

and perseverance young Tamiz mastered the difficult science of medicine and acquired a mastery over the English language. He was highly encouraged by Sir Henry Hardinge, whose prize he obtained for high proficiency in his class. He was Goodeve's scholar in midwifery for two years, and having obtained his diploma was posted to Kumon, and thence to Lahore, where he organized a charitable dispensary and made European medicine highly popular amongst the Sikhs. In 1852 he was appointed House Physician to the Medical College Hospital. On the death of Pandit Modhoo Soodon Gupta, who was first teacher of Anatomy, Vernacular classes, Medical College, Tamiz Khan was appointed in his place and had to discharge the double duties of the teacher of Anatomy and Materia Medica in consequence of the illness of Baboo Sib Churn Kurmar. On the death of Baboo Prosonno Comar Mitter Tamiz Khan was elected to the chair of Medicine, and on the separation of the Vernacular classes from the Calcutta Medical College and transfer of the same to Sealdah, he was appointed first Physician to the Campbell Hospital. As a reward for his good work the Government of India conferred on him the title of "Khr Nabahdoor," one of the highest honours ever obtained by any native medical officer. A short time before his demise his pupils raised a subscription amongst themselves and obtained a likeness of him which, with the permission of the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, has been placed in the Hall of that institution.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

PETROLEUM BILL.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "ENGLISHMAN."] In the Legislative Council, on the 7th June, the Hon'ble Mr. Albert moved that the Bill to modify temporarily certain provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said,—

This Bill, as I stated on the occasion of the last meeting of the Council, was introduced in compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, and for the following reasons. It will be remembered that under the Act of 1881 the dangerous quality of Petroleum is ascertained by a certain chemical test, which is described in the schedule to the Act, and is commonly known as Abel's Test. Now, Professor Abel has recently advised the Secretary of State that conditions of climate make the test provided by the Act of 1881—his own test he remembered—so uncertain as to be inapplicable in India. That is a very serious statement, and it is one which appears to shake the scientific foundations on which the Act of 1881 rests; and if it is to be accepted as sound it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Act of 1881 is unsuitable, and ought to be amended as soon as possible. Under these circumstances, and in order to meet certain cases which, as it was alleged, involved considerable hardship under the existing law, the Secretary of State suggested the expediency of passing forthwith a short temporary measure admitting Petroleum on certificates granted at the port of departure.

In deference to this suggestion and to the opinions of the eminent scientific authority on which it was based, we prepared and introduced the present measure.

It will be observed that this measure is temporary, provisional, and, above all things, permissive. It is temporary, as it is contemplated that it shall, after passing, continue in force only until the first day of January 1883, or to such later date as the Governor General in Council may by notification direct. It is, on the face of it, provisional, as it is only intended to make provision for what is to be done pending certain further scientific inquiries considered necessary. Finally, it is permissive, as it does not come into operation of its own force, but merely enables the Governor General in Council to accept certain tests other than those provided by the Act of 1881, if on enquiry he is satisfied that they are sufficient.

Further than that we were not prepared to go. We thought that we might with safety go so far, not intending to bring the Act into operation at once, but merely to take power to modify the Act in such a way as should be found suitable if on enquiry it was considered expedient to do so. Notwithstanding the passing of the Act, we should still have had to decide, in our executive capacity, what effect should be given to it. However, various representations have been made to us; we are instituting further enquiry, and, on the whole, we think it expedient not to proceed, even legislatively, with the measure in such a way as to produce the appearance of undue hurry, and in particular we are anxious to consult and obtain the opinion of such bodies as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, I shall therefore only move that the Bill be taken into consideration, and I do not propose to move that the Rules for the conduct of business be in any way suspended. The Bill will be published in the ordinary course.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring expressed his approval of the suspension of the measure. He thought that before the Bill was passed into law the Council and the public should have some further time to consider its provisions.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the Council was adjourned for a week.

