PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
EDITED BY
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER,
1904.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

FOR JANUARY, 1904.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th January, 1904, at 9 p.m.

JOHN BATHGATE, Esq., in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Maulavi Abdul Wali, Mr. W. K. Dods, Babu Girindranath Dutt, Mr. D. Hooper, Kumar Ramessur Malia, Dr. M. M. Masoom, Mr. W. H. Miles, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree, Mahamahapadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Mr. E. Vredenburg, and Dr. C. R. Wilson.

Visitors:—Mr. T. E. Corrie, Mr. F. M. Lane, Babu Ganga Mohan Laskar, and Capt. H. W. R. Simor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty-one presentations were announced.

Mr. Louis Stuart, Babu Harendra Krishna Mukerjee, Mr. V. H. Jackson, Pandit Gulab Shankar Dev Sarman, Babu Panna Lall, and Mr. R. P. Ashton, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

The Chairman announced:—

1. That Mr. Abdur Rahim and Nawab M. M. Hosein Khan, elected Members of the Society on the 6th and 27th August 1903, respectively, not having paid their entrance fees, their elections have become null and void under rule 9.
2. That he had received only one essay in competition for the Elliott Prize for Scientific Research for 1903.

The General Secretary reported the presentation of 7 silver coins from the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, found in Jaunpur, Kheri and Fatehgarh Districts.

The following papers were read:—
1. On the Antiquity and traditions of Shāhzādpur.—By MAULAVI ABDUL WALI.

(Abstract.)

The author brings together all that is known of the traditions and ancient remains of Shāhzādpur, in the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pilibhit district, and thence attempts to reach the underlying substratum of fact.

Shāhzādpur has a small brick mosque of ancient construction with 28 black basalt columns and door jambs of the same probably taken from some Hindu temple. South of the mosque are more than twenty tombs including the shrines of Makhdūm Sāhib, the martyr, of Khwājah Kalān Danishmand, his nephew, and of the dervish Shāh Yusuf. There are also two large burying places of martyrs. A fair is held annually near the mosque in April and May. Bokhāra pigeons are found round the mosque and in the neighbouring villages.

The tradition is that Makhdūm Shāh was the son of a king of Yaman in Arabia. With a large following, including his sister, three nephews, and twelve dervishes, he set out on a religious expedition for the spread of Islam. At Bokhāra they were given a few khāki coloured pigeons. At length they arrived in ships at Bengal which was then mostly under water. The pigeons discovered land near Shāhzādpur and Makhdūm Shāh and his followers took possession of it. In the conflict which followed between them and the Hindu rajah of the country most of the Moslems were martyred. Supernatural signs led the rajah to repent. He accordingly buried the martyrs with due solemnity and built the mosque.

The author points out that the king of Yaman whom the tradition calls the father of Makhdūm Shāh was a contemporary of the Prophet. His descendants may have emigrated to Trans-Oceania or Bokhāra. Makhdūm Sāhib, a member of the family, may have been contemporary with Nigāmū-d-din Auliya, may have come to Bengal about the time of its conquest by Muhammad-i-Bakht-Yar, and may have fought and died as the tradition says. As his ancestor was a Shāhzāda, the place of his death received the name of Shāhzādpur.
2. The method of preparing Calendars and fixing festival dates by the Hindus.—By GERINDRANATH DUTT, Superintendent, Rāj Hatwā. (Abstract.)

This note has been prepared in response to a circular letter from Mr. E. A. Gait, Superintendent of Ethnography in Bengal, asking for information regarding the rules by which astrologers of all classes prepare calendars and fix the dates of festivals. The author explains the well-known differences between Siddhāntas and Karapās, between the pūrṇimānta system of Northern India and the amānta system of Southern India, and between the luni-solar year by which religious festivals are calculated and the solar year which is the Bengali civil year. He gives formulae according to the Karapās or practical works in use. He defines the principal Hindu festivals as reckoned by the lunar months. He contends that in the early Vedic age the new year was calculated from the sun’s entering the Pleiades, and that the vernal equinox was at the Pleiades about B.C. 2500.

3. Further notes on the Bhojpuri dialects spoken in Sāran and on the origin of Kaythī characters.—By GERINDRANATH DUTT, Superintendent, Rāj Hatwā. (Abstract.)

The author considers that the present Bhojpuri dialect is an admixture of the Kanaujīyā dialect and the Māgapā dialect, the latter being the predominant element. He contrasts the Gaṇḍak and the Gōgrā valleys physically and linguistically. The Gōgrā valley is fertile and busy; men speak quickly and their words get clipped and shortened. The Gaṇḍak valley is sandy, unhealthy and backward. The population is dull and stagnant, and dialectical changes are fewer and slower.

The author would derive the Kaythī character mainly from Aśoka’s Pāli character, so that in modern Kaythī we have in a veiled form the most ancient characters of India.


This set of three copper plates comes from Khurda in Orissa and forms the second record ever discovered of king Mādhava and of the Sañlodhavāva dynasty from which he is sprung; the only other known record of this dynasty is a copper plate charter of the same king

The new record consists of three plates strung together by a ring, the ends of which are secured in a seal. The seal contains in relief the figure of a bull and the words, "Srē Sainyabhētasya" (i.e., of the glorious Sainyabhēta.) All the plates are inscribed, the middle one on sides. The engraving is deep and legible.

The character of writing indicates that these plates cannot be later than the latter half of the seventh century. The plates enable us to revise the genealogy of the dynasty which stands thus:—

1. Sailodbhara, the founder.
2. Rārabhīta, descended from 1.
4. Yaśobhīta I., descended from 3.
5. Sainyabhīta II., son of 4.
6. Yaśobhīta II., son of 5.
7. Mādhavarāya, Mādhavendra, or Mādhava Varman, son of 6.
The following books have been added to the Library from September to December, 1903.

**Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan.** The life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan ... Edited by Mir Munshi Sultan Mahomed Khan ... With portrait, maps, and illustrations. 2 vols. London, 1900. 8º

**Açvaghosha.** Açvaghosha's discourse on the Awakening of Faith in the Mahāyāna ... Translated ... from the Chinese version by Teitaro Suzuki. Chicago, 1900. 8º

**Agnivesa.** [Caraka Samhita. Corrected ... by Pandit Jivananda Vidyasagara.] Calcutta, 1896. 8º

Presd. by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

**Alcock (Surgeon-Major A.)** A Naturalist in Indian Seas: or, Four years with the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship "Investigator." [With plates.] London, 1902. 8º

**Alexander (Neil)** Gītā and Gospel. Calcutta, 1903. 8º

Presd. by the Author.


_In progress._ Presd. by the Government of the Punjab.


_In progress._ Presd. by the Government of Burma.

**Aston (W. G.)** A History of Japanese Literature. London, 1899. 8º

_One of the "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," edited by E. Gosse._
Avebury, Lord [John Lubbock.] The Origin of Civilisation and the
Primitve Condition of Man. Mental and Social condition of
Savages ... Sixth edition, with ... additions. [With illustrations.]
London, 1902. 8°

———. Pre-historic Times as illustrated by ancient remains and
the manners and customs of modern savages ... Sixth edition,
revised. London, 1900. 8°

Baillie (Alexander F.) Oriental Club and Hanover Square ... With
... portraits and other illustrations. London, 1901. 4°

Bartlett (John) Familiar Quotations: being an attempt to trace to their
source, passages, phrases in common use. Author's edition.
London, [1900?] 8°

Bent (Theodore) and (Mrs. Theodore) Southern Arabia ... With
... maps and illustrations. London, 1900. 8°

Biddulph (Col. J.) Stringer Lawrence, the father of the Indian Army.
London, 1901. 8°

Boulger (Demetrius C.) India in the Nineteenth Century. [With
plates.] London, 1901. 8°

The Brahma-Mimamsa, with Srikantha-Sivacharya's commentary.
Edited by L. Srinivasacharya. Mysore, 1903. 8°
Bibliotheca Sanskrita, No. 30.
Presd. by the Government Oriental Library, Mysore.

Brewer (Rev. E. Cobhan) The Readers' Handbook of famous names in
fiction, allusions, references, proverbs, plots, stories, and poems ... 
A new edition, revised. London, 1902. 8°

British Empire Series. Vol. I. India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements,
British Borneo, Hongkong. Vol. V. General. 2 vols. London,
1899, 1902. 8°

Cuttaek, 1900. 8°

Bryan (Michael) Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, biographical
and critical ... New edition ... enlarged, edited by R. E. Graves
and Sir W. Armstrong. 2 vols. London, 1902. 8°
Budge (E. A. Wallis) A History of Egypt from the end of the Noolithic Period to the death of Cleopatra VII., B.C. 30. Illustrated. 8 vols. London, 1902. 8°

Part of the "Books on Egypt and Chaldea" series.

Bury (J. B.) A History of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great... With maps, etc. 2 vols. London, 1902. 8°

The Cambridge Natural History. Edited by S. F. Harmer... and A. E. Shipley. London, 1901, etc. 8°

In progress.

Campbell (J. G. D.) Siam in the twentieth century: being the experience and impressions of a British official. London, 1902. 8°

Cave (Henry W.) Golden Tips. A description of Ceylon and its great Tea Industry... Illustrated, etc. London, 1900. 8°

The Ruined Cities of Ceylon... Illustrated...

A new edition. London, 1900. 8°

Celli (Angelo) Malaria according to the new researches... Translated from the second Italian edition by J. J. Eyre... With an introduction by Dr. P. Manson... With maps and illustrations. New edition. London, 1901. 8°

Chamberlain (B. H.) and Mason (W. B.) A hand-book for Travellers in Japan, including the whole Empire from Yezo to Formosa... With... maps... and... illustrations. Sixth edition, revised. London, 1901. 8°

"One of Murray's Hand-books."

Church (Percy W.) Chinese Turkestan with caravan and rifle. [With illustrations.] London, 1901. 8°

Cockerell (T. D. A.) Directions for collecting and preserving scale insects—Coccidae. Washington, 1897. 8°

From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.

Coville (Frederick V.) Directions for collecting specimens and information illustrating the aboriginal uses of plants. Washington, 1895. 8°

From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.

Presd. by the Smithsonian Institution.
Cunningham (Alfred) The French in Tonkin and South China. [With illustrations.] *Hongkong,* [1902.] 12°


Deasy (Capt. H. H. P.) In Tibet and Chinese Turkestan: being the record of the three years’ exploration . . . With . . . maps and illustrations. *London,* 1901, 8°

De Rosthorn (A.) On the Tea Cultivation in Western Ssouch’nan and the Tea Trade with Tibet via Tachienlu . . . With . . . map. *London,* 1895. 8°

Dharmapāla (H.) History of the Maha-Bodhi Temple at Budh Gaya . . . With an appendix by Sir E. Arnold. *Calcutta,* 1900. 4°

Dictionnaire Thibétain-latin-français, par les Missionnaires Catholiques du Thibet. [Edited by—Desgodins.] *Hongkong,* 1899. 4°

Digby (William) ‘Prosperous’ British India. A revelation from official records. [With illustrations.] *London,* 1901. 8°

Donaldson (Florence) Lepcha Land, or six weeks in the Sikhim Himalayas . . . . With a map . . . and . . . illustrations, *etc.* *London,* 1900. 8°


Godley (J. C.) A Record of the Aitchison College at Lahore, 1887-1901. With a list of former and present students, showing their parentage. *Lahore,* 1901. 4°
Gokale (G. K.) Treatment of Indians by the Boers, and the treatment of the low castes in India by their own countrymen. A speech, etc. Madras, 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Christian Literature Society of India, Madras.


Gray (Louis H.) Indo-Iranian Phonology, with special reference to the middle and new Indo-Iranian Languages. New York, 1902. 8°


Grierson (G. A.) A Bibliography of Western Hindi, including Hindostani. Bombay, 1903. 4°

Reprinted from the Indian Antiquary.

———. The Early Publications of the Serampore Missionaries. A contribution to Indian bibliography. Bombay, 1903. 4°

Reprinted from the Indian Antiquary.

———. Tulsí Dáśa, poet and religious reformer. [London, 1903.] 8°

From the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Presd. by the Author.


Presd. by the Author,


In progress.

Presd. by the Government of Bengal.

Hardiman (J. P.) Silk in Burma. [With plates.] Rangoon, 1901. 8°

Hendley (Surg.-Col. Thomas Holbein) Damascening on steel or iron, as practised in India . . . With . . . illustrations . . . photo-chromolithographed by W. Griggs, etc. London, 1892. fol.


In progress.

Presd. by Nagari-Pracharini Sabha, Benares.
Holdich (Col. Sir T. H.) The Indian Borderland, 1880-1900... With... illustrations and a map. London, 1901. 8°

Hosie (Alexander) Manchuria; its people, resources and recent history... With map... and illustrations. London, 1901. 8°

In progress. Presd. by the Government of Bengal.

Jackson (John) In Leper-land: being a record of my tour of 7,000 miles among Indian lepers, ... Illustrations, etc. London, [1902.] 8°

Jastrow (Morris) The Study of Religion. London, 1901. 8°
Part of "The Contemporary Science series."

Jātakas.—Ummagga Jātaka. Ummagga Jātaka.—The story of the Tunnel. Translated from the Sinhalese by T. B. Yatawara. London, 1898. 8°

Jogendra Chundra Ghose. The Principles of Hindu Law. Calcutta, 1903. 8°

Jörgensen (Alfred) Micro-organisms and Fermentation... Translated by A. K. Miller and A. E. Leunholm. Third edition... revised etc. London, 1900. 8°

Kam (Dr. N. M.) Catalog von Sternen, deren Oerter durch selbstandige Meridian-Beobachtungen bestimmt worden sind, aus Band 67 bis 112 der Astronomischen Nachrichten reducirt auf 1875, o von Dr. N. M. Kam. Nach dessen Tod herausgegeben von H. G. van de Sande Bakhuyzen. Amsterdam, 1901. 4° Presd. by Akad. der Wissenschaften zu Amsterdam.

Keane (A. H.) The Gold of Ophir, whence brought and by whom? London, 1901. 8°

Kipling (Rudyard) From Sea to Sea and other Sketches. Letters of Travels. 2 vols. London, 1900. 8°

Knowles (Frederic Lawrence) A Kipling Primer, including biographical and critical chapters, an index to Mr. Kipling's principal writings, and bibliographies... With... portraits. London, 1900. 8°
Lambert (J.) Description des échinides crétacés de la Belgique principalement de ceux conservés au Musée royal de Bruxelles. I Étude monographique sur le genre Echinocorys. Brussels, 1903. 4°
Extrait des Mémoires du Musée Royal d' Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.
Presid. by the Musée.

Le Strange (G.) Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate. From contemporary Arabic and Persian sources ... With eight plans. Oxford, 1900. 8°

Lillingston (Frank) The Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj in their bearing upon Christianity. A study in Indian Theism. London, 1901. 8°

Lo Bianco (Dr. Salvatore) The Methods employed at the Naples Zoological station for the preservation of Marine Animals. Washington, 1899. 8°
From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.
Presid. by the Smithsonian Institution.

Love (Lieut.-Col. H. D.) Descriptive List of Pictures in Government House and the Banqueting Hall, Madras. Madras, 1903. 4°
Presid. by the Government of Madras.

Mahan (Capt. A. T.) The Problem of Asia and its effect upon international policies. London, 1900. 8°


Martin (W. A. P.) The Lore of Cathay; or the intellect of China ... Illustrated. Edinburgh, 1901. 8°

Merrill (George P.) Directions for Collecting Rocks and for the preparation of Thin sections. Washington, 1895. 8°
From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.

Miller (Gerrit S.) Directions for preparing study specimens of small Mammals. Washington, 1901. 8°
From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.
Presid. by the Smithsonian Institution.
Monier-Williams (Sir Monier) The Holy Bible and the Sacred Books of the East. Four addresses. To which is added a fifth address on Zenāna Missions. *London,* 1900. 8°

----------- A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, etymologically and philologically arranged with special reference to cognate Indo-European languages... New edition,... enlarged,... with the collaboration of... E. Leumann,... C. Cappeller and other scholars. *Oxford,* 1899. 4°


Presd. by the Government of Bengal.

Müller (Right Hon. Friedrich Max) The Life and Letters of the Right Hon. F. M. Müller. Edited by his wife... With... illustrations. 2 vols. *London,* 1902. 8°

Mumford (John Kimberly) Oriental Rugs. [With plates and maps.] *London,* 1901. 4°

Murdoch (John) Inadequacy of Agricultural Banks to meet the needs of India: a supplementary measure absolutely necessary. *London and Madras,* 1903. 8°

----------- India: Past and Present, etc. *Madras,* 1903. 8°

----------- The Indian Young Man in the Battle of Life. Hints to students on leaving College. *Madras,* 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Christian Literature Society of India, Madras.

Musée Guimet. Petit guide illustré au Musée Guimet par L. de Milloué. *Paris,* 1900. 8°

Presd. by the Musée.

Needham (James G.) Directions for collecting and rearing Dragon Flies, Stone Flies, and May Flies. *Washington,* 1899. 8°

From the Bulletin of the United States National.

Presd. by the Smithsonian Institution.

Nisbet (John) Burma under British Rule—and before... With maps [and illustrations]. 2 vols. *Westminster,* 1901. 8°

Olcott (Col. H. S.) Old Diary Leaves, the only authentic history of the Theosophical Society. Second series, 1878-83. *London,* 1900. 8°
Ostwald (Wilhelm) The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry...
Translated, etc. London, 1902. 8°

Paris.—*Université.* Le Livret de l’étudiant de Paris, etc. 1902-1903.
Melun, 1902. 8°

II Rapports sur les travaux et les actes des établissements d.
Enseignement supérieur pendant l’année scolaire, 1901-1902’
Paris, 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Université de Paris.

Philpot (Mrs. J. H.) The Sacred Tree, or the Tree in Religion and
Myth. London, 1897. 8°

Prague.—*K. K. Sternwarte.* Definitive Resultate aus den Prager
Pohlöhen-Messungen von 1889 bis 1892 und von 1895 bis 1899 . .
Herausgegeben von . . . L. Weinke. Prag., 1903. 4°

Presd. by K. K. Sternwarte.

Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagawat. A Course of Eight Lectures on
the Sanskrit Language. Bombay, 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Author.

Reynolds (Osborne) The Sub-mechanics of the Universe. Cam-
bridge, 1903. 4°

One of the Publications of the Royal Society of London.

Presd. by the Royal Society of London.

Rijnhart (Susie Carson) With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple.
Narrative of four years’ residence on the Tibetan border, and of a
journey into the far interior. [With plates.] Edinburgh, 1901.
8°

Rames Chandra Datta. The Economic History of British India:
a record of Agriculture and Land Setlements, Trade and Manufac-
turing Industries, Finance and Administration from . . . 1757 to
1837. London, 1902. 8°

———. Famines and Land Assessments in India.

London, 1900. 8°

Ross (Major Ronald) I.M.S. Mosquito Brigades, and how to organise
them. London, 1902. 8°
Rouse (William Henry Denham) Greek Votive Offerings. An essay in the history of Greek Religion. Cambridge, 1902. 8°

Royal Society of London. Reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission. London, 1903. 8°
In progress.
Presd. by the Society.

Schuchert (Charles) Directions for collecting and preparing Fossils. Washington, 1895. 8°
From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.
Presd. by the Smithsonian Institution.

Seyffert (Oskar). A Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, Mythology, Religion, Literature and Art. From the German... With additions, by H. Nettleship... J. E. Sandys... With... illustrations. London, 1902. 4°

Skeat (Rev. Walter W.) A concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language... New edition, etc. Oxford, 1901. 8°

Skrine (Francis Henry) Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter, etc. [With plates.] London, 1901. 8°

Smith (Arthur H.) China in Convulsion... With illustrations and maps. 2 vols. Edinburgh and London, 1901. 8°

Srisvar Vidyalankar. Dilli-Mahotsava-Kavyam. A Sanskrit Poem on the Delhi-Durbar in six cantos... Edited with... notes... by Kokilesvvar Bhattacharyya Vidyaratna. With... portraits. [Calcutta,] 1903. 8°
Presd. by the Editor.

Survey of India. Extract from the Narrative Report of the Survey of India. Calcutta, 1903, etc. fol.
In progress.
Presd. by the Survey.

Susheuta. Sushruta Sanhita... Edited... by Pandit Jivananda Vidyasagara. Fourth edition. Calcutta, 1899. 8°
Presd. by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

Tassin (Wirt) Directions for Collecting Minerals. Washington, 1895. 8°
From the Bulletin of the United States National Museum.
Presd. by the Smithsonian Institution.
Thomson (Major George S.) and (Dr. John) A Treatise on Plague, etc. London, 1901. 8°


Townsend (Meredith) Asia and Europe. Studies presenting the conclusions formed by the author in a long life devoted to the subject of the relations between Asia and Europe. Westminster, 1901. 8°


The Unada: or the Solemn Utterances of the Buddha. Translated from the Pali by Major-Genl. D. M. Strong. London, 1902. 8°

Watt (Sir George) and Mann (Harold H.) The Pests and Blights of Tea Plants. (Second edition.) Calcutta, 1903. 8° Presd. by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

Westermarck (Edward). The History of Human Marriage. (Third edition.) London, 1901. 8°

Wigram (Herbert) Malabar Law and Custom... Second edition, by L. Moore. Madras, 1901. 8°


Yate (Major A. C.) Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton, Commandant of the 36th Sikhs, a hero of Tirah. A memoir. London, 1900. 8°

Yate (Lieut.-Col. C. E.) Khurasan and Sistan... With map and illustrations. Edinburgh, 1900. 8°
Young (Col. Keith) Delhi 1857. The siege, assault, and capture, as given in the diary and correspondence of the late Col. K. Young ... Edited by Gen. Sir H. W. Norman ... and Mrs. K. Young with a memoir and introduction by Sir H. W. Norman. With illustrations and maps, etc. London, 1902. 8°

Zittel (Karl Alfred von) History of Geology and Palæontology to the end of the nineteenth century. Translated by Maria M. Ogilvie-Gordon. With portraits. London, 1901. 8°
NOTICE.

Foreign Societies who favour the Asiatic Society of Bengal with their publications are informed that they may be sent either to the address of the Society at Calcutta, or to the Agents of the Society in London, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street.

AVIS.

Des Sociétés Étrangères qui honorent la Société Asiatische de Bengale de ses publications, sont priées de les envoyer ou directement à l'adresse de la Société, 57, Park Street, Calcutta, ou aux Agents de la Société à Londres, Messrs. Luzac et Cie, 46, Great Russell Street.

ANZEIGE.

Ausländische Gesellschaften welche die Asiatische Gesellschaft von Bengalien mit ihren Publicationen beeihren, sind hierdurch ersucht dieselben entweder direct an die Adresse der Gesellschaft, 57, Park Street, Calcutta, oder an deren Agenten in London, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 3rd February, 1904, at 9-45 p.m.


The following members were present:—

Syed Abdul Alim, Mr. J. Bathgate, Babu Monmohan Chakravarti, Mr. W. K. Dods, Mr. F. Doxey, Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, Mr. T. H. Holland, Mr. D. Hooper, Mr. V. H. Jackson, Mr. C. Little, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Dr. M. M. Masoom, Mr. W. H. Miles, Mr. L. Morshead, Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, Mr. J. D. Nimmo, Mr. W. Parsons, H.H. The Maharaja Girja Nath Rai, Dr. E. D. Ross, Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Mr. A Tocher, Babu Nagendra Nath Basu, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.

Visitors:—Mr. E. C. Cotes, Mr. B. A. Gupta, Mrs. D. Hooper, Mrs. and Miss McMaster, Captain H. W. R. Senior.

According to the Rules of the Society, the Chairman ordered the voting papers to be distributed for the election of Officers and Members of Council for 1904 and appointed Messrs. W. K. Dods and V. H. Jackson to be Scrutineers.

The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report.
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1903.

The Council of the Society have the honour to submit the following Report on the state of the Society’s affairs during the year ending 31st December, 1903.

Member List.

During the year under review 19 Ordinary Members were elected, 10 withdrew, 4 died, 3 were removed from the list under Rule 40, being more than 3 years absent from India, and 2 were struck off under Rule 9, not having paid their admission fees. The name of one member was replaced as he withdrew his letter of resignation under Rule 84. The total number of members at the close of 1903 was thus 335 against 334 at the preceding year; of these 127 were Resident, 126 Non-Resident, 15 Foreign, 21 Life, 45 Absent from India, and 1 Special Non-Subscribing Member, as will be seen from the following table which also shows the fluctuations in the number of Ordinary Members during the past six years:

<table>
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<td>108</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
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<td>266</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The four Ordinary Members the loss of whom by death during the year we have to regret, were Mr. M. N. Chatterji, Mr. W. B. Colville, Mr. W. Connan and Babu Ram Din Singh.

There were two deaths amongst the Honorary Members, viz., Professor E. B. Cowell and Sir George Stokes, Bart.

The List of Special Honorary Centenary Members, Corresponding Members and Associate Members, continue unaltered from last year, there having been no casualties: their numbers stand at 4, 1, and 13, respectively.

No members compounded for their subscription during the year.
Indian Museum.

No presentations were made over to the Indian Museum.
The Trustees on behalf of the Society were:—
The Hon. Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
Dr. Mahendralal Sarcar, C.I.E., D.L.
G. W. Küchler, Esq., M.A.
T. H. Holland, Esq., F.G.S., A.R.C.S.
The Hon. Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I.

