IMPRISONMENT FOR SOLICITATION.

Roy Jogendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur: I support the amendment of Mr. Villiers. I will not repeat his arguments which are cogent enough. Speaking for myself, I cannot kick at a helpless poor woman not even for the sake of morality. Mercy is higher than any canon of morality that we know of. The poor unfortunate woman has been the temptress from ancient times. Eve tempted Adam out of the Garden of Eden. The celestial fairies are supposed to have tempted the great Rishis of old. Even the great Buddha was supposed to have been tempted. Woman—the temptress! It is the male in the universe of life that adorns himself with all fineries, with songs and dances to tempt the female—the glory of the female is motherhood. It is sometimes forced upon her by the stronger male. In the case of the woman there is the glory of motherhood but in the case of the man there is only lust. Sir, woman—the temptress! She is to be sent to jail for soliciting! I can never be a party to that. I know of a great man now dead—who seduced a very respectable girl. In his old age he became virtuous and deserted her. He told me that she came to his house with tears in her eyes and asked him not to desert her but this saintly person said that he resisted all temptation. He did not yield to solicitation,
Sir, do you know which sort of woman solicits? It is the woman ruined and deserted by man, forced for her bread to stand beside her door and tempt man by her beauty. She has no bread at home. Probably her child is starving and it is only that which makes her undergo this humiliation of going through the streets soliciting. I cannot conceive of a sadder spectacle than that. I would not, indeed I cannot further describe the heartlessness of those who attempt to send to jail such a weak and breadless woman.

The dangers of such a provision as this are so great that I wonder how any one can support it.

The amendment rejecting the provision for imprisonment for solicitation was carried—Ed.
Partition of Midnapore.

Rai Jogendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur: I beg to support the amendment. I read this morning in the newspapers that the Governor of Madras said that the Madras Councillors were in deepest gloom and they are full of pessimism because of their imminent bankruptcy. Sir, we in Bengal have displayed no such pessimism. We have taken our courage in both our hands. We have accepted the fact that we have a huge deficit and we are determined to act in spite of it. In that view, Sir, we are determined that we shall strike out at least one crore of rupees and put Bengal on her feet. In that view, Sir, we have struck out Rs. 23,50,000 from the police grant. There is no difficulty whatsoever in going back on the actuals of 1920-21. The Indian Moderate newspapers and certain Anglo-Indian newspapers have all condemned the partition of the district. We have been given responsibility for the progress of this country. We are working for the good of the people. It is true that certain people, a very small coterie, have succeeded in dismissing Mr. P. L. Roy, but every impartial person must have observed that a number of motions against the proper working of the administration have been rejected. We desire to co-operate with the Government and not to impede its actions, but we desire, we are here, to carry on great and beneficial reforms for the good of our people. Otherwise our presence here is unnecessary. Therefore, Sir, I have thought right that the partition of Mymensingh, the partition of Midnapore and the Grand Trunk Canal project
should be opposed. We have done nothing to let anybody suppose that we do not wish to help the Government. Though they disagree with us, they should not misinterpret our action. In the very first motion before this Council, I was loudly abused by a certain Englishman because I carried a motion for medical relief against the votes of the Government party, but I am glad to say that the same Englishman has become one of my best friends since then. I do not know what the Government will do, but the Government ought to be aware that any hope of relief from Delhi is illusory, having regard to the fact that there are the Russo-Afghan treaty and the mutterings of thunder from the North-West. Every right-thinking Indian should feel it his duty to stand by the Government and to support it in its effort to meet the menace, if any. Sir, please don't make the people of Bengal bankrupt. You may be quite sure that no Council will be able to pass any measure of new taxation and you may be quite sure that any measure of taxation will make Bengal absolutely disaffected. It was Bengal, by the help of which the English conquered the whole of India, and I would give you the assurance that if Bengal is properly governed, Afghans, Russians and Frontier Muhammadans will again be beaten with the help of the Bengalees. Please don't make Bengal bankrupt or disaffected. I say therefore that this unnecessary luxury at least for the present should not be indulged in.

The grant for the partition of Midnapore was rejected.—Ed.
Agricultural Department.

