CHAPTER V

PERIOD OF GROWTH (1851-1900)

All the various factors that led to the starting and growth of periodicals after the British power had taken roots in India and up to the year 1850, became more pronounced and powerful and widespread after that year, and during the next fifty years they became ever-more effective in creating conditions favourable for the starting of a number of periodicals both of general as well as specialized types. These factors are briefly recapitulated below:

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the East India Company had established its rule over almost the whole of India. With the Britishers came English education and Western thought, western ideas and western influences in every field of life. Before 1850 the Government had opened a few colleges and a good few schools in India, in order to impart education according to the western system. Since the system was introduced and patronised by the rulers of the day, it gained momentum and popularity day by day - particularly in view of the fact that English educated persons had chances of getting more gainful and prestigious jobs in the Government.

The new system of education introduced several new subjects - particularly Sciences, Engineering, etc. The Allopathic system of medicine and Homoeopathy were brought in. The teaching and practice of Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry etc., which had roots in the past were launched
on the Western style. The western system of judiciary was implanted in the country and education in law was imparted to provide personnel for the Bench and the Bar.

Some foreign scholars realized that India was not an uncivilized or barbaric country, but it had a hoary civilization with achievements in various fields of thought, to its credit. They started enquiries into its history, philosophy, religion and institutions and found that they were worth studying seriously. Taking a clue from these foreign scholars, English educated Indians also started studying these subjects according to the Western methodology.

A number of Christian missions had been established and missionaries were trying to convert Indians to Christianity. They were getting considerable success amongst the Hindus. In their preachings, they not only praised their own religion but also condemned Hindu religious theories and practices. This created a reaction amongst educated Hindus who got ready to face the challenge posed by missionaries and they set to rediscover the real shape of Hindu religion, Hindu thought and Hindu system, and place Hinduism in its pristine glory before the Hindus as well as the outside world. A by-product of these cross-movements was the campaign amongst the Hindus (as also the Muslims and other communities) to bring about social reforms in their society by removing social evils which had crept into the society over the ages. Periodicals were considered an effective means for carrying on these campaigns and movements.
Business and Commerce were also being set up and run on Western lines and the import and export business was expanding everyday. People wanted to acquire all the knowledge about new possibilities.

Machine-run industries were also being set up, and here was another field for giving and getting new information every now and then. Scholars and research workers in their subjects, Allopathic and Homoeopathic practitioners, Engineers, Christian missionaries and Hindu and Muslim revivalists and reformers, modern businessmen and industrialists, lawyers and judges, and a host of others interested in their respective lines wanted to impart and obtain the latest information relating to their field of activities.

The above factors created the requisite atmosphere and the desire for new knowledge and this could best be obtained through periodicals. But without the following three material factors periodicals would neither have been produced, nor could they have reached subscribers spread over this vast country.

The first factor, obviously, was the expansion of the printing industry. Before the middle of the nineteenth century, only a few presses, printing with movable types, had been established in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. A sizeable Press, namely Baptist Mission Press, had also been set up at Serampore and there may have been a few other presses at other places. But printing industry expanded rapidly after 1850. Not only were many more presses set up in the
Presidency towns, but in other large towns of India also a few presses were established. These presses made the printing of so many periodicals possible, and periodicals also started to be published from a number of towns other than the Presidency towns.

A good number of post offices had been opened in India before 1850, but later on postal services were greatly expanded. Without the network of post offices, periodicals could not have been mailed and delivered to subscribers living in far-off places. The Post and Telegraph Department also helped in the growth of periodicals by offering concessional tariff.

The Railways provided the principal means for transporting periodicals from one part of the country to the other. There was a rapid and large scale expansion of Railways in the country after 1850. This greatly helped in the growth of periodicals in India.

