

not always issue the magazine with exact regularity in the past. We hope to do better in future, as we expect to obtain fuller sympathy and heartier co-operation from those upon whom we count. Let us conclude to the tune of 'Ring out the old, ring in the new.'

THE MONTH.

Babu Sarat Chandra Majumdar, M.A., who served for nearly five years as Professor of Physics in our College, has lately been appointed to teach the same subject in the General Assembly's Institution. We have the singular fortune of usually having sincere workers on our staff and we are sorry to lose in Babu Sarat Chandra a most conscientious and earnest worker.

Mr. P. K. Dutt, a graduate of Cambridge University who had Physics, Chemistry and Geology as subjects for his degree, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Babu Sarat Chandra Majumdar. Professor Rudge of St. John's College, Cambridge, writes of him—Mr. P. K. Dutt, "and special ability in Physics and Geology, particularly in practical work and has also a very good knowledge of Mathematics." From the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, Mr. G. F. C. Searle, M.A., University Lecturer and Demonstrator in Experimental Physics, writes to say of Mr. Dutt that for neatness and accuracy "his records were better than those of most of the students I have to deal with." Mr. Dutt is now engaged in elaborating a scheme of fitting up a laboratory for practical experimental Physics, especially for students preparing themselves for the B. A. and M. A. degrees.

We notice with much pleasure that Babu Vanamali Chakravarti, M. A. Vedanta-tirtha, who served for sometime in our College as the senior professor of Sanskrit, has been appointed by Government to be professor of Vedanta Philosophy in the Government Sanskrit College at Calcutta. We feel sure that his high qualifications coupled with his amiable disposition and genuine simplicity will win

success for him in this new-sphere. Born of a family of Pandits he has been trained from boyhood as a *Brahman Pandit*, and in the fitness of things he has found his way to the sanctum of Sanskrit learning.

We are glad to notice that Babus Brajalal Chakravarti and Bhagabat Kumar Gossain, both of our College, have been moved up from the board of Examiners for the Entrance to that for the F. A.

We print below the names of our Law Graduates of the present year. We are glad to notice that one of these, Babu Harendra Nath Sen, stands first in the second class. He must have narrowly missed a first class. The six others are (in order of merit) :—Nanda Kumar Sahay, Mahmed Ibrahim Hasan, Kulada Kanta Ghosh, Nripendra Nath Das, Dwijendra Nath Bhoumik, and Bhupal Chandra Bandyopadhyay.

On the result of the Prem Chand Roy Chand Studentship Examination held in November 1903, the studentship and the Mouat Medal have been awarded to Babu Aditya Nath Mukhopadhyay, M.A., Duff College.

The Griffith Memorial Prize, 1902, has been divided as follows :—Two thirds, or Rs. 600, to Babu Krishna Prasad De, M.A., the author of the Essays on 'Reciprocation' and 'Double Refraction,' and of the remaining one-third or Rs. 300, half or Rs. 150, to Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, M.B., the author of the Essay on 'Parasites in Anopheles,' and half or Rs. 150, to Babu Jatindra Nath Sen, M.A., the author of the Essay on the 'Decomposition of Mercuranimum Salts under the influence of Heat'.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 13th February 1904, at 3 P.M. Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting them-

selves at the Senate House at 1 P.M. Graduates in Arts and Law, from our College, intending to be present at the Convocation with a view to obtaining their diplomas, should at once communicate with the Principal, who will send up their names to the Registrar for presentation.

The College office has now a stirring time of it as candidates for the Entrance, F.A., and B.A. Examinations are daily crowding to it for the purpose of filling up application forms for permission to appear in the respective examinations.

A recent issue of the Calcutta Gazette announces a small number of State Technical Scholarships of the value of £150 a year (in addition to tuition fees and travelling expenses) tenable for two years in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, or in America, with a view to provide for natives of India the higher technical education which may qualify them to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries, and the development of new industries wherever this may be possible. The scholarships are in the first instance proposed to be used for the encouragement of the mining industry in Bengal. No age limit and no academic qualifications are insisted upon. The Scholar should have received the best technical education available in the province and a competent knowledge of English, or the language of any other country in which the candidate proposes to work and study. Applications should be made direct to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on or before the 1st March 1904.

The Calcutta Gazette of the 20th January declares that a plot of land measuring about 210 bighas is required for the purpose of locating Dacca College, the Engineering School, the Training School, and for residential quarters for the College professors, in the town of Dacca. We are further informed that although the construction work has already made considerable progress, a desire has been expressed in high quarters that the selected

site in the heart of the town be abandoned in favour of another outside it. If not too late, the desire may well be acted on, for the change has much to recommend it.