Roy Jogendra Chandra Ghose Bahadur: I have to oppose these motions. I think that we have to bear in mind that our Government should not be in a bankrupt condition; and therefore, we should try our very best to reduce the items of expenditure in the Budget; but I am afraid that with regard to Agriculture not a pice should be reduced. Have those gentlemen who have proposed this reduction any idea as to how the agricultural work is done in the United States? Have they any idea of what amount of money they spend? The money spent on Agriculture is spent for the improvement of the agriculture of an empire—and Bengal is an empire; though Bengal may not be nearly as large as the United States. Do we know the work they do? They have got not only research stations, but the results of research are brought home to every cultivator by officers of the States. Have we got a machinery of that kind here? I hope that as long as I am here, I shall bring before you the system that prevails in America and I do hope that a portion of it, at least, should be adopted in this country. It may be that you cannot adopt their expensive methods, because the United States is a very rich country; but something must be done and much more than what is now being done. I know that the work of the Agricultural Department is regarded as very unsatisfactory by the people of
this country, notwithstanding the glorious accounts about Indrasail and other seeds. I know that every farm of the Department is a losing farm. I repeatedly asked, when I was a member of the Legislative Council before, the Agricultural Department to run at least one farm on a commercial basis and to show the people of Bengal that profit could be made by improved agriculture. What they now find is, not profit but that great deal of loss is incurred in the farms. Therefore people are very dissatisfactioned and that is the reason why not a single man would take to agriculture. I read in the papers that a Deputy Director of Agriculture said that a Bengali young man could make a decent living on 50 bighas of land; and he gave a very glowing account of Agriculture. Many young men took to it and failed. What does Mr. Smith say to that? It is desirable no doubt that a large number of people should take to Agriculture, but there are defects which should be remedied. Then the representatives of the people will see that something practical and good is done by the Agricultural Department. But I shall be the last person to eat one pice from the grant for the Agricultural Department; on the other hand I would like to double it, so that we might adopt some of the methods of the American States.

The motions for reducing the grant to the Agriculture Department were defeated—Ed.
FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Roy Jogendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur: I have the disagreeable task of having to oppose this amendment. Is it known to the gentlemen who are trying to abolish the Fisheries Department that there is no civilized country in the world, in which there is not this department? Do they know that in the Empire of Austria it was the Fisheries Department that was the most lucrative department in the whole Empire? Do they know how the fisheries of this country may be developed to the great and lasting benefit of the country? Do they know that in every State of the United States of America there is a Fisheries Department? My friend Babu Kishori Mo'ran Chaudhuri said that the Fisheries and Agriculture Departments in England are one. They may be one in some countries. Is that a reason for abolishing it? Now, Sir, one of these gentlemen has said that if ours is a civilized Government, we must have a Fisheries Department; but the reply was that we are not a civilized Government and we should not have one. Now, Sir, if we, poor people, are to be troubled in this fashion, I shall be very sorry indeed.

The motion for the abolition of the department was lost but subsequently on the Retirement Committee's recommendation Government abolished it without consulting the Council. — Ed.
POLICE GRANT.

Rai Jogendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur: Yesterday I was not quite well and therefore I left the meeting before the amendments on the police grant were discussed. I was surprised to find that everyone of these amendments was withdrawn, and then I knew that the object of a certain combination was simply to defeat the survey and settlement proceedings, to prevent the addition to the cadre of munsifs and deputy magistrates and to abolish of the post of the Additional Legal Remembrancer, Mr. P. L. Roy. This increasing expenditure on police is a sore point with the people of this country. It is well known that the people of this country are not in great love with the police. I know very well that without the police our lives and properties are not safe. The first great work of the British Government was to restore peace and order in a country which never knew them before, but the police unfortunately has become unpopular and the increasing expenditure on it is greatly disliked by the people of this country. Before an increased expenditure is sanctioned, it is the bounden duty of the Government to satisfy the people that without that increase peace and order cannot be restored. There was a time when anarchy was rife and one could understand that there should be an increase in the establishment. But now there is profound peace in the country notwithstanding Mahatma Gandhi and the non-co-operators. Our Government is deceived by the police; never fancy for a moment that in
Bengal there should be any breach of the peace or any anarchical crimes against. Why should there be this extraordinary increase in the police expenditure? You have given us some sort of representatives to help you in the Government of this country. Please give them a chance and see whether they can be of any help to you in keeping the peace of the land.