MEDICAL COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of prizes to the successful Students of the Medical College came off on Thursday evening at the Theatre of the College at 5-30 P.M., Sir Richard Garth presiding. There were present Drs. Payne, Chandra, Nancy Lall Dey, and MacLeod, A. W. Croft, Esq., Rai Harendra Krishna, Nawab Abdul Latif, F. J. Marsden, Esq., and a number of others.

The proceedings were opened by the principal, Dr. Harvey, reading out the annual report of the institution for the past year.

After the reading of the report, Dr. Harvey addressed a few words to the students. He asked the President to impress upon them that the main object of their training there was not to enable them to circumvent examiners, but to teach them to battle with disease, and in order to do that successfully, they were not to depend entirely upon written books, but had to remember that a carefully cultivated faculty of observation was better than a retentive memory, and a habit of mental digestion better than a mere mechanical receiptivity of crude facts. It too often unfortunately happened in the past, that in consequence of the enormous size of the classes, to do any practical work was extremely difficult. But with diminished numbers and with increased facilities, he trusted to obtain better medical educational results in the future.

The prizes were then distributed. At the conclusion of this the president delivered the following address to the students.

Sir RICHARD GARTH said,—I am afraid that my good friend, Dr. Harvey, made a very bad choice when he paid me the kind compliment of asking me to preside here this evening. Amongst all you learned medical doctors and students, I confess that I feel rather out of my element. I cannot say that I am altogether unaccustomed to public speaking, but certainly can say with truth that this is the first time in my life that I have had the honour of addressing a large audience of medical men.

There are, however, some topics which are common to all professions, and to which I shall take the liberty of devoting the few moments during which I mean to detain you; and I hope that you will forgive an old gentleman, who has had some experience of the trials and difficulties of professional life, if I venture to give my younger hearers a few words of advice, which an occasion like the present would seem to suggest.

And in the first place I would say to those who have been fortunate enough to win these beautiful prizes that I have had the pleasure of distributing, do not imagine that the prizes of life are either so easy to obtain, or anything like so plentiful as those which are to be had now-a-days at school or college. You have, indeed, a right to be proud of your college prizes. They are the best proofs that you have profited by your studies here, and the most honourable trophies of your victory over the difficulties which you have already had to encounter. But you may be sure that there are far more serious difficulties awaiting you in the great world upon which you are about to enter, and I would ask you to remember that you are now only buckling on your armour to fight the battle of life. I would ask you not to presume upon your present success, nor to be imaginative that your path will always be as smooth or as thickly strewn with prizes as you found it hitherto.

I have seen some hundreds of men in my time—I won't say ruined by their college successes, because that is not a correct expression, but by not appreciating those successes at their true worth.

I remember one very remarkable instance of this, when I was at the University. The poor fellow, of whom I am thinking, is not likely to know what I am going to tell you about him, or you may be sure I should not tell it. Taking him all round, he was certainly the most successful and distinguished man of his day. He took a double first-class, he carried off all or nearly all the prizes and scholarships that he tried for; and not only so, but he excelled in all games of skill and was an ornament to any society. Well, in due time he was called to the Bar, and we all from his antecedents believed that he was not only going to make a fortune, but that he would take a high place upon the Bench. But unhappily for himself, he made the grand mistake which we have just been discussing. Instead of attending to his chambers, and practising self-denial in a great many ways, in which men who hope to get on in their profession must practise it, he imagined that having such rare talents the attorneys would be only too glad to besiege his door with briefs and fees. In other words, instead of courting business he fondly imagined that business would court him; but the business never came;—and the consequence was, that with all his talents and all his expectations, he was one of the most complete failures that I ever witnessed at the Bar. You may depend upon it, my young friends, there is no more jealous mistress than a man's profession. You may be as clever as you please, you may be as full of learning, but unless you court your profession, and court her in her own way, she will have nothing to say to you, and you must remember that her ways are practical ways; you may cram yourselves full of books, you may be able to answer satisfactorily any questions which may be put to you at an examination, but unless you have learnt to apply your knowledge practically, you will never succeed.