Finance.

The Accounts of the Society are shown in the Appendix under the usual heads.

Statement No. 8 contains the Balance Sheet of the Society, and of the different funds administered through it.

The financial position of the Society show a steady increase and the credit balance at the close of the year amounts Rs. 1,81,826-9-6, which is over six thousand rupees better than last year.

The Budget for 1903 was estimated at the following figures:—
Receipts Rs. 18,500; Expenditure Rs. 22,449-4 (Ordinary Rs. 16,949-4, Extraordinary Rs. 5,500).

Taking into account only the ordinary items of receipts and expenditure for the year 1903, the actual results have been:—Receipts Rs. 20,313-9-6. Expenditure Rs. 11,966-10-3, showing a balance in favour of the Society on its ordinary working of Rs. 8,346-15-3. Against this balance there has been several extraordinary items of expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,593-7-6. Notwithstanding this extraordinary expenditure there is still a saving of Rs. 3,753-7-9 during the year. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 544 has been added to the Reserve Fund on account of entrance fees paid during the year.

There is an increase in receipts under every head except “Rent of Rooms” and this is due to the non-receipt of rent from the Photographic Society of India for one month, which has been received in 1904.

The ordinary expenditure was estimated at Rs. 16,949-4, but the amount paid out was only Rs. 11,966-10-3. The principal items in excess were “Lighting,” “Meetings,” and “Contingencies.” “Lighting” was estimated at Rs. 100, while the actuals were Rs. 261-4. This increase is chiefly due to the payment of bills for electric lights and fans. Owing to expenses incurred in connection with two Scientific Lectures given in the Society’s rooms, there is an increase of Rs. 54-3 under the head “Meetings.”

The increase of Rs. 240-0-4 for Contingencies is due to various
sundry items of expenditure, viz., for illuminating the Society’s premises on the occasion of the Coronation celebration in Calcutta. There is a very slight increase under the heads “Freight” and “Proceedings.”

The actual expenditure on the Journal was as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ... Rs. 1,743 2 3

against a budget provision of Rs. 6,200. This is less than the Budget estimate by Rs. 4,456-13-9, but it must be mentioned that several bills for printing the Journal have not yet been paid owing to an extra charge under the head “Alterations,” which the Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press has been asked to explain. Against these bills, a sum of Rs. 3,642-2 has been paid as “advance,” which together with the actual expenditure on the three parts of the Journal amounts to Rs. 5,385-4-3.

There were three extraordinary items of expenditure during 1903 under the heads of “Royal Society’s Catalogue,” “Type-Writer and Duplicator,” and “Max Müller Memorial Fund” not provided for in the Budget. The expenditure on the Royal Society’s Catalogue has been Rs. 618-14-6, while the receipts under this head from subscription on behalf of the Central Bureau has been Rs. 1,647-11, which sum will be remitted during the current year. Rs. 532-8 has been spent for a Type-Writer and a Duplicator for the Society’s office, and a sum of Rs. 669-10 has been remitted to the Secretary, Max Müller Memorial Fund. This amount was collected by the Society in aid of the fund.

Out of the sum of Rs. 1,000 budgetted for the Society’s Library Catalogue, only Rs. 358-7 has been spent towards the salary of the assistant engaged in revising the Library Catalogue and other expenses incurred in connection therewith.

The Budget Estimate of probable Receipts and Disbursements for 1904 has been fixed as follows:—Receipts Rs. 17,700, Expenditure Rs. 17,254-4.

On the Receipt side, the estimated income under the head of “Interest on Investments” is based upon the actuals of the last year. “Rent of Rooms” has been decreased by Rs. 1,125 as the Photographic Society of India, owing to insufficiency of accommodation, have decided to vacate the rooms rented to them by the end of February 1904.

On the Expenditure side, the items of “Freight” and “Meetings” have been slightly increased. Lighting has been increased by Rs. 220
owing to electric lights and fans, and the item of Contingencies is based upon the actuals of the past three years. Other heads remain unaffected.

There will, however, be four Extraordinary items of expenditure to be dealt with during the year 1904. Rs. 1,000 has been budgetted for Library Catalogue to meet expenses that may be incurred during the year. Mr. A. E. Caddy has been entrusted with cleaning and varnishing the Society’s pictures at a fee of Rs. 1,000, and he has received Rs. 500 as “advance.” It is further under the consideration of the Council to reline and repair certain pictures, and Mr. Caddy is willing to carry out the work at a fee of not more than Rs. 800. A sum of Rs. 1,800 has been allotted for these purposes. The Council have ordered out from London oak gilt frames for the Society’s pictures at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000, and to pay off Messrs. Martin and Co. for renewing the floor of the entrance of the Society’s premises. Their dues amount to a sum of Rs. 2,320.

---

**BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1904.**

**Receipts.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1903 Estimate</th>
<th>1903 Actuals</th>
<th>1904 Estimate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7,901 8 0</td>
<td>7,500 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Publications</td>
<td>600 0 0</td>
<td>1,316 6 0</td>
<td>600 0 0</td>
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<td>Interest on Investments</td>
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<td>6,541 8 0</td>
<td>6,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Rooms</td>
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<td>1,375 0 0</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
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<td>3,000 0 0</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>20,313 9 6</td>
<td>17,700 0 0</td>
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## Annual Report.

### Expenditure.

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<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
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<td>3,800 0 0</td>
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<td>406 15 0</td>
<td>425 0 0</td>
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<td>120 0 0</td>
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<td>884 4 0</td>
<td>884 4 0</td>
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<td>500 0 0</td>
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<td>Freight</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
<td>65 10 9</td>
<td>75 0 0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Meetings</td>
<td>80 0 0</td>
<td>184 3 0</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; II</td>
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<td>878 8 3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; III</td>
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<td>2,000 0 0</td>
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<td>Proceedings</td>
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<td>647 9 0</td>
<td>600 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing circulars, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>153 11 0</td>
<td>200 0 0</td>
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<td>Petty Repairs</td>
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<td>100 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>625 0 0</td>
<td>625 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,949 4 0</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,966 10 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,254 4 0</strong></td>
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</table>

### Extraordinary Expenditure.

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<td></td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
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<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
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<td>1,000 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max Müller Memorial Fund</td>
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<td>Electric Lights and Fans</td>
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<td>Books</td>
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<td>....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type-writer and Duplicator</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>532 8 0</td>
<td>....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning, Varnishing and Relining Pictures</td>
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<td>....</td>
<td>1,800 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Picture Frames</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>3,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>2,320 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,500 0 0</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,593 7 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,120 0 0</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Agencies.

Our London Agency is still in the hands of Messrs. Luzac & Co. Owing to the death of Mr. C. G. Luzac and the unsettled condition of the firm, we will probably have to change their London Agency. They have submitted a statement of sales during 1902 and 1903. The value of the publications sent to them during the year amounts to £75-4-6 representing 702 copies of the various issues of the Journal and the Proceedings, and Rs. 415-12-0 representing 723 fasciculi of the Bibliotheca Indica. The proceeds of the sale of the Journal and the Proceedings and of the Bibliotheca Indica during 1902 and 1903 were £17-16-6 and Rs. 53-14-0, respectively. From them we have received books and papers of the value of £23-5-5.

Our Continental Agent is Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, to whom we have sent publications valued at £32-6-6 and Rs. 368-14-0, of which £29-9-4 and Rs. 356-11-10 worth have been sold for us. From him we have received periodicals of the value of £1-5-6.

Library.

The total number of volumes or parts of volumes added to the Library during the year was 2,426, of which 685 were purchased and 1,741 presented or received in exchange for the Society's publications.

In remodelling the new edition of the Society's Library Catalogue, the titles of numerous books had to be revised and as the number of slips prepared were too many to be inserted in the manuscript catalogue compiled by Mr. H. B. Perie, it has been found necessary to cut up the whole of the manuscript catalogue in order to arrange it for press. The work is close upon completion, and the manuscripts will be sent to press very shortly.

During the year there were several Meetings of the Library Committee relative to the proposed rejection of books from the Society's library. A number of books have been set aside, and the Council have decided to circulate a list of these among those members of Council who are not members of the Library Committee for their consideration, after which the lists will be laid before a General Meeting. Meanwhile these books are kept apart for inspection.

As an experiment, the Council have allowed the Imperial Library to borrow books from the Society for the use of its readers for three months. During the period from 28th October 1903, to 27th January 1904 only 4 works have been thus borrowed.

On the recommendation of the two Philological Secretaries, Babu Mahendra Nath Mukerjee was appointed Pandit for the Oriental Library in the place of Babu Charu Chandra Bhattacharya, resigned.
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

During the year 1903, Index-slips to the number of 624 were sent to the Director of the Catalogue.

With the exception of the volume of Zoology (which has not yet been published), and the second part of Botany (expected shortly), the whole of the first annual issue of the Catalogue has been distributed to subscribers; of the second annual issue the volume of Astronomy has already been distributed, and that of Bacteriology is expected shortly.

In addition to the subscriptions mentioned in the last year's report the Governments of Bombay and Madras have remitted direct to London their subscriptions for sets and separate volumes of the first annual issue.

A sum of Rs. 1,647-11 representing the subscriptions of—The Dewan of Mysore (for two sets), The Bombay University and the Native General Library, Bombay, The State Council, Jammu, Kashmir (one set.), and the Government of India (Home Department) for the volumes actually supplied, and part subscriptions from the Librarian, Imperial Library, has been received.

Max Müller Memorial Fund.

From the sum of Rs. 716 collected by the Society in aid of the Max Müller Memorial Fund, Rs. 46-6 has been deducted for sundry expenses incurred by the Society, and the balance Rs. 669-10 has been remitted to Prof. A. A. Macdonell, Secretary to the Max Müller Memorial Fund. The thanks of the Executive Committee have been received for the amount.

Barclay Memorial Medal.

During 1903, the Council of the Society awarded the Barclay Memorial Medal to Major Ronald Ross (I.M.S., retired) in recognition of his work in the investigation of the transmission of Malaria by the mosquito.

Proposed Search for Persian and Arabic MSS.

The Society has made a representation to the Government of India, Home Department, showing the present position of the agency set up by Government in connection with the Society for the publication of Oriental Works and the search for and cataloguing of Oriental Manuscripts, and further suggesting for the consideration of Government whether a systematic search for Manuscripts of Persian and Arabic works might not suitably be instituted similar to the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts which has long been conducted in Bengal by the Society on behalf of Government.
Society's Premises and Property.

The Society's rooms have been fitted with electric lights and fans by Messrs. Kilburn & Co. at a total cost of Rs. 2,354, and the much needed improvement to the floor of the entrance of the Society's premises has been carried out with patent stone and marble by Messrs. Martin & Co. at a cost of Rs. 2,320.

On a report by Mr. E. B. Havell on the pictures of the Society, the Council entrusted Mr. A. E. Caddy with the work of cleaning and varnishing the pictures and backing them with Willesden canvas at a fee of Rs. 1,000. The work has well advanced and Mr. Caddy has received Rs. 500 on account. There are several pictures that require relining and repairs to damaged parts, and for this there will be an additional expenditure of about Rs. 800, which is under the consideration of the Council.

It has been decided to bring out from London oak gilt frames for the Society's pictures, and Messrs. Smith and Uppard have been asked to supply them, the estimated cost being between £150 and £200.

Exchange of Publications.

During the past year the Council accepted four applications for exchange of publications, viz:—(1) from the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the Society's Journal, Parts I-III and Proceedings for their Proceedings; (2) from the Royal Colonial Institute, London, the Society's Journal, Parts I-III and Proceedings, being exchanged for their Journal; (3) from the Servicio Meteorologico del Estado de Mexico, the Society's Journal, Part II, and Proceedings for their Boletin; (4) from Count F. L. Pullé, the Society's Journal, Parts I-III and Proceedings being exchanged for his Studi Italiani di Filologia Indo-iranica.

Secretaries and Treasurer.

Dr. E. D. Ross carried on the duties of Philological Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part I till April, when Dr. T. Bloch returned from leave and took charge of the work. Dr. Bloch continued till November when he was absent on tour, and Dr. Ross kindly consented to undertake the work in addition to his own duties as Anthropological Secretary, Dr. Bloch retaining the Editorship of the Journal.

Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., continued Natural History Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part II till February, when he left India on furlough and Mr. E. P. Stebbing was appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Stebbing left India on the furlough in November, and on the return of Captain Rogers in December, the latter took charge of the work.
Mr. E. A. Gait continued Anthropological Secretary and Editor of *Journal, Part III* till August, when he left India on leave and Mr. W. H. Walsh, I.C.S., was appointed to officiate for him. Mr. Walsh carried on the work till November, when he left Calcutta and Dr. Ross was permanently appointed.

Dr. C. R. Wilson continued Treasurer till April, when he left India on leave and the Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya was appointed to officiate for him. The Hon. Dr. Mukhopadhyaya left Calcutta temporarily in September, and Mr. J. Macfarlane carried on the work till October when Dr. Wilson returned and took charge of the office.

Mr. J. Macfarlane continued General Secretary and Editor of the *Proceedings* throughout the year.

Mahāmahopādhyāya Haraprasād Shāstrī was in charge of the Bibliotheca Indica and the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts, and carried on the duties of the Joint Philological Secretary throughout the year.

Mr. J. H. Elliott continued Assistant Secretary and Librarian throughout the year.

**Publications.**

There were published during the year nine numbers of the *Proceedings* (Nos. 10 and 11 of 1902 and Nos. 1–8 of 1903) containing 143 pages of letter-press and 1 plate.

Of the Journal, Part I, three numbers were published (No. 2 and Extra No. 2 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903) containing 219 pages of letter-press and 1 plate. The Extra No. 2 of 1902 consists of Professor E. B. Cowell’s Translation of the Three Episodes from the Old Bengali Poem “Caṇḍī.” Indexes for 1899, 1901 and 1902 were also published. During 1902, the Council authorised the addition of a Supplement to the three parts of the Journal. No Supplement to Journal, Part I, was published. It has now been decided to publish short notes on numismatic questions, with illustrations, as a Supplement to Journal, Part I, and the Editorship has been entrusted to Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S.

Of the Journal, Part II, three numbers were published (No. 1-3 of 1903) containing 111 pages of letter-press and 6 plates. There was also published the Index for 1902.

Of the Journal, Part III, two numbers were published (Nos. 1-2 of 1903) containing 106 pages of letter-press. There were also published the Indexes for 1894-1898, 1899-1901 and 1902. In reply to the representation submitted by the Society in connection with the grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for Journal, Part III, from the Assam Administration, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam has decided to continue the annual grant to the Society for the collection of Anthropological and Ethnographical information in Assam pending further orders. The
Council have established a Depôt for the registration and storage of Anthropological Photographs in India at the Society's rooms similar to that which the British Association for the Advancement of Science has adopted in England. The circular issued by the British Association, with a note on the subject, is issued as a leaflet in the Society's Journal, Part III, No. 2 for 1903 and subsequent issues.

Proceedings.

The most interesting paper in the Proceedings is Babu Girindra Nath Dutt's History of Hatwa Raj, tracing the descent of the present Rājā from Virasena, the great conqueror of southern India before the Christian era. The family flourished under the Moghal rule and came under the British rule in 1765 on the assumption of the Dewani of Suba Bangla by the East India Company. The discovery of the Sarāk caste of weavers in the district of Cuttack professing a sort of Buddhist creed throws some light on the process by which Buddhism gradually retired from the plains and is still hiding itself in retired nooks and corners of Eastern India. On this subject two papers were read: the one by Satīsa Candra Ācāryya has been published. The discussion of the origin of the caste system produced some interesting papers. Pandit Satīsa Candra Ācāryya attempted to prove that the ancients considered foreigners to be Vṛāyas, i.e., fallen from the original four castes. Pandit Yogesa Candra Sāstrī wrote a paper on the origin of the Kāp section of the Vārendra class of Brāhmans of Bengal which throws new light on the question. Babu Hari Mohan Simha wrote a paper on the Koch people in Northern India. Mr. O'Mally's paper on Gayā Srādh is very interesting as showing what part demonworship still plays in Hindu rituals. The Orāšns in Chota Nagpur are an interesting non-Aryan people, and their religion and superstition have been made the subject of an interesting paper by Rev. F. Hahn. He gives the number of totemistic septs and the taboo attached to each among this people.

Babu Mommohan Chakravati's paper on the Eastern Ganga Kings gives a list of fourteen kings from Choḍa Ganga, Saka 998, to Nṛsimha Deva IV of Orissa, Saka 1346. M. M. Haraprasad Sāstrī's paper identifies Rāmgarh in the Sarguja State with the Rāma Giri hill, the starting point of the cloud in Kalidasa's Meghdūta, and if his interpretation of the Asoka character inscriptions there be correct, it would be interesting to note that even secular subjects formed the objects of these inscriptions.

Journal, Part I.

Three numbers have been published during the last year, viz., No. 2 of Vol. LXXI, No. 1 of Vol. LXXII, and Extra No. 2 of
Vol. LXXI. No. 2 of the Journal for 1903 is almost ready for issue.

The extra number is devoted to translations of extracts from the Bengali poem Caṇḍi, by our late lamented Honorary Member, Professor E. B. Cowell of Cambridge. The poem was composed by Mukunda Rām Cakravartī, who lived during the latter half of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century, and seems to have passed his life in the districts of Burdwan and Midnapur. It is a picture of Bengali village life as it actually existed in the sixteenth century, before any European influences had begun to affect the national character, and it is this vivid realism which gives such a permanent value to the descriptions.

The papers published in the other numbers of Journal Part I mostly deal with historical and linguistic matters. First of all, there is a valuable account by Professor C. Bendall of the history of Nepal and surrounding kingdoms from 1000-1600 A.D. It is based on materials collected by Professor Bendall during his last journey to Nepal, which he undertook in the cold weather of 1898-99, in the company of our Joint Philological Secretary, Mahāmahopādhyāya Harā Prasād Śāstrī, and it will be reprinted as an introduction to the joint report on their discoveries, to which we may look forward at an early date. Professor Bendall collected a great number of colophons of MSS. furnishing historical dates, and by the help of these as well as by the native chronicles in the Mahārāja’s library, especially a palm-leaf MS. of a Vamśāvali he put together a very detailed record of the chronology of the kings, that ruled over Nepal and adjacent countries from 1000 to 1600 A. D. Babu Monomohan Chakravartti has done the same for the Eastern Ganga kings of Kalinga, who ruled over Orissa from the 12th century A.D. His materials generally consist in dated temple-inscriptions, of which many are to be found in Orissa as well as in the country south of it, now included in the Madras Presidency. The history of Western Bundelkhand has been described in an article by Mr. C. A. Silberrad, I.C.S. It gives an English translation of a modern vernacular history, written by Diwan Bihā Bahadur Mazbut Singh, which is valuable on account of the many local traditions to which it refers.

As regards Muhammadan History in India, Mr. W. Irvine, late of the Civil Service, has given us a further contribution on the Later Mughal, dealing with the events during Farrukhšiyar’s reign from March, 1713, to April 21st, 1716; while Dr. Ross has published an account of Faqīr Khair-ud-dīn Muḥammad, the historian of Shāh 'Ālam.

The history of the Licchavis of Vaisali forms the subject of an article by Paṇḍit Satīsa Candra Vidyābhūṣaṇa. The author’s theory
that the Licchavis were foreigners, coming from Nisibis, is, to say the least, startling. The same author also contributed a paper on the Mixed Castes, mentioned in the Sanskrit Law Books, in which he discussed the Ethnological meaning and probable derivation of all those caste names.

Chirand, a place of archaeological interest in the district of Saran, which Dr. Hoey recently tried to identify with Vaisali, has been described in a note by Babu Nundo Lal Dey. Mr. Edward O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, contributed a grammar of the modern vernacular of the Kangra valley, with a glossary of words peculiar to that dialect.

Finally, as regards Tibet, we have ready for immediate issue two articles by Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, I.C.S. One deals with the Tibetan Dictionary by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur. The value of the work, as a Dictionary of the literary language, according to Mr. Walsh is of a high standard, but it misses at the same time the necessary completeness as regards the colloquial language, and he suggests the compilation of a purely colloquial Dictionary. The other article gives an interesting list of Tibetan books, collected by a Japanese Buddhist scholar in Tibet.

Journal, Part II.

During the last year three numbers of Part II of the Journal have been issued containing a number of interesting papers. The Zoological side has been well represented by papers on the Aleurodidae, a family of insects closely allied to the scale insects and very common in India, by Mr. H. W. Peal, illustrated by five plates each containing numerous figures, together with two other shorter papers by the same author. The papers of interest by Mr. E. P. Stebbing illustrated by a plate relate to a beetle (Thanasmus) which appears to be an active agent in destroying certain insects which damage forest trees, and on a parasitic insect of the spruce firs, while Captain H. J. Walton contributes a note on the occurrence of rare birds near Calcutta.

The botanical papers include a description of some new Scrophularinæ by Major D. Prain. Among the papers on general subjects is an interesting communication on two rain-bursts in Bengal by Mr. C. Little, and one on an ancient Eastern Medicine by Mr. D. Hooper, while Dr. P. C. Ray contributes two articles on some mercury salts.

Journal, Part III.

Two numbers of this Part were issued during the year, comprising 106 pages. There were nine separate papers, and with each number were issued a Supplement. This last is an innovation suggested by
Mr. Gait; it has proved successful and a number of interesting notes were received from various quarters.

Among the papers published we may mention one on the Gayā Črāddha and Gayāwāls, by Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley. The Gayā Črāddha is a special form of orthodox Hinduism practiced in Gayā by a priestly caste, whose origin it is difficult to trace, called the Gayāwāls. These priests though almost entirely illiterate claim a very high position among Brahmanas and are treated with great respect and reverence. Their numbers are rapidly dwindling, and to-day there remain less than 300 pure Gayāwals. Another paper was contributed by the Rev. F. Hahn on the Religious Superstitions of the Orāoś, which contains curious details of spirit worship and exorcism.

Mr. D. Sunder, Commissioner in the Sundarbans, published a paper on the charms and exorcism which are considered efficacious in that district for the dispersion and destruction of noxious animals. The wood-cutters who frequent the Sundarbans forests between the month of October and May never proceed to the jungle, we are told, without their faqir, who is supposed to possess the power to drive away the tigers. Mr. Sunder gives a translation of the various incantations employed by these faqirs.

Among the contributors of Notes to the Supplement were Major P. R. T. Gurdon; Mr. H. F. Howard, Mr. Gait, Mr. C. T. Stevenson-Moore, Babu Harimohana Simha and others.

Coins.

Thirty-eight coins were presented to the Society by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and by Babu Rāmpāda Chatterji, a Sub-Deputy Collector at Kishenganj, Purnea. Of these 5 are gold, 31 silver, and 2 copper coins. Among the gold coins there are two of Egyptian Kings, of A.D., 1439 and 1447, found at Aden—one of the Mamlūk Sulṭāns, found in the District of Ahmadabad, and a padma-ṭanka. The silver coins belong to the Moghul Emperors. One is a coin struck by the East India Company in the name of Shāhjahān II, at Bombay (Mumbai), and there are also several rupees of the Company from the Benares Mint. The copper coins belong to Aḥmad Shāh I, of Guzerat, and to Aḥmad Shāh II of the Bahmani Dynasty.

With reference to the proposed amalgamation of the two collections of coins now held separately by the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Council resolved not to sell the Society's collection of old coins but to lend to the Trustees of the Indian Museum so many of the Society's coins as they may require for an indefinite period.
to be utilized with the collection of old coins at the Museum, and the
coins lent should be permanently marked for future identification with
the letters A.S.B. with which other objects lent by the Society have
been marked so as to be distinguishable, and when that has been done
the coins should be merged for purposes of classification and exhibition
with the Museum coins.

Bibliotheca Indica.

The Bibliotheca publication showed, during the year under review
rather unusual activity. Thirty-five fasciculi were published, of which
three were in the Arabic-Persian series, thirty-two in Sanskrit
and none in Tibetan series. Twenty-three works were under publi-
cation. Of the thirty-two Sanskrit fasciculi, three related to Sanskrit
grammar, five to Hindu Philosophy, three to the Vedas, one to the
Kalpaśūtras, fifteen to the Sanskrit law and ritual, one to Purāṇa,
two to Buddhist Philosophy and two to Jaina Sanskrit. The three
fasciculi in the Arabic Persian series are all English translations
of historical works in Persian. Of the thirty-two Sanskrit fasciculi
three only are English translations, one of a Purāṇa and two of a
very difficult philosophical work, the rest, editions of Sanskrit works.

The cost of printing those fasciculi amounted to Rs. 4,416-10-0.
The editing fees amounted to Rs. 4,748-8-0, giving an average of
Rs. 262-0-0 per fasciculus. Seven new works were undertaken during
the course of the year.

1. The Dānakriya Kaumudi Fasc 1-2 and Srāddhakriya Kaumudi
Fasc 1-3 are really continuations of the Vāraṇa Kriyā Kaumudi or simply
Kriyā kaumudi by the great compiler of Śṛaddha in Western Bengal
named Govindānanda Kavikaṇḍaśārya, who flourished by the
middle of the sixteenth century and preceded Raghunandana by a
generation. The work of editing has been entrusted to a young Śṛaddha
scholar of Bhāṭṭāra, Paṇḍit Kamala Krṣṇa Kāvyatirtha who seems to
know his work well.