Now, if we, the representatives of the people, sanction this increase in expenditure we shall certainly be very unpopular. We want to be in the confidence of our people, and therefore I think that this increased expenditure should not be sanctioned. Government will have to make a very strong case for it. Every year increased expenditure on the police cannot be tolerated, especially when we find that we have got no money for medical help to the poor, when we have no money to pay to the gurus and teachers, when we have no money for pure or any sort of drinking water in the land. This increase in the police expenditure cannot be tolerated. We shall try our best to cut down the expenditure so that we may get money for medical help, for pure drinking water and for gurus and teachers. We are bound to have these things, and, if we cannot so curtail our expenditure as to get these things, I think our presence in this Council is simply superfluous.

Therefore submit that this proposed grant of Rs. 23,32,700 should be struck out.

The motion for striking out the grant was carried. Subsequently however notwithstanding the protest of Roy Bhadur Jogendra Chunder Ghose most of the popular members combined and restored it—Ed.
RECORD OF RIGHTS.

Rai Jogendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur: I have to oppose this motion. But before I do so, I have very reluctantly and with very great regret to reply to certain very injurious observations made against me on the last occasion when I was here, by Mr. Ajoy Dutt, the son of an illustrious patriot and leader. I would not have to make this reply now but for the closure that was used then. Mr. Dutt said that I was a non-co-operator. I was not, and I am not in the ranks of the Moderates whose leaders 15 years ago were the originators and supporters of the boycott movement, which sent hundreds of young men to the gallows, to imprisonment and to the Andamans. On that occasion I was thanked both by the supreme and the local Governments for my action. It is enough for me to say that I am not a non-co-operator nor a moderate. I belong to no such party. But I hold the good and the welfare of this province above all interests except those of morality.

Now, I come to the main subject. The British Government is not nowadays credited with much goodwill towards the people of this country. But in this matter of record-of-rights it has acted up to its highest traditions of safeguarding the rights of the poor people of Bengal. Everybody knows how the rights of tenants have been preserved by the Regulations of 1793 and by the Tenancy Act. We know what great good the British Government has done to
the poor tenants of the country. The record-of-rights is the greatest of these beneficent acts. Sir, I am myself a landlord entitled to be elected to the Council of State. I have suffered personally on account of these settlement proceedings—I have suffered much loss. It is not yet forgotten how Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell most unjustly abused in the Gazette my father and Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri in connection with these proceedings. But notwithstanding that I am bound to say that the record-of-rights is a most beneficent act. It safeguards the right of tenants; and I can safely say that it is a very great advantage to the landlords also. It is only the shortsighted landlords that oppose the record-of-rights. But the time is coming—within the next 20 years—when these benches and chairs will be occupied not by the landlords' but by the tenants' representatives. And then they will begin to ask—what are your rights—the rights of the landlords? And the landlords will be very glad to have a record-of-rights at that time.

There is another matter. In most of the districts there has been a record-of-rights,—only a few districts remain. And why on earth should the operations be stopped in these districts? Here is Raja Hrishikesh Laha, one of the largest zemindar in the district of the 24-Parganas and Khulna and here am I, a poor zemindar—and we are both of opinion and that not for a single day should the proceedings of the record-of-rights be stopped in these districts. Do those gentlemen, who have spoken about Khulna
know that the record of rights is in operation just now in that district? The large properties of the Lahas are being surveyed. Large numbers of officers and other men have been employed. Is this to be stopped? Somebody said—these are only temporary men, let them go. Temporary men have no rights, and so they must go away and starve! Very good! But nobody would approve of this sort of thing. Government employs a large number of Amins and other officers. They cannot be turned out in a day. Government knows how they are to be employed. Somebody said—why have you taken up work in four districts? Do you know why? The work has been completed in other districts and where are these men to go? After the records are made and the disputes settled, the surveyors should go to other districts. I think in this matter Government has every right to the support of every member here. As regards economy, nobody can suggest where the economy is to be applied. I think it would be enough for the Hon'ble Member in charge to say that he would see that the utmost economy is exercised. That would be quite enough. Nobody can point out how economy is to be exercised. Economy is very good, but how is it to be effected? I think the motion that has been brought here should not be supported.