Thus, due to various factors described above, there was great advancement after 1850 in the field of publication of periodicals in India, and quite a considerable number of new periodicals of all sorts were started. They included technical, professional, scholarly, industrial and business periodicals. A few periodicals also offered material purely for entertainment and light reading. Literary periodicals also came out offering current literature to their readers.
A brief account of the important periodicals of the period from 1851 to 1900 is given below in the chronological order of their birth.

**SAUNDER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR ALL INDIA**

P : Monthly  
Y : Nov.1851  
Pl : Delhi

Pubs. : Printed at the Delhi Gazette Press

S.E. : 
Ed. : Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.24/- annual  
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

The Saunders Monthly Magazine (named after the publisher) was devoted to honest service of integrity, and improvement all over the world; with special attention to the interests of the various classes who inhabit this country: of Mahratta, and Parsee, of Bengalee, and Hindoo, of Musalman and Sikh of Eurasian and European. Its pages discussed issues relating to literature, religion and education. Contributors were paid for. It was printed on 100 royal octavo pages. In Volume III, i.e. from November 1853 to April 1854 there were only 6 numbers. With April 1854 issue it ceased publication. There were three reasons for the closure of this periodical, as given in the periodical:

1. The periodical is not remunerative and the managing proprietor, having the interests of others, as well as his own, to look after, does not hold himself justified
in investing more money in a speculation which has proved itself unprofitable.

(ii) The Indian public are indisposed to buy local periodicals when they can obtain English ones for the same price.

(iii) The periodical literature in this country fails for want of readers, and not from any deficiency either in the number or the abilities of writers.

**MADRAS JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE**

**P** : Bi-monthly  
**Y** : 1851  
**Pl** : Madras

**Pubs.** :
**S.B.** :
**Ed.** : G.W. Flynn and George Norton  
**Ed(L)** : Edward Avery

**PR** :
**C/INC** : C

This periodical, too, proved to be a short-lived medical periodical from Madras, like the *MADRAS QUARTERLY MEDICAL JOURNAL*, though it was started after seven years of the latter's cessation. It was managed and run exclusively by subordinates of the Madras Medical Service. It ceased publication with number two of Volume four in 1854.

**EXTRACTS CONCERNING CHRISTIANITY**

**P** : Monthly  
**Y** : July 1852  
**Pl** : Calcutta

**Pubs.** : Probhakur Press
**S.D.** :
**Ed.** :
**Ed(L)** :
**PR** : Rs.2-8-0 annual  
**PR(C)** :
**C/INC** : INC

The main object of this periodical was to retard the
progress of Christianity in India and to show that it is based
on error and imposture like other false systems of faith. As the
name indicates its pages were devoted to extracts from certain
learned authors who had critically examined its historical
testimonies, internal evidences, doctrines, precepts and the
life of Jesus. In the Prefatory Note to Vol.1, No.1, the
editor wrote, "The Hindu Public is earnestly solicited to lend
its aid in carrying out this work of national benefit and
contribute, as much as possible, to the success of an undertaking,
the main object of which is to retard the progress of Christianity."

LEDLIE'S MISCELLANY AND JOURNAL FOR THE NORTH WEST

P : Monthly Y : July 1852 Pl : Agra
Pubs. : Printed at the Secundra Orphan Press
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was a periodical devoted to miscellaneous subjects. It
published articles on Indian History, Homoeopathy, Shakespeare etc.
It was a bi-annual periodical.

* The investigator came across only numbers 1-6 of Volume one.
THE EAST INDIA ARMY MAGAZINE AND MILITARY REVIEW

P : Quarterly Y : Jan.1853 Pl : Calcutta
S.D. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was started with the aim to represent the feelings, wants and ambitions of the armies of India. There were miscellaneous articles dealing with the military. Correspondence column was also there. Mainly it was meant for the officers of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