There is a certain amount of drudgery, and what I may call dirty and distasteful work, in every profession, of which those who wish to excel must never be afraid.

And now, before I sit down, I should like to give you one other note of warning. If report speaks truly, you, gentlemen, before long are likely to be subjected to a very formidable competition. We hear that native ladies are not only bent on carrying

off all the prizes at the University, but that some of them are determined to join in the medical profession. You may smile; but I suspect unless you are on the alert, you may find them rather dangerous competitors. We know that there are ladies who can prove themselves, on occasion, excellently good "men of business."

There are others who can preach a capital sermon, especially to their own husbands; and we know, moreover, that there are some other things, in which let us do all we can, the ladies will always get the better of us. But they have not yet got the better of you in the medical profession; and my best and last advice to you is, "never let them do it." (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks from the principal to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday the 7th June at 9-15 P.M. The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, President, in the chair. Professor E. Senart and Maharaja Kumar Harendra Kishore Singh, Bahadur, were elected Ordinary Members.

The following gentlemen were elected Associate members of the Society.

1. A. F. R. de Roepstorff, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, in recognition of his long continued and successful labours as a collector, by which the knowledge of the interesting fauna of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been so much extended.
2. Herbert Giles, Esq., of H. M. Consular Service in China, on account of his services to Chinese Scholarship, especially in translating Ja Hian, and one of the Buddha Gaya Chinese inscriptions.

The Secretary reported that the following work had been accepted for publication in the Bibliotheca Indica Series:

Text of the *Paricishat parvan* edited by Hermann Jacobi, Sanskrit Professor, academy of Munster.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. C. E. Fendall describing the process of paper making in Tibet.

The paper is made from the inner bark of *Daphne Papyracea* and the following is the mode of preparation. The outer bark being stripped off, the inner portion is then peeled off, put into the hollow stone used for husking rice, and well-pounded. It is then put into a large iron "Karia" and well-boiled. After being boiled, it is pounded between two flat stones and boiled again. Cold water is then added and the mixture poured over a coarse cloth tightly stretched over a wooden frame. The water percolates through the cloth leaving a pulpy mass, which is then smoothed out with a flat stick. This, when dry, is the ordinary paper in use in Tibet.

Mr. Fendall also forwarded a specimen of Tibetan book printing which was exhibited to the meeting.

The following papers were read.

"Some Hindoo Folk songs from the Panjab." By Lieut. R. C. Temple, B.S.C., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. This paper consists of 64 songs and catches popularly sung in the Panjab, especially in Kangra and Chamba, treated from a philological point of view. The language of some of them is Hindi, but most of them are in the current village Panjabi of the day. The language of those from Kangra and Chamba does not differ in the main from that of the songs from the plains of the Panjab. Lieut. Temple has divided the songs into classes according to the following subjects, (1) Religion, (2) Religious Customs, (3) Love, (4) Marriage, (5) Home customs, (6) Nursery Rhymes, (7) Localities, (8) Riddles and fæsties; and (9) Politics.

2. "Essays on Bihari declension and conjugation." By George A. Grierson, c.s. Hitherto only two dialects of the Bihari language have been thoroughly investigated and each of these in one special form. These two dialects are the Bhojpuri as spoken near Benares, treated of by Dr. A. F. Hoernle in his "Comparative Grammar of the Gandian Languages," and the Maithili, the standard dialect of the centre of Mithla, investigated by Mr. G. A. Grierson in his "Maithili Grammar." The Magadhi dialect has not been treated of in any form, but it is a very interesting subject for study as showing the stepping stone between the somewhat archaic forms contained in standard Maithili, and the more phonetically attrited forms found in Bhojpuri.