3. Vidhānā Pārijāta is a digest of civil and religious duties ac-
cording to the Hindu Sāstras. It was compiled in 1625 A.D. by Ananta
Bhaṭṭa, son of Nāga Bhaṭṭa and grandson of Jahnū Bhaṭṭa at Benares.
The family professed the Kāṇya Śākhā of the White Yayur Veda. It has
five chapters dealing with Śrāddha-Vyavathāra and Prāyascittta. The publication of the work has been entrusted to Paṇḍit
Tārāprasanna Vidyāratna, one of the Professors of Sanskrit grammar in
the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

4. Saṭādūṣaṇi is a work by Veṅkatānātha, the founder of the Y
mark section of the Rāmānuja sect in Southern India. It purports
to find one hundred objections to Saṅkara’s nondual theory. It has a
commentary by Rāmānuja Dāsa, a disciple of Bādhāśa Śrīnivāsa. It is
the standard work of a very large and influential section of the Hindus
in Madras. Paṇḍit Seṣādri Ayer, the late personal assistant to the
Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was entrusted with the edition of
the Text with the Commentary. On his death, however, the editorship
was transferred to the then Hon’ble P. Ānanda Ārka, Visārada, Ray
Bahadur, member of the Imperial Council for Madras. One fasciculus
only of this work came out during the year under review but a good
many sheets have since then been printed.

5. Tattvārthādhigamasūtra is a Jaina work professing to be a
part of the teachings of Bādhāśa, the founder of the sect. It
was put in the sūtra form by the great Jaina teacher Umāsvātī-vācaka
with a commentary of his own. Umāsvatī is revered both by the Śvetām-
baras and Digambaras and is said to have flourished before the
Christian era. The edition of the work has been entrusted to a
young Jaina scholar of Ahmedabad, Mody Keśāvalāl Premcānd, a
B.A. of the Bombay University. His work has been placed under
the supervision of Professor Dr. Hermann Jacobi of the University of
Bonn.

6. Nityācārapṛadipa by Narasimha Vājapeyi is to be differentiated
from the Nityācārapaddhati by Vidyākara Vajapeyi which has just
been finished in this series. One appears to be a supplement to the other,
and both these form the standard compilation in Orissa on Smṛti. The
edition has been entrusted to Paṇḍit Vinoda Vihāri Kāryatīrtha who
has just completed the other work.

7. Tantravārtika in Prose is a commentary on the Savarabhāsya on
the Mīmamsa Sūtras from chapter I, pada II, to chapter III, pada IV, by
Kumārila Bhaṭṭa, the great predecessor of Saṅkara, and the great reor-
ganiser of modern Brahmanic society throughout India. He flourished in
the beginning of the eighth century, and commented on the Savarabhāsya.
The first part of his commentary, i.e., on Chapter I, pada I, is written in
verse and is called Sloka-Vārtika. The second part in prose up to
Chapter III, pada IV, is called the Tantra-Vārtika. The commentary on
the rest is called the Uptikā. Babu Gangānāth Jhā, Professor of
Sanskrit in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, was entrusted with
the English translation of the first part, the Sloka-Vārtika, after making
a creditable advance in that work, he applied for permission to translate
the Tantra-Vārtika which was gladly accorded. He has bought out
one Fasciculus of the second work.

The descriptive catalogue of the works that have come to a close.

(1) Vāraṇa Kriyā Kaumudī by Govindānanda Kavikaṇkanācāryya
came to a close during the year under review. This is the first volume
of the series by the author, the other volumes are in the course of publication. The editor, Kamala Kṛṣṇa Kāvyatīrtha, has given a short preface discussing the date of the author and describing the MSS collected. His index giving the works consulted by the author is specially valuable.

(2) Nityacāra Paddhati, by Vidyākar Vājapeyi, composed in the fourteenth century in Orissa under the patronage of King Narasimha, was finished in seven fasciculi. Paṇḍit Vinoda Vibhāri Kāvyā Tirtha, the discoverer of the work, has edited it with care and has given a preface discussing the date of the author and circumstances under which he wrote. The indices appended are valuable.

(3) Trikāṇḍa Maṇḍanam or Apastamba-sūtra-dhvani-tārtha-kārikā by Bhāskara Misra, called Trikāṇḍa Maṇḍana, son of Kumāra Svāmi, who boasts of being a mace and an axe to the opponents in disputation, purports to be the versified essence of the 10th Praśna of the Āpastamba Srauta Sūtras of the Black Yāyurveda, treating of Soma Yāga. The editor, M. M. Candra Kānta Tarkālayakāra, has written a very meagre preface. He has not gone beyond his MSS. in editing this work.

(4) Āpastamba Srauta Sūtra belonging to the Black Yāyur Veda came to a close under the distinguished editorship of Prof. Dr. Richard Garbe of Tübingen in seventeen Fasciculi. The first twelve fasciculi were accompanied with a commentary by Varadutta Suta Anarttiya, but the other fasciculi had no commentary. The editor has written an excellent preface discussing the peculiarities of language and grammar of Āpastamba, on the unity of the Sūtra collection of the Āpastamba School; on the position of these Sūtras in the ritual literature and topics of that sort. His index is extremely valuable.

**Search for Sanskrit MSS.**

M.M. Hara Prasād Sāstrī was in charge of this department throughout the year. He took two trips to Benares, and his travelling Paṇḍits were touring in Orissa and in Western Bengal; nearly three hundred MSS. have been collected, of which about hundred acquired at Benares contained many interesting, and curious works. Many new digests of Hindu law and ritual have been brought to light. During the last three months the M. M. and his Paṇḍits were engaged in preparing an alphabetical list of all the MSS. in the Asiatic Society's rooms belonging to the Society and to Government. This list will be a valuable guide in acquiring new MSS in the future.

The Report having been read and some copies having been distributed, the Chairman invited the Meeting to consider it at their leisure,
The Chairman announced that the Elliott Prize for Scientific Research for the year 1903 would not be awarded, as the essay received in competition was not of sufficient merit to justify the award of the Prize.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Vice-President, then addressed the Meeting.

ANNUAL ADDRESS, 1904.

Gentlemen,

It is due to a series of accidents that I am called upon to take the chair to-night. The President, Mr. Bolton, is on leave in England and we, being old fashioned people and cherishing the traditions of a century ago, have not as yet adopted the relatively modern practice of making an officiating appointment in every casual vacancy. The two senior Vice-Presidents are also absent—a fact which only came to my notice a few days ago. Consequently it has been impossible for me to prepare an address reviewing the work of the Society, or the progress of any of the forms of research with which it deals, on the exhaustive scale achieved by Dr. Hoernle or even in the more modest fashion attempted by myself on a former occasion. I shall therefore merely call attention to some points of interest in the papers noticed in the report and shall then say a few words on the general question of the present position of the Society, and the causes which affect its influence and the character of its work.

The papers which interest me most are Mr. O’Malley’s on Gaya and the Gayawals, and Dr. Hahn’s on the Oraons. Both seem to support the position which I have taken up in the Census Report now being published, that the beginning of Animism and possibly of all religion are to be found in the recognition of indefinite impersonal powers, which are approached not by prayer but by magic, and that the personal element in religion is a later development. The legends cited by Mr. O’Malley are curious, but they are obviously of comparatively recent date, and they belong to the familiar class of myths that are evolved in the attempt to account for some ritual or usage that does not fit into the accepted system of religion. I suspect that the Gaya ritual is a survival of animistic observances older than either Buddhism or Hinduism, and adopted by the latter in that pleasingly Catholic spirit which is common to it and to the peganism of the Greeks and Romans. I cannot attempt to examine the question at length now, but I venture to think that it deserves further enquiry, and that a minute investigation of the Gaya ritual undertaken on the spot would disclose survivals pointing to its real origin. There is reason to believe that the Gaya district was once occupied by
the Munda Kols, and it seems possible that the hills near the town were worshipped by them as Marang Buru, and that the present worship may be a Hinduised version of some animistic ritual practised by the Mundas. The Asuras, I may add, figure very prominently in Munda religious traditions. An excellent account of the myths on the subject was given some years ago in the Zeitschrift für Ethnologie by Herr Jellinghaus, who was then a missionary in Ranchi.

Mr. Hahn refers to this legend in his paper on the Oraons. It is curious to read that when an Oraon has failed by magic to get rid of a disease caused by the impersonal powers which Mr. Hahn describes as evil spirits, he turns in prayer to Dherme the sun and says, "Now the case rests with thee." You will observe that he tries magic first and resorts to religion later on when his magic has failed him. That according to one school of thinkers is the normal course of evolution. The Oraons, like the Athenians, have an unknown God, but they build no altar to him. He haunts certain fields which must be kept fallow, though cattle may graze on them. Probably these are not conspicuous for fertility. Their medical practice is more simple than appetizing. It consists in sucking the navel of the patient and producing therefrom a worm which is the cause of the disease. The imagination of the sick man does the rest—an ancient principle which is now being revived on a large scale in America under a new name.

On Professor Bendall and Mr. Irvine's papers I have nothing to add to the notice in the report. Mr. Irvine shows incidentally how uncertain life was in the entourage of the Mughal Emperor who was a contemporary of Queen Anne, and what remarkably unpleasant methods were adopted in dealing with unpopular courtiers.

I now turn to the large question of the position and prospects of this Society. We all know that it is not the power that it was in its earlier days. We all know that people say that our meetings are dreary, that our journal appears at long and uncertain intervals, that its pages are devoid of all human or other interest. Well, that may be so; people must be presumed to know what interests them, and I should be the last person to call in question anything so infallible as popular opinion. But these things rather depend on the point of view, and the popular point of view is not invariably the most instructive one. I cannot help remembering how at a meeting of that august body, the British Association, a room was filled to overflowing to see a famous Polar explorer exhibit the rational dress—a pair of fur trousers—worn by the Eskimo ladies and to hear him descant in the most grotesque English imaginable on their undeniably capacious dimensions. For the scientific aspects of the explorer's work this cultured audience cared not a jot, and when the
first authority of the day on Polar geography got up to criticise some of the lecturer's conclusions on matters less attractive than female attire he was received with manifest signs of boredom and disapproval. Yet when we have said, "Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo," is that quite the last word? I hardly think so, and that is why I have taken our position as a Society for the subject of this brief address. We shall all admit, when we have relieved our minds by a gibe at the Philistine in the street, that the authority and influence of the Society are not what they were a century ago. We do not do so much, and what we do does not attract so much general attention as it did. Those are the facts, there is no disputing them, but it seems worth while to make an attempt to discover their causes.

The standard explanation, a stock excuse for many things in India, is want of leisure. Every one is said to be too busy. The demands of official work, of business, of society are heavier than they were in the old days. People had time then to read and to think; they have no time now. That line of apology I would sweep aside as emphatically as His Excellency the Patron did five years ago, at the first meeting of the Society which he honoured with his presence. As crucial illustrations of its futility, I would appeal not only to the example of the Patron himself, who manages to find time for everything, but to the achievement of one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Pargiter, who has recently completed a critical edition and translation of the Markandeya Purana. Now if the absorbing labours of a Judge of the High Court present no barrier to his engaging in the most laborious form of linguistic research, how can the plea of overwork be put forward on behalf of the lighter duties—the mere distractions—of other branches of the public service, or of mercantile pursuits?

There is another stock apology which, like the former, is used in a loose general way to account for anything in India that is thought for the moment to be out of joint. We are told that since the days of railways and steamers Englishmen in India have become mere birds of passage, that they go to Europe so often that they lose their interest in the East, and get out of touch with the people and their ways. Consequently, so the argument runs, they no longer care to write papers for the Asiatic Society; its journal languishes and its meetings have become dull. The conclusion may or may not be true: the premise is, in my opinion, if not absolutely false, at any rate far too widely stated. There has never been a time when interest in India and in the East generally has been so keen and so widely diffused in Europe as it is at the present day. You see it in every branch of the subject with which this society deals, and it has been and will continue to be enormously quickened by the great political
movement which is now in progress—the scramble for possessions, trade interests and points d' appui in Asia. It is indeed hardly a paradox to say that if any one in this country is in want of a stimulus in the particular branch of study in which he is engaged, he will best find it in a visit to Europe and in contact with fellow-workers there. Any one of a dozen Societies will give him a cordial reception, and their enthusiasm revive his flagging energies. He will realise that the study of Indian subjects holds a higher place than it has ever done, that it is no longer treated as a thing apart which can be ignored with impunity, but that it enters into the solution of problems which a generation ago no one would have dreamed of approaching from the Indian point of view. Nor do I admit that the Europeans at work in India at the present day know less about the country and the people than their predecessors of a century ago. Of the country as a whole they know infinitely more because they have seen more, because trains and steamers move faster than boats and palanquins. Of the people also they can know more if they choose to take the trouble, for they have a better start. A good deal has been done of recent years by Mr. Crooke and others to arrange and systematise the vast mass of ethnographic information that is available. The ethnographic survey will add greatly to our stock of knowledge, and I am glad to be able to inform the society that for Assam the Hon. Mr. Fuller has modified the original scheme on lines which will give us a series of illustrated monographs on the tribes of that interesting province. In two or three years' time I hope that any one in any Province who desires to understand the structure and usages of Indian Society will find adequate guidance through the preliminary stages of the subject. It will rest with him to break new ground and to extend by research the information that has been placed at his disposal. For ignorance at any rate there will no longer be any excuse, and there will be the basis for that higher form of knowledge which consist in understanding the ways of alien races and appreciating their point of view.

For the real causes of the diminished influence of the Society we must look back to the history of its own growth and development. When our first President, Sir William Jones, gave to the world, as Sir Henry Maine admirably put it, "the modern science of Philology and the modern theory of Race," the Asiatic Society of Bengal had a practical monopoly of the new learning. The Calcutta scholars of that day, Jones, Colebrooke, Wilkins and Wilson, all of them active members of this Society, were the pioneers of the Sanskrit Renaissance as the Greek scholars of the 15th Century were of the revival of learning in Europe. But Calcutta was not long to remain the centre of Sanskrit studies; When the German Universities entered the field guided by Humboldt
and Wolff, and controlled by a Government too wise to leave the great national interest of higher education to the chances of private enterprise, the combination of industry and organization was bound to make itself felt. New centres of authority arose, and we now look to Germany for the latest light in the matter of Oriental Scholarship. One of the features of their method was the specialization of research. Some years ago when Professor Garbe visited India, I remember asking him some question about a passage in Mann. He explained the point, but added that the law books were not in his line and that for a really authoritative interpretation one should consult Bühler or Jolly. When people work on these lines can we wonder that our Society has been rather left behind in the domain of scholarship?

In the region of science, while the result has been the same, it has come about in rather a different way. When the Founder of the Asiatic Society defined the range of its inquiries as extending to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature, his words corresponded to the facts. We were then the sole organ of research in Asia. Whatever was done in Geology, Meteorology, Zoology, Botany was done at the instance of and through the agency of this Society, and the results of these researches were published in this Journal. Now all these branches of scientific activity have grown and developed on lines of their own. They have blossomed forth into separate departments, and they publish their own memoirs. This is the natural course of evolution. The Society has multiplied by fission, like the "philoprogenitive sponge" in Professor Daubeney's witty verses, and has given birth at successive epochs to the Geological Survey, the Meteorological Department, the Botanic Survey the Indian Museum and the Linguistic Survey—a flourishing family of which it may well be proud. Looking back at these procreative efforts, can we be surprised that the parent organism is if not exhausted at least somewhat attenuated, and that in comparison with the portly volumes which its descendants produce (Dr. Grierson's Survey occupies 16 quarto volumes) its own publications should have shrunk to rather slender dimensions?

What then is there left for us to do? We cannot—I would frankly admit the fact—aspire to rival the Germans in the matter of scholarship, at any rate not at present. It may be that my friends Dr. Ross and Hara Prasad Sastri will succeed in creating traditions of critical accuracy on the lines recognised as sound in Europe and will train up a generation of Joneses, Colebrookes and Wilsons. But it will take a long time, for modern scholarship is a hard mistress to serve, and demands an intellectual equipment, a range of knowledge, and a standard of accuracy far beyond the reach of the typical Maulvi or Pandit. Until that ideal
has been realised we must content ourselves with the useful if inconspicuous work that we do now—collecting manuscripts and publishing texts, furnishing the material which European scholars will work up. In this matter we have the great advantage of being on the spot, and any one who will read Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri’s report on his operations will see what a large quantity of valuable manuscripts have been saved from destruction or oblivion by his exertions and by the patient enquiries of his travelling subordinates. We hope that the Government will now place us in a position to extend this system to Arabic and Persian Manuscripts. The extension has been suggested and is more than justified by Dr. Ross’s discovery in the library of the Calcutta Madrassa of an autograph manuscript history of Gujarat and of the earlier Moghals, which throws a new light upon an important period of Indian history. Where the materials are so scanty, and their value is so often vitiated by the position or predilections of the writer, the search for fresh sources of information is a duty which this Society can most properly undertake.

Another line of possible activity is antiquarian research in which the man on the spot has an obvious advantage over the most laborious student working at a distance. We all of us know how much Mr. Wilson has done to elucidate the obscure and complicated problem of the Topography of Old Fort William and the Black Hole. He has now crowned his labour by producing a scale model of the old Fort which will, I believe, be exhibited next month in the Indian Museum. The model is a work of art in itself, and any one who chooses to study it can go to the actual sites, identify, with the help of the tablets erected under His Excellency the Viceroy’s orders, the few portions of the original buildings that survive, and picture to himself exactly what the old Fort was like, and how it came to pass that 146 people were driven, without knowing where they were going, into the stifling cell, which Holwell describes as “a cube of 18 feet.”

In connexion with the Fort and the Black Hole Mr. Wilson has not left much for any one who follows in his footsteps. But there are many localities in and around Calcutta which will repay similar exertions. Take for example the names of the Calcutta streets. I hear that all the Indian names are about to be recast on the Hunterian System, and that the street lamps will soon be embellished with some remarkable transformations of well-known names. Before this break is made with the past I trust some learned member of the Society will go into the question and tell us how the names themselves arose. A great deal of the early history of Calcutta is wrapped up in them and in name such as “Kolutola,” which seems to record an ancient settlement of oil-pressers.
European and Armenian names demand investigation for the same reason. For all I know some one may have done this already; but the results are hidden away in forgotten papers of this Society and are not readily accessible. We want in fact some one to do for Calcutta in a systematic fashion what Sir Walter Besant did for London—to tell the story of its growth and development. If the facts are once cleared up you will find that plenty of romance goes with them.

I said above, and I fancy that no one will disagree with me, that in matters of scholarship the centre of authority has now been shifted to Europe. But mere scholarship is not every thing. It is only a means to the higher end of reconstructing the life of the past. In working towards this end students of the East have the great advantage that the present is the past or at any rate is so full of survivals of the past that it forms the only instructive commentary on the written record. Here it seems to me is the most promising field for the future researches of our Society. Let us admit that we are no longer supreme in scholarship, but let us endeavour to ascertain and analyse the actual facts of the present day—the customs, beliefs, superstitions and ritual that have descended without material alteration from very remote times. This may enable us to supplement and often to correct the conclusions of European scholars, to add colour to their descriptions, to reconstruct life in India as it was in the time of Buddha or perhaps even before Buddha and, as I ventured to suggest here five years ago, to elucidate not only Indian literature, but also those features in the life of the Greeks and Romans, which form part of the common heritage of the Aryans. If we attempt this, however, imperfectly we shall find for our selves ample and attractive occupation and we shall be doing useful work which no one else can do so well.

The Chairman announced that the Scrutineers reported the result of the election of Officers and Members of Council to be as follows:—

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.O.S.

Vice-Presidents.

The Hon'ble Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., F.R.S.E.
Major D. Prain, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
T. H. Holland, Esq., F.G.S., A.R.C.S.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Honorary General Secretary:—J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Treasurer:—C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A., D. Litt.
Additional Secretaries.

Philological Secretary:—T. Bloch, Esq., Ph.D.
Nat. History Secretary:—Captain L. Rogers, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S.
Anthropological Secretary:—E. D. Ross, Esq., Ph.D.
Joint Philological Secy.:—Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri.

Other Members of Council.

T. H. D. La Touche, Esq., B.A.
Kumar Ramessur Maliah.
Arnold Caddy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
I. H. Burkhill, Esq., M.A.
H. E. Kempthorne, Esq.
Major A. Alcock, M.B., LL.D., C.I.E., F.R.S.
C. Little, Esq., M.A.
W. K. Dods, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, I.C.S.

The Meeting was then resolved into the Ordinary General Meeting.

The Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L., Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty presentations were announced.

Mr. Percy Brooke Bramley was ballotted for and elected an Ordinary Member.

The Council reported that in consequence of the deaths of Prof. E. B. Cowell and Sir George Stokes, there were now six vacancies in the list of the Honorary Members. The Council therefore recommend the six following gentlemen for election as Honorary Members at the next Meeting.

Prof. Heinrich Kern, Leiden.
Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., Poona.
Dr. M. J. deGoeje, Leiden.
Dr. Ignaz Goldziher, Budapest.
Sir Charles Lyall, London.

Professor Heinrich Kern, born in Java in 1833, began his career as a scholar with contributions to the great Sanskrit Dictionary of Böhtlingk and Roth; from 1863-65 he was Sanskrit Professor in the college at Benares, and from the latter date he has been professor of Sanskrit in
Leyden. His connection with Java doubtless has led him to devote himself to ancient Javanese, and to Buddhism, in which subjects he is regarded as one of the chief living authorities. His work in Sanskrit has been most copious, and includes the edition of a text for the Bibliotheca Indica, and a translation of the same made for the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. MACFARLANE.

Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., first distinguished himself by literary and archaeological controversies with distinguished European scholars, and researches in the Geography of Panini and of Alexander’s invasion. He was one of the principal contributors to the Indian Antiquary from its foundation in 1873. His history of Deccan is a masterpiece of accurate scholarship, and his fame depends chiefly on the volumes, six in number, which he has written in connection with the search of Sanskrit manuscripts in India, which are regarded as models of descriptive catalogues.

He joined the Education Service shortly after he left college and retired eleven years ago. Shortly after he was made the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and is at the present moment a member of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, and an honorary member of numerous Oriental Societies.

HARAPRASHAD SHASTRI.

Dr. M. J. DeGoeje.—Professor of Arabic in Leyden, Holland. Has done most valuable work in editing the great historical and geographical works of Arabic writers: notably his editions of Tabari’s Chronicle and of Edrisi.

Dr. Ignaz Goldziher.—Professor of Semitic Philosophy, Buda Pesth. Perhaps the first authority in Europe on Muhammedan Law, Theology and Tradition. He is the author of many valuable works dealing with these subjects. Among them may be mentioned his “History of philological learning among the Arabs” and his “Mohammedan Studies.”

Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., etc., etc.—Has a European reputation for his knowledge of ancient Arabic poetry. He has published a text and commentary of the Muallaqat and some English translations from Arabic poetry. He is engaged on an important edition of the Mufaddaliyyät.

E. DENISON ROSS.

Professor Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc.—Eminent as an investigator in various departments of Chemistry. Sir Wil-
liam Ramsay's earlier researches were in the domain of organic chemistry. Later on he published a series of papers on Molecular Volumes, on the critical state and properties of liquids, and on molecular energy and the expansion of rarified gases, which were published in the year 1893. But the researches which secured for Sir William Ramsay world-wide reputation, are those which he carried on in conjunction with Lord Rayleigh, relating to the properties of argon, to be followed immediately after by the discovery of helium. The most recent of his researches treats of radio-activity, and, the production of helium from radium; these were communicated to the Royal Society in July last.

Sir William Ramsay is already a Foreign or Honorary Member of various Scientific Societies, among which may be mentioned, the French Academie des Sciences, the Royal Irish Academy, the Academies of Berlin and Turin, and the Philosophical Societies of Geneva and Leyden.

Asutosh Mukhopadhyay.

It was announced that Sir John Eliot had expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The General Secretary reported the deaths of Mr. M. N. Chatterji and Mr. A. T. Pringle, Ordinary Members of the Society.

Read the following circular letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 54-13-10, dated 28th November 1903, to the Government of Bengal, General Department, relative to the appointment of Dr. Denison Ross as the Honorary Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions.

"With reference to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's Circular No. 38—17 of the 11th August 1892, and to paragraph 5 of the Government of India's Despatch No. 31 of the 16th June 1898, a copy of which was forwarded with this Department's Circular No. 1958—55, dated 18th June 1899, I am directed to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Government of India have appointed Dr. Denison Ross, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, to be Honorary Epigraphist for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions.

2. I am to request that Archeological Surveyors may be instructed to forward to Dr. Ross all Persian and Arabic inscriptions and epigraphical materials relating thereto, which may be collected by themselves or sent to them by other Government officials. Arrangements for the publication of the epigraphical matter thus collected in the Epigraphia Indica are at present under consideration, and any
papers dealing with Persian and Arabic inscriptions and intended for publication there should therefore be sent to Dr. Ross."

The following paper was read:—

The Line at Infinity.—By Indubushan Brahmacari, M.A. Communicated by Mr. C. Little.

(Abstract.)