We are at last on the way to achieve an immortality of fame, and may now hope to be remembered long after we may have ceased to exist. We occupy the proud distinction of having given birth to an entirely new religion. We were not ourselves aware of having done anything to produce so stupendous a result, but a glance at a form of application filled up by a candidate for the B. A. examination has revealed to us our reflected greatness. For there we find that the applicant speaks of himself as belonging to a form of religious belief of which, as it has not been heard of before, we may justly regard him as the founder, though his modesty has prevented him from asserting his claim. This new creed is styled by its founder the Kayastha Religion. What its tenets are we do not know. But we admire the large-mindedness which could develop a new theology amid the strain of work for an examination, and we are proud of having produced this prodigy.

The students of our first year class may however claim to be ranked at least on a level with this fourth year prodigy. The experiments of Professor J. C. Bose have led many students of science to conceive of a unity of principle underlying organic and inorganic existence beyond what was formerly imagined. But the researches of Professor Bose grow pale when compared with those of our first year class. This class has discovered a generalisation which unifies not only organic and inorganic existence on the physical side, but brings under a common principle the life of a gas and the life of man in its higher manifestations. In a word, this class has discovered that hydrogen gas besides possessing physical properties, is also endowed with intellectual and moral characteristics. In answer to a question, 'what properties has hydrogen gas in addition to its physical properties?' This class, scorning the obvious reply pointing to chemical properties,

boldly declared in favour of the view just enunciated. This is indeed a discovery, if it is really based on careful observation and experiment, as doubtless it is, though a sceptical cynic might sneeringly suggest that it is merely an inference from a study of Blackie's "Self-culture." But even if this suggestion be granted, the class may still claim the genius of having given an entirely novel application to a familiar classification.

The annual éducation Report of the Director of Public Instruction reaches us just as we go to press. A hasty glance through it discovers two items which may be of interest to our readers. The report gives a list of Colleges having an attendance of over 500 pupils during the year 1902-1903. The list is as follows:—

(1) The Bangabasi College	with ...	773 pupils.
(2) General Assembly's Institution	"	620 "
(3) The Metropolitan Institution	"	575 "
(4) The Presidency College	"	573 "
(5) The Ripon College	"	565 "

The report also notes that "4 unaided Colleges sent up 10 candidate for the M.A. Examination of whom only one student from the Bangabasi College, Calcutta, passed."

Under the head of *Fee-rates in Arts Colleges*, the same report remarks, "Government Colleges generally charge five or six rupees per month. The same or slightly lower rates obtain in almost all the aided Colleges under Missionary management. In Colleges under native management, the normal rate of fees seldom exceeds Rs. 4, but the amounts collected average very much less than this, sometimes equalling only one to two rupees." The paragraph seems to us slightly misleading. In unaided Arts Colleges the usual nominal rate of fee for F. A. classes is Rs. 3. Now the F. A. classes contain in first grade Colleges a numerical majority of the total number of students, while in second grade Colleges they are the only classes. If this be remembered, and the Director should not have forgotten it, the disproportion between the alleged nominal rate of Rs. 4 and the amount

actually collected is not quite so great as the paragraph indicates. The paragraph is misleading also by reason of an omission. No mention is made of the proportion between nominal rates charged and amounts actually collected in the cases of aided Colleges under missionary management. This would seem to imply that the two items correspond approximately in the case of these Colleges. We are however very doubtful if this is actually so. The missionary Colleges have the reputation of being no less anxious than ourselves to help deserving but distressed merit, and their kindness is gratefully acknowledged by numbers of struggling students. If therefore the Director's paragraph involves a condemnation it should not, we think, be applied only to ourselves, while if it implies a recognition of philanthropic principles we have no right to a singular distinction.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

Remarks on the Universities Bill at the present stage may seem somewhat futile. It can hardly be expected that the seclusion of a Select Committee would permit itself to be broken in upon by criticism from the outer world. Still less is it to be expected that stereotyped convictions should at so late a stage submit to modification. A few remarks on the Bill may nevertheless not be out of place in a College Magazine which aims at no such exalted function as that of influencing legislation, but at the humbler though no less necessary work of educating a small Collegiate community. The first consideration that suggests itself on a reading of the Bill is that it may very possibly provide the University with a great opportunity. No one who has the educational interests of this province at heart can fail to have had it borne in upon him during the past 10 or 15 years that our great need has been a fresh start. We have had enough of the tailoring and tinkering that has reduced our University to a thing of shreds and patches. We need not merely an improvement but a remodelling of our system of examination and discipline. An opportunity for making a fresh start towards better things cannot be anything but welcome, and in so far as