The author's object in these essays is to bring to a common focus all the information which he has collected concerning the dialects of Bihar. The dialects mainly treated of are the following:—

- A. Bhojpuri, spoken in Western Bihar.
- B. Magadhi, spoken in South Bihar.
- C. Maithili, spoken in North-East Bihar.

Of the last there are two sub-dialects:

- (1) North Maithili, of North Tirhut and Bhagalpore.
- (2) South Maithili, of South Tirhut and North Munger.

Besides these, the dialects of language border lands have been considered, viz., (A.) The Baiswari of the Ramayana of Tulsī Das, which is the border dialect between Behari (Bhojpuri) and Hindi, and (B.) the dialects of the border land between Bihari, (Maithili) and Bengali.

3. "Notes on Buddhist Sculptures." By John Cockburn. This paper consists of notes on the representation of implements in Buddhist Sculptures. Mr. Cockburn calls attention to the fact that the celt makers never cast their axes with a transverse hole through which the handle might pass, and he suggests that the reason for this might have been the extra quantity of metal required, which was costly and rare at that time.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

The Begum of Ramoo, near Chittagong, has presented to the Zoological Gardens, Alipore, in the name of her son Nawar Ali Khan, a boy of eleven years of age, an adult female Rhinoceros belonging to that group of

Asiatic Rhinoceroses which is distinguished by the presence of two horns on the upper surface of the facial portion of the head, and which is generally distinct from the one horned rhinoceroses of Asia, and from the two-horned species of Africa.

This rhinoceros was captured about seven months ago by the Begum's retainers. A shikaree had gone out to hunt, and when he had reached some paddy fields he was told by the ryots who were there at work that an animal had come out from the jungle, on to the fields, and that it was neither a gyal, a buffalo, nor an elephant. The shikaree at once sent a message to the Begum asking that assistance might be sent to capture the animal, and, in a short time, a large number of people had arrived armed with sticks. The locality to which the beast had retired presented facilities for its capture, as it was a small isolated hill or *tulah* separated from the high range of mountains to the east. The shikaree arranged his men between the *teelah* and the main range with instructions not to allow the animal to escape in that direction, but that if it made for an adjoining *jheel* or for an open slope towards the village it was to be allowed to pass by either of these ways, as it would be possible to nose it in the *jheel*, and to capture it if it went to the village. The animal, however, refused to show itself, and did not come out of the dense jungle, but the would be captors were aware that it was moving round the *teelah* and at length the shikaree by climbing a tree was able to make out that it was a rhinoceros. They then tied a number of ropes to the branches of the trees, letting them hang down as nooses, in the course the animal was following. In a short time, their labour was rewarded, as it ran its head first into one noose and then into another, tearing them away, however, from the trees, and, in its excitement, rushing out on to the open slope leading to the village, dragging the ropes after it. By this time, it was somewhat exhausted, for it fell in a muddy hollow where it was immediately surrounded, secured by ropes and ultimately dragged into the village.

Three days afterwards the male made its appearance from the same *teelah*, but unfortunately an effort made to capture it did not prove successful. The female rapidly became tame and tractable, and was introduced into the *Zennana*, where it soon established itself as a favourite, more especially with the children, who used to ride as safely on its back as the London children did on Jumbo.

Begum Latifa Khatoom, when she became aware that the Committee for the Management of the Calcutta Gardens were in quest of rhinoceroses, with very great self-denial, public spirit and liberality made up her mind to part with the favourite of the *Zennana*, and telegraphed to the Committee that it was her intention to present this rhinoceros to the Gardens.

Through the valuable assistance of the Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, the animal was brought by easy marches in to Chittagong and caged, and was then shipped on board the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Arabic," that company most liberally conveying the rhinoceros free of cost, and safely landing it in Calcutta, where it arrived on the afternoon of Friday, 2nd June 1882. The steamer on its arrival in port was met by a boat from Messrs. Cook & Co. who superintended the disembarking of the animal, which was taken by water to the private entrance to the Garden at Tollah's Nullah, when it was removed from its cage, and walked quietly to the place prepared for its reception; the Committee having resolved to abandon the original Rhinoceros enclosure for the present, until some trees have been planted in it to afford shade. The new enclosure is situated between the Hornbillhouse and the Superintendent's bungalow, at the South West corner of the Gardens. It is very extensive, has ample shade and a plentiful supply of water, as there are two tanks.