INDIAN ANNALS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

P : Twice in a year Y : Oct.1853 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : R.C.Lepage & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. : Alexander Grant & Norman Cheviers Ed(L) : John Gay French
PR : Rs.10/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It was one of the more successful of early medical periodicals of India. It published articles dealing with medicine and results of observations recorded by Surgeons. From Volume II, the title was further elaborated by adding "or Half-Yearly Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery". There were two parts in one number viz., Articles, and Selection of Cases. From Volume IV,

* The investigator could see only one volume of this periodical.
a third part, Bibliographical Notices, was also added. From Volume VI, the subtitle was omitted. The title page of the first issue indicates printing date as "October 1853 - April 1854". Again, from Volume XV, the subtitle was added. From 1853 to 1877 it published 27 volumes. In each volume there are two numbers except the last. In Volume 27 of Jan. 1877 issue the editor made an appeal to his medical brethren, that "it is impossible to bring out the journal unless medical men contribute". It ceased publication with this number. Obviously, medical men did not respond to his appeal.

THE BOMBAY QUARTERLY REVIEW

P : Quarterly Y : Jan. 1855 Pl : Bombay
Pubs. : Smith and Taylor & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. : Philip Anderson Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It was a valuable instrument in the cause of the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. The object in starting the periodical was to aid English enquirers in collecting accurate and practical knowledge of this greatest dependency of the British empire, to impart a vigorous impulse and a healthy tone to the native mind, to enlarge its taste for and guide its selection of English reading. Its pages were open to the free exposition and discussion of all subjects of universal interest, literary, social and political. In the prospectus of the periodical,
the proprietors said, "The proprietors submit it to the public in the earnest hope, that intelligent and experienced men throughout India will assist in making it an organ of practical instruction, on all matters relative to the well-being of this country, and a valuable instrument in the cause of the moral and intellectual improvement of its people". Two volumes were brought out in a year.

Its method of presentation was peculiar. Some books relevant to the subject were listed and drawn upon and commented upon in the body of the article. Supplemented by the writer's own views on the subject, this commentary developed into a scholarly, authenticated and original article. This was a liberal, clear-sighted and unprejudiced Quarterly on Indian affairs. It ceased publication in September 1858 due to the death of the editor.

THE INDIAN FREEMASON'S FRIEND

P : Monthly  Y : Jan.1855  Fl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Thacker, Spink & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.16/- annually  PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

There was no public medium for the circulation of Masonic opinion in any part of India. This periodical was started with the aim to create by this means a sympathy between lodges at
a distance from each other and give greater unity to the large and diffused body of Freemasons. In its pages prominent place was given to the ethics of freemasonry.

THE ANNALS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

P : Quarterly Y : 1856 Pl : Serampore
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. : Meredith Townsend Ed(L) : George Smith
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It was started with the object to lighten materially the labour of everyman in India. It contained the digest, quarter by quarter, of all facts made known by the governments of India. It was the first attempt to collect, simplify, and sort out the current official knowledge in India. The first editor, Mr. Meredith Townsend, was a cousin of the well-known missionary, J.C. Marshman. From Volume V, the subtitle was added "A full analysis of every record issued by the various Indian Governments during the year 1860-61, and of the more important parliament papers of India". It published information under different heads, viz., Imperial records, Indian records, Bengal records, N.W.P. records, Punjab records, Madras records, Bombay records, etc. It ceased publication in 1875 on the completion of 19 volumes.
THE CALCUTTA MONTHLY REVIEW

P : Monthly
Y : Jan. 1858
Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
4 Annas single copy
PR(C) :
C/INC :
INC

The investigator could not get any more information about this periodical.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN MAGAZINE : A SOLDIER FRIEND AND HOME COMPANION

P : Monthly
Y : May 1858
Pl :
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC :
INC

It was a periodical devoted to the discussion of social and political affairs, education, fiction and religious subjects. On the subject of education, it advocated a system which had Christian truth as its basis. On purely religious subjects, it avoided all controversy.

