

sovereignty of the Moghals; the forms of feudalism, or feudal tendencies, in India. In Chapters XII. to XV. he gives an interesting account of the condition of some of the British Provinces in times immediately preceding annexation, such as the Mahratta country, the Panjab, and some Mahomedan States, and also of some of the Native States comprised within our Protectorate at the present time. There is a Chapter on 'The limits of British interposition'; another on 'Some of the advantages of Native rule,' on 'The constitutional position of Native States,' and on 'Certain obligations of Native Rulers.' The last Chapter (XX.) deals with 'India and Imperial Federation.'

It will be seen from the above statement of the contents of the work that it traverses a good deal of ground beyond the domain of the Royal Asiatic Society; but though primarily a work for Indian Statesmen and the scientific jurist, it contains a vast amount of information of great interest to those engaged in the study of Institutions, and its historical summaries are valuable. The treatise displays close reasoning and great research, but is, in parts, too professional for any but experts in Indian administration. Mr. Tupper's general conclusion that the existing system of our relations with the Native States of India is "thoroughly sound, thoroughly beneficial, and capable of much useful development," is satisfactory.

III. OBITUARY NOTICES.

Sir Charles Peter Layard, K.C.M.G., died on July 17th at his residence, 54, Elm Park Road, S.W., at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was the son of Mr. C. E. Layard, and was born in 1806. After leaving St. John's College, Cambridge, he was appointed, in 1830, extra assistant in the Colonial Secretary's Office in Ceylon. In 1831 he became magistrate at Jaffna, in 1832 assistant to the collector at Colombo, in 1839 district judge at Galle, in

1840 district judge at Trincomalee, in 1850 again district judge at Galle, in 1851 Government Agent in the Western Provinces, and, in conjunction with the last-named office, he was Acting-Colonial Secretary in 1869 and again in 1871. He was married in 1834 to Louisa Anne, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards. He became C.M.G. in 1875, and K.C.M.G. in 1876. His wife died in 1886. He was for many years a leading member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and was an excellent conchologist, having gradually acquired a very remarkable collection of Ceylon shells.

Mr. Justice Telang.—As we go to press we very much regret to have to record the death of Mr. Justice Telang. A full obituary of this distinguished scholar will appear in our next issue.