This paper contains a systematic and exhaustive investigation of the properties of what is known to Mathematicians as the Line at Infinity or Line Infinity. The position of any line on a plane may be completely determined, if we know the intercepts which this line makes upon two given intersecting lines which may be taken as the axes of co-ordinates. Now, if these intercepts become infinite in length, the line itself will move off to infinity. In other words, if the equation of the line situated within a finite region of the plane be \( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \), where \( a \) and \( b \) are the intercepts, the equation of the line at infinity will be the apparently paradoxical form \( 1 = 0 \) or constant \( = 0 \). The two fundamental properties of this imaginary line are, first, every point on this line is at infinity, and secondly, that every point at infinity lies on it, or in other words this line is the complete point representative of infinity. Consequently, the idea of direction must not be associated with this line. Moreover, it is at the same distance from all ordinary points, because every point of it is at an infinite distance. One of the most familiar instances of the appearance of the line at infinity is in the investigation of the properties of circles, namely it is the imaginary chord of intersection of all concentric circles. Another instance of its appearance is as the pole of the centre of a conic; in other words, it is the line joining the points of contact of the asymptotes of a hyperbola with the curve. To put the matter in another way, although the asymptote is a tangent whose point of contact is at infinity, it is itself not the line at infinity because it does not lie entirely at infinity.

The present paper contains a detailed examination of the properties of this line, and shows how its introduction enables us to obtain the solutions of various problems connected with real lines and conics. The paper also contains applications of the properties of this line in connection with the theories of reciprocation and projection.
LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

President:
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., I.C.S., succeeded
by The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S.

Vice-Presidents:
H. H. Risley, Esq., B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S.
R. D. Oldham, Esq., A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

Secretary and Treasurer.
Honorary General Secretary: J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Treasurer: C. R. Wilson, Esq., M.A., D. Litt.

Additional Secretaries.
Philological Secretary: T. Bloch, Esq., Ph.D.
Natural History Secretary: E. P. Stebbing, Esq., F.E.S.
Anthropological Secretary: E. A. Gait, Esq., I.C.S.,
succeeded by Mr. E. H. Walsh, I.C.S.
Joint Philological Secretary: Mahāmāhopādhyaśa Hara-
prasad Shastri, M.A.

Other Members of Council.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
J. Bathgate, Esq.
T. H. D. La Touche, Esq., B.A.
Kumar Ramessur Maliah.
Arnold Caddy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
E. D. Ross, Esq., Ph.D.
The Hon'ble Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., D.L.
I. H. Burkill, Esq., M.A.
H. E. Kempthorne, Esq.
T. H. Holland, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.
## LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

L.M. = Life Member.  F.M. = Foreign Member.

N.B.—Members who have changed their residence since the list was drawn up are requested to give intimation of such a change to the Honorary General Secretary, in order that the necessary alteration may be made in the subsequent edition. Errors or omissions in the following list should also be communicated to the Honorary General Secretary.

Members who are about to leave India and do not intend to return are particularly requested to notify to the Honorary General Secretary whether it is their desire to continue Members of the Society; otherwise, in accordance with Rule 40 of the Rules, their names will be removed from the list at the expiration of three years from the time of their leaving India.

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<tr>
<th>Date of Election</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<td>1894 Sept. 27.</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Abdul Wali, Maulavi. Ranchi.</td>
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<td>Abul Afs, Maulavi Syed, Raisaul Zemindar. Patna.</td>
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<td>1903 Oct. 28.</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Allan, Dr. A.S., M.B. Calcutta.</td>
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<td>Name and Details</td>
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<td>1885 Nov. 4</td>
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<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Bingley, Major A. H., I.A., Simla.</td>
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<td>Chakravati, Man Mohan, M.A., B.L. Deputy Magistrate, Chinsurah.</td>
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<td>Crawford, Major D.G., I.M.S. Chinsurah.</td>
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<td>F.M.</td>
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<td>A.</td>
<td>Dyson, Major Herbert Jekyll, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Europe.</td>
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Date of Election.

1902 April 2. N.R. Fuller, The Hon'ble Mr. J. B., C.I.E., I.C.S. Shillong.
1900 Dec. 5. N.R. Gabriel, E. V., I.C.S. Indore.
1898 Jan. 11. A. Gait, Edward Albert, I.C.S. Europe.
1899 Aug. 30. R. Garth, Dr. H. C. Calcutta.
1897 Dec. 6. A. Godfrey, Captain Stuart, I.A. Europe.
1897 July 7. N.R. Grant, Captain J. W., I.M.S. Muscat.
1876 Nov. 15. F.M. Grierson, George Abraham, Ph.D., C.I.E., I.C.S. Europe.
1898 June 1. N.R. Gupta, Bepin Behari. Cuttack.
1898 Jan. 5. N.R. Gurdon, Major P. R. T., I.A. Gauhati.
1892 Jan. 6. N.R. Haig, Captain Wolseley, I.A. Berar.
1899 April 5. F.M. Hare, Major E. C., I.M.S. Europe.
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<td>Madras</td>
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<td>Ito, Professor C.</td>
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<td>1898 Nov. 2.</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Maitra, Akshaya Kumar, B.A., B.L.</td>
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<td>1898 Aug. 5.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Masoom, Dr. Mirza Muhammad.</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
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<td>1892 Apr. 3.</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Maynard, Major F. P., I.M.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874 May 6.</td>
<td>F.M.</td>
<td>Minchin, F. J. V.</td>
<td>Europe.</td>
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<td>1897 Nov. 3.</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Mitra, The Hon’ble Mr. Justice Saroda Churan, M.A., B.L.</td>
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<td>1901 Jan. 2.</td>
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<td>Mookerjee, Dr. U. C.</td>
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<td>Norvill, Dr. Frederic H. <em>Europe.</em></td>
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<td>O'Connor, Captain, W. F., R.A. <em>Darjeeling.</em></td>
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<td>A.</td>
<td>O'Dwyer, Michael Francis, B.A., I.C.S. <em>Europe.</em></td>
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<td>1880 Jan. 7</td>
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<td>1901 June 5.</td>
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<td>Peal, H. W., F.E.S. <em>Calcutta.</em></td>
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<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Rai, Bipina Chandra, B.L. <em>Jessore.</em></td>
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<td>1895 Aug. 29</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Rai Chaudhery, Jatindra Nath, M.A., B.L. <em>Barnagar.</em></td>
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<td>1900 April 4</td>
<td>R.</td>
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<td>Ray, Prasanna Kumar, D.Sc. (Lond. and Edin.), Bengal Education Service</td>
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<td>1903 Mar. 4</td>
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<td>Lahore.</td>
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<td>1889 June 5</td>
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<td>Roy, Maharaja Jagadindra Nath, Bahadur</td>
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<td>Sarkar, Chandra Kumar</td>
<td>Kouikanik.</td>
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<td>1902 Feb. 5</td>
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<td>Delhi.</td>
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<td>1893 Jan. 11</td>
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<td>Gwalior.</td>
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<td>Simpson, J. Hope, I.C.S.</td>
<td>Naini Tal.</td>
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<td>1893 Mar. 1</td>
<td>Singh, Maharaja Kumara Sirdar Bharat, I.C.S.</td>
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<td>1902 Sep. 24</td>
<td>Singh, Kumar Birendra Chandra</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
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<td>1889 Nov. 6</td>
<td>Singh, H. H. The Hon. Maharaja Rameshwar, Bahadur</td>
<td>Darbhanga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901 Aug. 7</td>
<td>Singh, Chandra Narayan</td>
<td>Calcutta.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Election</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Sinha, Kunwar Kushal Pal, M.A. Narki P.O., Agra District.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Srivastavaya, Lala Shyam Sunder Lal. Pertabgarh.</td>
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<td>1898 April 6</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Stark, Herbert A., B.A. Cuttack.</td>
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<td>1901 Mar. 6</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>1891 Aug. 27</td>
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<td>1895 July 5</td>
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<td>Stephenson, Captain John, I.M.S. Gujrat.</td>
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<td>1899 Mar. 1</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Tocher, A. Calcutta.</td>
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<td>1898 April 6</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Tagore, Maharaja Prodyat Coomar. Calcutta.</td>
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<td>1899 Aug. 31</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Tate, G. P. Seistan.</td>
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<td>1875 June 2</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Thibaut, Dr. G., Muir Central College. Allahabad.</td>
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<td>1893 May 3</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Vanja, Raja Ram Chandra. Mayurbhanga, District Balasore.</td>
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<td>Vaughan, Major J. O., I.M.S. Europe.</td>
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<td>R.</td>
<td>Vidyabhushan, Pandit Satis Chandra, M.A. Calcutta.</td>
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<td>1901 Mar. 6</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>1894 Sept. 27</td>
<td>L.M.</td>
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<td>1901 Aug. 7</td>
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<td>1900 Jan. 19</td>
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<td>Wallace, David Robb. OCcutta.</td>
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<td>R.</td>
<td>Walsh, Lieut-Col. John Henry Tull, I.M.S. OCcutta.</td>
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<td>1900 April 4</td>
<td>N.R.</td>
<td>Walton, Captain Herbert James, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Bombay.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
SPECIAL HONORARY CENTENARY MEMBERS.

1884 Jan. 15. Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor in the University of Jena.
1884 Jan. 15. Professor A. H. Sayce, Professor of Comp. Philology.
1884 Jan. 15. Professor Emile Senart, Member of the Institute of France. Paris.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1875 Nov. 3. Dr. Otto von Böhtlingk. Leipzig.
1883 Feb. 7. William Thomas Blanford, Esq., LL.D., A.R.S.M., F.G.S.,
F.R.S. Dorset.
1894 Mar. 7. Mahāmāhāpodhyāya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara.
Calcutta.
1894 Mar. 7. Professor Theodor Noeldeke. Strassburg.
F.R.S. Witham, Essex.
Date of Election.

1896 Feb. 5.  Professor Charles Rockwell Lanmann. Massachusetts, U.S.A.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Date of Election.

1866 May 7.  Schlagintweit, Dr. Emil. Zweibrücken.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Date of Election.

1885 Dec. 2. Führer, Dr. A. Europe.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM INDIA THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.*

* Rule 40.—After the lapse of three years from the date of a member leaving India, if no intimation of his wishes shall in the interval have been received by the Society, his name shall be removed from the List of Members.
The following members will be removed from the next Member List of the Society under the operation of the above Rule:

Dr. Frank Gerard Clemow, M.D. (Edin).
Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Lieut. M. LL. Ferrar, I.A.
A. J. Grant, Esq., I.C.S.
W. Hoey, Esq., Ph.D., I.C.S. (retired).
C. D. Mangos, Esq.
John Mann, Esq., M.A.
The Revd. Dr. James Edward Cowell Welldon, D.D.
Captain Charles E. Williams, J.M.S.

LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING 1903.

BY RETIREMENT.

A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, I.A.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S.
Col. Thomas Holbein, Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Lucas White King, Esq., B.A., L.L.B., C.S.I., I.C.S.
Albert Bermingham Miller, Esq., B.A.
J. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L.
The Revd. Herbert Octavius Moore, M.A.
Dr. F. Noetling.
E. Seymour Wood, Esq.

BY DEATH.

Ordinary Members.

M. N. Chatterjee, Esq.
William Brown Colville, Esq.
William Common, Esq., C.E.
Babu Ram Din Singh.

Honorary Member.

Professor Edward Bayles Cowell, D.C.L.
Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.

BY REMOVAL.

Under Rule 9.

Abdur Rahim, Esq.
Nawab M. M. Hosein Khan.

Under Rule 40.

Dr. Paul Deussen.
G. W. Forrest, Esq., B.A.
Oscar Trefftz, Esq.
ABSTRACT STATEMENTS

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

FOR

THE YEAR 1903.
## STATEMENT

### Asiatic Society

### 1903.

#### Dr.

<table>
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<th>To Establishment</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
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#### To Contingencies,

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<td>Stationery</td>
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<td>Freight</td>
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<td>Meeting</td>
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<td>Gas Lighting</td>
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#### To Library and Collections,

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<td>Catalogue</td>
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<td>Electric fittings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Typewriter and Duplicator</td>
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#### To Publications,

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<td>Journal, Part II</td>
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<td>Journal, Part III</td>
<td>228</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Proceedings</td>
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#### To Printing charges of Circulars, Receipt-forms, &c.

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#### Personal Account (Writings-off and Miscellaneous)

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#### To Extraordinary Expenditure,

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<td>Max Müller Memorial Fund</td>
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<td>By Balance from last Report</td>
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<td>By Cash Receipts</td>
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<td>Interest on Investments</td>
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<td>Allowance from Government of Bengal for the Publication of Anthropological</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Cognate subjects</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto from Government of Assam</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,354</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Extraordinary Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions to Royal Society's Scientific Catalogue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Personal Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admission fees</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>8,299</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales on credit</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,023</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rs.</td>
<td>198,564</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Statement

## 1903. Oriental Publication Fund in Account

**Dr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Cash Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copying</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>219 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing charges</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,416 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing charges</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,748 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,531 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>68 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>33 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>456 9 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on collection</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>31 10 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>40 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Personal Account (Writ-off and Miscellaneous)</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11,551 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11,241 3 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>22,799 13 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Statement

### Sanskrit Manuscript Fund in Account

**Dr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Cash Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,358 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling charges</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>833 13 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0 9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>223 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of manuscripts</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,858 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>263 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5,846 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6,387 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,734 13 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No. 2.
**with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As. P.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance from last Report</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>11,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By Cash Receipts.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government allowance</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications sold for cash</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances recovered</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>82 6 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By Personal Account.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales on credit</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. R. Wilson,
Examined and found correct.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

---

### No. 3.
**with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As. P.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance from last Report</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By Cash Receipts.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government allowance</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications sold for cash</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By Personal Account.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales on credit</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. R. Wilson,
Examined and found correct.
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

---
Statement

1903.

Personal

Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance from last Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cash Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances for purchase of Sanskrit Manuscripts, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Asiatic Society</td>
<td>10,028</td>
<td>3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit Manuscript Fund</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,782</td>
<td>9 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Total Rs. 19,312 7 10

Invest

Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance from last Report</td>
<td>188,300</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188,104</td>
<td>2 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>188,300</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188,104</td>
<td>2 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Temporary</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic Society Trust Fund</td>
<td>147,350</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>147,945</td>
<td>6 8</td>
<td>39,400</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>186,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>148,900</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>148,284</td>
<td>12 8</td>
<td>39,400</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>188,104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 4.

Account.

Cr.

| By Cash Receipts       | 177 9 6 |
| " Asiatic Society     |        |
| " Oriental Publication Fund | 7 3 8  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Balance.</th>
<th>Due to the Society.</th>
<th>Due by the Society.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>4,484 3 2</td>
<td>115 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscribers</td>
<td>36 1 0</td>
<td>6 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employés</td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
<td>350 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Mission Press</td>
<td>3,346 2 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. A. E. Caddy for cleaning pictures</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>14 8 0</td>
<td>144 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,410 14 2</td>
<td>616 9 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Rs. | 7,794 5 2 |

C. R. WILSON,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,  
Auditors.

No. 8.

ment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Value.</th>
<th>Cost.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
<td>Rs. As. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Balance *</td>
<td>188,300 0 0</td>
<td>188,104 2 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Rs. | 188,300 0 0 | 188,104 2 7 |

C. R. WILSON,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,  
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,  
Auditors.
# Statement 1903

**Trust**

### Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance</td>
<td>1,434 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td>1,434 11 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Cash**

### Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance from last Report</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,367 3 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEIPTS.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Asiatic Society</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,002 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,510 7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit Manuscript Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,215 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Account</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,384 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>49 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>37,111 3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>42,468 7 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Balance**

### Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Cash</td>
<td>4,991 15 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>168,104 2 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Account</td>
<td>7,704 6 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,899 7 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rs.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,899 7 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
### No. 6.
**Fund.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Balance from last Report</td>
<td>1,385 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Investment</td>
<td>49 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,434 11 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. R. Wilson,  
*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.  
Meugens, King & Simson,  
*Auditors.*

### No. 7.
**Account.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Asiatic Society</td>
<td>16,560 1 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>11,551 6 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit Manuscript Fund</td>
<td>5,346 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Account</td>
<td>4,018 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>37,476 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42,468 7 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. R. Wilson,  
*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.  
Meugens, King & Simson,  
*Auditors.*

### No. 8.
**Sheet.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>Rs. As. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Asiatic Society</td>
<td>181,826 9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Publication Fund</td>
<td>11,241 3 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit Manuscript Fund</td>
<td>6,387 14 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund</td>
<td>1,434 11 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200,890 7 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. R. Wilson,  
*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.  
Meugens, King & Simson,  
*Auditors.*
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR MARCH, 1904.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 2nd March, 1904, at 9 p.m.

C. Little, Esq., M.A., in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Mr. R. P. Ashton, Mr. J. Bathgate, Mr. D. Hooper, Mr. V. H. Jackson, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Dr. M. M. Masoom, Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree, Dr. C. Schulten, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Pandit Jogisendra Nath Vidyabhusan, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Mr. E. Vredenburg, Dr. C. R. Wilson.

Visitor:—Mr. W. J. A. Cunningham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-seven presentations were announced:—
Kumar Kamlnanda Singha, Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, Mr. A. W. Pim, and Prof. E. J. Rapson, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

Prof. H. Kern, Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Dr. M. J. DeGoeje, Dr. Ignaz Goldziher, Sir Charles Lyall, and Sir William Ramsay, were ballotted for and elected Honorary Members.

The General Secretary read the names of the following gentlemen who had been appointed to serve on the various Committees for the present year.
Committees.

[March,

FINANCE AND VISITING COMMITTEE.

Dr. T. Bloch, The Hon. Mr. A. Earle, Mr. H. H. Risley, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Dr. E. D. Ross, The Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, Mr. J. Bathgate, Mr. H. E. Kempthorne, Major A. Alecock, I.M.S., Mr. T. H. Holland, Mr. W. K. Dods.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. T. Bloch, Mr. D. Hooper, Mr. C. W. McMinn, The Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Mr. E. Thornton, Dr. H. H. Mann, Dr. E. D. Ross, Mr. I. H. Burkill, Mr. E. Vredenburg.

PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

Maulavi Ahmad, Dr. T. Bloch, Babu Pratap Chandra Ghosh, Shams-ul-Ulama Mahomed Shaikh Gilani, The Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, Major D. C. Phillott, I.A., Pandit Satyavrata Samasrani, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankara, Dr. G. Thibaut, Babu Nagendra Nath Vasu, Mr. A. Venis, Dr. E. D. Ross, Mr. E. A. Gait, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Babu Monmohan Chakravarti.

COINS COMMITTEE.

Lt.-Col. D. S. E. Bain, I.M.S., Dr. T. Bloch, The Hon. Sir J. A. Bourdillon, Babu Panchanan Mukerjee, Mr. E. Thurston, Mr. M. J. Seth, Mr. H. N. Wright, Dr. E. D. Ross, The Hon. Mr. A. Earle, The Hon. Mr. John Hooper.

The General Secretary reported the death of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, an Ordinary Member of the Society.

At the request of the Council, the Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya contributed the following obituary notice of Dr. Mahendralal Sircar:

The Society has lost by the death of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, C.I.E., one of its oldest members. Dr. Sircar was born on the 2nd November, 1833 in Paikpara, near Howrah. After a distinguished scholastic career, in the Hare School and the Hindu College, he joined the Calcutta Medical College in 1854, where his career was exceptionally brilliant. In 1863, he was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Medicine. It is not necessary to refer in detail to his conversion to the Homeopathic faith and his consequent ostracism from orthodox Medical Society. He remained a staunch Homeopath to the end of his days and published numerous
writings in the Calcutta Journal of Medicine which he started in January 1868, and continued to edit for thirty-six years. In 1869, Dr. Sircar published a paper on the desirability of a national institution for the cultivation of the Physical Sciences by the natives of India, and it was through his unceasing efforts that the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science was founded six years later at a time when even Government Institutions hardly made adequate provision for the practical teaching of Science. Dr. Sircar continued to be the Secretary of the Institution till the day of his death, and so long as health permitted, systematically delivered courses of lectures there. Dr. Sircar was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1870, and was for many years an active member of the Senate, directing his efforts mainly to secure for the experimental sciences a proper recognition amongst the studies of the University. He was for ten years a member of the Syndicate, for four years President of the Faculty of Arts and acted on several occasions as an examiner in scientific subjects for the M.A. and M.D. Examinations. In 1898 the University conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Law, in recognition of his services to the cause of scientific education. He was made a C.I.E. in 1883, was appointed Sheriff of Calcutta in 1887, and was nominated by Government a member of the Bengal Legislative Council on four successive occasions, He was a Justice of the Peace and Presidency Magistrate from 1877, and for many years took an active part as a Municipal Commissioner in the Corporation of Calcutta. He maintained for many years a Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary, where he gave advice and medicine free to all classes and creeds; and more than ten years ago he founded a Leper Asylum at Deoghar.

He joined the Society in April 1867, served on the Council for eleven years between 1885 and 1901, and at the time of his death, was one of the Trustees of the Indian Museum on behalf of the Society.

The General Secretary reported the presentation of one coin from the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree exhibited an image of Manju Nath brought from Lhasa (Tibet), and also copper-plate grants from Rajputana and Guzarat.

This image of Manju Nath, otherwise called Manju Deva or Manju Sree, has been handed over to me by one of my European friends who secured it through a Lama from Lhasa in Tibet. It is a Buddhist deity generally worshipped by the Newars of Nepal.

It is stated in the 7th chapter of the Brihat Swayambhubupuran that a sage named Manjusree came from China to the Swayambhu-
kshestra in Nepal and attained salvation there. He was afterwards worshipped as a god by several trading people who were Bondhus.

A full account of Manju Nath can be found in the book mentioned above, an Ms. copy of which exists in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

On the pedestal of this image, it is inscribed that one Punabanta, who was a Tuladhar by caste and an inhabitant of रुटोक्ष झाराउँ धारा, died at Lhasa. His living wife, named रुपमाणी, founded this image of Manju Nath in her own and husband's name on the 15th Phalgun of the 943 Nepali era (i.e., in February, 1823 A.D.).

The image has got three heads and six hands. In two of these right hands there are—a sword, an arrow, while the third is offering aboon. In the three left hands there are—a book in the first, a bow in the second, and in the third the foot stalk of a lotus flower which is broken. There is a female figure on the left side of the lap of this image of Manju Nath which can be presumed to be that of his wife. The two figures sitting on the pedestal in a worshipping position are females. Their names तुषमति and दयामिति (virtuous mind and merciful mind).

The language of the inscription is a mixture of Sanskrit and Newari. The latter is a dialect of the hill tribes of Nepal and entirely unconnected with the former. The alphabets are also not purely Devanagri nor Newari but a mixture of the both.

The image, it seems to me, is made of gilt brass. The gilding is of a high order and is a proof of the antiquity of the image.

My same European friend gave me both of these copper-plate grants.

The language of the inscription in plate No. 1 is a mixture of Sanskrit and Marwari, and the characters are mostly Devanagri and occasionally Marwari. The inscription is deeply incised, and legible. Its size is 8½ inches by 7 inches.

The inscription is to the effect that Kobar Durjana Singhjee, son of Kobar Guman Singhjee and grandson of Maharao Siva Singhjee of Sirohi granted a village named (perhaps) विषेधा to the shrine of देवेश्वरे देवी i.e., देवेश्वरा for the purpose of establishing a vandara (inn) in connection with his temple to distribute food to the poor. The grant was made on the 5th Aswin of 1897 (Bikram's era) i.e., in September, 1843 A.D.—14 years before the mutiny.

I found the name of Maharao Siva Singhjee in Hunter's Gazetteer to be the ruler of Sirohi State, who rendered a great deal of help to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. It is not improbable that he is the man whose name we find in the inscription. Attempts are being made through the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana to throw further light on this grant. The inscription has an incorrect
Sanskrit verse at the end of it; which, when translated into English, runs thus:—"He who confiscates the land gift made either by himself or by someone else, lives in hell as long as the sun and moon endure."

The language of the inscription of the plate No. 2 is a mixture of Sanskrit and Guzerati, and the characters are Devanagri and Guzerati, and except in two or three places, are deeply cut and legible. Its size is 8½ inches by 7½ inches.

The inscription of this plate is to the effect that one Bai Sree Maha Kubar Bai made over a village named Meroojeshinagar to the shrine of Radhajee, whose temple is situated in the Islands of Dwarka for the same purpose as that of the plate No. 1. The grant was made on the 7th Magha 1813 (Bikram's era) i.e., January, 1757 A.D.—4 months before the battle of Plassey.

The inscription of this plate also has an incorrect Sanskrit verse at the end of it containing 4 lines; the last two of which say the same thing as the plate No. 1; but the first two lines if translated into English would be: "He, who protects the land gift made either by himself or by any one else, lives in heaven as long as the sun and moon endure."

The following papers were read:—

1. Mahals in Sarkar Lakhnau.—By H. R. Nevill, I.C.S.

(Abstract.)

In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1884 there appeared an article by Mr. J. Beames 'On the Geography of India in the Reign of Akbar,' in which he dealt with the mahals and sarkars of the subah of Awadh as recorded in the Ain-i-Akbari.

Mr. Nevill is attempting to complete the work of Mr. Beames. The present paper relates only to the sarkar of Lakhnau.