This rhinoceros, as is readily observed, is a two-horned animal, and it has as *tout-ensemble* and general character of a two-horned rhinoceros of the same sex, caught in the same district and very nearly in the same locality to the south of Chittagong in February 1880. This latter rhinoceros was taken to London by Mr. W. Jamrach, where it was purchased for the London Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, but prior to its shipment for London it was for some months in Calcutta, where it was examined by Dr. Anderson and described by him in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, for 1872, as *Rhinoceros Sumatrensis*.

Dr. Sclater, the Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, after the animal had been a short time in their Gardens, had the opportunity to compare this Chittagong animal with a female two-horned rhinoceros captured in Malacca. The result of his comparison led him at that time to believe that two species of this form of rhinoceros existed, and he was of opinion that to the Malaccan animal must be applied the term *R. Sumatrensis*, and that the Chittagong animal was a new species, which he proposed to call *Rhinoceros lasiotis* "from the peculiar long hairs which border the outer edge of the ear-counch, and which are of themselves sufficient to render the animal easily recognizable from *R. Sumatrensis*."

The rhinoceros just arrived from Chittagong, however, presents several modifications of the characters found in the individual named by Dr. Sclater *R. lasiotis* and which tend to affiliate it to typical *R. Sumatrensis*. One or two of these modifications may be named. The ears have not the remarkable long drooping fringe of hair, but their margins are densely clad with erect black hairs; and bristly hairs of the same colour occur over the whole surface, sparsely on the back and sides, but densely on the belly and on the fronts of the limbs; it is also a smaller animal and of darker colour than the so called *R. lasiotis*. Like it, however, there is considerable cranial breadth between the ears, and the skin is finely tubercular compared with the more coarsely tubercular skin of the two horned rhinoceros of the Malayan peninsula.

Taking into account these similarities and dissimilarities, between two animals brought from the same district, the present rhinoceros in the Gardens would, therefore, seem to link together the two phases of one species, separable perhaps into a southern and northern race; a conclusion which Dr. Sclater

also has more recently been disposed to adopt. It would, however, be very satisfactory if the Committee could obtain an example of the two-horned rhinoceros of the southern portion of the Malayan peninsula, and place it side by side with the present example of the Northern race, as the comparison would be of much scientific interest. This Northern race would appear to extend into Tipperah and also into Assam, as Colonel C. Napier Sturt shot, in March 1875, a two horned rhinoceros near the gorge where the Sankos river issues from the Bhutan range on the right bank of the Brahmaputra river, forty to fifty miles north of Doobree.

Sporting.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

On Wednesday some of the members of this Club took part in an interesting handicap match for a Cup, presented by a member, and for other prizes. The afternoon was all that could have been desired, but owing to the excessive rain which has fallen recently the course was very heavy for good play. Mr. E. Murray won the Cup with a very creditable score, and the following are the particulars of the match in detail:—

	Gross allowance.	Net.	
Mr. E. Murray	54	50	First prize cup.
Mr. D. Jardine Paterson	57	43	Tied for
Mr. J. H. Cornwall	58	53	second and
Mr. Geo. A. Ormiston	57	43	third prizes.
Mr. D. A. Campbell	63	54	
Mr. H. Mitchell	56	54	
Mr. W. H. Cheetham	55	55	
Mr. E. Morris	55	55	
Mr. J. F. McNair	54	56	
Mr. G. Oliver	58	56	
Mr. J. O. B. Saunders	64	56	
Mr. G. A. Stewart	71	56	
Mr. H. C. Begg	62	57	
Mr. W. C. Fyt	66	60	
Mr. T. Mitchell	64	60	
Mr. H. Robinson	66	61	
Mr. E. Webster	66	61	

Mr. Oxley and Mr. Lemon retired.