THE MADRAS QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

P : Quarterly
Y : July 1860
Pl : Madras
Pubs. : Ganta Brothers
S.B. :
Ed. :
Howard B. Montgomery
Ed(L) :
Chipperfield
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC :
C
In 1860 another medical quarterly was published in Madras with the little *Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*. Generally two issues were brought out in a year. From July 1860 to March 1868, it ran into twelve volumes with a general index to these volumes at the end of the twelfth volume. A second series was started with new volume numbering. The first volume of this series covers July 1869 to October 1869. Volume one of the second series was edited by Howard B. Montogomery and Henry King.

From January 1870, the title changed to *Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science*. The periodicity also changed from quarterly to monthly. Two volumes per year. The periodical ceased when Chipperfield, the editor, died in May 1874. From January 1870 to June 1873 seven volumes of the periodical were issued. It ceased with the publication of Volume VII, No.XLIII, in June 1873.

**THE BOMBAY MISCELLANY (CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S)**

P : Monthly Y : Nov.1860 Pl : Bombay
Pubs. : Chesson and Woodhall
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.16/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It published papers on various subjects and various shades of opinion. Printed in two columns. Two volumes in a year. It also published the complaints of army people and church people. About 140 pages. 40 pages extra in the Christmas issue. It was the
only monthly devoted to pure literature. By this time the
Englishmen had decided to change Indians rather than to be changed
by them. So Chesson and Woodhall exhorted, "We must not change
with the country but change the country by grafting on the native
mind those doctrines we learned at home." There were stories,
novelettes, ballads, sonnets, romances, sketches for the
entertainment of soldiers. Owing to the death of one of the
partners, the concern had to be liquidated and the Miscellany
stopped in October 1864.

MOOKERJEE’S MAGAZINE

Pubs. : Printed at the
Mookerjee's Magazine
Press
S.B. : Sambhu Chandra
Ed. : Mukhopadhyaya
Ed(L) : Same
PR : Rs.1-8-0 monthly
C/INC : C
PR(C) :

It was the result of the individual effort of one person.
Its main contents were political and literary articles, tales of
life, native and European sketches - serials, poetry essays,
reviews of new books etc. It ceased publication after a short
span, with Volume 1, No.4. At that time, it was the sole
representative of that type of literature in India. The periodical
was financially successful because it did not employ paid
literary labour of any kind. With the death of Babu Hurris
Chunder Mookerjea, the responsibilities of editorship of the
Hindoo Patriot fell upon Sambhu Chandra Mukhopadhyaya. It was not possible for him to carry on the burden of both. So, the periodical ceased publication. It was again revived in July 1872 (after about eleven years) with modification of the old plan.

It included in its scope Poetry, Drama, Criticism, Prose, Fiction, Sketches, Philosophy, Politics and Sociology, Political Economy, Commerce and Banking, Jurisprudence and Law, Science and Art, History and Biography, Antiquities, Geography, Travels, Oriental literature, Manners and Customs etc.

From No.XXI (1874) the name was changed to Mookerjee's Magazine of Politics, Sociology, Literature, Art and Science including chiefly History and Antiquities, Geography and Travels, Bibliography and Oriental Literature, Jurisprudence and Commerce. It ceased publication on the completion of No.XLV in 1876.

THE BOMBAY BUILDER : AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, SCIENCE AND ART

P : Monthly Y : July 1865 Pl : Bombay
Pubs. : Printed at the Times of India Office
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.30/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was the only professional journal of its kind in Western India and was an excellent medium for manufacturers, inventors and the general public for bringing their inventions to the notice of those interested in the matter. Besides publishing articles on engineering, architecture, science and
art, it also published reports and proceedings of all scientific societies and statements of railways and other companies. It was printed on thick paper, with many graphs and charts, on the 5th of every month.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE: A MONTHLY RECORD OF MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, JURISPRUDENCE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES, AND OF GENERAL MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE, INDIAN AND EUROPEAN

