



AN HINDU REVIEW.

Suggestions on Life in India by
M. C. Sinha.

THIRD PAPER.

Another reason why a national university should encourage the use of a national medium of instruction is that it may help to build up the languages of the country, enrich our literature and heighten a sense of self-help and self-esteem.

Thus, economy of time, economy of labor, facilities in the way of popularizing knowledge, and a promise of the enrichment of national literature, all point toward the adoption of Bengali as a medium of instruction in a national university. But when I advocate the use of Bengali as a medium of a national university let no one understand that I want to eschew English entirely. That would be a sad mistake. In fact, English is more or less at present an inter-provincial medium of language and so long as other provinces do not awaken to the necessity of having a national language to eliminate English from the national curriculum will be to cut off our young men from foreign as well as inter-provincial communication.

It is, therefore, desirable to encourage the student to master English, or any other foreign language, as much as possible, and it may be even necessary to employ largely and liberally foreign technical words in their entirety, so long as national literature is not thoroughly up-to-date. A free use of foreign language as a medium of instruction in certain branches of learning may be at times and places quite commendable and must be retained. For instance, in Japan, the professors even today make a liberal use of German and French, while teaching higher branches of chemistry and other technical subjects, but this does not by any means imply that they have to employ foreign language as a great medium of university instruction.

Again, if English is liberally used as a medium of instruction the students from other provinces can profit by the national university and thus increase its usefulness. But whatever foreign words we use we should bear in mind that an orator or speaker should always accommodate himself and his words to the people whom he is addressing and should always aim at simplicity and effectiveness rather than ink-horn phrases and pompous words.

Let us remember that Sir Thomas Wilson, in advising his countrymen, said: "Among all lessons, this should be learnt first, that we never affect any ink-horn terms, but use our speech as most men do. Some seek to speak so far a foreign tongue that they forget their mother's language. And I dare say if some of their mothers were alive they were not able to tell what they say. Like some far-journied gentleman at their return home, who have to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with over-sea language."

The national language should direct its attention toward commercial education as much as any other. Along with the growth of swadishi movement there has risen a demand for home-made goods and it is the duty of the university to train some of its students in a way that will turn out India's best commercial men. How much commercial schools are needed in Europe is apparent from the fact that the little Kingdom of Saxony has got fifty-two commercial schools. The mission of commercial education can be greatly furthered if the university authorities come to an understanding with the leading merchants and traders of the country. In foreign countries students who pass their final ex-

amination with credit and show aptitude for business are entitled to offer themselves as candidates for a stipend which permits them to remain three years in some foreign country for the purpose of studying economic conditions and acquiring a practical knowledge of business.

The courses of commerce ought to include foreign languages, bookkeeping, commercial law, history of commerce, commercial geography, banking, exchange, mail, railroad traffic, and visits to factories.

Under the auspices of the national university should be organized special schools for architects, machinists, electricians, dyers and weavers. How much these special schools are needed can be seen from the fact that there are in every civilized country special schools even for barbers, tin-smiths, printers, bookbinders, decorators, druggists, butchers, waiters, turners, firemen, wood carvers, confectionaires, painters, varnishers, musicians, millers, bead makers, dress trimmers, paper hangers, watch makers, hawkers, etc., and the same course in arithmetic, industrial drawing, physics, bookkeeping, geometry, sketching, mechanics, modelling, chemistry, correspondence and language is taught to every one of them. For models in technical and industrial schools our university should go to Germany and America—never to England which itself looks to Germany for lessons. Not long ago Lord Roseburg wrote to the "Bowed of Education" to carry out the plan of building a technical school in London after the fashion of Berlin Charlottenburg. It is in Germany and America that polytechnic schools established for the study of special subjects have widened their field of operation until they stand today for the application of scientific knowledge in all branches of commerce and industry.

Before starting a national university it will be worth while to send a commission of educational inquiry to different parts of the world to visit the institutions of learning, take notes, and finally submit a scheme for our university. Without actual examination of modern educational systems followed abroad no amount of writing and suggestion can make any scheme of forming a university perfect.

The industrial schools under the national university ought to cover the following trades and industries: Weaving, finishing, cabinet making, basket making, metal, jewelry, lace, mechanics, porcelain, engravers, printing, blacksmithing, architecture, ship building, spinning, paper making, ivory works, brush making, sculpture, clock making, sugar and glass making, straw weaving, musical instruments, machine building, technology and painting.

Technical education can never be either attractive nor complete so long as a system of practical demonstration is not developed with theoretical instruction. The technical schools for the most part, wherever practical, should be connected with large factories where the student will receive wages for the work actually performed the same as a common laborer, and during the hour devoted to such instruction the student should assist in the manufacturing of materials and machines. Arrangements should be made with the managers of the factories to permit the student to temporarily act as foreman or manager of some particular department or branch of manufacture after he has passed through the prescribed course of training. Wherever this is not possible let the student make excursions to the factories of the neighborhood.

In our efforts to advance industrial education we should not forget the innumerable country

MORE OYSTERS FOR YAQUINA.

Several Carloads of Seed From East Next Spring.

J. D. Wilcox of Portland, one of the owners of a large oyster bed at Yaquina Bay, was in the city yesterday afternoon on his way home from the bay, where he had inspected his property and made preliminary arrangements for the planting of several carloads of oysters to be received from the east in the early spring. He reports the two carloads planted last year as doing nicely, and looks for a fine business from his venture in the course of a few years. The only danger to the oysters now in the beds is from high water, and while this danger might develop, the owner of the oyster beds do not anticipate any trouble from that source this year.