The motion for stopping the Survey Settlement proceedings was defeated.—Ed.
INCREASE OF RENT OF UTBANDI RYOTS.

Rai Jogendra Chunder Ghose Bahadur:—When I came here this morning, I was prepared to support the amendment that five times the rent should be the premium. Since then, I had half an hour's quiet time to think over it and I see now that there is absolutely no reason or justice in the demand of the landlords that there should be any premium paid. Sir, the section as it is, runs thus:

"In making the determination of the sum to be paid as rent, the officer shall calculate the average of the amount that was actually paid or payable as rent for the land during the previous six years and shall ordinarily declare the same as the sum to be paid as rent."

What more can the landlord demand? What right has he after this to demand a premium? Under section 40 of the Tenancy Act when rent is commuted from produce rent to money rent, no premium has to be paid. I am myself a landlord and I am not a socialist, but justice should be done. We ought not to make Bengal another Ireland. We must do justice, justice first, justice second, and justice last. If you get the proper rent on commutation, what right have you to get a premium in this case, when you do not get a premium under section 40 when produce rent is commuted to money rent? It is the same thing here and it is nothing more than
a commutation of produce or money rent to a fair rent. And what is the fair rent? The average rent which has been paid for the last six years is the fair rent according to the proposed law. It really takes my breath away to hear that the landlord should in justice get three or even five times the existing rent. What right has the landlord to get this premium? I am fully conscious of the fact that this Council is landlord-ridden? But I demand that every one of the landlords here should be just. You must be equitable and just. Self-interest makes us blind, but blindness leads to ruin. You must remember that the day is coming when the tenants of this country will dominate this Council. Now they do not know their rights but they will know their rights some day. (Raja Reshikesh: you and I will not be here).

- Yes, you and I may not be here, but then we must look to the day when the landlords shall have to ask justice from the tenants. Now we are to see that we do justice to them. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the landlords have no right whatsoever to demand any premium.

The motion for granting a premium to the landlords was carried notwithstanding Roy Bahadur Jogendra Chunder Ghose’s opposition.—Ed.
EXTENTION OF REFORMS TO DARJEELING.

Roy Jogendra Chunder * Ghose Bahadur: I beg to support this resolution: I do not wish it, to go forth to the world that this council of Bengalis described the Bhutias and Tibetans as mere Dandi wallas. That expression should never have been used. We Bengalis ought to know what a debt of gratitude we owe to the Tibetans; when Buktiar Khiliji conquered Bengal and destroyed the books of Bengal and Bihar, most of what remained were taken to Tibet and they are still to be found there. The civilization of Tibet was in no way inferior to the civilization of India and the Tibetans at one time ruled over Nepal and a very large part of Bengal. That fact should not be forgotten. The fact that Atisa Dwipankara, who hailed from Bikrampur, went to Tibet should not be forgotten as also the close relationship that existed at the time between Tibet and Bengal. Next, as to the main question on the merits of the case, the best thing would be to give the Tibetans a seat in this Council and also to the Gurkhas and Lepchas another seat. We should like very much that the Gurkhas and Lepchas should begin to come to the wider life of India. From this large view of the matter, I do hope that the Government should include Darjeeling and also extent to it the privileges of communal representation which have been extended to the Muhammadans. If this view is taken, I am sure even the Dandi-wallas of Darjeeling will not object.
Presidential address of Roy Bahadur Jogendra Chunder Ghose while presiding over the Teachers' Conference at the University Institute.

I deem it a great honour to have been asked to preside over this conference of the teachers of Bengal. I have acted as a teacher in night schools in an amateurish way. But I am conscious of the sacred work done by men whose vocation in life is to teach the youth of a country and lead them to knowledge and noble life. I desire to have the honor to be counted among the friends of gentlemen whose calling is the highest that a good man can have.