Pubs. : George Wyman & Co.
S.B. : 
Ed. : D.B. Smith 
PR : Rs.1-8-0 per issue 
C/INC : C

This medical Gazette was started with the sacred object of doing good to the suffering humanity, propagating the truth, and ennobling the medical profession in India by every possible means. The aim was to stimulate feelings of fellowship amongst members of the medical profession. Its pages were devoted to medical cases from practice and statistics. Correspondence column was also there. From Vol.XX (1885), the subtitle was "a record of medicine, surgery, public health and of general medical intelligence, Indian and European". From Vol.XXXVI (1901), the subtitle was "A monthly journal of medicine, surgery, public health, and of general medical intelligence, Indian and European". The periodical was first published by George Wyman & Co., but from 1885 it was taken over by Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. Of the nineteenth century medical periodicals founded in India, this periodical
was best known for a long time in India and abroad. It received warm acceptance from the members of the Indian Medical Service.

This periodical was started with the sole object of the advancement of medical science and the diffusion of sound knowledge of the rules and conditions of health. The periodical did not blindly advocate one or another system of medicine. Its pages were devoted to problems related to all the system of medicine in vogue in the world. Cases under the 'Kaviraj' and the 'Hakim' and even the ignorance of the professional were also admitted. In the beginning it consisted of 40 octavo pages.

The triple number for October-December 1874 appeared in September 1875. Then there was a gap, till the publication of the periodical was restarted in July 1876 with Vol.VIII, No.1. It completed VIII volumes in 1877 (No. 11 and 12) thus falling two years in arrears. The reason indicated for delay in publication was the appointment of the editor as Lecturer to the Science Association. From Vol.XX, No.1 there was change in the
scope of the periodical. Much publicity was given to the system of Homoeopathy. From Vol. XXXVIII, No.1, January 1920, the annual subscription was reduced to Rs.6/- only. It ceased publication in May 1920 with No.5 of Volume XXXVIII. At that time P.L. Sircar was the managing proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF INDIA : A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Pubs.: Wyman & Co.
Ed. : Robert Knight

Planter's Gazette, started in 1869, was published as a supplement to the Indian Economist. But from Volume II it was recasted to double its size and its name was changed to Agricultural Gazette of India. It included every paper of interest and was a record of what the state was doing and of what has been already done. It discussed the development of all its agricultural resources like rice, wheat, millet, cotton, jute, silk etc. Upto Volume II, it had been published on the 15th of every month. From Volume III, it was published on the 21st of every month and from Volume V, it started publishing on the last date of the month. Volume VI started from 31st August 1874. It ceased publication in March 1875 with Number 8 of Volume VI.
THE INDIAN ECONOMIST : A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES CONCERNING INDIA

P : Monthly       Y : Aug.1869       P1 : Calcutta
Pubs. : Wyman & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. : Robert Knight   Ed(L) :
PR :
C/INC : C

This monthly periodical started by Robert Knight was devoted to discuss economic problems. Big statistical tables were given. It was printed on large size paper with two columns divided by a line. From Vol.1, No.1 (1870) it started publication from Bombay. From Vol.IV again from Calcutta by G.C.Hay & Co. It gave information under certain heads, like finance, land tenures, forest conservancy, mineral resources, railways, fisheries, coal etc. It ceased publication in July 1874.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER : A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES CONCERNING INDIA

P : Monthly       Y : 1870       P1 : Calcutta
Pubs. : Wyman & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. : Robert Knight   Ed(L) :
PR :
C/INC : C

It was started by Robert Knight. It was published as a supplement to the Indian Economist. As the name indicates, statements on land revenue, population, public loans, military expenditure etc. were given along with statistical tables.
Volume II was printed from Bombay, IV and V from Calcutta, again by G.C.Hay & Co. It published 5 Volumes up to Oct. 1875. It was continued as The Statistical Reporter; a monthly journal devoted to economic, agricultural and statistical enquiries. The reason for change in the name was that the property of the periodical was purchased by the government from Mr. Knight.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA**

