

the class rooms. They possess knowledge, but "intelligence consists in being able to associate these facts and in being able to use them to arrive at new ideas". An unduly large proportion of those who pass through the universities and technical colleges do not possess a sufficiently adaptable mind to rise to that position in the world, which by their high education they should occupy. The volume of unemployment affords evidence for this serious allegation. Unquestionably students are required to study far more than they ought, and certainly more than they actually need in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of public life. The solution of the unemployment problem does not consist in opening technical schools and colleges for those who cannot profit by university education, but it really involves an investigation into the system of training, the hereditary predispositions of young men, the capacity of teachers for giving a lead to the students in the world and the requirements of the employer.

The mind of the average Indian is naturally quick, retentive and sympathetic, and if it is not adventurous or inventive, the fault is due to the system of education which placed before young men, appointments in the services and success in the legal profession as the summit of their ambition. Is the public intelligence trained for leadership and ability to handle public affairs? Does the present

system of education render the mind of the rising generation sufficiently elastic and adaptable to the changing conditions and new demands in national life? These are All-India problems, though in certain aspects some of them may have a provincial side. It is almost unthinkable that, even under Federal Administration, the Government of India can afford to relinquish the responsibility of its stewardship of national intelligence in India, the training of which for leadership manifestly depends not only upon the quality and character of the education imparted to the young, but also upon the ability and enthusiasm of the teaching profession. It is a waste of national intelligence to permit thousands of highly educated graduates to drift through life apparently without ambition and without sufficient initiative to make a mark upon the affairs of their world. The obligations of national education extend far beyond the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of research in the universities, essential as these are for the improvement of public health and of the standard of living. The higher grades of education ought to quicken the genius of the nation, and in the present state of political development, it seems that the task of training and directing the intelligence of the Indian people is the legitimate duty of the Government of India, supported by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

The Diamond Jubilee.

WE have great pleasure in offering our respectful felicitations to His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of his long and beneficent rule. As is natural on such occasions, the head of the ruling family received unstinted expressions of loyalty and love from his subjects, and the event was celebrated with exhibitions of popular enthusiasm and devotion.

His Highness was invested with ruling powers in 1881, and has governed the State with conspicuous ability and character. During this long period, the State which is undoubtedly one of the best governed in India, has witnessed reforms, in the inauguration of which Governments of the

States, in many respects, move faster than the British Government. For example, Baroda prohibited child marriage long before the British Government could venture to legislate on the subject, made primary education compulsory with provision for adult education, has raised the percentage of educated untouchables to the highest figure in India and has associated the people with the State administration. The policy of the Gaekwar's Government is to build the structure of administration on the village *panchayat* as the foundation, so that steady progress in administration is secured by the representation of the popular element in the Legislature.

The Gaekwar being one of India's elder statesmen, is the doyen of Indian princes,

whose broad outlook is reflected in the enlightened and progressive policy of his State. The knowledge and experience which he has accumulated during his extensive foreign travels must be an asset to the administration and his solicitude for the improvement of village life in Baroda is marked by the recent grant of a crore of rupees for rural uplift. This signal act, coupled with the opening of a new science

and technological institute will earn for His Highness the enduring love and gratitude of his loyal subjects, than which nothing can be more gratifying to an Indian Prince. It is the earnest prayer of the people of Baroda as well as of those of the rest of India that His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao may be spared for many years to rule his State and support proposals for a progressive constitution in British India.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, D.Sc., O.B.E. and Sir Bryce C. Burt, Kt.

WE have great pleasure in felicitating Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and Sir Bryce Burt on the distinctions bestowed upon them.

Dr. Bhatnagar is one of the most popular and distinguished professors of the Punjab University, where, as the Director of the University Chemical Laboratories, his researches have won for him a prominent place in the world of International Science. It will be remembered that in recognition of his valuable investigations of basic importance to the petroleum industry, Messrs. Steel Brothers Company Ltd. and Attock Oil Company recently placed at his disposal large sums of money for further researches on petroleum and allied subjects. In a spirit not unlike that of Faraday, Davy and Pasteur, Dr. Bhatnagar placed the large lump sum grant paid to him by Messrs. Miller and Ward as a personal gift, at the disposal of the University for inaugurating a department of Petroleum Research. Dr. Bhatnagar's latest book on "Physical Principles and Applications of Magneto-Chemistry," recently reviewed in our columns by Dr. Edmond C. Stoner, is a great contribution to the physical and mathematical

aspects of the subject, which has won for the author wide appreciation. He has always been a steady and true friend of *Current Science* whose present position is due to his consistent and unstinting support.

Sir Bryce Burt first came into prominence by his distinguished work as Secretary to Central Cotton Committee, and the Government of India, in appreciation of it, appointed him Agricultural Expert to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. In this new sphere, he threw the weight of his knowledge and experience in advocating a liberal policy for the promotion of scientific research in all the departments of Agricultural Stations, the Universities and other research centres. On the retirement of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Sir Bryce Burt became the Vice-President of the Council and this appointment testifies the wide popularity which he enjoys among his colleagues and the esteem and confidence which the Government of India have in his sobriety of judgment and technical knowledge. *Current Science* and *Agricultural Science* owe much to him.