I know how ill-paid you are, with what difficulty you keep your head above the waters, how after 5 hours strenuous work, which taxes a man's brain, lungs and patience to the utmost, many of you have no leisure but have to work as private tutors, mornings and evenings. Again those of you who do not work in Government schools have no pension to expect when disabled by sickness or old age and have further the risk of being turned out any time by the authorities of your school. This state of things must change. You should have higher salaries, pensions and provident funds and a more secure tenure of office. The resolutions that are presently going to be moved to some extent will meet your wants. You are aware that I moved a resolution in the Council for the establishment of
the Board for Secondary Education which was carried. The Hon'ble Mr Probhas Chunder Mitra, our education Minister, will shortly introduce a bill, for giving effect to that resolution. He will, I hope, earn your gratitude by generous provisions about your pay, prospects, security and pensions. If your humble friend he in the Council you may rest certain that he shall do all that is possible for him to do. Your resolution about publication and sale of books has also my fullest support. I recognize the fact that teachers may well be entrusted with the work of compiling textbooks for High Schools. The textbook Committee should be composed mainly of teachers of High Schools.

So much for yourselves. I should also speak on this occasion on some of the burning questions about education now agitating the public mind. The first is that of national education. To be sure national education is the only education that the youth of a country should have. But what is national education? The distinction between national schools and Government schools is made only in independent countries. We are a dependent people and the national funds raised by taxes are controlled by a foreign Government. That being so unless the people can by imposing voluntary taxes upon themselves raise 2 to 3 crores of rupees a year for education, they can not ignore the institutions of the Government. The Government itself will be very glad to throw the burden on the people. That is one reason why we have got the reforms and the
Indian Education Minister has to recommend fresh taxation for money for education. This phase of the matter should be considered by the advocates of national schools. Education will cease in this country if Government grants are rejected.

Again within the course of next six months there will be legislation giving full control of education to the elected representatives of the people and you may have national education. But you must remember the nation consists of a majority of Muhammadans. We shall have Swaraj in education. But what kind of Swaraj will it be with the clash of races, creeds and languages? The patience, the forbearance, the enlightenment and the self-sacrifice necessary for orderly progress for Swaraj are very great. The first conflict will be about a common language.

This brings me to the next question and that is the question of teaching in the vernacular. It must be admitted by every body that a boy should acquire knowledge through the medium of his mother tongue. I for my part would like to have all the textbooks of European science and philosophy, history and political and social science translated into Bengalee and to see our boys acquiring knowledge through them. But the books do not exist at present. Again the question is, is Western culture necessary? By Western culture I mean methods of progressive science, philosophy, politics and sociology. People forget mathematics can be only one, chemistry and astronomy, as distinguished from
alchemy and astrology of ancient countries, can not be different for different countries. Even modern philosophy and experimental psychology can not be different for different countries. It does not matter in what language they are learned. They must be learned in English for convenience for the present. But surely the day is coming when they would be learned in the mother tongue of the boys. But what is the mother tongue of Indians. Even the Muhammadans who are the majority in Bengal would not have our Bengalee, they would have Urdu or the Urdu-mixed Bengalee they speak. It is impossible to convince them that they should agree to have Bengalee as the medium of instruction. So if we insist upon the vernacular of Bengal and it be decided by the vote of the majority of the population, we may have Urdu and Bengalee may pass away. It is a contingency I shudder to contemplate.

Further we must remember from a political and national point of view if it were possible we should have one language for all India. Lokemanya Tilak thought the adoption of Hindi as the common language for India was indispensable for Swaraj. The late justice Saroda Charan Mitra established a society for the adoption of the Nagri character by all Indians. The only possible solution seems to be that Urdu which is very similar to Hindi with Nagri characters should be adopted by all Indians.* That

* The Indian National Congress has lately decided that Hindi with either Hindi or Urdu
seems to be inevitable for Northern India. But is modern Bengalee of Hem Chunder and Rabindra Nath and Bankim Chunder to pass away? We cannot agree to it. We Bengalee-speaking Hindus of Bengal should so enrich the Bengalee language that it may be willingly accepted by different classes in Bengal. It is a fact not very well-known that many Bihary gentlemen learned Bengalee in partition days because of the excellence of Bengalee books. The Hindi theatres of Calcutta are not welcome to me. The rich managers of Hindi theatres by their magnificent accoutrements have thrown the Bengalee theatres in the shade. We are making way for other peoples in every department of life. But our literature still occupies a pre-eminent position in India. Let our authors so enrich it, let our theatre-managers so endeavour that in time Bengalee may be fashionable as a language for all India. The result will depend upon the Bengalee Hindus being able to maintain their pre-eminence among the peoples of India. If they give way to other peoples, there is no hope for their language. I hope they will not make way for others. In the meantime the conflict of languages should not be made an issue of a fight of between peoples of different classes and creeds. Let us pause and consider and not hurry in this matter. I love the Bengalee language quite as much as most people but I am ap