- **P** : Quarterly  
- **Y** : 1871  
- **Pl** : Simla  
- **Pubs.** :  
- **S.B.** : United Service Institution of India  
- **Ed.** :  
- **Ed(L)** :  
- **PR** :  
- **PR(C)** :  
- **C/INC** : INC

The United Service Institution of India was established to promote Naval and Military art, science and literature. It published proceedings containing original papers on military subjects, reports of lectures and debates as well as correspondence on professional subjects. From Vol.XII, No.54, 1883 the name was changed to Journal of the United Service Institution of India. Since then it is published regularly, even now.

**THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR**

- **P** : Monthly  
- **Y** : July 1871  
- **Pl** : Calcutta  
- **Pubs.** : The Baptist Mission Press  
- **S.B.** :  
- **Ed.** :  
- **Ed(L)** :  
- **PR** :  
- **PR(C)** :  
- **C/INC** : INC
It was the organ of the Baptist denomination. The object of the editor in starting this magazine was to promote spiritual life. It was printed on a book size paper with border lines on each page. There were footnotes in great detail.

CHAMELEON

P : Quarterly  Y : 1872  Pl : Mirzapore
Pubs. : Printed at the Orphan School Press
S.B. :
Ed. : Phil Robinson  Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.5/- annual (varies) PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was an Anglo-Indian periodical of light literature. It was not a money-making venture. It was started by one lover of literature, supported by many others, five ladies among them. Twelfth Night and Mid day are the special names given to Numbers 1 and 2 of the Chameleon.

From October 1872 it was issued under a new series. In this issue instead of the name of the title on the periodical, a photograph of the animal (chameleon) was printed. This periodical faced financial crisis many times and many times readers were requested for financial support. In Number one of the new series, it was said, "... unless the support it receives within the next three numbers is encouraging, the present number will be the last." In 1873, the editor wrote that its periodicity would be changed to Monthly from January 1874. This was perhaps the first magazine of light literature.
It was founded by Dr. Jas Burgess as a private venture. It was intended to provide a means of communication between the East and the West on subjects connected with research on India, and a journal to which students and scholars, Indian and non-Indian, could send notes and queries of a nature not usually finding a place in the pages of the publications of Asiatic society. The main aim was to promote and encourage research. From Volume III the subtitle was changed to "A journal of oriental research in Archaeology, History, Literature, Languages, Philosophy, Religion, Folklore." It was taken over on the first January, 1885 by J.F. Fleet and R.C. Temple due to trouble in the eyes of Dr. Burgess. The periodical was run by them at their joint risk for seven years, when Dr. Fleet retired and R.C. Temple carried it on at his own risk alone and as sole editor proprietor from 1st January 1892 till the completion of half a century in December 1921. From 1st January 1911, Prof. D.R. Bhandarkar of Calcutta University became joint-editor along with Sir R.C. Temple.
Epigraphica Indica as a quarterly supplement to the Indian Antiquary commenced publication from January 1894, under the authority of the Government of India. Its annual subscription was Rs.8/-.

R.C. Temple carried on the journal as the sole proprietor and editor entirely at his own risk until 1924, when he formed a company (the Indian Antiquary Limited) in the interest of the periodical, and an agreement was entered into with the Royal Anthropological Institute by which the latter assumed responsibility, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1925 for the maintenance of the periodical upon certain terms and conditions.

The main feature of the Indian Antiquary during the first twenty years of its existence was the reproduction and publication of inscriptions, adequately edited from the originals themselves. The Indian Antiquary has throughout been conducted on an honorary basis. No one was paid for a contribution or as an editor or an assistant of the editors, while the proprietors contributed annually towards the cost of the journal.

The subjects with which the periodical was principally concerned were: Archaeology, Ethnology, Geography, History, Folklore, Languages, literature, Numismatics, Philology, Philosophy and Religion of the Indian empire.

