

of a horse, a cow or
ging of an animal
only have its form
be considered, but
ther factors. It is not
ind to the advantages
pilh-cow or buffalo.
what we should call
and above such consid-
er such factors as the
ill, its behaviour in the
ring the time when the
k. To purchase a horse
e should have not mere-
t's advice but the guid-
terpreter of what its
s forehead, its stockings
coat have to say. The
is thus complicated by
s facts and commercial
out a profound know-

as voluntarily imposed
f it has had compensa-
ian, however ignorant
y, its abstruse mathe-
nomenclature, every
personality, influencing
ued with power. The
g of a lady who may
spouse of the earth-god.
am or of the greatest of
e Milky Way is a holy
es on earth, or the court-
ne dispenser of justice.
n, unfettered by exact
e firmament with souls
ne stars and makes
haven whither the
from earth, to return
ew births. Sun-worship
rms, distinguished under
a conquering creed, and
the sky-god has become
sanctity of the apostle
votaries to complete, lest
l from heaven and cut
with its vault.

with this infinite patri-
grasp of the unity of
is one, pervaded by one
western-mind pantheism
notheism. To the oriental
creeds are only different
which indeed had many
d being animated by
o wonder that life can be
which has its intervals
the "devil" which rises
and the rain which can
stopped by the naivest
music of the spheres" is a
ut almost meaningless
nt's mysticism God has
ed thing to praise him
o that all the sounds in
it were, one vast choral
glorifies himself. Conse-
earts He has opened and
al perception hear His

voice everywhere and ecstasy overcomes them as they listen to the rhythmic chant of the muezzin, of the street cry of the water-carrier shouldering his waterskin, the sighs of the wind or the bleating of a sheep or the piping of a bird. To ears so trained even the Futurist chorus of noises would be euphonious. We may think that in the East the spiritual sense overrides aesthetic appreciation, but to a neurotic age which cannot endure the noisiness of children or of a busy street the East affords an object lesson. It hears good in every sound and is not tortured by most of those which nature has evolved. Is the musical ear like the scientific mind, deaf to something that has a meaning like discord in harmony which it cannot understand? Society, as now, has always been exercised as to the propriety of the dance, and Puritans in all ages have tried to put it down as morally dangerous. But in it mysticism sees an expression of the divine joyous activity which animates the world.

That the pagan outlook on Nature can be and often has been pushed to disastrous extremes cannot be denied; yet there is something in the Indian outlook which modern science might envy and be reluctant to destroy. What that something is it is difficult to define. The West has not entirely lost it. Indeed the wider its knowledge of the mysterious forces in Nature the less contemptuous does it become of a point of view which, if not its own, is entitled to its sympathy and understanding.

Current Comments.

THE politic clemency of the Canadian Government in consenting after all to bear the expense of shipping the would-be immigrants on the Komagata Maru back to their homes has deprived the Indians of any shadow of a grievance. The challenge of Gurdit Singh was insolent from the first, an immense amount of trouble and anxiety has been caused to the Dominion Government, and finally the violence of the Indians in resisting the police had forfeited the last claim they might have had to consideration. Now the Canadian Government is a particularly virile body and little used to submit to intimidation. But without losing their heads they met the situation with quiet firmness. The Rainbow was brought up with overwhelming strength on board and the sight was enough to overawe the turbulent spirit. After submission came the moment for generosity. Sir Robert Borden, as we should expect of a man of his Imperial patriotism, has evidently acted with a desire to show consideration to British subjects, however erring they might be. The Indians on board have probably had a pleasant holiday and they will return to the East with more of that valuable asset, experience. They are not likely to measure their strength with the Canadian Government again.

If we have not yet discovered "the missing link" there is plenty in the find reported by a correspondent elsewhere to interest Darwinians. An animalised child caught in the jungles has been brought into Naini Tal, and from the description of the writer, who has seen it at the hospital where it is now lodged, though undoubtedly human it has assumed an appearance much more like that of an ape. Not to spoil our correspondent's account, we will only say that the creature is a female seemingly about eight or nine. It is, of course speechless, and there is no telling how long it may have been since it was lost. One's first idea on hearing of the phenomenon was that it must be another instance of a wolf child, but in that case it would have eaten nothing but raw meat, whereas the monkey child of Naini Tal is a strict vegetarian. The occurrence of wolf children, though happily rare, is a perfectly well attested fact, but the monkey child stands by itself; and it is equally difficult to understand how an abandoned child could have contrived to exist alone in the forests, or how it could have been brought up by monkeys even if it had fallen in with a flock of abnormally humane disposition.

A ZEMINDARS' Association for the province of Agra was inaugurated at Allahabad on Tuesday evening, His Honour Sir James Weston attending the opening meeting. We publish particulars with the aims and objects of the Association on another column. The new Association ought to have a very useful and prosperous career before it. There is plenty of scope for the work it has set out to do and if the members can be persuaded to take sufficient interest in its deliberations, much benefit may accrue to the community generally as well as to the zemindars themselves. We would call special attention to some of the aims and objects of the Association. The Association does not intend simply to advise Government and approach Government with a view to secure reforms it may think desirable, but it is "to co-operate with the Government in devising means for the peace, prosperity and good government of the country" and another of its aims is "to prevent people from being led astray by irresponsible speakers and agitators by creating a healthy public opinion among them." We are at present having very forcible reminders daily of the necessity for a movement in the last mentioned direction. The Association has also the laudable objects of helping the education of zemindars' sons and subscribing to charitable institutions. One cannot refrain from recalling the failures of previous efforts to found a Zemindars' Association for the Agra province but they should only be used as object lessons in what to avoid in the future. The present Association appears to have started on sound lines and we understand that already half the zemindars eligible for membership have joined so that its prospects are distinctly

good. We need hardly remind the Association of the sister province Allahabad and it has started a scheme for the erection of a suitable building, which will include a library and quarters for the residence of zemindars visiting the province and is to be called the Mansions after the Lieutenant-Governor. Half a lakh of rupees have already been subscribed to the fund for the building.

THE resignation of Mr. Mornard was not altogether unexpected. Mr. Shuster left Persia in 1912, the Government was at a loss to find a man competent to succeed him, and it was not till June 1913 that a Belgian Administrator-General, M. Mornard, was appointed to the vacant post, and was given a contract as Treasurer-General. In two years he has filled the appointment. Mornard has greatly increased the supervising staff of his department, and his important centre has now a Belgian staff of 100. In spite of the enormous expenses surrounding his position, Mornard's satisfaction of being able to do his duty is the result of the thoroughness of his administration. The figures of the inland revenue for 1913 have recently been published and show an increase of 42 per cent over the corresponding year. This result indicates the strides made last year in spite of the critical financial position. It is to know the exact position until the commission furnishes its report, but the difficulties of the Imperial Government have been greatly increased by the Russian Consulate-Agent in Persia. He has been collecting revenue on account in Northern Persia. A correspondent, however, telegraphing that Russia has informed the British Government that she is willing to consent to the consular collection of taxes, that taxes levied in the provinces must be paid into the Bank, thus guaranteeing the Russian Loans. This state of affairs coupled with the fact that the present distractions of the British Office there is the prospect of being left to bargain with Russia on an empty stomach, evidently proved too much for Mornard, and so he has decided to resign. An old saying is that a man can serve two masters, but Mornard, who has been endeavouring to please both Russia, England and the British Government, doubtless be able to testify to the truth of it as soon as he gets within the hearing of his interviewers.

By the first week of the plague mortality of all In-