहण्याकरिता नादाराने दाखल केलेल्या यादी उघड रीतीने डेविल्या आहेत. या नादारावर दावे नोंदविणे असतील झांगीं आठ आण्याचे एप कागदावर अर्ज करून यात दावाची हानीकित लिहून द्यावी. व ते दावे खारे असले बदलचा प्रतिज्ञा लेख लिहून यावर अर्जदाराने सही केली असावी.

२ने सावकार दूरचे राहणार असतील या वर आठ ८ आण्याच्या आपावर दाव्याची हानीकित लिहून एखाद्या जुडिशियल आफी-सरापुढे तिच्या खेपणा विषयी शपत लिहावी. आणि ती यादी टपालांतून कोर्टास पाठवावी म्हणजे ते दावे रजीट दाखल होतील. ता. २१६८९ इ०

(signed) Purshotamrao

जयदृश्य.

वर्तमानसार.

सौदान येथील इंगिलिश सैन्य परत आल्यामुळे उसमान डिग्मा हल्डा करील अर्जी नेमूनके देऊन आपल्या पूर्वींच्या नावीं खामगांवांस परत जातील.

कर्नल बुलक साहेब यांची नेमूनके देऊन आपली कमिशनरचे नावीं तेथील लोकांमध्ये भिती पडली आहे.

तांचे अधिकारी इकडे लक्ष देतील अशी आशा आहे. पत्रविस्तार कार शाळा सबव पुरे करितो.

आपला एक पिपळगांववाची.



मित्री अधिक नेष्ट शुद्ध १९०७

वराता पाठीमागून घोडा.

पोलिटिकल खायात व्हुत करून लष्करी लोकांच्या नेमणुका होत असतात परंतु अलिकडे काही मोठमोळ्या हुद्यावर सिविल खायातील लोकांच्या नेमणुका होऊं लागल्या थाहेत. किंतु कांचा असा समज होतां की लष्करी खायातील लोकांचे हातून जी सुधारणा होते त्या पेक्षां सिविलियन्स यांचे हातून नास्त होऊन न्यायमुनसफी हीचांगली होईल परंतु द्या उमेदीच्या गोष्टी वादाप पर्यंत म्हणण्या सारख्या काहीचे घडून आल्या नाहीत. पोलिटिकल खायात दोन महात्म्याच्या जागा म्हणजे हैद्रावाद येथील रेसिडेन्ट व इंदू येथील रेसिडेन्ट या जागेवर हळ्डी असलेले सिविलियन स्वतः विद्वान असतील परंतु त्या पैकीं एकांनी मुघळत स्वीकारिले आहे व दुसऱ्यांनी वाक्पांडित करणे मनावर घेतले आहे.

इंदूचे हळ्डीचे रेसिडेन्ट सर लिपिले प्रिफीन यांची त्या जारी नेमणूक झाल्यावर योडे दिवसांनी सिम्ला येथे एक त्यांनी संभाषण केले ग्रांत यांनी अन्योक्तीने आपली प्रशंसा करून आपल्या वरिष्ठ अधिकार्यांस अगोक्तीने वाक्ताडन केले. यांनंतर हे राज्यांशी इंदू मुक्तांमी आपल्या पदारूढ झाल्यावर व्हुतकरून नवाब बनले आहेत असे म्हणण्यास हरकत नाही. यांनी गेल्याखेपेस रजेवर जाण्याचे पूर्वी संस्थान घार मुक्तांमी जो दरवार शाळा त्या दरवारात आम्ही आतां हिंदुस्थानात परत येणार नाही वीरे अप्रासंगिक गोष्टी बोलून दाखविल्या. यांनंतर विकायतेस गेल्यावर नेटिव रानेरजवाडे द्योकावर आपल्या लेखांचा जो भादिमारकेला तो सांगती येत नाही. यांनी आमच्या तमाम राजेलोकांस बेवकूफ व नालायक ठरून टाकिले पण देव गृहस्थ कामाच्या लालुचीने म्हणा किंवा दैवगतीने म्हणा विद्यास्थानात परत आल्या नंतर योद्याच दिवसांत यांनी आमचे राजेलोक व यांची सैन्य या विषयांची आपला उमेदीचा अभियाप नाहीर केला.