TENT PEGGING.

A large number of people turned out on Thursday evening to see the second competition between the Mounted Infantry and the 11th Bengal Cavalry on the ground of the former on the maiden opposite Nos. 38 to 40 Chowringhee. The laid down course being too heavy it was decided to run the horses on the turf, which answered admirably, although the change must have been a little misleading at first, as we saw the first "Infant" looking for a peg on the old course to show there was no dryness. The scores on both sides were ever so much better than last week, and the honours more evenly distributed. The scoring of sows Jhunda and Heera Sing for the Cavalry and Messrs. Dring and Miller for the Mounted Infantry were exceptionally good, but next time we hope there will be hardly any misses to record. The scores were 47 for the Cavalry and 38 for the Mounted Infantry, so the former were declared the winners by 9 points.

Promiscuous tent pegging and lemon slicing followed the match, the latter causing a considerable amount of amusement to the spectators. We would remind some of the competitors, however, that the object to be attained is to cut the lemon without knocking down the stick and not to knock down the stick without cutting the lemon! It reminds us of the sporting member of the Gun Club who the other day bought a new gun, but could not put it together.

The next evening's amusement will be a fortnight hence, when we understand some prizes will be competed for which will make the *Tamasha* more interesting.

Some one (a young man) was complaining bitterly of the dullness of Calcutta just now, but what with the "Infants" "At Home" once a fortnight, and the sky monsoon races just on, he should not despair, and we would advise him strongly to join the ranks of the C. M. B., which duly qualifies a man to ride in the "Grand Military" which should be the Derby of the Monsoon meet. The "Maiden tent" predicts an alarmingly close finish between a time honoured saint and a wild Highland chief, both ridden by their sportive owners. Let us hope it won't rain.

We subjoin the scores in the match.

VI. B. C.		MOUNTED INFANTRY.	
Nehal Sing	252-9	J. F. Maconair	051-6
Narain Sing	500-5	C. J. Sharpe	050-5
Jhunda Sing	535-13	J. J. Sinclair	005-5
Heera Sing	535-13	P. A. Walker	200-2
Nowrung Sing	250-7	H. C. Dring	550-10
Narain Sing	000-0	J. B. Miller	505-10
Total	47	Total	38

SIMLA GYMKHANA, 1882.

[FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.]

SIXTH MEETING, SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE.

The course at Annandale was this evening graced by the attendance of most of the elite of Simla. Her Excellency Lady Biron, with Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison and Lady Stewart, were present, and evinced a great interest in the proceedings. Lord W. Beresford was going to surpass his performance of last occasion when he skillfully handled a team of six ponies, by exhibiting a proof of the success of science over brute force in guiding a team of eight ponies by bare skill and perseverance and without the aid of whip or other help than the reins they were held in.

1st Event.—Open to all native Soldiers. Terms of race to be settled on the ground.

This was won by one of the Goorkhas of the detachment here.

2nd event.—Match, once round the flat course.

Captain M'Cartney's b.c.b.m. Frivolity, Owner ... 1
Captain Webb's c.h.c.b.p. Owner ... 0

Frivolity led from the start and won by a length after a great race home.

3rd Event.—Tilting for Ladies.—Three tries each. The lady getting most rings, provided the paces is a fast gallop, gets the prize. Rings taken at a slow pace will not be counted.

Prize. A Bracelet.

Six ladies competed. The prize being won by Miss Hughes with six rings. Mrs. Cook, whose horse was frightened by a dog in one of the tries, obtaining four.

4th Event.—Jaman Race.—Open to all Jampans; to carry a member of the Gymkhana. Once round the cricket ground. Four Jampans to each Jaman.

1st prize Rs. 4; 2nd prize Rs. 3; 3rd prize Rs. 2.