script should be the common language of India. The Hindi and Urdu of India are practically the same language—Ed.
prehensive of the consequences of a premature conflict.

The next question is that of vocational industrial training in high schools. People use the word vocational but do not understand its meaning. It means the training for an industrial profession which a boy is intended to adopt in after life. In that sense training in smithy work or weaving is out of place in a school attended by boys of the Bhadrologue classes. They in all European countries do not take to these professions. Why poor Bengalee Brahmans, Kayasthas and Vaidyas should be forced to learn these professions which they will never adopt in after life I cannot understand. I have spent all my life in endeavouring to improve the industrial position of my country and I know something about our condition and the conditions prevailing in other countries. In no country in the country in the world, for the matriculation classes an industrial training is insisted upon. Again the half starved High Schools can ill afford to pay for these additional classes. Our patriotic lawyer friends in the Council who never had anything to do with industries should pause and consider.

Last of all, I have to speak to you of a matter which I consider as of paramount importance. The reason why we are going down in the struggle for existence against the stronger peoples of other provinces and are being ousted by them in the mills, in carpentry, in smith's works, as masons, as fitters, as chauffeurs and lastly as mussallim vendors
and buyers of goods, is our inferior physique and capacity for hardship. It is for this reason that Muhammadans are about 85% of the cultivating classes of this country. It is for this reason also that even the stronger Muhammadan cultivator is requiring the help of the still stronger and hardier Urias, Sonthals and upcountry men in agriculture. The improvement of our physique is therefore of infinitely greater importance than any other matter. When I was in the Senate, I had a scheme for compulsory physical training for boys passed by the Faculty of Arts but the resolution was lost by one vote in the Senate on account of the opposition of the so-called patriots of the day. Now gentlemen I most earnestly desire you to consider the matter. You can surely have gymnasiums. Remember football demoralizes and does not develop the muscles and may be of some good but not of much good. In no country football players go without other exercise for the development of the muscles. In Germany they will have nothing but gymnastics. Now gentlemen you can surely have physical instructors and induce all your boys to take physical training. In the moffusil schools the boys should be allowed to go home and return after an hour for an hour of physical training and games in the school compound. It is not a difficult matter to manage. I give you no scheme. But I bring this to our notice, gentlemen, you who are the trainers of the youth of this country, you on whom the future progress, intellectual, industrial political, moral and.
religious, wholly depends. John Knox, while fighting for freedom and against superstitions said send the schoolmaster abroad and all will be right. Before you all despotism, all that is evil, must shrink and pass away Gentlemen remember your high vocation in life.
APPENDIX.

The manifesto issued by the leaders of Bengal society, describing the manifold works of Roy Bahadur Jogendra Chunder Ghose on the eve of his election to the first reformed Council.