Mr. Nevill rejects the view that Tara Singhaur is now included in the pargana of Daundia Khera. Tara Singhaur be identifies with a village called Singhaunq Tara on the banks of the Ganges some seventeen miles south-east of Daundia Khera, lying in latitude 26° 3' north and longitude 80° 59' east. Kahanjara is the village of Khanjar or Kahnjar in the north of pargana Saren, in latitude 26° 11' north and longitude 80° 49' east. Lashkar is the modern village Nisgarh, also in pargana Saren, in latitude 26° 6' north and longitude 80° 46' east. Deorakh is the hamlet now called Deorakh'gar in the centre of pargana Saren. Haihar still gives its name to a small estate in Rai Bareli, in the north-west of pargana Dalman, four miles east of Laiganj. Kumbhi must be fitted into the Parwa tahsil of the Unao district, in pargana Mauaranwam. Lastly, Pingwân or Bangwân is Bangawân in the Sadarpur pargana of Sitapur. This clears up the whole geography of the sarkar.

(Abstract.)

The present paper contains practically the completion of the account of the large National order Rubiaceae. Owing to an accident, it has unfortunately been found necessary to postpone the publication of the descriptions of the species of the genus Psychotria (numbering about 45) until the next paper of the present series. A key is here given to the remaining twenty-three genera of the family, the key to the first thirty having appeared in the last paper. In all 123 species, belonging to 22 genera, are now described; and, of these, 47 species are believed to be new to Science.

3. The Buddhist Doctrine of "Middle Path."—By Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhushan, M.A. The paper will not be published.

(Abstract.)

The pandit explains the doctrine of the 'middle path' from two standpoints, ethical and metaphysical. Ethically the middle path consists in the avoidance of the two extremes of excessive self-indulgence and excessive self-mortification; metaphysically it consists in the avoidance of the two extremes of a belief in the reality of the world and a belief in its unreality. The world only appears to exist in virtue of conditions or relations. The relations are of four kinds: the causal condition as in the relation of the seed to the germ; the supporting condition as in the relation of fuel to fire; the condition of succession as between prior and posterior events; and the defining condition as in the relation of the eye to colour.

4. Evidences of Slave trade in Moghul Empire.—By Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, M.A.

5. Shoulder-headed and other forms of stone implements in the Santal Parganas.—By Rev. P. O. Bodding.

(Abstract.)

Mr. Bodding describes five new forms of stone implements found in the Santal Parganas.

1. Some wedge-shaped axes curved in a peculiar manner, the upper side being convex and the other concave.
2. Implements with squar e side edges, which used to be thought very rare in India.

3. A small oblong flat stone, the edge of which has been cut with small notches and which has probably done service as a saw.

4. Perforated stones, all of sandstone.

5. The 'shoulder-headed' celts of chert and sandstone. Some of them have two small notches, continuing a line down along each side of the neck down into the body of the stone. These notches are clearly marks left by the manufacturer, and show that the neck has been at least partially cut. The late Mr. Peal, arguing from the resemblance between these shoulder-headed celts and a kind of small iron hoe used in some Naga villages in weeding the hill paddy, assumed that the celts were miniature hoes. Mr. Bodding thinks it equally likely that they may have been adzes. The fact that these cherts are found in the Malayan peninsula and in Chota Nagpur does not show that the present inhabitants of the two regions are connected. It shows that in a former age the same people have either been living in them, or there has been some kind of intercourse between the countries.

6. Himalayan Summer Storm of September 24th, 1903, and the weather immediately subsequent to that date in Northern India—By C. Little, M.A.

(Abstract.)

The paper on the Himalayan Summer Storm of September 24th, 1903, and the weather immediately subsequent to that date in Northern India, is the third of a series dealing with similar occurrences during the past two years. Of these occurrences, which have been called Himalayan Storms, because they are first observed in the region of the Himalayas, two striking examples belong to the monsoon season of 1902, and are dealt with in a paper entitled "Two remarkable Rainbursts in Bengal." Two still more remarkable examples belong to the monsoon season of 1903, and it is the latter of these that is discussed in this paper.

Extracts are quoted from the Englishman and Pioneer to show the character of the weather in Northern India during the latter half of September and the extraordinary change that began in Bengal about the 24th September. Father Francotte closed the usual weekly weather report in the Englishman on September 15th with the remark—"This year, 1903, there seems therefore to be greater fear for a speedy termination of the rainy period," and in the Pioneer of September 28th there occurred the following remark:—"The sky is becoming clear all over Upper India and fine weather is now promised by the Meteorological Department."
Ten days later the *Pioneer* wrote as follows: “On the 26th or 27th September the Meteorological Bureau seems to have arrived at the conclusion that fine weather conditions were becoming established over Upper India just on the eve of one of the most heavy and prolonged bursts of rainfall that can ever have been recorded so late in the year. Even now the daily telegrams seem to shew no appreciation of the extraordinary character of the season, &c.”

It is pointed out in the paper that the subordinates of the Weather Bureaus who issued the warnings thus criticised had no alternative on the present system of looking towards the sea region to the South of India for all changes in the monsoon rainfall. Also that in this as in previous cases of the same kind exceptionally fine settled weather prevailed over the southern sea and the Bay of Bengal just before the commencement of the period of heavy rainfall, and that there was no appearance of a cyclonic storm of even slight intensity having entered Northern India until the second stage of the disturbance. On the other hand it is pointed out that in the North of Bengal, at a time when weather was fine in the South, thunderstorms began and spread southwards over Bengal. They first occurred in Assam and the Darjeeling Himalayas on the 23rd or 24th, in support of which there is recalled the experience of Puja holiday-seekers who left Calcutta in fine weather and found the Darjeeling railway badly breached. The thunderstorms spread southwards, and the change occurred in Lower Bengal on the evening of the 25th. A temperature tracing is given showing the thunderstorms of the 25th and 26th at Calcutta, and the subsequent gradual formation of a depression over Lower Bengal. This depression was most marked on the 29th, after which it moved westward and recurving in Central India towards the United Provinces caused the commencement of the heavy burst of belated rainfall which called forth the criticism of the *Pioneer* already quoted.

It has been proved in these papers that such an occurrence as what is called a Himalayan storm is followed by remarkable series of depressions over the north of the Bay, a striking example being the series which saved Western India from crop failure in August 1902. On this occasion two depressions formed; the first has been already mentioned. The second formed a week later, and following an almost identical course, maintained the rainfall in the United Provinces.

Brief quotations are given from the writings of Mr. H. F. Blanford and Sir J. Elliot to show that on the system introduced by the latter it was impossible to foresee the change which then began, because on that system all such changes are initiated over the southern seas, and on this
occasion weather remained exceptionally fine for the season in that area. But Mr. Blanford discovered more than twenty years ago that to forecast rainfall in northern India something more than the report from ground-level observatories is wanted. "What is more especially wanted now is a knowledge of the prevailing movements of the higher atmospheric strata." Nothing more is known now of these upper atmospheric strata than when Mr. Blanford wrote, but in this paper it is maintained that the change which began at the end of September last was in the upper strata, and that the circumstances of the subsequent rainfall could not have been foreseen without a knowledge of these strata—an opinion which the quotations from Sir J. Eliot's writings show was, in all probability, not shared by him. The paper closes with short tables of meteorological statistics showing the progress of the disturbance over Bengal up to the commencement of the first depression. The tables are arranged, as in previous papers, to show that the same features were present as on the occasions therein referred to.

7. *Cyclone of 13th to 15th November, 1903, in the Bay of Bengal.*—By C. LITTLE, M.A.

(Abstract.)

The paper on the cyclone of 13th to 15th November in the Bay of Bengal is intended to show the importance of what is called 're-curving' in the more dangerous cyclones. Charts are given showing the tracks of two steamers, the 'Madura' from Calcutta to Rangoon and the 'Pentakota' from Rangoon to Calcutta, and the very curved path of the cyclone. The two steamers were on the outer edge of the storm at 8 A.M. on the morning of the 14th, and before midnight were involved in the central area of hurricane winds—the 'Madura' about 5 in the afternoon, the 'Pentakota' some hours later. The main object of the paper is to show that the rules laid down by Sir J. Eliot in the Handbook of Cyclonic Storms are of little assistance in enabling mariners to avoid the central area of a cyclone, that is of a severe cyclone, re-curving as up-to-date experience shows all severe cyclones to do. Both these ships during the 14th moved in a course more likely than any other to bring them near the central area, and this is the more striking in the case of the 'Madura' whose officers were engaged in a continued effort to apply the rules of the Handbook. The course of the 'Madura' on the chart and the narrative quoted in the paper show that those on board were unable to allow for recurving until about 6 P.M., when the barometer began to rise and the centre had passed to the east of vessel. The opinion of the writer is given that this recurving cannot be anticipated and allowed for by consideration of ground-level and sea-level obser-
vations; that at sea as on land where recurring is associated with striking differences in rainfall distribution, the phenomenon is probably connected with the character of the upper strata of the atmosphere. Quotations are given from the Indian Daily Weather Reviews, in which the statements are based strictly on the system introduced by Sir J. Elliot, to show that a very inadequate appreciation of the character of the storm was possible on that system, and that any warning which could have been issued from Simla must have been of a general and ill-defined character. The discussion shows that a failure to avoid the central area of a cyclone cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be provided against by rules, and that until meteorologists have accounted for recurring the "full intelligence" of the mariner cannot be made a matter of question, as appears to be the case on the front page of the Handbook. It is incidentally pointed out that wireless telegraphy is not likely to be an aid in storm warning, as experience has shown that it cannot be relied on when thunder is occurring—an invariable accompaniment of cyclonic weather in the Bay. American Meteorologists have tried it and have given it up. They are now going on laying cables between the mainland and islands a short distance from the coast. The Telegraph Department in India have stated in their last administration report that wireless telegraphy fails when the the atmosphere is electrically disturbed. The only apparent method of investigation is that suggested by Mr. Blanford more than twenty years ago, a suggestion of enquiry into the upper strata which is now the main line of investigation carried on by the United States Weather Bureau, and a method of enquiry for which the area comprising Lower Bengal and the North of the Bay gives every prospect of success.
The following books have been added to the Library from January to March, 1904.

Ayyādgār-i-Zarirān, Shatrōihā-i-Airān, and Afdiya va Sahigiya-i-Sis-tān. Translated with notes by Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Bombay, 1899. 8°

Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.

Al-Battānī sīyā Albatenii Opus Astronomicum. Ad fidem codicis escorialensis Arabice editum latine versum, adnotationibus instructum a Carolo Alphonso Nallino. Mediolani Insunrum, 1903. 4°

In progress.

Pubblicazioni del Reale Osservatorio di Brera in Milano.

Presd. by the Reale Osservatorio de Brera in Milano.

Ameer Ali, Syed. The Spirit of Islam, or the life and teachings of Mohammed. Calcutta, 1902. 8°


Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.

Arnot (M. H.) Report with photographs of the repairs executed to some of the principal temples at Bhūbānēsvār and caves in the Khāndāgiri and Udaigiri Hills, Orissa, India, between 1898 and 1903. London, 1903. Obl.

Presd. by the Government of Bengal.


In progress.

Presd. by the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië.
Bailey (F. Manson) Contributions to the Flora of British New Guinea
[Brisbane, 1903.] fol.

Presd. by the Author.

Bald (Clund) Indian Tea: its culture and manufacture, etc. Calcutta, 1903. 8°

Beasley (C. Raymond) On an hitherto unexplained manuscript of
John de Plano Carpini. [London, 1902.] 8°

From “the Geographical Journal.”

Presd. by the Government of India, Home Department.

Bertrand (C.-Eg.) Les Coprolithes de Bernissart. Première partie.
Les Coprolithes qui ont été attribués aux Iguanodons. Bruxelles,
[1903.] 4°

Extrait des Mémoires Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.

Presd. by the Musée.

Bevan (Edwyn Robert) The House of Seleucus...With plates and
maps, 2 vols. London, 1902. 8°

Boeck (Kurt) Durch Indien ins verschlossene Land Nepal. Ethno-
graphische und photographische Studienblätter, etc., Leipzig, 1903.
8°

Bombay Record Office. Press List of Ancient Documents preserved

Presd. by the Government of Bombay.

Bradley-Birt (F. B.) Chota Nagpore: a little-known province of the
Empire...With an introduction by the...Earl of Northbrook...With
...illustrations and a map. London, 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Government of Bengal.

British Museum. (Natural History). Catalogue of the Books,
Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum, etc.
London, 1903. 4°

In progress.

Catalogue of the collections of Palearctic Butterflies formed by the late J. H. Leech, and presented to the...British Museum by his mother Mrs. E. Leech. By R. South.
London, 1902. 4°

First Report on Economic Zoology by F. V. Theobald. London, 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Museum.

Buchanan (Major Andrew) Malarial Fevers and Malarial Parasites in India... Second edition, enlarged. Calcutta, 1903. 8°

Buckley (Charles Burton) An Anecdotal History of old times in Singapore... from... 1819 to... 1867. With portraits and illustrations. 2 vols. Singapore, 1902. 8°

Buddhajivanacaritam. [A brief Hindi translation of Lalitavistara. Edited by Kumnilala Sastri.] Bareli, [1903.] 8°

Presd. by the Editor.

Bundeshesh. The Pahlavi Bundeshesh, lithographed... by Maneckji Rustomji Unvalla. Bombay, 1897. 4°

Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.

Burgess (James) Digambara Jaina Iconography. Bombay, 1904. 4°

Reprinted from the "Indian Antiquary." Presd. by the Author.

Butler (Alfred J.) The Arab Conquest of Egypt and the last thirty years of the Roman Dominion. [With maps.] Oxford, 1902. 8°

The Cambridge Modern History. Planned by... Lord Acton... Edited by A. W. Ward,... G. W. Prothero, S. Leathes. Cambridge, 1903, etc. 8°

In progress.

Casserly (Capt. Gordon) The Land of the Boxers, or China under the Allies. With... illustrations, etc. London, 1903. 8°

Church (Percy W.) Chinese Turkestan, with caravan and rifle. [With illustrations.] London, 1901. 8°

Clemow (Frank G.) The Geography of Disease. Cambridge, 1903. 8°

Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana. The Position of Zoroastrian Women in remote antiquity, as illustrated in the Avesta, the sacred books of the Parsees. Bombay, 1892. 8°

Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.

Davids (T. W. Rhys) Buddhist India. [With plates.] London, 1903. 8°

Part of "The Story of the Nations."

Davidson (James W.) The Island of Formosa, past and present. History, people, resources, and commercial prospects ... With ... maps ... and ... illustrations, etc. London and New York, 1903. 8°


Reprinted from Vol. X. of the Census of India Series, 1901.
Presd. by the Government of India, Home Department.

Falke (Robert) Der Buddhismus in unserem modernen deutschen Geistesleben. Halle a. S., 1903. 8°

Fausböll (V.) Indian Mythology according to the Mahābhārata, in outline. London, 1903. 8°


Finn (Frank) The Birds of Calcutta. Calcutta, 1901. 8°

Francke (Rev. A. H.) Notes on a Collection of Stone- Implements from Ladakh. Bombay, 1903. 4°

Reprinted from the "Indian Antiquary."

Ladakher Sprüchwörter und Rätsel. 2te Sammlung. [Tibetan.] 1903. 8°

[Tibetan.] 1901. 8°

Reynard the Fox in Ladakh. [Tibetan Texts.]

[1903.] 8°

Presd. by the Author.

Freshfield (Douglas W.) Round Kangchenjunga: A narrative of mountain travel and exploration ... With illustrations and maps. London, 1903. 8°

Fuzli Rubbee, Khondkar. The origin of the Musalmans of Bengal: being a translation of "Haqiqate Musalman-i-Bengalah." Calcutta, 1895. 8°
Geiger (Wilhelm) and Windischmann (Friedrich H. H.) Zarathushtra in the Gathas, and in Greek and Roman classics, translated from the German... With notes on M. Darmesteter's theory regarding the date of the Avesta... by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana. Leipzig, 1897. 8°.

Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.

Gerrare (Wirt) Greater Russia. The continental empire of the old world... With illustrations, etc. London, 1903. 8°


Gibbs (E. J. W.) A History of Ottoman Poetry... Edited by E. G. Browne. vol. i. London, 1900. 8°


Hall (H. Fielding) The Soul of a People [the Burmese]. London, 1903. 8°


Hann (Dr. Julius) Hand book of Climatology... Translated with additional references and notes by R. De C. Ward. New York, 1903. 8°
Harischandra A. Tālcherkar. Lord Curzon in Indian Caricature: being a collection of cartoons, reproduced in miniature, selected from the illustrated comic Journals of India and arranged in chronological order with an elucidatory narrative. Bombay, 1902. 8°

Hastings (James) A Dictionary of the Bible... Edited by J. Hastings... Fifth impression, 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1903. 4°

Hedin (Sven) Central Asia and Tibet: Towards the holy city of Lassa... With... illustrations... and... maps, etc., 2 vols. London, 1903. 8°


Hooker (Sir Joseph D.) A Sketch of the Flora of British India. (under revision). London, 1904. 8°

Presd. by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Huart (Clément) A History of Arabic Literature. London, 1903. 8°

Hunter (Sir William Wilson) The India of the Queen and other essays... Edited by Lady Hunter, with an introduction by F. H. Skrine. London, 1903. 8°

Ibn Qotaiba. Liber poësis et poëtarum quem edidit M. J. De Goeje. Lingduni-Batavorum, 1904. 8°

Presd. by the Université de Leyde.

Imperial Library. Catalogue of Books in the Reading Room. With supplement and index. Calcutta, 1903. 4°

Presd. by the Library.


Presd. by the Government of Bengal.

Jackson (A. V. Williams) Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran. New York, 1899. 8°

Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Astódán, and recorded instances of children having been nourished by wolves and birds of prey. Two papers, etc. Bombay, 1889. 8°

— Cuculliu and Conloch and Rustam and Sohráb. Bombay, 1893. 8°

— Dante and Viráf and Gárdís and Káus. Bombay, 1892. 8°
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. A Dictionary of Avestic Proper Names, etc. [In Gujrati]. Bombay, 1892. 8°

———. The Funeral Ceremonies of the Parsees, their origin and explanation. [With a plan.] Bombay, 1892. 8°

———. The Game of Ball Bat—Chowgân Gui,—among the ancient Persians, as described in the Epic of Firdousi. A paper read . . . before the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society. Bombay, 1890. 8°

Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.

Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. The Parsees at the Court of Akbar and Dastur Meherjee Rânâ. Two papers, etc. Bombay, 1903. 8°

Presd. by the Author.

———. The Persian Mâr-nâmeh; or the Book for taking Omens from snakes. Bombay, 1893. 8°

———. The River Karum. Bombay, 1889. 8°

———. Wine among the Ancient Persians. A lecture, etc. Bombay, 1888. 8°

Karkaria (R. P.) The Teleology of the Pahlavi Shikand Guumanik Vijar and Cicero’s De Nature Deo-rum, etc. Bombay, 1897. 8°

KÂRNÂMÂK-Î-ASTAKHSHIR PÂPAKÂN. The original Pahlavi text, with transliteration in Avesta characters, translations into English and Gujarati, and selections from the Shâhnâmeh. By Edalji Kersâspji Ântiâ, etc. Bombay, 1900. 8°

The KÂRNÂMÂK-Î-ASTAKHSHIR-Î-PÂPAKÂN, being the oldest surviving records of the Zoroastrian Emperor Ardashir Bâbakan, the founder of the Sásáman dynasty in Iran. The original Pahlavi text edited for the first time with a translation in Roman characters, translations into English and Guzerati languages, with . . . notes, an introduction, and appendices. By Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana. New edition . . . enlarged. Bombay, 1896. 8°

———. Memoirs of King Ardashir, the founder of the Seesanian dynasty. The Pahlavi text transliterated in Roman characters, and translated into Gujarati. With a corresponding account of his life, taken from the Shahnameh of Ferdosi. Edited . . . by Kaikobad Adarbâd Dastur Nosheron. Bombay, 1896. 8°

Kavasji Edalji Kanga. A Complete Dictionary of the Avesta Language, in Guzerati and English, etc. Bombay, 1900. 8°

Presd. by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Funds and Properties, Bombay.
Kersjes (B.) and Hamer (O. Den). De Tjandi Mendoet voor de
Presd. by the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.

Khudā Juy-Ien-I-Nāmdar. [Kitāb-i-Jam-i-kaikhusru, i.e., An account
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Predis, by the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds
and Properties, Bombay.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th April 1904, at 9 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Dr. A. S. Allan, Mr. R. P. Ashton, Major W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S., Mr. I. H. Burkill, Mr. W. K. Dods, The Revd. E. Francotte, S.J., Mr. D. Hooper, Dr. W. C. Hossack, Mr. W. A. Lee, Mr. A. H. Lewes, Kumar Ramessur Maliah, Mr. C. W. McMinn, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhushan, Mr. E. Vredenburg, Mr. J. Wyness.

Visitors:—Captain Black, I.M.S., Mrs. and Miss McMaster, Mr. R. R. Simpson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Nineteen presentations were announced.

Mr. J. O. Miller, and Mr. M. J. Simpson, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

The General Secretary reported the death of Dr. U. C. Mukerjee, an Ordinary Member of the Society.

Read a circular relative to the XIV International Congress of Orientalists which will be held at Algiers in 1905.
The following is an abstract:

The 14th International Congress of Orientalists will be held at Algiers during the Easter vacation of 1905.

The Committee draws attention to the fact that this is the first time the Congress has met in a Mussulman country, and hope that this interesting fact, together with the attraction of the climate and natural features of Africa, will ensure a large attendance. The Congress will, as before, devote itself to all branches of Oriental learning, though questions of local interest will receive special attention.

The subscription is 20 francs (ladies 10 francs), but this does not include the cost of the publications of the Congress.

Contributions on Oriental questions are invited. The address of the General Secretary is—M. Edmond Doutté, École Supérieure des Lettres, Parc de Fontaine-Bleue, Mustapha-Supérieur, Algiers.

Mr. E. Vredenburg on behalf of Mr. T. H. Holland exhibited further specimens of the Meteorite which passed over Calcutta on the 22nd October last.

Mr. I. H. Barkill exhibited some Burmese pottery ornamented in a very primitive manner.

At Thayetmyo two kinds of pottery clay are used for making pots; the one gives ordinary cooking pots, the other gives a kind of terra cotta out of which vases are made.

The vases are ornamented by being polished in various designs by means of the hard bean of entada scandens.

Captain L. Rogers exhibited slides illustrating the Physiological Action and Antidotes of Snake poisons.

The following paper was read:

Note on the Chestnut.—By W. Gollan, Superintendent, Government Botanic Garden, Saharanpur. Communicated by Major D. Prain, L.M.S.

This tree has taken kindly to the Dehra Dun Valley, and it also exists on a small scale in the Kulu Valley, but outside of the two small areas the tree is rare, and will probably ever remain rare.

Here (Saharanpur) the tree flowers every season, but never ripens its nuts, and the same is the case over the Punjab and Upper Gangetic plains generally. At Aringadh, Mussoorie (5,500 feet), it also flowers every season but never ripens its nuts, and the same is probably the case at all the Hill Stations with the one exception of the Kulu Valley. As far as I can gather, the nuts are not yet an article of trade from the Kulu Valley, but a fairly large trade is done in them from Dehra Dun.
The only other centre I know of where the nuts are an article of trade is at Bhamo, Upper Burma, and there the nuts come in from China.

In the old reports of the Sabaranpur and Mussoorie gardens, prodigious quantities of nuts are noted by the late Dr. W. Jameson as having been imported from time to time from Europe into N.-W. India, but it is not clear from these reports that these nuts ever yielded plants that attained to the age of nut-bearing trees. The native tradition of this garden is that the chestnuts now bearing at Dehra Dun belong to stock introduced by Fortune from China along with the tea plant. The trees now bearing in the Kulu Valley may be of the self-same stock. The plants could easily have reached that valley from the Sabaranpur garden through the adjoining or neighbouring Kangra Valley where Dr. Jameson had charge of a Government experimental tea plantation.

The nuts now found at Dehra Dun and those which appear in the Bhamo bazar every season from China, are identical in general appearance. Both are very like the sweet chestnut of Europe, but neither are so well filled nor do they keep for so long. When perfectly fresh, they differ very little, if at all, from the nut of Europe, but they shrivel up and rot much sooner, and when a month old only a small percentage are fit to eat. I have tried both plants and seeds of chestnut from Europe, and in the course of an experience of over 25 years, have only established one plant at Arniqad, Mussoorie, a grafted plant from Italy. This particular plant is over 20 years old and is still a round-headed bush 4 to 5 feet high and about the same through.

There are therefore very strong reasons for assuming that the European strain of sweet chestnut has been a most complete failure everywhere in Northern India, and that the small success we have had, is through seeds or trees of Chinese origin, introduced into N.-W. India by Fortune and established by Jameson.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 4th May, 1904, at 9-15 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Major A. Alcock, I.M.S.; Dr. A. S. Allan; Mr. R. P. Ashton; Mr. J. Bathgate; Dr. T. Bloch; Mr. I. H. Burkill; Dr. A. Caddy; Babu Moumohan Chakravarti; Mr. W. K. Dods; Mr. K. G. Gupta; Babu Jotindra Nath Mukerjee; Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S.; Mr. A. Shrager Pandit Jogindranath Vidyabhushan; Pandit Satischandra Vidyabhushan; Mr. E. Vredenburg; Lt.-Col. J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S.

Visitors:—Mrs. and Miss McMaster and Mr. P. M. Mukerjee.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Fifty-two presentations were announced.