Five jampans freighted with Captains Brett, Harbord and Taylor, Mr. Chesney and another. Mr. Chesney's bearers were bringing him in ahead of the rest, but Captain Taylor's men caught him up near the post and in an effort to get his men to put on a spurt Mr. Chesney's jaman came to the ground, Captain Taylor securing the win.

5th Event.—The Amazon Stakes.—Open to galloways and ponies, *bond fide* Ladies' Hacks and have been ridden constantly as such this season. To be ridden by members of the Gymkhana. Twice round the flat course.

Prize. A Bracelet.

The following gentlemen were nominated by ladies to ride their horses.—Lord W. Beresford, Captains Webb, Balfour, and Messrs. Dane, Chesney and Walsh. Lord William was placed furthest back and Mr. Chesney first. Soon after the start Mr. Walsh got into front place and Lord William was gradually closing with the leaders whom he passed one by one, and when near the winning post was close on Mr. Walsh, but the latter crossed in front of Lord William, causing him to pull his horse out of his stride and thus lose the race. No objection however, was lodged, and Mr. Walsh was declared winner.

6th Event.—"Science versus Brute Force."

This was an illustration by Lord William of the truth of how much easier it is to deal with and guide the horse by skill and kindness than by harsh treatment, and how much readier brute force yields to the former while it resists the latter. Lord William led out a team of eight horses, he was riding one, leading one on each side and driving five in front, two leaders and three where, if they were yoked to a carriage, the wheelers would be. He drove them round the sharp, narrow Annandale course twice at full speed, then took them round a small mound and turned them back in their course with as much ease as if he was driving a four in hand on the Calcutta maiden. Of course the whole assemblage cheered the performance to the echo.

7th Event.—Steeple Chase.—Handicap. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Twice round the chase course.

Prize. A Whip.

Captain Clough Taylor br.c.b.p. Captain Eustace ... 1
Lord A. Compton's b.c.b.p., Owner ... 2
Captain Harbord's br.c.b.p. Captain Balfour ... 0
Captain Roshfort's g.c.b.m. Owner ... 0
Mr. Frank's g.c.b.p. Mr. Clement ... 0
Captain Harbord's pony had the legs of the field, but twice ran out and thus left the race to Captain Eustace and Lord Compton, who went round the course together, and coming over the last hurdle Captain Eustace drew away and won by a short length.

8th Event.—"Siamese Stakes."—Two on one horse, bare-backed. 1½ times round the flat course.

Prize.

Lord W. Beresford's and Mr. Chesney's pony ... 1
Captain Eustace's and Lord Compton's ... 2
Captain Roshfort's and M'Cartney's ... 3
One more pony was to have run, but before the second rider could get up he put down the man up and got away. Lord William went off with the lead, and though challenged at the final by the second pony stalled him off and won by a neck.

9th Event.—Liliputian Stakes.—Handicap. For all ponies 13 hands and under. Twice round the flat course.

Prize. A Bracelet.

At least a dozen ponies started for this event. Some were running their animals with serious intentions of business, while others meant to get all the fun they could out of it, and these when their ponies fell behind in the race took a short cut across the oval shaped course and joined in at the head of affairs much to the disgust of those who were racing "on their merits." Eventually Mr. Macmillan's and Captain Webb's ponies, which had run fair, were declared to have run a dead heat. It was too late to run off the tie, and so it was unanimously voted the whole race should be run over again at the next Gymkhana.

Law Report.

COURT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER;

RANCHI,—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

(Before A. Power, Esq., C.S.)

EMPRESS vs. THOMAS BRISCOE, DHONSAI SIRDAR, AND NAIN CHAUKIDAR.

This case arose out of the alleged kidnaping of a female named Sahori, *alias* Mangri, twelve or thirteen years of age, from a Government village in Palamou, in the District of Lohardugga, in Chota Nagpore. The second defendant, Dhonsai, who is a garden Sirdar in