Roy Bahadur Jogendra Chunder Ghose is a candidate for election to the Bengal Council by the graduates of Bengal. He has devoted his entire life to learning and the good of his Country and is distinguished among his countrymen for learning, purity and nobleness of character, steadfastness of purpose, self-sacrifice and patriotism. He is a brilliant scholar. His first act after graduating was to establish several night schools for the poor which were among the first of their kind in Bengal and in one of which he taught the boys himself and which he has kept up for the last thirty years. His next work after passing the M. A. Examination was to edit and publish the works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, which wealthier and greater men than he had been proposing to do for years before him but without result. The introduction, which contained an account of the life and work of the great Raja, written by him, received high praise from the Viceroy in his convocation speech at the time. His next work was in help of the Coolies of Assam, for whose relief he employed agents in several stations in the route of emigration at his own expense and thus reduced the abuses, and the number of emigrants deluded by false promises
was also in consequence materially reduced. He joined the Congress and was the mover of the resolution against the Coolie emigration laws, the objectionable provisions of which have since been repealed. He was next elected by a large majority by the Masters of Arts of the University at the head of the poll as one of the first elected Fellows of the Calcutta University. He served there for several years as Fellow and as a member of the Syndicate. While in the Senate he brought a resolution for compulsory physical training, which unfortunately though carried by the Syndicate and the Faculty was lost by one vote in the Senate. He was one of those through whose exertion the B. Sc. degree was instituted and it was through his efforts and on account of his opposition that amendments practically negativing the proposal brought by a very influential Indian section of the Senate were defeated. He was also twice elected to the Calcutta Corporation and did good work in helping the opening out of wide roads and in the carrying out of the great Suburban Drainage scheme for which he received a Certificate of Honour from Sir A. MacKenzie, though he had seconded the vote of censure against him, which was carried in the Corporation. He resigned with 28 other Commissioners. He has not been in the Senate or in the Calcutta Corporation after the reactionary legislation of Lord Curzon about those institutions.

He was elected a member of the Bengal Council defeating some of the most distinguished of our
countrymen. While in the council he was instrumental in defeating the bill for the imposition of the Railway cess and in the introduction of the informal discussion of the budget before presentation to the Council, the formal recognition of which privilege was one of the great measures of the Reform of Lord Morley. When the present Reforms were being discussed he wrote a letter to the Indian Daily News advocating that the Indian members of the Civil Service should be 50% of the entire cadre and it is a matter of satisfaction to find that his suggestion was practically adopted in the present reforms.

He is the founder and the devoted Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, which has sent about 400 students to foreign countries. His students are the science and technical professors in almost every college in Bengal. His students have started 20 new industries. Throughout British India and the Native States his students are to be found at the head of industrial firms as experts. He has brought scientific and industrial knowledge to the country in a measure never dreamed of before. It was also the students of the association, who alone, as the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy Bahadur said at his last presidential speech, by sheer force of numbers broke down the ancient social barriers against seavoayage for purposes of education and training in foreign countries.

It was at his instance, when he was in the Legis
APPENDIX.

native Council, that a commission was appointed by Sir Andrew Fraser for preparing a scheme for technical education and the establishment of a Polytechnical College. The recommendations of that Commission have only been partiality carried out. Indeed, since he left the council, little has been done in the matter of technical education and the establishment of a Polytechnic College.

The great need of the country is education and industrial revival. There are few men more competent to help the country at this than he.

As a scholar and author he is pre-eminent among his countrymen. He edited the works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. He has contributed able articles in the leading Bengali magazines. He has brought out three volumes of Hindu Law, the authoritative character of which has been recognized by the Privy Council and the High Courts of India and which have been described in some of the leading English and Indian Papers as a "monument of scholarship and legal learning" which "will last as long as Hindu Law and the Sanscrit language". He was a Tagore Professor of Law. His work on Impartible property has just gone through a second edition and the second edition of his work on Endowments and Religious Institutions and his new work on Positive Religious are in the Press.*

September 1920.

* They have since been published.—Ed.
APPENDIX.

PEARO MOHUN MOOKERJI,
(Raja C. S. I. M. A. B. L. Late Member Imperial Council and Fellow of the Calcutta University).

KAILASH CHUNDER BOSE (Sir)
(Member of the Faculty of Medicine).

SERAJUL ISLAM,
(Nawab, Fellow of the Calcutta University; Member Bengal Council.

MOHENDRA CHANDRA MITRA,
Member Bengal Council).

MOHENDRA NATH ROY,
(C. I. E. Member of the Faculties of Law and Arts, Calcutta University. Member Bengal Council).

ANNADA PROSAI SIRCAR,
(Roy Bahadur B. C. E. Late Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal).

KISHORI MOHAN CHOWDHURY,
Member Bengal Council.

A. K. Fuzul HAQ,
Member Bengal Council.

SARAT CHANDRA CHUCKERBARTI,
Member Bengal Council).

JOGENDRA NATH MUKHERJI,
Late Member Bengal Council.