Mr. Framjee Jamasjee Thanawala and Mr. K. N. Knox were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

It was announced that Mr. T. W. Arnold and Mr. C. R. Marriott had expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The General Secretary reported the death of Dr. Otto von Böhtlingk, an Honorary Member of the Society.

Dr. T. Bloch read the following obituary notice of Dr. Böhtlingk.
On the 1st April last, there occurred at Leipsic, in the high age of nearly 89 years, the death of one of the last surviving pioneers of Sanskrit studies in Europe, Dr. Otto von Böhtlingk. Having completed his University studies at his native town, St. Petersburg, he went to Berlin and then to Bonn, at that time the leading University in Germany for Sanskrit Philology. Here he studied under Schlegel and Lassen, and first entered the arena of independent workers with a masterly edition and translation of Kalidasa’s Sakuntala. This was soon followed by an edition of Panini, the first that appeared in Europe, which was essential for placing the study of Sanskrit in Europe in its beginning upon a sound, critical basis. After returning to St. Petersburg, Böhtlingk was soon appointed a member of the Imperial Russian Academy of Science, a post which he held during his life-time, and which enabled him to devote all his time to scientific work, without being bound down by other official duties. A catalogue of his publications, which fills some eight or ten pages in print, shows how well he has used the leisure thus afforded to him. Having been a member of the St. Petersburg Academy for 25 years, he was, under the rules of that corporation, allowed to reside outside of Russia, and he first chose the small German University town of Jena as his residence, which he afterwards transferred to Leipsic, where he lived up to his death.

His monumentum aere perennius consists of the two great Sanskrit Dictionaries, of which he was the chief compiler, and which now generally go under the name of the St. Petersburg Dictionaries. Böhtlingk’s name will always survive in the history of Sanskrit Philology as that of its first great lexicographer. Planned at the outset of that science, when the enormous mass of Sanskrit literature existed almost entirely in manuscripts, the work could not have been brought to a successful end without that persevering energy, which formed such a marked trait in the character of the late great scholar. Witness of this are the ten stately volumes of the great and small St. Petersburg Dictionary, a real mine of treasure, indispensable to any serious worker in that field of research. There is scarcely any independent earlier work in Sanskrit or Comparative Philology, the author of which does not gratefully acknowledge his indebtedness to the St. Petersburg Dictionary. The compilation of such a monumental work covered a period of 35 years.

In the great Dictionary Roth contributed the Vedic matter, while epic and classical Sanskrit was the domain of Böhtlingk. Chief among other contributors were Aufrecht, Karn, Schieffer, Stenzler and Weber. The small Dictionary is primarily a compendium of the larger one, without the quotations, but contains also such additional matter, as had come to light in the meantime.
Bohtlingk's other works are legion, and it would be impossible here even to name them all. But mention must be made of his second edition and translation of Panini, by which he made the rules of that great grammarian easily accessible to those scholars who have no time to enter into the intricacies of native commentaries; his translations and editions of the principal Upanishads, the aim of which was to restore the often corrupt and incorrect text and to find its simple and original meaning, independent of the often fictitious explanations of Sankara and other commentators; and, last but not least, his charming compilation, called "Indische Sprüche," a collection of those short epis- grammatic verses, illustrative of Indian thought and life, which are spread over a large number of Sanskrit books, and which are perhaps the only kind of Indian poetry that really appeals to the European mind. During his last years Bohtlingk mostly wrote on Vedic passages, and although he never claimed to be a specialist in that line, his emendations and explanations of doubtful verses in the Veda were often striking and convincing. His active pen never rested, and even on his death-bed, suffering from a painful illness, he published a small Vedic article. When death came, it closed a life that may truly be called great in its devotion to science, and the memory of it will remain as long as Sanskrit Studies are cultivated.

The President announced:

1. That Lt.-Col. J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S., had been elected a Member of the Council in the place of Major A. Alcock, F.R.S., resigned, and that Lt.-Col. Walsh had also been appointed to officiate as the General Secretary of the Society during the absence of Mr. J. Macfarlane.

2. That Dr. T. Bloch having returned from tour had taken charge of the duties of the Philological Secretary from Dr. E. D. Ross.

3. That the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya had been appointed to officiate as the Treasurer of the Society during the absence of Dr. C. R. Wilson.

The Philological Secretary exhibited photographs of an old shirt belonging to the King of Delhi, forwarded by Major H. C. Tytler, I.A., of Agra, and read the following account given by Major Tytler:

The shirt, which belongs to Mrs. Tytler, my mother, is in very good order and is printed on both sides, I am told, with the chapters of the Koran in old Arabic letters; it was obtained by my father, Col. Tytler, after the siege of Delhi, and has remained in the possession of my mother since the death of my father.

My mother's story as to how it came into his possession is as
follows: This is the true history of the shirt given to your father by Ahsanullah Khau, the King’s physician, who was a prisoner under our residence in the Fort of Delhi, which had been the house of the King’s uncle.

It appears, from what he said, that this shirt was one of five that were copied from Mahomet’s shirt by the Eمام of Mecca, and sent one to each of the great Mahomedan Potentates. The way we got it was that Marie, our French maid, who used to wander about with the children all through the empty Palace, found it lying in the King’s own Palace in the Saman Burj, and knowing your father liked curiosities for his museum, brought it to me saying, “Regardez Madame comme il est curieux,” to which I replied, “All right, Marie, put it down on our bed, and when master comes I will shew it to him.” As soon as your father came home, I showed it to him. He replied, “It must be some holy relic written in Arabic, and as I don’t understand Arabic, I will take it to the King’s physician and ask him what is its history.”

As soon as your father showed him the shirt, he said, falling down on his knees and worshipping it, crying, “O! Sahib, where did you find it?” On being told what I have already stated, he said, “If that old fool of a king had not thrown it off his back, when he fled from the Palace, he would not be a prisoner now, nor would I be one.” The shirt is written in old Arabic, which I think is termed Kufi, and has not been in use for very—very many years—something like 150 or 200: about this I know nothing for certain.

Dr. T. Bloch exhibited specimens of a collection of ancient inscribed clay seals found by him at Basarh, the site of ancient Vaisali.

The following papers were read:—

1. *Regnal Years of Shah Alam, Bahadur Shah.—By William Irvine, I.C.S., (retired).*

In Part I of the Journal for 1902, p. 66, Major Wolseley Haig describes a copper coin of Shāh ‘Alam Bahādur Shāh, issued by the mint of Eliepur. As read by Major Haig, this coin bears on one side the Hijra year 1122, and on the other the regnal year 3. The result is a discrepancy; for one or other of these two dates must be wrong. By an order recorded in Dānishmand Khān’s Bahādur-shāh-nāmah, the official commencement of the reign was fixed for the 1st Zu’l Hijjah 1118 H. Thus we have:—

1st year, began 1st Zu’l Hijjah 1118, ended 30th Zu’l Qa’dā 1119
2nd year “ 1119, ” 1120
3rd year, began 1st Zu'ul Hijjah 1120, ended 30th Zu'l Qa'dah 1121
4th year " " 1121, " " 1122

No part of the 3rd year of the reign could have fallen within the
year 1122 H. Major Haig suggests a possible second mode of reckoning
from the victory over Kām Bakhsh (3rd Zu'l Qa'dah 1120 H.).
I have never seen any evidence that would support this alternative
reckoning; has Major Haig any evidence to produce? If not, would
it not be safer for him to reconsider his reading of the coin, and see
whether “1122” should not be read as “1121”; or the figure “3” taken
as “4.” If this is not possible, then had we not better put the thing
down to a mistake of the mint, rather than throw doubt upon the official
reckoning in this reign?

2. A forgotten City.—By J. F. Fanthome. Communicated by the
Philological Secretary.

(Abstract.)

The historians tell us that in the 9th year of his reign, corre-
responding to 1565, after his return from Mandu, Akbar founded a city
at a village, one farsang to the south of Agra, the name of which is
spelt Kalakrali by Abul Fazl, and Ghīravali by Badaoni. The city
received the name Nagarcaïn or in Persian Amnābād, both meaning
the abode of rest. Akbar used to retire to this place for recreation,
spending his time in hunting, playing polo, hawking, watching races
and other sports. Already towards the end of his reign, as we learn
from Badaoni, the city had been deserted and fallen into ruins.

After translating the passages in the Akbarnāmah and Badaoni
relating to the foundation of Nagarcaïn, the author identifies it with
the modern village of Kakrali near Agra.

The President announced the resolution of the Council regarding
the lending of certain objects to the Victoria Memorial Hall for public
exhibition there.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The President made the following announcement:—

Gentlemen,

I have now the duty to announce to you an important matter
and the resolution of the Council regarding it. It is the proposal that
the Society should lend certain of the pictures and other valuable objects, that belong to it or are in its care, to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall for public exhibition there in accordance with the scheme of that institution. And I will now explain to you what has been settled, and the reasons which have led the Council to its decision.

You are aware that primarily that building is intended to commemorate Queen Victoria; but secondarily it "is intended to contain a collection of sculptures, paintings, arms, manuscripts, engravings and relics of every description—provided that they possess either conspicuous individual interest or historical value—connected with notable events or with the careers of remarkable men in the history of India in modern times." It is thus part of the scheme that the Hall should perpetuate the memory of the distinguished men in India, who added lustre to Queen Victoria’s reign or who inaugurated movements that culminated in her reign. The Hall will become a National Gallery of British India. It is not intended, however, that the Hall should commemorate solely the glory of the British period, but also that it should perpetuate the fame of the preceding dynasties in modern India and of the great men who attained distinction under their rule, by exhibiting memorials of them and their times.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal, though founded before the late Queen’s reign, maintained and increased its reputation during her reign; and its activity during her reign cannot well be dissociated from its foundation and early researches. The Society might therefore of itself expect (or even claim) that memorials of its most distinguished members should fittingly find a place in the Hall, and His Excellency the Viceroy has anticipated such an expectation by inviting the Society to lend (if a gift should be out of the question) certain of its treasures for exhibition in the Hall; and he suggested the following objects—

two portraits of its founder Sir William Jones (one of him as a youth and the other in middle age) (Nos. 67 and 41);
the portrait of Warren Hastings (No 65);
the bust of James Prinsep, the decipherer of the old inscriptions (No. 19); and the old cannon of Mir Jumla (No. 2).

When considering His Excellency’s suggestion, the Council fully appreciated the honour which he proffered the Society in allowing it a part in such a noble national institution, and have discussed the matter with the fullest sense of its importance to the Society.

The Society’s objects of art consist broadly of two classes; first, objects that it has acquired and that belong to it absolutely; and secondly, those that compose the "Home Bequest." The Society
has three portraits of Sir Wm. Jones—one of him as a youth and two of him in middle age; and of these two, one (No. 41 in the catalogue) is the original, and the other (No. 71) is a copy. The original portrait of Sir Wm. Jones in middle age, the bust of James Prinsep (No. 19), and the cannon (No. 2) are the Society's own property; but the copy of Sir Wm. Jones in middle age and the youthful portrait (No. 67), and also the picture of Warren Hastings belong to the "Home Bequest." The Society's functions in dealing with the two classes are not the same, and it is necessary for me therefore to explain the difference regarding the "Home Bequest."

Mr. R. Home was an artist who came to India about the close of the eighteenth century; he became a member of this Society in 1797, and was its Secretary for two years from 1802. At that time the Society had a museum, and he contributed towards it. He settled down in Lucknow and made a considerable collection of pictures, books, casts, &c. Before his death he expressed the wish that his collection might become of public benefit in Calcutta. Accordingly, after his death, Col. Home and Capt. Home presented the collection to the Society in compliance with their father's wish, in order that the objects should be preserved in some public institution in Calcutta, where they might be properly attended to and be at all times open to public inspection. This Society accepted that trust on 5th November, 1834 (Journal, 1834, Vol. III. p. 524). The collection then is not the Society's property, but is held by the Society in trust for the purpose mentioned.

At that time the Society had its own museum in this building, the Home Collection was placed here and was always open to the public. In 1837 the Society asked the Government for pecuniary aid "to convert that institution into a public and national concern," but the E.I. Co. declined (Procogs. 1837, p. 493). In May 1857 the Society went further and resolved that a proposal should be made to the Government for "the foundation at Calcutta of an Imperial Museum, to which the whole of the Society's collections, except the Library, might be transferred" (Procogs. 1857, p. 232); and after some hesitation the Government approved of the proposal in May 1862. The scheme sanctioned provided for the establishment of "the Indian Museum," with space enough to meet various scientific requirements, and also to accommodate this Society with the whole of its Library, property, and business; and it was agreed that the Society's collections should be transferred to the Government, (Procogs. 1862, p. 320). That was the beginning of the present Indian Museum; and when the quadrangular portion of it was finished, the Society's Archaeological
and Natural History collections were handed over to the Museum in 1876. The Museum, however, had to meet other needs and could not accommodate the Society and its business; hence the Government gave the Society pecuniary compensation instead (Proedgs, 1876, pp. 59 73-77).

The Society therefore remained in this, its own house, and the Home Collection remained here also; but since the departure of its own museum, these premises have ceased to be open to the public as freely as before. At present it can hardly be said that the Home Bequest is at all times open to public inspection; and indeed the fine picture of Warren Hastings is so little known, that in a recent life of that great Governor a list of all known portraits of him is set out and makes no mention of our picture. The intention of the donors would certainly be carried out better, if the portraits already mentioned belonging to the Home Bequest, be exhibited in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

The Council approved therefore of His Excellency’s request; and learning also that the Trustees of the Memorial Hall would welcome other objects of interest, the Council proposed to offer some other memorials from its collections for exhibition at the Hall, namely—

- a fine MS. of the Gulistan (No. 114);
- a fine MS. of the Badshah-nama (No. 118);
- three old copper-plate inscriptions (No. 126, found at Amgachi; No. 135, found in the Sambhalpur district; and No. 136 found; at Augasi);
- a stone edict of King Asoka (No. 25);
- a portrait of Shah Ghazi-ud-din. Haidar, king of Oudh (No. 29);
- a portrait of James Grant Duff, who wrote the “History of the Mahrattas” (No. 51);
- a painting of the interview [between the Governor-General and the Raja of Kota (No. 107); and,
- a portrait of Nasarat Jang, Nawab of Dacca (No. 91).

The last-mentioned portrait belongs to the “Home Bequest,” and all the rest are the Society’s property. The MSS. and old inscriptions are kept in safe custody, but the inscriptions have been deciphered and published in the Journal. All these objects will attract far more public notice and interest if exhibited in the Memorial Hall; while their removal will not really impoverish the Society’s rooms, for there is not space enough at present for the effective display of all the Society’s painting and engravings. As regards the portrait of the Nawab of
Dacca, the Society will fulfil its duty under the trust better by lending it for exhibition at the Hall.

It may be mentioned here that other institutions, as well as private persons, have been invited to contribute to the treasures to be exhibited in the Memorial Hall, and have cordially responded. A full list of the objects so given or lent is published by the Trustees of the Hall, and three such instances may be mentioned here as lending countenance (if any support be thought necessary) to the proposal which the Council now lay before the members; namely, the statues of Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis in the Town Hall, and the bust of Sir Charles Metcalf in the late Metcalf Library (now the Imperial Library) will be transferred to the Victoria Hall; and the fine picture of Sir Elijah Impey in the High Court will be lent to the Hall.

Before making its final decision, however, the Council took some steps to ascertain the opinion of resident members, in order that it might feel assured it might make the loan of the objects specified with the grace that general and cordial approval would confer on the loan; and I am glad to say on behalf of the Council that the proposal has obtained wide appreciation among members, while we have been enabled to safeguard the just pride of the members in the Society's memorials of those very distinguished men, of whom it does not possess duplicate memorials. Fortunately there are only two such cases, namely, the picture of Warren Hastings and the bust of James Prinsep; and the Council have resolved to have copies of these made. There will then be the original and a copy of each, as also there are of the picture of Sir Wm. Jones in middle life. As regards the picture of Warren Hastings, which belongs to the "Home Bequest," the Society would be better discharging the trust it has undertaken, if the original is exhibited at the Victoria Hall. As regards the other two objects the Council has deferred the business of deciding whether the original or the copy should be lent to the Hall, till the copies are obtained; though I may perhaps add that it appears to be generally held, that only the originals could be lent consistently with a due appreciation of the Memorial Scheme and the Society's share in it.

I have now therefore to report on behalf of the Council to the members, that the Council has resolved to contribute the objects which I have mentioned, in order that they may be lent to the Victoria Memorial Hall for an indefinite period for public exhibition there.

It will be understood from what has been mentioned of the Society's history, that the Council's present resolution does not involve any revolutionary, nor even any novel, idea; indeed it falls far short of the proposal which the Society itself advocated and pressed on the Governo
ment in 1857 and 1858, for by that proposal "the whole of the Society's collections, except the Library," would have been transferred to the Imperial Museum. The Library was the only collection excepted; hence all the Society's own pictures and the "Home Bequest" (without distinction of originals and copies) would have passed out of the Society's custody. The Indian Museum however was not large enough for all that was advocated; and only the Archeological and Natural History collections were given away. The department that would have provided for Art was omitted, and our Art collection was not transferred. We may feel sure that in making this loan to the Victoria Hall we shall be furthering one at least of the objects which the Society had at heart, when pressed so earnestly for the establishment of the Indian Museum, and gave so freely of its own treasures to be of public use there.

The Council wishes it to be understood and recorded that the objects selected are not given away. They will remain the property of the Society, and the arrangement is a loan; for the scheme of the Memorial Hall is not to gain the ownership of all the objects contemplated, but to collect and place on public exhibition objects of the highest interest, which are now scattered about and lost to general knowledge. Furthermore, the Council can place this arrangement on record in this building by setting up a tablet to this effect in this, the general meeting-room.

I may further mention that the proposal to lend these objects enables the Society to render to the public some acknowledgment of the munificent encouragement which it has received from the State through a very long series of years. It is well-known to all members that the Society receives liberal pecuniary grants from the Government annually, and that without such aid the Society would have found it very difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish all that it has actually undertaken. The present Viceroy has evinced special interest in the Society, and has recently made a most generous grant for the repair and improvement of this building.

The Council therefore make this announcement to the members in the expectation, that they will unanimously unite with it in taking advantage of the present unique and graceful opportunity, that they will declare their appreciation of the Victoria Memorial Scheme and of the noble part offered to the Society in a building that is destined to become the National Gallery of India, and that they will also associate themselves with the State, with other public bodies, and with large-hearted individuals, in lending some of the Society's treasures to complete and adorn the Memorial Hall, and thereby to extend the fame of its own most illustrious members.
REQUISITION.

A Requisition to the President to refer the matter of the Loan to the Victoria Hall to the whole body of members:—

J. H. Tull Walsh.
A. Alcock.
Dr. T. Bloch.
E. Vredenburg.
Arnold Caddy.
Jogindranath Vidyabhusan.
Jatindranath Mookerjee.
A. S. Allan
R. P. Ashton.
W. K. Dods.
A. Shrager.
John Bathgate.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 1st June 1904, at 9 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Mr. R. P. Ashton, Mr. J. Bathgate, Dr. T. Bloch, Mr. I. H. Burkill, Mr. W. K. Dods, Mr. J. R. Drummond, Mr. D. Hooper, Kumar Ramessur Maliah, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Dr. G. Thibaut, Babu Jogindra Nath Vidyabhusan, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Mr. E. Vredenburg, Mr. J. Wyness.

Visitors:—Mr. L. L. Fermor, Mr. J. M. Macclare, and Mr. H. K. Scott.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

One hundred and twenty-three presentations were announced.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen, Mr. J. F. Hewitt, Mr. R. R. Simpson, Mr. G. E. Pilgrimm, Mr. G. H. Tipper, and Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

A vacancy having occurred owing to the death of Dr. Otto Bohtlingk, the Council recommended Dr. G. A. Grierson for election as an Honorary Member at the next Meeting.

The scientific career of Dr. G. A. Grierson is so well known to the members of this Society that only a few words are needed in order to
explain the grounds upon which the Council proposes his election as an Honorary member. He has devoted himself almost entirely to the study of Modern Indo-Aryan Vernaculars, in which branch he is now the first authority. The great Linguistic Survey of India, carried on by him, which is now approaching its end, forms a land-mark in this branch of research, and has brought to light a vast number of important facts which are likely to throw much new and interesting light on the many problems connected with Indian Philology, History and Ethnography. During his residence in India, Dr. Grierson has been most intimately connected with this Society, the prosperity of which he has still much at heart. He contributed a great variety of valuable publications to the Journal and the Bibliotheca Indica, and for many years he was a member of Council and also for some time Philological Secretary.

T. Bloch.

It was announced that the Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee had expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The General Secretary reported the death of Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, an Ordinary Member of the Society.

The President announced that the Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya had kindly consented to continue to act as Treasurer in the place of Dr. C. R. Wilson, resigned.

The General Secretary reported the presentation of one coin from the Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The President announced the following resolution of the Council regarding the rejection of certain books from the Society's library.

The Council adopt the report of the Library Committee which has gone carefully through the catalogue of books, and resolve—(1) that the books weeded out by the Committee be rejected and disposed of; the medical works being placed in a collection by themselves; (2) that the best way of disposing of them is by sale, and that they be accordingly offered for sale; (3) that the first offer be made to the Imperial Library, and that, if it purchases any of these books, the prices of the books be settled between the Council and that Library according to the price-catalogues of Quaritch and other booksellers; (4) that the next offer be made to the Calcutta University, the Presidency and other Colleges and the Medical College, and that the prices of books bought by them be settled similarly; (5) that the remainder of the rejected books be disposed of by public auction under some arrangement by
which members and others can bid, and by which real prices may be obtained if possible; and (6) that all books rejected and disposed of be first stamped plainly and indelibly with a special stamp.

This decision will be reported to the next General Meeting, and members who wish to inspect these books are welcome to do so, while objections may be made under rule 64, if necessary.

The following papers were read:

1. *On the names hitherto unidentified in four Dutch monumental inscriptions at Chinsurah.*—*By Dr. C. R. Wilson, M.A.*

(Abstract.)

The initials W.A., R.V.H., R.B., and J.V.H. occur on tombs at Chinsurah. By a search in Dutch records at the Hague they have been identified as of Willem Andries, died 1668, Rogier van Heyningen, died 1665, Rogier Berenaart, died 1732, and Jacob van Hoorn who died in 1712.

2. *Proposed identification of the name of an Andhra King in the Periplus.*—*By Dr. C. R. Wilson, M.A.*

(Abstract.)

The Periplus mentions, as Kings of Kallienne or Kalayan, Saraganes, and after him Sandanes. The former is identified with Sātakarnī, but while it is impossible to say which of the kings bearing this name is referred to, there can be no doubt that Sandanes should be corrected to Sandares or Sundares and identified with Sundara-Sātakarnī. The paper shows that the reign of this king falls exactly in the time which, on independent grounds, has been accepted as the date of the Periplus.

3. *The Asiatic species of Ormosia.*—*By Major D. Prain, I.M.S.*

(Abstract.)

Since the publication of the list of the Asiatic species of *Ormosia* in the Society’s *Journal*, Vol. Lix. 2, pp. 175 et seq., in 1900, further material has become available from China and Burma. This material permits the completion of the description of *O. yunnanensis* from China, the record of a new species *O. striata* Dunn (in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* xxxv. 492) from China, and the record and description of a new species, *O. tachyana* from Southern Burma.

4. *Notes on the Roxburghiaceae, with a description of a new species of Stemonia.*—*By Major D. Prain, I.M.S.*

(Abstract.)

In this paper a new species of *Stemonia* collected in Burma in 1892
by a native collector belonging to the Royal Botanic Garden, and recently again communicated by Mr. Burkill, is described. In connection with his description, a key to the known species of *Stemona*, with notes on their nomenclature and distribution, and a note on the distribution of *Stichoneuron*, have been added to the paper.

5. **Note on the titles used in Orissa.**—By J. M. Das. Communicated by the Anthropological Secretary.

(Abstract.)

The people of Orissa love titles; they were formerly granted by the King of Orissa, but later every big landholder exercised the privilege within his jurisdiction, and latterly they have even been obtainable by the election of caste men with or without the confirmation of the Raja of Puri. A list of these titles is given. New titles are, however, still being invented.
LIBRARY.

The following new books have been added to the Library from April to June 1904. The continuations of all the serials and works in progress have been received.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Skrifter utgifna af K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Upsala, VIII. 4.

Presd. by K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Upsala.


Nos. XLIV and L of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.


Presd. by the Government of the Upper Provinces.


Presd. by the Author.


Presd. by the Government of the Panjab.


No. XXIV of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

_Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University._

Bergholz (Paul) The Hurricanes of the Far East... English translation revised... by R. H. Scott... With... plates, etc. *Bremen and Shanghai*, 1902. 8°.


Bhatti. The Bhatti-Kāvya or Rāyaqavadha composed by Sri Bhatti... Edited with the commentary of Mallinātha and with... notes by Kamalāśāṅkara Prāṇaṅkara Trivedi. 2 vols. *Bombay*, 1898. 8°.

_Nos. LVI and LVII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series._


_No. XLIX of the Bombay Sanskrit Series._

_Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay._


_Presd. by the Director-in-Chief, Bombay Plague Research Laboratory._


_Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club._

_Presd. by the Yale University._


_Presented by the Johns Hopkins University._


_Archeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, vol. XXXII._

_Presd. by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department._
Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Presd. by Yale University.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Colvin (Caroline) The Invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce. Philadelphia, 1901. 8°.

Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Dandin. दसाकुमार चरित्र The Dasakumaracharita of Dandin. Edited with ... notes by P. Peterson. Pt. II. Bombay, 1891. 8°.
No. XLII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.
Douglas (James McDowell) The Dissociation of certain Acids, Bases and Salts, at different Temperatures. Easton, Pa., 1901. 8°.
Printed by the Johns Hopkins University.

Printed by the Government of India, Home Department.

Printed by the Johns Hopkins University.

Printed by the Author.


Printed by the Director-General of Education in India.

Bulletin, University of Montana, No. 10.
Printed by the University of Montana.


Ewing (James Rees) Public Services of Jacob Dolson Cox. Washington, 1902. 8°.
Printed by the Johns Hopkins University.


Printed by the Johns Hopkins University.


Presd. by the Rev. A. H. Francke.


Frazer (Joseph Christie Whitney) I. On relations between the Color and the Composition and Constitution of the Alkali Salts of Nitrophenols. II. Comparison of the Metasulphaminebenzoic Acids made by different Methods. Easton, Pa., 1901. 8°.

Frost (Francis Lejau) The "Art de Contemplacio" of Ramon Lull. Baltimore, 1903. 8°.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


Ergänzungsheft Nr. 189 zu "Petermanns Mitteilungen.”


Gilbert (Norman E.) Some Experiments upon the relations between Ether, Matter, and Electricity. Baltimore, 1901. 8°.

From Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity for December, 1901.

Presented by the Johns Hopkins University.

Girendra Nath Dutt. Kavita Vallari. [In Bengali.] Calcutta, 1903. 8°.

Presd. by the Author.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Gurdon (Major P. R. T.) Note on the Khasis, Syntengs, and Allied Tribes, inhabiting the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Shillong, 1904. fol.

Presd. by the Author.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


—— Mededeelingen betreffende de Caoutchouc-Cultuur. III. Over de cultuur van Ficus elastica. [Batavia, 1904.] 8°.

Presd. by the Botanic Institute of Buitenzorg.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Haydn (Joseph) and Vincent (Benjamin) Dictionary of Dates and Universal information relating to all ages and nations. 23rd edition. London, 1904. 8°.


Hemchandra. The Deśināmamālā of Hemchandra. Edited with ... notes, a glossary, and ... introduction, by Prof. R. Pischel and Dr. G. Bühler, etc. Pt. I. Text and critical notes. Bombay, 1880. 8°.

No. XVII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

—— The Kumārapālacharita—Prākritā Dvīṣraya Kaṇva—by Hemchandra, being a Prākritī poem intended to illustrate the eighth adhyāya of his own Siddhā—Hemachandra or Grammar, with a commentary by Pūrṇakalasāgni. Edited by Shaṅkar Ārya. Bombay, 1900. 8°.

No. LX of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.
Hicks (Fred Cole) Strengthening Modifiers of Adjectives and Adverbs in Middle High German. Baltimore, 1902. 8°.


Hunger (Dr. F. W. T.) Invloed van het verspenen van Tabaksbribit. Batavia, 1904. 8°. Presd. by the Botanic Institute of Buitenzorg.


JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the University. Baltimore, 1902. 8°.

Johnston (George Wesley) The Querulus, a syntactical and stylistic study. Toronto, 1900. 8°. Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


Kālidāsa. The Mālavikāgnimitra, a Sanskrit play ... with the commentary of Kātayavema, edited with notes by Shankara Pāṇḍurang. Paṇḍit ... Second edition, etc. Bombay, 1889. 8°. No. VI of the Bombay Sanskrit Series. Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.


The Vikramorvaśiyam, a Sanskrit play, ... edited with English notes containing extracts from two commentaries, by Shankar Paṇḍurang Paṇḍit ... Revised and improved by Bhāskar Rāmchandra Arte ... Third edition, etc. Bombay, 1901. 8°.

No. XVI of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.


Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


Lane-Poole (Stanley) Medieval India under Mohammedan rule—A. D. 712-1764. [With illustrations.] London, 1903. 8°.

Part of the "Story of the Nations" series.

Lemire (Ch.) Les Moeurs des Indo-Chinois d’après leurs cultes, leurs lois, leur littérature et leur théâtre ... Avec 2 cartes, etc., Paris, 1902. 8°.


From the American Geologist, September, 1901.

Lindsay (Charles Fowler) A study of the Conductivity of certain Salts in Water, Methyl, Ethyl, and, Propyl Alcohols, and mixtures of these solvents. Easton, Pa. 1902. 8°.

Long (Omera Floyd) On the usage of Quotiens and Quotienscumque in different periods of Latin. Baltimore, 1901. 8°.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

*From the American Journal of Science, Vol. XVI, March, 1903.*

*Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.*


*Presd. by the Author.*


*Presd. by the Government of Madras.*


*From Proceedings, Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.*

*Presd. by Dr. James Burgess.*


*Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.*


*Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila, No. 6.*


*Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila, No. 8.*

*Presd. by the Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila.*


*Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.*


*Presd. by the Botanic Institute of Buitenzorg.*

Reprinted from the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. XX.
Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Extracted from U. S. Fish Commission Bulletin for 1900.
Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Morgan (J. de) La Délégation en Perse du Ministère du l'Instruction publique, 1897 à 1902. [With plates.] Paris, 1902. 8°.


Persian Historical Texts, vol. II.
Presd. by Messrs. Luzac & Co.

Presd. by the Author.

Murray (David) Japan ... Fourth impression. London, 1894. 8°.
"The Story of the Nations" Series.

Presd. by the Mysore Geological Department.
Nos. II, VII, IX and XII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

No. XXXIII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Presd. by the Chief Commissioner of N.-W. Frontier Province.

Presd. by the Government of the Punjab.

Okakura (Kakasu) The Ideals of the East, with special reference to the art of Japan. London, 1903. 8°.

Padmagupta. The Navasāhasānaka Charita of Padmagupta alias Parimala, Pt. 1. Containing the preface, the text with various readings and an index to the Slokas, edited by Pandit Vāmana. Shāstri Islāmpukar, Bombay, 1895. 8°.
No. LIII. of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.


Nos. XLVII, XLVIII and LIX of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.
Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Nos. XVIII, of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

——— Patanjalasūtrāṇi with the Scholium of Vyāsa and the commentary of Vāchaspati. Edited by Rājārām Shāstri Bodas. Bombay, 1892. 8°.
No. XLVI of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.


Pender (Harold) On the Magnetic Effect of Electrical Convection. ( ) 1901. 8°.
Reprinted from The Physical Review, vol XIII. No. 4, 1901.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

From the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, November, 1902.
Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Ferrat (Georges) and Chipiez (Charles) History of Art in Persia... With... plates. *London*, 1892. 8°.

—— History of Art in Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Lycia... illustrated, etc. *London*, 1892. 8°.


Philippine Exposition Board. Circular Letter to Governor Taft and information and instructions for the preparation of the Philippine exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A., 1904. *Manila*, 1902. 8°.

—— Rules and Regulations of the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. *St. Louis*, 1902. 8°.

—— Official classification of Exhibit Departments of the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. *St. Louis*, 1902. 8°.


*Presd. by the Philippine Exposition Board, Manila.*


Sitzungsberichte der königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, XXV, 1904. *Presd. by the Author.*


*Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.*


*From the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, March, 1902.*

*Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.*

Rosenau (William)  Jewish Ceremonial Institutions and Customs, Baltimore, 1903. 8°.

--- Hebraisms in the authorised version of the Bible. Baltimore, 1902. 8°.


Samrād Jagannātha. The Rekhāganita or Geometry in Sanskrit ... Undertaken for publication by ... Harilal Harshādarāi Dhruva ... Edited ... with ... notes in English by Kamalāśāṅkara Prāṅśāṅkara Trivedi, 2 vols., Bombay, 1901-02. 8°.  No. LXI and LXII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.  Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.


Sarre (Friedrich)  Denkmäler persischer Baukunst. Geschichtliche Untersuchung und Aufnahme mohammedischer Backsteinbauten in Vorderasien und Persien, etc. [With coloured and other plates.] Berlin, 1901. fol.

Schmidt (Ernst) Beitrag zur Behandlung der chronischen Empyeme. Giessen, 1902. 8°.
Presd. by the University of Giessen.


Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila No. 7.
Presd. by the Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila.

Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.

Silva (Armando da) O Aquario Vasco Da Gama. Relatorio apresentado a sua Ex^4 o Ministro da Marinha e Ultramar sobre o estado d'este Estabelecimento e a sua reorganizacao, Lisbon, 1901. 8°.
Presd. by the Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar, Lisbon.

Simmons (Ward Weaver) A further study of the so-called Infusible Diamide of Parasulphobenzioic Acid. Easton, P. A. 1901. 8°.
Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Presd. by the Association.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.

Sudraka. The Mrichchhakatika, or Toy Cart. A prakarana. Vol. I containing...the Suvarnapalamkaraga of Lalla Dikshita, and...a vritti or vivritti by Prithvihara; and...various readings. Edited by Narayana Balakrishna Godavoli. Bombay, 1896. 8°.
No. LII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.
Presd. by the Surveyor-General of India.

Sacred Books of the East, vol. XLVIII.
Presd. by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Taliaferro (Thomas Hardy) The Focal Surfaces of the Congruence formed by the Tangents to the lines of Curvature of a given Surface. Baltimore, 1901. 8°.
Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


One of the Parliamentary Papers.
Presd. by the Government of India, Home Department.

Presd. by the Smithsonian Institution.

Presd. by the University of Pennsylvania.

No. XL of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

No. XXXV of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

No. XXXIV, of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.
No. XXXI of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Vasistha. वैष्णवसुचिप्रमाणणयासु Aphorisms on the Sacred Law of the Āryas, as taught in the School of Vasistha. Edited, with critical notes, an anukramaṇikā, indices of words and Vedic mantras and an appendix of quotations as found in some Dharmanibandhas, by Rev. A. A. Führer. Bombay, 1883. 8°.
No. XXIII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Nos. XLI and XLIII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

——— A Second Selection of Hymns from the Rigveda, edited with Sāyana’s commentary and notes, by P. Peterson, etc. Bombay, 1898. 8°.
No. LVIII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Vidyādhara. The Ekāvalī of Vidyādhara with the commentary, Tarala, of Mallinatha and with ... notice of manuscripts, introduction and ... notes by K. P. Trivedi. Bombay, 1903. 8°.
No. LXIII of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.
Presd. by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

Presd. by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

Presd. by the Johns Hopkins University.


Wright (George Frederick) Asiatic Russia ... With maps and illustrations. 2 vols. New York, 1903. 8°.


Yale University. Yale University Prize Poem, 1898-1900, and 1903. New Haven, 1899. 8°. Presd. by Yale University.


PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1904.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th July, 1904, at 9-15 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Mr. R. P. Ashton, Dr. J. C. Bose, Mr. I. H. Burkill, Mr. T. H. Holland, Mr. D. Hooper, Mr. T. H. D. La Touche, Kumar Ramessur Maliah, Mr. H. H. Mann, Dr. M. M. Masoom, Dr. P. C. Ray, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree, Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Shastri, Pandit Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, Mr. E. Vredenburg, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S.

Visitors:—Pandit Vindhyesvariprasad Dubé, Mr. L. L. Fermor and Mr. H. E. Stapleton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Seventy-seven presentations were announced.

Maulavi Sayid Aulad Hasan, Mr. C. A. C. Streatfeild, Mr. W. S. Talbot, Mr. A. P. Charles, Mr. Muhammad Rafiq, Mr. Brajendra Nath De and Mr. R. O. Lees were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

Dr. G. A. Grierson was ballotted for and elected an Honorary Member.
It was announced that Mr. A. Garrett had expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The President announced that Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., had been appointed to serve on the Finance Committee, in the place of Mr. J. Bathgate, resigned.

The President announced that the Council had appointed Babu Asutosh Dhar as cashier in the place of Babu Nritya Gopal Basu, retired on pension.

The General Secretary read the following circular letter from Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel, relative to Popular Chants used at feasts or official ceremonies, and stated that the Council had resolved to take up the subject in connection with Journal Part III:

Leipzig, le 19 Mars 1904.

Monsieur,

Le chant peut être considéré comme l'expression la plus parfaite de l'Âme d'un peuple. Le mouvement actuel de la civilisation et de la science, qui tend à rapprocher les diverses nations, s'est fait sentir dans l'étude de la musique comme dans d'autres domaines, et l'on s'aperçoit chaque jour davantage de l'intérêt qu'offre l'examen comparatif des chants populaires et nationaux. C'est ainsi que l'Empereur d'Allemagne a fait rassembler les chants populaires allemands, autrichiens et suisses. C'est une tentative qu'il serait utile de poursuivre, en l'étendant à tous les pays et à toutes les races. Nous inspirant de cette idée, nous nous proposons de constituer un recueil des chants nationaux de tous les pays, qui ne serait plus une simple compilation comme on en a si souvent essayé, mais qui s'attacherait à retracer l'histoire du texte et de la musique de chaque hymne. Un recueil historique ainsi conçu permettrait d'embrasser d'un seul coup d'œil non seulement chaque chant national dans son développement isolé, mais encore le rôle actuel de la musique populaire dans l'histoire universelle. Nous avons chargé de la partie scientifique de cette entreprise Monsieur le Dr. H. Abert, de l'Université de Halle (Allemagne), qui est avantageusement connu par ses travaux sur l'histoire de la musique allemande, grecque et italienne.

Êtant donné le puissant intérêt que présentent vos hymnes nationaux, nous nous permettons de vous prier de bien vouloir nous donner:

1° le texte de votre hymne national ou des chants populaires ayant une portée patriotique (exécutés dans les fêtes et cérémonies
1904.] Loan of certain Portraits, &c., to the Victoria Memorial Hall. 65

officielles), et la traduction soit en français, en anglais, en allemand, en italien ou en espagnol;

2° la musique de cet hymne dans la forme usitée chez vous. Dans le cas où il existerait, à côté de l'édition pour chant avec accompagnement d'un instrument, une autre avec accompagnement d'orchestre ou pour orchestre seul, cette dernière nous serait également bienvenue. Des éditions imprimées, lorsqu'il y en a, sont préférables aux copies. Nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous les envoyer, avec facture, ou de nous indiquer l'adresse de l'éditeur;

3° l'histoire du texte et de la musique : nom de l'auteur et du compositeur; les circonstances politiques ou sociales dans lesquelles les chants furent composés, et le sort qu'ils ont eu depuis leur publication.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir nous fournir ces renseignements dans l'une ou l'autre des principales langues européennes mentionnées ci-dessus.

Nous osons espérer que vous voudrez bien nous aider à être aussi complets que possible, et que vos bonnes indications nous permettront de faire à vos chants nationaux la place qui leur revient dans un ouvrage comme celui que nous préparons.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, avec nos remerciements anticipés, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Breitkopf & Hänel.

Prière d'adresser les communications à Monsieur le Dr. H. Albert, à l'Université de Halle a. Saale (Allemagne), Richard Wagner-Strasse 26.

The proposal to lend certain portraits and other objects of interest to the Victoria Memorial Hall for public exhibition there, of which intimation had already been given by circular to all members, was brought up for final disposal. The votes of the members were laid on the table and the President requested any members who had not expressed their opinion to take the present opportunity of filling in voting paper. Five such papers were filled in and with the 154 returned by members were scrutinized. The President appointed Messrs. T. H. D. La Touche and R. P. Ashton to be scrutineers. The Scrutineers reported as follows:—

For 127.
Against 31.
Carried.
Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree exhibited an image of Jvara (the god of fever).

This is the image of Jvara (god of fever). This deity is commonly known in India by the name of Jvarasura and is worshipped by the Hindus when epidemic fever sets about in the country.

This image, like that of Manju Nath, a Buddhist deity which I exhibited here before, has got three heads, having three eyes on each, six arms; but it differs from that deity in respect of its legs which are three in number. In three of its right hands there are—an arrow in the first, a battle-axe in the second, and a mace in the third. In the three left hands there are—a bow in the first, a rope in the second, and a pitcher in the third.

The use of these weapons, as it is generally known, is that when a person falls a victim to Jvara, he (jvara) binds him (victim) with his rope and beats him with his mace and cuts the victim’s veins with his axe, after which he takes away the victim’s blood in his pitcher. If the person try to run away he (Jvara) shoots him with his arrow.

As to the origin of this deity it is stated in most of the Purans and in Charak, S’uvara and other works of the Hindu medical science, that Jvara originated from the breath of Rudra who was angry at having been insulted by Daksha, the father-in-law of S’iva.

This version of the origin of Jvara may be considered irrational and unscientific at the first sight; but if carefully considered it would appear that the scientific and most rational explanation is involved in the very conception of it. Jvara is commonly defined by all the nosologists to be the heat of the body caused by irascible state of the three humours, viz., wind, bile and phlegm. Moreover, every one, when angry, conceives heat in his body, which also is a sort of (Jvara or fever). Hence it is obvious that the primary cause of Jvara fever) is anger as has been stated in the Purans.

The following papers were read:

1. Totemism among the Khonds—By J. E. Friend-Pereira, B.A. Communicated by the Anthropological Secretary.

2. On a new Scirpus from Beluchistan and certain of its allies.—By J. R. Drummond, B.A., I.C.S.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1904, at 9-15 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., I.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Mr. J. Bathgate, Mr. I. H. Burkill, Mr. T. H. Holland, Mr. D. Hooper, Mr. T. D. La Touche, Mr. H. H. Mann, Mr. C. Michie, Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, Mr. G. E. Pilgrim, Major D. Prain, I.M.S., Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., Pandit Yogesa Chandra Sastree, Mr. G. H. Tipper, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, Mr. E. Vredenburg, Mr. J. Wyness.

Visitors:—Mr. N. Annandale, Mr. L. L. Fermor, and Mr. J. McNeil.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty-eight presentations were announced:—

Mr. D. B. Parasnis, Major W. J. Bythell, R.E. and Mr. L. Leigh Fermor were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

It was announced that Mr. E. V. Gabriel has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The President announced that Mr. R. O. Lees had been elected a member of the Council in the place of Mr. C. R. Wilson, resigned.

Mr. E. Vredenburg exhibited specimens of fossil oysters and other marine shells obtained from excavations in Clive Street, Calcutta.

Mr. G. E. Pilgrim exhibited specimens of Pleistocene fossil bones obtained at about 80 feet below the Ganges river at Allahabad.

The following papers were read:—


(Abstract.)

This paper is a continuation of Mr. Irvine's articles on the Later Mughals. It narrates the events during the short reigns of Rafia-d-Darajat and Rafia-d-Daulah, who were set up as puppet kings in 1719 A.D. by the Sayyids after the assassination of Farrukhsiyar. The
narrative is carried up to the beginning of the reign of Muhammad Shâh.

2. On Dioscorea birmanica—a new species from Burma, and two allied species.—By MAJOR D. PRAIN, I.M.S., AND I. H. BURKILL.

(Abstract.)

A common wild yam of Burma is described under the name of Dioscorea birmanica. An ally from South-West China is described under the name of D. yunnanensis, and reference is made to a plant of Perak which also seems to be allied.

3. Rusot: An ancient Eastern Medicine.—By DAVID HOOPER.

(Abstract.)

Rusot, identified with the Lykiou of the ancient Greeks, is an extract of the wood of several species of Berberis. Several examples preserved in the Indian Museum have been chemically examined, and are found variable in the amount of berberine and other matter which they contain.

4. Notes on the Khasi, Syntens and allied Tribes inhabiting the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District in Assam.—By MAJOR P. R. T. GURDON, I.A.

(Abstract.)

The general appearance and mode of life of these tribes is described. They are matriarchal, the youngest daughter inheriting from the mother, or failing daughters, the youngest niece, or again failing daughters and nieces, the youngest female cousin. They propitiate the spirits of departed ancestors by sacrifice, and worship them by memorial stones. The Khasi are divided into clans named after natural objects (totems apparently not now worshipped). They marry in strict exogamy, the husband remaining of little account: he visits his wife for many years in her mother’s house; he never becomes admitted into his wife’s clan; divorce is easy, and the women enjoy considerable freedom in their sexual relations. It is remarkable that the sex of the Supreme Being is not definite in the ideas of these people, and that with their matriarchy in their worship, they call on spirits of both sexes, viz., the primeval ancestress of the family, the maternal great-uncle, and the great-grandfather. The birth, marriage, divorce, death and other ceremonies are described, and an account of the memorial stones given.
The following new books have been added to the Library from July to August 1904. The continuations of all the serials and works in progress have been received.

Ahmad Hosain Khan, Munshi. Khisab-i-Akhlaq, or poems on moral subjects and objects of nature. [In Urdu.] Lahore, 1899. 8°. Presd. by the Author.


Brownell, Clarence Ludlow. The Heart of Japan: glimpses of life and nature ... With ... illustrations. London, 1904. 8°.

Charles-Roux, J. L'Isthme et le Canal de Suez. Historique—état actuel ... Avec ... planches, etc. 2 tom. Paris, 1901. 8°.


Presd. by the Author.


Culturhistorische Studien unter Rückbeziehung auf den Buddhismus. [By A. Bastian.] I, etc. Berlin, 1900, etc. 8°.

The Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagoes. Being the account of the work carried on and of the collections made by an Expedition during the years 1899 and 1900. Edited by J. Stanley Gardiner. Vol. I, etc. Cambridge, 1902, etc. 4°.

Fishes of New South Wales. Annual Report of Fisheries of New South Wales, 1902, etc. II. Fisheries Investigations and Fish culture. [Sydney, 1904, etc.] fol.

Presd. by the Dept. of Fisheries, New South Wales.


Presd. by the Botanic Institute of Buitenzorg.


Presd. by the Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila.

Holland.—Commissie van advies voor 's Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatien. Overzicht van de door Bronnen—publicatie aan te vullen leemten der Nederlandsch Geschiedkennis. 's Gravenhage, 1904. 8°.

Presd. by the Commissie van advies voor 's Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatien.


Kay, S. P. An English-Mikir Vocabulary with Assamese equivalents, to which have been added a few Mikir phrases. Shillong, 1904. 8°.

Presd. by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
Kielhorn, F. Bruchstücke indischer Schauspiele in Inschriften zu Ajmere ... Mit 4 Tafeln. Berlin, 1901. 4°.


Presd. by the K. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München.


Presd. by Yale University.


Maritime Trade of Bengal. Report for the official year 1903-04, etc. Calcutta, 1904, etc. fol.

Presd. by the Government of Bengal.

Montelius, Oscar. Der Orient und Europa. Einfluss der orientalischen Cultur auf Europa bis zur Mitte des letzten Jahrtausends v. Chr.... Deutsche Uebersetzung von J. Mestorf. Heft I, etc. Stockholm, 1899, etc. 4°.


Norske Gradmaalings-Kommission. Resultater af Vandstads-Observationer paa den Norske Kyst. Hefte VI, etc. Kristiania, 1904, etc. 4°.

Presd. by the Norske Gradmaalings Kommission.


Peacock, Frederick. The Law relating to Easements in British India. Calcutta, 1904. 8vo.

Tagore Law Lectures, 1899. Presd. by the Calcutta University.

Indonesian Art. Selected specimens of ancient and modern art and handwork from the Dutch Indian Archipelago. [With plates.] The Hague, 1901. fol.


Presd. by Yale University.


Presd. by the Royal University of Upsala.

Presd. by the Revd. A. H. Francke.

Presd. by the Author.

Presd. by the Botanic Institute of Buitenzorg.


Webber, Thomas W. The Forests of Upper India and their inhabitants... With maps. London, 1902. 8°.


Presd. by the Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.


Presd. by the Surveyor-General of India.


Presd. by the K. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München.
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1904.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 2nd November, 1904, at 9-15 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. E. Parsiter, B.A., I.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:—
Mr. I. H. Burkett; Mr. J. Bathgate; Mr. Hari Nath De; Mr. F. Dokey; Mr. D. Hooper; Mr. T. H. D. La Touche; Mr. A. H. Lewes; Mr. J. Macfarlane; Kumar Ramessur Maliah; Mr. W. H. Miles; Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S.; Mr. C. Saunders; Mr. H. E. Stapleton; Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Seventy-four presentations were announced.

Mr. Nelson Annandale, Munshi Ahmad Hosain Khan, Mr. H. E. Stapleton, Mr. N. L. Hallward, Mr. W. B. de Courcy and Col. Longe, R.E., were announced to have been elected Ordinary Members during the recess in accordance with Rule 7.

It was announced that the Hon. Mr. W. C. Macpherson and Mr. J. C. Fauthorpe had expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

The General Secretary reported the death of Dr. C. R. Wilson, an Ordinary Member of the Society.
At the request of the Council, Mr. H. R. James of the Patna College, contributed an obituary notice of Dr. Wilson:

CHARLES ROBERT WILSON.
(born March 27th, 1863; died July 24th, 1904).

Literature and education in India have suffered a great loss in the death of Charles Robert Wilson at the comparatively early age of 41 years. His loss will be very specially felt in this Society, with which he had been connected since 1891, and which he served in various capacities.

