

But on the main point they wholly fail to meet the objections that have been brought forward.

In our opinion it is a great misfortune in view of the present state of affairs that the War Office has only so lately become aware of the existence of the University of London, and that consequently Sir Henry Roscoe, who has given much attention to the subject of army examinations for many years past, has only joined in the consultations of the Advisory Committee since the committee concluded the consideration of this subject. For this circumstance has prevented the committee from having the benefit of his opinion upon the doubly vital question—vital equally for the army and for English public school education in the immediate future—What is the proper position for experimental science in the education of an officer?

MINERAL OUTPUT OF INDIA.

THE progress of India as a mineral-producing country is made plain by the following diagrams, which have been compiled from a statistical abstract recently issued by the Indian Government.¹

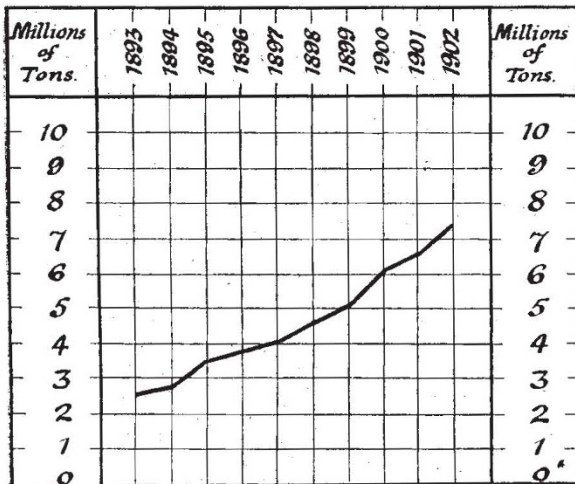


FIG. 1.—Output of Coal.

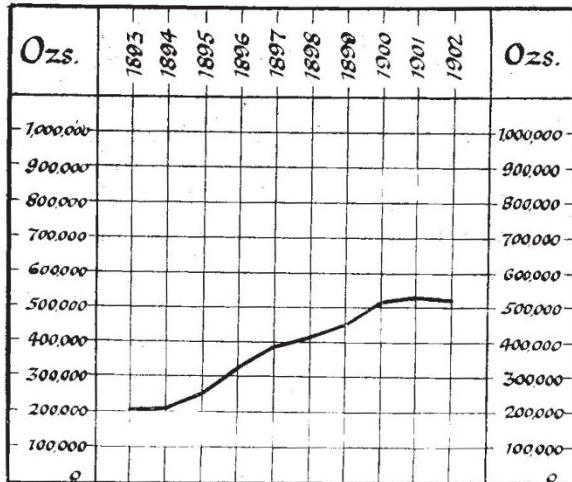


FIG. 2.—Output of Gold.

The output of coal has risen from 2½ million tons in 1893 to nearly 7½ millions in 1902; 84 per cent. of the coal is raised in Bengal. The yield of gold, which

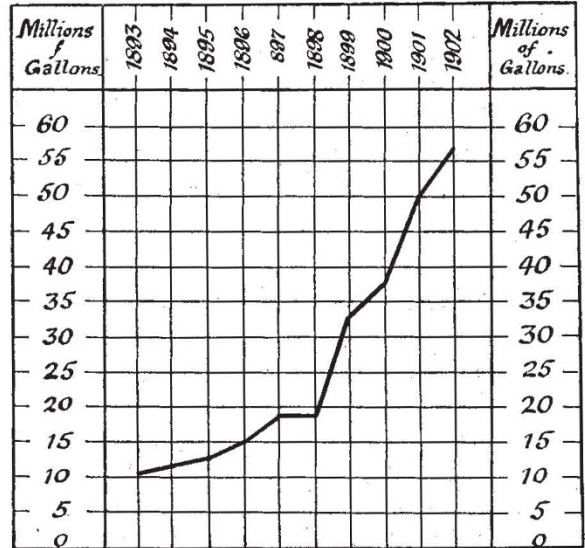


FIG. 3.—Output of Petroleum.

comes mainly from Mysore, is 2½ times what it was ten years ago. The quantity of petroleum produced has increased more than five-fold, and the rise in the

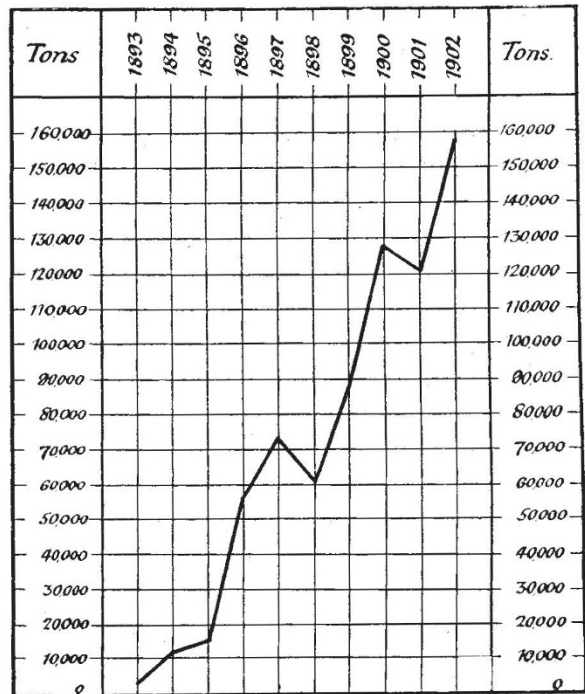


FIG. 4.—Output of Manganese Ore.

output of manganese ore is still more striking. The petroleum is supplied principally by Burma, whilst the manganese ore comes partly from the Central Provinces and partly from Madras.

¹ "Statistics of the Mineral Production in India in the Ten Years 1893 to 1902." (Calcutta, 1903.)