In December 1933, it completed 62 volumes and ceased publication due to financial stringency.
BENGAL MAGAZINE

P : Monthly  Y : Aug. 1872  Pl : Calcutta
S.B. :
Ed. : Lal Behari Day  Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.6/- annual  PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was started with a view to publish articles on light literature and all questions connected with Indian politics and society. The magazine was started when Lord Northbrook ascended the viceregal throne. During his administration, many political questions of the day were discussed. But under the auspices of the Beaconsfield ministry, restrictions were imposed on the press, so it did not publish any article connected with Indian politics. From Volume IX (1880), another feature - "the progress of true religion", was introduced. Consequently it discussed, from time to time, all the important questions connected with the spread of Christianity. It consisted of about 48 demy octavo pages.

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI

P : Fortnightly  Y : Nov. 1872  Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Printed at the Calcutta Central Press
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.20/- annual  PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was a fortnightly illustrated, comic periodical. Till then, there was no periodical through which the faults and follies
of the public could be exposed. This periodical was started with a view to present current topics and matters of interest in a light playful spirit. Two volumes in a year. Contributions were paid for. After completing eight volumes in 1876, it was issued under a new series from 1877.

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE : A JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

P : Monthly  Y : Jan.1873  Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press
Ed. : Owen Aratoon  Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.12/- annual  PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was started by Owen Aratoon to give amusement, instruction and light with literature. It embodied articles dealing with literature, politics and science. From 1877 the price was reduced to Rs.6/- (annual), and the subtitle was further glorified "Embracing topics of the day, sketches of eastern life, biographical and historical notes, essays, miscellaneous notices, poetry and serial tales." It was printed on a page with a border lining and a line in the middle dividing the page into two halves. Wrong volume numbering after Volume V. In 1881 the number is IX. In number I of January 1882, the volume numbering is LII.
It was started by P.C. Sen, a Pleader. The title underwent many changes. In Volume VI it was the *Legal Companion: a monthly law journal containing important judgements of the Privy Council and the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad; short notes on Rulings reported in the Indian Law Reports (complete series) Lectures, Essays, Reviews*. It incorporated the Indian Law Magazine, from Volume VII. On Volumes VIII and IX the title was the *Legal Magazine*. On Volume IX (1882) it was the *Legal Companion: A monthly law magazine and Review*. On Volume X, the subtitle was further changed to "a monthly law journal". From 1883, the title was the *Legal Companion (new series): A monthly law magazine*. From September 1900 it was *The Legal Companion* (Sixth series).
It was a short-lived periodical. The tone of the periodical was philosophical. It ceased publication in 1875.

THE INDIAN FORESTER: A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF FORESTRY

P : Quarterly Y : July 1875 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Calcutta Central Press
S.B. :
Ed. : W.Schlich Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was started with the object of supplying a medium for the intercommunication of ideas and the records of observations and experiments. Its pages discussed interesting articles on Forest law, sylviculture, methods of working the soil, of sowing and planting, the rearing and treatment of seedlings, description of tools, cultivation of minor produce etc. Besides the subjects connected with Forestry, its pages were also devoted to Forest Botany, Geology, Zoology, Physical Science, and Chemistry. From Volume II, the place of publication was changed to Roorkee. From Volume IX (Jan. 1883) it became a monthly. Hence the subtitle: "a monthly magazine of Forestry." From Volume X (1884) its scope was widened, so the subtitle was changed to "a monthly magazine of Forestry, Agriculture, Shikar and Travel." From Volume 31, the subtitle was omitted. The periodical was published at various times from different places, like Mussorie, Allahabad etc.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHIC JOURNAL: A BIMONTHLY MAGAZINE OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE

P : Bimonthly Y : July 1875 Pl : Lahore
Pubs. : Printed at the Indian Telegraphic Journal Press
S.B. :
Ed. : Chas & Johnstone Ed(L) :
PR : Rs. 9/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