Mr. C. R. Wilson was elected a member of the Society on the 6th of May 1891. In January 1892 he took charge of the duties of Philological Secretary and editor of the Journal, Part I. In the year 1893 he was elected General Secretary of the Society, and continued in that office till 1897. During the years 1902, 1903 and part of 1904, he was Treasurer of the Society.

The following papers were contributed by Mr. Wilson:

1. Note on an old Picture of the Riverside of Calcutta in 1788,—published in Proceedings for August 1892.


In all his connection with this Society, Dr. Wilson will be remembered for his remarkable energy, his catholic sympathies, and for the extraordinary enthusiasm which he brought to bear on anything of whatever nature, which had once engaged his interest. He had also the true instinct for research. Outside the Society his more solid literary labours include the well-known two volumes of his 'Early Annals of the English in Bengal' and his not less familiar work in connection with the discovery and elucidation of the sites in the Old Fort, Calcutta. In both these undertakings his wonderful power of work, and his masterly grasp of the thing he had taken in hand, are displayed with conspicuous success. The two volumes of Annals have a permanent value,
while his re-creation of the Old Fort is a piece of work much needing to be done, and once for all well done.

But important as are these services to history and to archaeology—and therefore to this Society—Dr. Wilson's highest distinction lies in another field and is of such a nature as to merit the grateful remembrance of the people of Bengal at large. This is his educational work, especially as shown in that rare quality, a warm personal sympathy with the individual student. In this respect his educational career has been unique. In his love for and devoted service to the student he stands alone in Bengal 'nec viget quidquid simile aut secundum.'

This distinguishing characteristic was manifested at once when he first came out and started work at the Dacca College in 1887. Nothing is more difficult in educational work in India than to make a personal interest in students living and practical. This difficulty hardly existed for C. R. Wilson. He soon made a name for himself in the student world, and even excited some criticism without it. When he went to Calcutta in 1890, the same devotion was shown on a larger scale and its results remain permanently in the Calcutta University Institute. This institution was started by Babu Protop Chandra Mazumdar, the veteran leader of the Brahmo Somaj, and was at first called the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. But it had but a languid existence under that title. It was Mr. Wilson's energy as Secretary during 1893—1900 which, together with the interest taken in the scheme by Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Risley, Sir Charles Elliott and other benefactors gave it its present form. Mr. Wilson also started a paper—the Calcutta University Magazine—intended to be an organ of university opinion, which, though fallen on evil days, still exists. But it was his personal interest in and liking for Bengali students, and a real liberality and kindness towards those needing help which constitute Mr. Wilson's best claim to the grateful recollection of the Indian community. The various expressions called forth by his death are sufficient testimony that this has been felt and acknowledged.

But with all his sympathy for Indian students, Mr. Wilson did not fail to see the weak points in the characters of most of them, or the startling defects in their education as promoted by the Calcutta University. He was one of the first to advocate the thorough reform of the Calcutta system. Early in the nineties he, along with some others including the present Bishop of Madras, drew up a scheme with a view to practical reform. He was closely interested in the work of the Universities Commission and hopeful that some good would ultimately result
from its labours. In a letter dated April 23rd of this year, he writes: "I think it is clear that the fate of education depends altogether on Government. If they appoint well-selected senates and strengthen the teaching department everywhere, we may do better things. I should hope, at any rate, that the standard of the Entrance and F.A. Examinations will be raised, the size of classes reduced and the quality of the men improved." Now that reform has become a nearer reality he can ill be spared. For C. R. Wilson had the larger and more inspiring conception of university teaching. He thought a Professor existed for something more than the convenience of a College routine. He thought the Principalship of a College should be a position of real influence and distinction, not an intermediate step in an official hierarchy. He had, moreover, grasped two truths not, perhaps, very often practically recognised in Bengal. The one was, that educational work makes as high claims in India as elsewhere, and demands as complete a self-surrender and as thorough an identification of the teacher with the interests of the taught: that this duty is as binding at a Government College as under other conditions of service, and as possible of realisation. The other was that when a thing ought to be done, it can be done. He had not idly studied the Kantian ethic. Teachers, he knew, never can be mere units in a department. They must, if they are to do their work in any true sense, be independent sources of life and energy. They require a larger discretion than other Government servants. This larger freedom, by a happy combination of circumstances and temperament, C. R. Wilson was able to realise to a great extent. He was out-spoken to the point almost of brusqueness, and a mixture of simplicity and fearlessness carried him to the attainment of ends which, to minds more normally constituted, might have seemed denied by the conditions of the case. He did not parade his religious principles, but it was not possible to know him without recognising that in these was to be sought the mainspring of his character.

When Mr. Wilson went to Patna as Principal in 1900 (after previously officiating at the Government College there for a short time in 1897-98) he identified himself wholly with the duties of his new position and was able to show his unspiring devotion to the welfare of those under his charge. He went to Patna at a critical time, when the new buildings of the Behar School of Engineering were in course of completion and about to be opened. Without neglecting the older Arts College, he threw himself heart and soul into the work involved by the new—which he himself said more than doubled the responsibilities of
the Principalship—fought its battles, watched over its interests, and contributed very greatly to its ultimate success. Unfortunately plague came to Patna in 1901 and caused great anxiety to all in responsible positions through the alarm and confusion which prevailed. It would seem that the work and anxiety entailed on Mr. Wilson from these various causes laid the seeds of weak health which have resulted in his untimely death. He was very ill in July 1900—so ill that in spite of a great desire to do so—he was unable to be present at the ceremony, when in August of that year the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Woodburn, opened the Engineering School. Mr. Wilson got over his illness, but it left him weak, and the plague in 1901 brought fresh strain, so that in March 1902 he was feeling generally overtaxed and was intending to take a year's furlough. Just when his plans were laid for this purpose, came the offer of the post at the Record Office which he held at the time of his death. Though it took him from education, it was a post thoroughly suited to his tastes and abilities and the offer was made in a very flattering manner. He decided to give up his furlough and accept it. He took up his new work with eager interest; but his health failed more and more, though he was home for a few weeks in 1902 and again in 1903. It was while home in 1903 that he took the new degree of doctor of letters at Oxford. He had qualified for and taken the B. Litt. in 1901. In November 1903, the Chinese carpenters had completed under his instructions, the beautiful model of the Old Fort which is now placed in the Museum. He was also able to render efficient help to the Viceroy in his collections for the Victoria Hall—help which was handsomely acknowledged by Lord Curzon in his speech at the Museum in March 1904. It is pleasant to remember now that Dr. Wilson was thoroughly happy in this new work, and often contrasted the amenities attaching to it with the rubs and jars and rebuffs of the life educational. But his friends were shocked at his increasing emaciation. In May 1904, he went to Darjeeling, but instead of getting stronger he grew worse and he was ordered home. He was terribly weak throughout the voyage; but when he reached England and his friends, the doctors held out good hopes of his ultimate recovery. This hope has proved vain; the end came peacefully in his sleep on the night of 24th July, 1904.

It may well be supposed that his best work was yet to be done. But the work he has accomplished is considerable in amount and of varied nature, testifying to the versatility of his talents. Besides the two volumes of Annals there was the textbook in Ethics, prepared in collaboration with the Rev. E. M. Wheeler in 1896. Though
confessedly written to a syllabus for lecture purposes, it has merits of its own and served its purpose. Of much higher literary value and practical usefulness is the little history of India published in 1900. Simple in design and limited in range as this little book may seem, it is perfect in its kind and is unique among the various short histories prepared for the Indian school-boy. It does what none of the others attempts, presents the really salient features of the story of the Indian peninsula, in the way best calculated to win a child’s interest. The Indian school-boy could not better be introduced to a study and love of India—broadly viewed. The versatility and gifts of the man whose early death we deplore are nowhere more conspicuous than in this little book. Those who know him best will recognise that there were elements of real greatness in his character and will lament the loss of what else he might have done had he lived. As already said he will be specially missed at the present time.

"Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
—That last infirmity of noble mind—
To scorn delights and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears
And slits the thin-spun life.

"But not the praise."

The President announced:—

1. That in accordance with Rule 38 of the Society’s Rules, the names of Captain W. A. Cuppage, I.A., Rai Narsingh Chandra Dutt, Babu Purnendu Narain Singh, Lala Shyam Sunder Srivastav, Babu Suryanarain Rao, and Babu Manmathanath Chakravarti, had been posted up as defaulting members since the last General Meeting and will be removed from the member list.

2. That Mr. J. Macfarlane having returned from leave had taken over charge of the duties of the General Secretary from Lieut.-Col. J. H. Tull Walsh, I.M.S.

3. That during the absence of Dr. E. D. Ross, on short leave, Mr. Macfarlane had agreed to carry on the duties of the Anthropological Secretary.

4. That owing to the Hon’ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya leaving Calcutta for a few weeks, the Council had appointed Mr. W. K. Dods to carry on the duties of Treasurer.
5. That Mr. T. H. D. La Touche, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., and Mr. H. E. Stapleton had been appointed to serve on the Library Committee of the Society during the present year.

The General Secretary reported the presentation of the following coins:—

Six coins from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, forwarded with their letter, dated 14th June, 1904.

One coin from Government of United Provinces, forwarded with their letter No. 3004 \( \frac{x-0}{13-1} \), dated 16th July, 1904.

The General Secretary read a report on a find of 110 coins forwarded by the Collector of Malda with his letter No. 700G, dated 3rd December, 1902, under Treasure Trove Act.

The find consists of:—

| Coins of Independent Bengal | ... | 2 |
| Coins of Sher Shah of Delhi | ... | 63 |
| Coins of Islam Shah of Delhi | ... | 42 |
| Coins of Muhammad Adil of Delhi | ... | 3 |
| **110** |  |

The following papers were read:—


(Abstract.)

The old earthworks round Bishnath and Pertabghur are described as well as the Buroi Fortification.

The two towns were formerly populous. The old name of the former was Visvanatha, while the latter certainly was Pretappur. The remains of various temples at Bishnath are traced.

2. Novicæ Indiceæ XXIII.—*Four orchids new to the Indian Flora.*—By D. Prain.

(Abstract.)

Descriptions of two new species Microstylis Cardoni from Chota Nagpur, and Eulophia Campbellii, from Manbhum and Singhbhum; and also of Lecanorchis japonica, Bl., and L. malaccensis, Ridl., orchids now first added to the Indian Flora.
3. Some Kolarian riddles current among the Mundaris in Chota Nagpur, Bengal.—By REV. PAUL WAGNER. Communicated by the Philological Secretary.

(Abstract.)

A collection of one hundred Kolarian riddles in the vernacular and translated.

4. Novicis Indices XXIV.—Some new Indian plants.—By D. PRAIN.

(Abstract.)

Some notes on species of the orders—Anonaceae, Sterculiaceae, Celastraceae, Leguminosae, Rosaceae, Combretaceae, Orobanchaceae, Labiatae and Monotropae, together with descriptions of the following new species:—Sterculia Kingii, Euonymus kachinensis, E. subsulcatus, E. viburnoides, E. Lawsonii, Celastrus membranifolia, C. Listeri, Gymnosporia sikkimensis, Cnidaia Mansoni, C. Havilandii, Humboldtia Bourdilloni, Geum sikkimensis, Potentilla sikkimensis, Pyrus Kurzii, Terminalia burmanica, Christisonia Scortechinii and Elscholtzia kachinensis.

5. A Language map of West Tibet with notes.—By A. H. FRANCKE.

(Abstract.)

The distribution is given of the Rong, Leth, Sham, Purig and Balti dialects in the Indus and Shayog valleys and in Zangskhar and Rubshu; and the chief characteristics are mentioned showing that the farther we advance towards the North West the more is the pronunciation in agreement with written character. The tone system is not yet quite extinct in the Indus Valley.

North West of the range of Tibetan dialects are the Dard dialects, and it seems evident that formerly they extended further up the Indus Valley, and that the North Western parts of Ladakh as far as Saspola were peopled by Dards who since their colonisation of the valley have been tibetanised. We do not know what tribes they found there when they came, which was apparently from Gilgit. Traces of the Dard language still persist in the parts where they settled.

6. Additions to the Collection of Oriental Snakes in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.—By NELSON ANNANDALE.

(Abstract.)

A paper adding to our knowledge of the distribution of Typhlopidae, Uropeltidae, Colubridae and Viperidae in India.

7. Some Notes on the Bahmani Dynasty.—By MAJOR WOLSELEY HAIG, I. A.
(Abstract.)

Legends connect the cognomen Bahmani with the name of the priestly caste of the Hindus, but the name, originally written in the time of the founder of the Dynasty Bahman, though by his successors Bahmani, is obtained from Bahman the son of Isfandiyar their ancestor. The founder Alā'-u-d-din Hasan Gangu Bahmani had, according to historians, four sons—one of whom is never named: he seems to have been Dā'ūd who reigned as fourth of the line after his nephew Mujahid Shah. Mujahid was one of the sons of Dā'ūd's elder brother: a second son of whom is only once named. Muhammad Shah II the fifth of the dynasty was the son of Mahmud Khan and grandson of Alā'-u-d-din: Firuz Shah and Ahmad Shah, the eighth and ninth kings of the dynasty, are likewise grandsons—sons of Ahmad Khan who never reigned.

Firuz Shah was deposed by his brother in A.H. 825 and left several sons. The eldest Hasan Khan was unambitious and did not oppose, it seems, his uncle's designs. Mubarak Khan was a younger son, and his daughter the princess Makhdūma-i-Jahan was married to the eleventh king of the dynasty and became the mother of Nizam Shah and Shamsu-d-din Muhammad Shah III, twelfth and thirteenth kings. Ahmad Shah had seven sons, the eldest of whom Alā'-u-d-din Ahmad Shah II reigned after him. Ahmad Shah II had three sons and several daughters. His eldest son, Humayun Shah Zalim, succeeded him as eleventh king and put his brothers to death.

The son of Shamsu-d-din Muhammad Shah III is stated to have changed his name on ascending the throne: becoming from Ahmad, Shahabu-d-din Mahmud Shah; the reason of this has never been explained. He had three sons who reigned after him. The date of the birth of the eldest is correctly A.H. 899. Kalimu-īlah the eighteenth and last of the dynasty may have been a son or may have been a younger brother of Ahmad Shah III.


(Abstract.)

Diagnoses of the following species:—D. Prazeri (Upper Burma), D. sikkimensis (Sikkim and Nepal), D. deltoidea, Wall. (North-Western Himalaya), D. panthaica (Yunnan), D. acerifolia, Uline (Central China), D. septemloba, Thunb. (Japan), D. nipponica, Makino (Japan), D. quinqueloba, Thunb. (Japan), D. tenuipes, Franch. and Sav. (Japan), D. Yokusai (Japan), and D. enneaneura (Central China).
Communicated by the Philological Secretary.

(Abstract.)

The two copper plates referred to were found in 1884 or 1885 in the Dacca District. A description of the plates is given, and a translation of as much of the inscription on them as is preserved. The plates relate to the gift of land to Buddhist monasteries by King Devakhadga to secure the longevity of his son Rājarāja Bhaṭṭa, and by the said son. Who these princes were is not known. The line seems to have reigned in the eight and ninth centuries of the Christian era.

Prof. Vidhyabhushana thought that the characters in which the inscription is written belong to Western Bengal and that the plates therefore must have been brought over from that part of the country to Eastern Bengal. A glance at the tables appended to Bühler’s Grundrisse, Vol. II, would show any one that the letters in which the inscriptions are written are the ordinary Gupta characters which were common not only in Western Bengal but all over North India at a certain period. Mr. Harinath De gave the following additional reasons for coming to the conclusion that the plates must have belonged to Eastern Bengal:—

1. The identification of Talapāṭaka in Plate B with Talpara a village near Ashrafpur where the plates were found.

2. The mention of droma—a very common land-measure in Eastern Bengal.

3. The fact that the plates were found deep under ground, beneath a huge mound which must have marked the site of the Monastery of Sanghamitra to which the lands were conveyed.

In conclusion he differed from Babu Ganga Mohan Laskar with respect to the status of the Khadga Dynasty. In Plate B mention is made of vatsanāga pāṭaka conveyed by the Vrihat parameshwara. What did this last word mean? He thought it must refer to the father of Rajārāja and not to any over-lord, in which case the name of the monarch would have been mentioned. It seemed probable that the usual oriental sense of decorum prevented the crown-prince from needlessly naming his royal father. King Devakhadga being therefore mentioned as the Vrihat-parameshwara, the dynasty therefore must have been of considerable importance.

The President brought the discussion to a close by making some observations as to the probability of the plate belonging to Eastern Bengal.
The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 7th December, 1904, at 9.15 P.M.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, B.A., L.C.S., President, in the chair.

The following members were present:

Maulavi Abdul Wali, Mr. N. Annandale, Mr. J. H. Burkill, Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Mr. B. L. Chaudhuri, Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, The Hon. Mr. A. Earle, Mr. D. Hooper, Dr. W. C. Hossack, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Kumar Ramessur Maliah, Mr. H. H. Mann, Dr. M. M. Masoom, The Hon. Mr. Justice Saroda Charan Mitra, Captain L. Rogers, I.M.S., Dr. E. D. Ross, Pandit Yogesa Chandra Shastree, Mr. E. H. Stapleton, Pandit Satis Chandra Vidyabhushana, Mr. E. Vredenburg.

Visitors:—Mr. W. M. Aders, Babu Mahendranath Gupta, Mr. M. Hill, and Rev. A. W. Young.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-four presentations were announced:

Mr. E. G. Hill, Mr. R. Nathan and Rev. S. Endle were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members.

The General Secretary reported the death of Dr. Emil Schlegiintweigt, the only Corresponding Member of the Society.
The President announced:—

1. That the Hon. Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and Dr. E. D. Ross, having returned to Calcutta had taken over charge of the duties of Treasurer and Anthropological Secretary from Mr. W. K. Dods and Mr. J. Macfarlane, respectively.

2. That Dr. Ross had been appointed to officiate as Philological Secretary during the absence of Dr. T. Bloch.

3. That Mr. N. Annandale had been appointed Anthropological Secretary in the place of Dr. Ross.

The General Secretary read a report on a find of 6 coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Sangor with his letter No. 2296, dated 23rd June 1904, under the Treasure Trove Act.

The finds consist of:—

Rupee of Shahjahan of Tatta mint ... 1
Rupees of Aurangzeb of Surat mint ... 3
Rupee of Kambay (Cambay) mint ... 1
Rupee of Lucknow mint ... 1

6

The General Secretary reported the presentation of the following coins:—

9 coins from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, forwarded with their letter dated 26th September, 1904.

1 coin from the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara, forwarded with his letter No. 3979, dated 30th September, 1904.

4 coins from the Government of United Provinces, forwarded with their letters Nos. 3988, 4064, 4297 x-c/28-1, x-c/48-1, x-c/44-1 dated 11th and 15th October and 7th November, 1904.

The Philological Secretary read an abstract relative to the Fourteenth International Congress of Orientalists to be held at Algiers in April, 1905.

The Oriental Congress, which met at Hamburg in 1902, fixed on Algiers as the meeting-place of the 15th Congress, and this is to take place in 1905 during the Easter holidays, under the patronage of the Governor-General of Algeria.

Officers.

President.—M. René Basset, Directeur de l'École Supérieure des Lettres d'Alger, 77 rue Michelet, Mustapha, Algiers.
General Secretary.—M. Edmond Douetet, Professor in the École Supé-
rieure des Lettres, Parc de Fontaine-Blanche, Mustapha Supérieur, Algiers.

Treasurer.—M. David, Chief of the Governor-General’s Private Sec-
retariat, Palais d’Hiver, Algiers.

SUBJECTS.

I. India.—Aryan Languages and Indian Languages.
II. Semitic Languages.
III. Mussulman Languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian).
IV. Egypt: African Languages: Madagascar.
V. Far East.
VI. Greece and the East.
VII. African Archeology and Mussulman Art.

The titles of papers intended to be read at the Congress should be
sent either to the President of the Section to which they relate, or to
the General Secretary, or the Assistant Secretaries.

The subscription has been fixed at 20 francs. Wives or female
relations of members of the Congress who may accompany them will
have a right to a ladies’ ticket, value 10 francs. This ticket will entitle
the holder to all the concessions which will be eventually granted to
members of the Congress by Railway and Steamer Companies, but will
not entitle them to the publications of the Congress.

Letters and enquiries concerning the Congress should be addressed
to the General Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries. Names of
intending members may now be sent to the Treasurer, and should be
accompanied by the subscription, without which they will not receive
attention. For the convenience of future members of the Congress they
may also be addressed to—M. Leroux, Bookseller, 23 rue Bonaparte,
Paris.

A number of Tibetan pictures in the possession of the Imperial
Library, and of Col. Longé, R.E., and other private owners in Calcutta
were exhibited.

The following papers were read:—

1. The Lizards of the Andamans, with the description of a new Gecko
and a note on the reproduced tail in Ptychoosoon homalocephalum.—By N.
Annandale, B.A.

(Abstract.)

Out of the nine Geckos recorded from the Andamans, five or pos-
sibly six would seem to have been carried thither by man. The remaining
three are indigenous. One of the three is very nearly related to forms on the nearest mainland; the second has Malabar affinities; and the third Madagascan. The Andamans have three Agamids: Two are endemic; the other is a common Indian garden species, but is very local in the Andaman Islands. Of Varanidae, the only species is Indo-Malayan. Of the Skinks the Andamans have several species. One of these occurs down the east side of the Bay of Bengal; one is confined to the Andamans and the remaining species have a distribution similar to that of the Varanus mentioned earlier.

The author describes *Gonatodes Andersonii*—a new species.

The scales of the reproduced part of the tail, dorsal and ventral surfaces, of *Psychodoon homoeophalum* are slightly smaller than those on the uninjured part, and the dorsal tubercles are absent; also the loose membrane is narrower, asymmetric and not lobed. This last point is important, as Müller had thought the lobes of specific importance.

2. *Vidyapati Thakur.*—By NAGENDRANATH GUPTA. Communicated by the President.

(Abstract.)

The paper contains facts relating to the life and work of this poet. Some four hundred new poems have been obtained in one collection, and they are pronounced genuine; altogether some six or seven hundred poems of his are known. He lived to a very great age; but the exact dates of his birth and death cannot be ascertained, though the day of the month on which he died is known. He was appointed Raj Pandit in an age of Pandits, and showed untiring activity through his life. In a village near Darbhanga is preserved a very valuable manuscript of his poems which has been examined.

3. *The Occurrence of an Aquatic Glow-worm in India.*—By N. ANNANDALE, B.A.

Until recently the Lampyridae were regarded as purely terrestrial and aerial beetles. The great abundance of fire-flies on the banks of Oriental rivers and swamps, especially in wet weather, and the fact that most glow-worms (generally the larvae of fire-flies) seem to affect damp situations, have led me to doubt whether this is the case in a considerable number of tropical forms, regarding the life-history of which nothing is known. In 18991 I first observed and collected an aquatic larval glow-worm at Patalung in Lower Siam, and I was able to confirm the observation at the same place in 19022. At the beginning of November, 1904, I brought some water-weeds from a tank in the suburbs of Calcutta, and among their roots I subsequently found

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1 *P.Z.S. 1900, pp. 862-885*  
what appears to be a second Lampyrid larva. It is not so brilliantly luminous as the Siamese form, but closely resembles it. Should I be able to rear it, I hope to publish a full description in due course. So far as I am aware, these are the only cases in which aquatic Lampyrids have been found.

I may say that I am getting together material for an account of the tank fauna of Calcutta, and will be glad to receive specimens of fresh-water animals of all kinds from the neighbourhood. If possible, arrangements will be made for their identification by specialists in Europe, unless they belong to groups which are being studied by naturalists at present in India.

4. A note on Mahamahatuka Chandeswara Thakkura of Mithila.—By THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SARODA CHAKAN MITRA.

(Abstract.)

Chandeswara Thakkura is known to lawyers as a leader of the Mithila School of the Mitakshara system of Hindu law; to Sanskrit scholars as the author of the Saptaratnakara, of which the law exposition is but a part, and which contains the whole duty of man. Up to the present time little has been known of him, but that he was a minister of a Raja of Mithila, named Hara Singh, and was living in 1314 A.D., thereafter going on a pilgrimage to Gujrat.

It is now found out that he came of an ancient family of Mithila Brahmins originating at a village called Visai not yet identified. His grandfather, Devaditya, was prime minister to the then Raja of Mithila,—a feudatory of the Sultan of Delhi; and his father, Vireswara, was a minister and the author of a work Chhandoga Paddhati. His brother was a great Pandit. Mr. Colebrooke has claimed that Chandeswara rather supervised the writing than wrote the Ratnakara, but there is no improbability in the general belief that he wrote it.
and there is no evidence to support the idea that the mummies contained substances that could confer immortality.

It is the belief that they were created using a combination of 43 different ingredients, including gold, silver, and precious stones. However, scientific analysis has shown that these ingredients were not present in the mummies.

One of the most intriguing theories is the idea that the ancient Egyptians believed the mummies contained a special spirit that could protect them from evil spirits. However, this idea has not been supported by scientific evidence.

In conclusion, the belief in the immortality of the mummies has been a source of fascination for centuries. While there are many theories and legends surrounding the topic, scientific evidence has shown that the mummies were created using a combination of common substances and techniques.

The discovery of the ancient manuscripts and tombs has shed light on the beliefs and practices of the ancient Egyptians, but the mystery of the mummies continues to captivate people around the world.
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PROCEEDINGS, ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

FOR 1904.

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