Some time in April Mr. Wilcox expects several carloads more young oysters to be planted on his Yaquina bay beds. The oysters have been ordered and will be brought out before the hot weather of spring interferes with their shipment across the continent. The oysters come in barrels, about 12,000 young oysters being packed in a barrel, on old shells, on which they have matured and as in the past they will be planted in that condition and allowed to come to full maturity in that shape.

In speaking of the young oysters planted at the bay last spring, Mr. Wilcox stated yesterday that those young oysters, which will not be ready for the market for another two years, have done exceedingly well and are now of larger size than the native oyster when the latter is fully matured, and he thinks that the Delaware oyster when transplanted to the Yaquina bay beds will be larger and finer than its native beds. The flavor of the eastern oyster when brought to maturity at Yaquina bay is also superior to the eastern product and almost up to the flavor of the native oyster.

Thus far the propagation of the eastern oyster on the Pacific coast has not been a complete success, owing to the colder water found here than that in which the oyster is produced in the east. Experiments have been made for many years with a view to acclimating the oyster from Delaware in coast waters, and success, so earnestly hoped for, has thus far been meager. But it is thus far hoped that this may yet be accomplished.

About 160 carloads of oysters are annually shipped across the continent for consumption on the Pacific coast, and the freight charges on a carload are about \$900. With a saving of these freight charges a fine market could be built up if the eastern oyster could be successfully propagated here and brought to maturity so as to supply the demand for this article of consumption. But it is still a good business awaiting the owners of the Pacific coast oyster beds who import the seed, plant it and produce oysters of superior flavor here for the home market.

The Platforms.

To date but four petitions with platforms have been filed by those who are candidates at the coming primary election for nomination for office. It is noteworthy that these are all the filings of republicans and all for the same office, county judge of Benton. As a matter of comparison and news we reprint the various platforms in the order of their filing, as follows:

If I am nominated and elected I will favor liberal expenditure for continued improvements of roads throughout the county—economy in county affairs that shall tend to lessen taxation, and

house industries, where the people are not only industrious, but where the skill which they display in producing all the necessities of life is marvelous. It should be the aim of the national university to devise a system of education whereby the young boys and girls of the country might receive a training in the hand trades and preserve the old household industries. An effort should be made to classify the various hand trades and industries with a view to the establishment of schools all over the county where the same might be systematized, taught and fostered.

will devote my time wholly to the duties of the office, and shall try to see in the administration of its affairs that everyone gets a "square deal."—E. Woodward.

Some three weeks later the next petition and platform was filed:

If elected I will personally examine our county roads in the winter time to ascertain their needs; personally examine our county bridges; personally examine all road work when being done by our road supervisors; will favor liberal financial aid for roads and bridges; liberal financial support to our public schools; equal and just distribution of taxes upon all classes of property; an economical administration of all county affairs; I will devote my entire time to the office; and said office will be found in the court house.—J. B. IRVINE.

Thursday this platform was filed at the court house:

If nominated and elected I will, during my term of office, devote my entire time to the duties of the office. I will guard the interests of the taxpayers in the administration of county affairs to the best of my ability; am prepared to draft and superintend the construction of all bridges in the county without any additional expense to the taxpayers thereof. My office will be in the court house where I will be found when not otherwise officially engaged.—A. J. WILLIAMS.

The next day after the filing of A. J. William's, the following platform was filed with the petition of another candidate:

If I am nominated and elected I will during my term of office devote my entire time and more to the duties of said office; give a personal supervision over every school and road district in the county; draw the plans and do the building of all bridges without additional expense to the taxpayers; contribute from my salary a sufficient amount to provide for the maintenance of the county poor; will expert the accounts and keep a perpetual watch over all other county officers; uphold the primaries and enforce the local option law, and administer the affairs of the county to the best of my ability and to the interests of the taxpayer.—JOSEPH ALBERS.

Suggestions For Tree Growers.

One of the county fruit inspectors in Oregon has issued some suggestions to tree growers for their benefit for caring for their trees. A few of them are as follows:

"Cherry trees should be sprayed once a year for San Jose scale; apples once for San Jose scale and two or three times for codling moth.

"The salt, lime and sulphur spray discolors paint and it is almost impossible to spray a tree within twenty feet from a house without damaging the house. Care should be exercised in handling the spray.

"Do not spray your trees when they are dripping wet or just before a rain. Spray should have at least six hours in which to dry before a shower strikes it. Otherwise its effect is destroyed.

"Do not permit any one to use any mixture in spraying trees other than lime, salt and sulphur, or lime, sulphur and blue vitrol, mixed according to the state board formula.

"Beware of the man who says he has a spraying mixture just as good, or who says he can bore a hole in the tree, put in a little powder and the scale will be killed. The latter treatment would be just as sensible as giving a dog an injection to kill fleas."—Homestead.

JEWELRY



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WATCHES
that keep correct time are the kind I deal in. It makes no difference if the time-piece I sell you is a silver-cased one or a jeweled gold-cased chronometer; they both bear my warrantee. I sell at a low margin and that increases my sales. My goods and prices are both satisfactory.

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Occidental Building, - - - Corvallis

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Prevents the hair from falling out and stimulates the growth.
A purely vegetable compound free from grease, mineral, or other deleterious substances.
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We are making a specialty in the form of the latest and most up-to-date eye glass mounting, ever offered to the public. This eye glass mounting is "The Heard" guaranteed to stay on where others absolutely fail.

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