B. L. CHAUDHURI, D. Sc. Edin.

A. N. BANERJI,
Canon of St. Mary's Church.
ROY BAHADUR JOGENDRA CHUNDER GHOSE'S WORK IN THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1. On his motion the Council passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a charitable dispensary in every Thana and the subsidizing of doctors for rural areas. The Government budgeted money for the purposes and the minister for public health has publicly declared that the Government will soon establish charitable dispensaries in every Thana and in every Village Union. It is hoped that millions of people who now die without medical help will find some relief.

2. On his motion the Council passed a resolution recommending an annual grant of 2 lacs of Rupees to the District Boards for water supply. The Government budgeted money for the purpose. It is hoped water scarcity in Bengal will soon be a thing of the past.

3. On his motion a resolution was passed recommending that in every Thana there should be a demonstration agricultural farm and a Veterinary Surgeon for preventing epidemics among cattle and giving relief to them, which was accepted by the Government.

4. On his motion the Council passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a Technological College and an Agricultural College. Government has yet done nothing to give effect to it.

5. It was at his instance that girls were included within the purview of the Bengal children's Act and provisions for the protection of girls below
sixteen against seduction and corruption made; introducing in Bengal the provisions of the protective law passed in England by the exertions of the late Mr. Stead.

6. He moved a resolution recommending that the provisional and subordinate executive services should be recruited by competitive examination, a certain percentage of appointments being reserved for Muhammadan, Indian Christian and Anglo-Indian graduates, and graduates of the backward classes which was carried and accepted by the Government.

7. He advocated the abolition of the artificial and invidious distinction of the three branches, Indian, Provincial and Subordinate in the Judicial and Executive services, among officers doing the same kind of work.

8. He opposed the reduction of the number and status of the Judicial service, the Executive service, (especially the Sub-Deputy Collectors) and the Education service and Agricultural service, the Fisheries service and the Registration service and had the satisfaction of seeing that the recommendations of this Retrenchment Committee were not in

* The resolution has been given effect to, but in a form suversive of its spirit on account of the famous pact of the Swarajists now in power by which a class is being given a majority of the appointments though they may fail in the competitive test.—Ed.
any great measure accepted, in regard to these services.

9. On his motion the Council passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a Board for secondary education by which the pitiable condition of teachers and Secondary Schools will be ameliorated.

10. He opposed and had the satisfaction of seeing all proposals for the abolition of Training Schools and other Government Schools and Colleges made by the Retrenchment Committee rejected.

11. On his motion the Council passed a resolution recommending that nobody should be made a special Constable for a political offence.

12. He was of service in the passing of the resolution abolishing whipping in the jails.

13. He opposed and had the satisfaction of seeing the Bengal Salt Act Amendment Bill thrown out, an event unprecedented in any Council.

14. He did his best to bring to the notice of the Government the miserable condition of the middle classes and recommended it to take measures to ameliorate it and be opposed every attempt to abolish posts in the name of retrenchment, now occupied by persons of the educated middle classes, in every department, with a great deal of success.

15. He strenuously opposed the three taxation Bills.

* His work has been frustrated by the present Council.—Ed.
16. He was one of those who led the opposition against Communal representation as being against the best interests of this country.

17. He was one of these who led the opposition against the abolition of the power of regulation of cow-slaughter by the Calcutta Municipality.

18. He was one of those who led the opposition against the Grand Trunk Canal.

19. He was one of those whose opposition defeated the proposals for the partitions of Midnapore and Mymensing.

20. He was one of those few who opposed drastic measures against boy cotters and persisted in his opposition when many prominent members were not consistent in their action.

21. He did his duty during the debates on the release of political prisoners on flogging in the Barisal Jail, on the Mohangunj Hat outrange, on the Chandpore cuttage, and on the Manair Char cuttage in the Faridpore District.

22. He opposed reductions in the School of Tropical Medicine and in the Medical Service.

22. He successfully supported the tenants in the case of Utbandi.

23. He advocated compulsory arbitration to prevent ruinous litigation. His motion to give effect to his scheme was not reached in the last Council.

The above is a resume of a manifesto by Mahamahopadhyya Hara Prosad Shastri, Mr. P. C. Bose Mr. P. N. Mukerji, Mr. P. Mukerji and B. L. Chowdhury.—Ed.