हळ्डी सहू ग्रोफीन साहेब यांनी आफ्गाणीस्थानाचे वावरातीन ने लेल लिहिले आहेत ते किंतु महत्वाचे असतील हेसहेब बन्हाडुरांच्या वर लिहिलेल्या असंबद्ध वाक्पांडित्यावरून आपल्या वाचकांच्या सहजलक्षात

येईल. यांच्या मते लाई रिपन साहेबांनी १८८३ साली अमिर अबदुल रहिमान यांस कोणतांही करारन करितां १२ लाखाची वार्षिक कर्देणगी दिली है बरोबर केले नाही. प्रिफीन साहेबांचे असे म्हणणे आहे की इंग्रज सरकारांनी वार्षिक १२ लाखाची देणगी देण्याचे पूर्वी अभिराजवृत्त कंदहार, कावूल, हिरात ३० ठिकाणी इंग्रजी तार आफिसे व पोष्ट आफिसे स्थापन करून दावी विरातच्या किंवा दुर्स्ती व नंदेवस्त इंग्रजी सरकारास करून दावा, फांटिशर रेल्वे करण्यास अभियाने हरकत करून नये व रशिया व आफगाणिस्थान या मध्येल सरदार ठरविण्या करितां कमिशनर मुक्त करावे वीरे करारावर १२ लाखाची वार्षिक देणगी दावयाची होती; परंतु तसें न करितां मुक्त १२ लाख सूर्योदय सालिना देण्याचे कवूल के लेल्यायेगांने जो कार्यमाग व्हावयाचा तो तर शाळा नाहीच परंतु अभियाचे मनावर कदाचित् निरावाच ग्रद शाळा असावा.

असो; साहेब बन्हाडुरांच्या या विचारात किंती तथ्य आहे है शांही आजच तांग शक्त नाही परंतु घटकासर अशा प्रकारचे लेल महात्म्याचे आहेत असे जरी मानिले तरी ते वारा लाखाची देणगी देण्याचे कवूल केल्य नंतर आले यांत संशय नाही. आजच वर ग्रीफीन साहेब या कामीं कां निव्रित्य राहिले यांचे कारण यांनाच माहीत असले पाहिजे जर करितां पाहिजे यांवेंद्रेस हवें ते लिहावें व मन मानेल तसें बोलावें हा साहेब बन्हाडुरांचा कम होता तर हे लेल यांना १८८३ साली ढापून प्रसिद्ध करितां येते. पण गांतां काय उपयोग! वैल गेला आणि झोपा राहिला.

The Berar Samachar

MONDAY, May, 25, 1885

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

An answer from Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade to Mr. Y. N. Ranade has been published. The Rao Bahadur had been solicited by Mr. Y. N. Ranade to give his opinion on the several suggestions made by him. Due weight must be given to the opinions expressed on the several points, considering the vast experience of that gentleman.

Mr. Y. N. Ranade suggested that the Matriculation Examination should not be a necessary qualification for entrance to the Colleges; and this suggestion has the hearty support of the learned gentleman. He says:— “I do not see the justice of shutting out those who fail at the Examination or do not care to appear there as candidates. What becomes of the hundreds of students who fail every year has always been a puzzle to me. It certainly cannot be right that because a student has not passed in all subjects, his chances of prosecuting his higher studies should be peremptorily closed to him. Many hundreds of students would beall the better for being permitted in early life to spend a few years in higher associations, which at present they are debarred from, and are forced to spend year after year in fruitless knocking at the door. Many sons of the richer classes especially are placed at a dis-

advantage by this arrangement which nothing can compensate.” The disadvantages of making the Matriculation Examination a necessary qualification for admission in the Colleges, are here clearly put forth. On the other hand Rao Bahadur Ranade himself says further on, that a certificate from a graduate of the University might be required from persons wishing to be admitted to the Colleges, or the College authorities might be left to choose their own students. Thus in other words, it is admitted by the Rao Bahadur that there should be some test to prove the capacity of the person wishing to go to the College to receive further culture we believe that the Matriculation Examination. With very little modification in the nature of the questions set would serve as that test. If again it be urged that an easier test than the present Matriculation would do, the objection that raw boys will thereby be admitted in the Colleges, retains its full force. Here in India, it must be remembered, all those that join the Colleges do so with a desire to take degrees; it is therefore desirable that in order to be able to reap all the advantages of Collegiate Education, they should undergo the test. Rao Bahadur Ranade tries to remove this objection by saying that in countries where there is no bar to the admission of students to Colleges, those that join have been found not to be below the desired mark. The Scotch Universities, however, to which reference is made are on the decline; and admission into the Colleges there without a special test has been found to bring in a mass of students who are required to be taught there what they could have very well learnt at the schools. And here in India there is a further special reason to justify the existence of a test Examination like the Matriculation. All that has to be learnt by our young men is to be learnt through the medium of English; and unless one is able to show at least a moderate competency in that language we do not know how he would be able to receive further culture. As it is, the professors of the Deccan and the Elphinstone Colleges complain that the boys that come to College now are deficient not only in English but generally in all the subjects and can hardly understand the lectures that are given. If this be the case with those that have passed the Matriculation Examination how would it fare with those that would be allowed to come in by passing an easier test. On the one hand it is not desirable to see a swarm of young men at College, who would do no further good to themselves than by being amateur cricket players and amateur theatricals or at most the members of a juvenile College social Club; as also on the other hand to put unnecessary restrictions on the admission into the Colleges. What we maintain is that there should be some test for the admission of young men to the Colleges; and whichever it is, it ought to require a tolerable competence in the English language. If the Matriculation Examination is found by experience not to secure the competence required, we do not know how it can be called an unnecessary hindrance to the students.

The second point is with regard to the removal of the restriction of age for a matriculation candidate.

We think that the Rao Bahadur is right in thinking the removal of that restriction a step in the right direction. Matriculation being a test for a certain amount of competency it would not matter in the least of what age the man who had it, was. A precocious maturity was supposed to bring with it a precious decay; what was earlier blown was supposed to be earlier blasted; but it has not been found by experience that those who possess the gift of an intelligent brain at an age earlier than the others, have their faculties decayed in afterlife or even stunted. There is one reason which would possibly justify the University in retaining the restriction. Every father of a young man at the Matriculation desires that his son should pass at as early an age as possible in order that he may be able to give a helping hand to the members of his family; and this no doubt must lead in many cases to an unnecessary taxation on the energies of the young man. The restriction of the age to 16 would probably check the avidity of the parents. But as parents are every day becoming more sensible to the need of physical training for their sons, the reason above given would lose much of its force. It is therefore difficult to say that the removal was not a proper step.

The next point is as regards the two Examinations before the final one for the B. A. degree. We think that the only advantage from there being two intervening Examinations instead of one, is, as pointed out by the Rao Bahadur, to divide the studies into two instalments instead of one, but the disadvantages are many and go far to overbalance the single advantage. As the Rao Bahadur says, the system deals a severe blow to the spirit of the real College Education, by hardly leaving time for the Examination-worried student to acquire knowledge beyond the sphere of the books set for the Examination. Even when this system was first adopted by the University it had nothing to recommend it except the autocratic impress of the then Governor Sir R. Temple; and we know that many members of the University were unwilling to have the change fastened upon them. We therefore think that a four years' course and only one intervening Examination will be very advantageous as there will be then time enough to acquire an amount of really liberal education which is so peculiarly the aim of Collegiate Education.

The Rao Bahadur is right in thinking that Mathematics should not be entirely done away with or reduced in amount and relegated to the place of a voluntary subject. We believe that many who complain about Mathematics are entirely unaware of the discipline to which the mind is subjected by it; but this is, we are almost certain, not on account of any particular inaptness of the present students, but on account of the defect in the way in which Mathematics is taught in the High Schools. It is a subject which more than any other must be taught by a process of progressive reasoning so as to bring out and gradually develop them; but the actual way in which it is taught is the blunt dry way which renders the subject very unpalatable to the students, so that at College they have very little sympathy for it and in many cases a distinct aversion. Unless this be