Its pages discussed questions and problems on Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Magnetism, Electricity, Telegraphy etc.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE

P : Monthly Y : April 1875 Pl :
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

This periodical discussed all problems of public importance in a fair and impartial spirit. Its pages were devoted to Hindu philosophy, Hindu celebrities, Science, Indian History etc. A new series of the National Magazine was issued from January 1892.
There was need for a reporter prepared for the provinces under the Government of Bengal, embodying in a compact, comprehensive and readable form all the available statistics of every sort. There was already a periodical named The Statistical Reporter; a monthly journal of statistical enquiries concerning India, issued as a supplement to Indian Economist, by Robert Knight. The Government of Bengal purchased the rights of this periodical from Robert Knight. It was published monthly, and recorded punctually and accurately all the statistical information of importance received by the government during the preceding month.
With the discontinuation of the Agricultural Gazette of India in March 1875, there was no periodical relating to Agriculture in India. So, this periodical was started to fill the lacuna, and to present complete current record of everything that was being done or attempted in various provinces of the country for the improvement of agriculture. The size, form and main features of the old Agricultural Gazette of India were retained. From Volume XI, No.1 (1884), it became a weekly and the subtitle likewise "A weekly journal of Indian Agriculture, mineralogy and statistics". It continued like this up to Volume XIX (June 30, 1894). The change in periodicity was made to fulfil its function as a record and summary of agricultural progress and experiments. After about ten years, i.e. from August 1894, the periodicity was again changed to monthly. The reason for this change was that it received meagre support from the Agriculture Departments of the country. Published regularly. Printed on big size paper in two columns. It was supplied to schools and missionaries in India at half price. It ceased publication after completing 41 volumes in 1916.

THE JUBILEE READERS : A JOURNAL OF INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT

P : Monthly
Pubs. : Addison & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. :
PR :
C/INC :

Ed(L) :
PR(C) :

Perhaps it was the first periodical meant for school
children. This periodical was started with the object of fulfilling the demand of school children for some kind of light literature both in English and Vernacular. It was an educational periodical to amuse and instruct the junior ones. Its contents were: a brief summary of the news of the world, essays, sketches, solutions of problems in the elementary mathematics and arithmetic. It was irregular during its second year because of the illness of the editor.

THE INDIAN LAW MAGAZINE

P : Monthly Y : Aug.1878 P1 : Bombay
Pubs. : Printed at Asiatic Printing Press
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.10/- PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

This monthly periodical was devoted to give a digest of cases reported in the Indian law Reporters, a selection of unreported cases decided by the High Courts and a selection of important cases. The digest was arranged systematically and alphabetically in the very words of the judgements. It consisted of 40 quarto pages, printed throughout in a good legible type. From Volume 1, No.2, the name of the periodical was changed to the Indian Law Journal. The change in name was due to the fact that a periodical of the same name was already being published from Calcutta.
The object of the periodical was to encourage all those who were engaged in the schools and to note the progress made and results achieved by the schools. It published various interesting topics connected with the progress of Sunday schools in this land.

THE THEISTIC QUARTERLY REVIEW

The Theistic Annual was started in 1874 with the object of representing the principles and developments of the Brahma Samaj in a more permanent manner. "The public in this country eminently require to be trained to habits of mature thought and theological discrimination, to be supplied with regular information of the movements and changes continually taking place in the great religious world outside." It was changed to Theistic Quarterly Review in April 1879. It ceased publication in 1880 after the
The periodical was started to give due importance to oriental philosophy. It was a vehicle for the wide dissemination of facts and opinions connected with the Asiatic religions, philosophies and sciences. It was a periodical specialising in brotherhood, the eternal wisdom and occult research. It included articles on subjects of Theosophy, Philosophy, Religion, Education, Science, Psychology, Art, Citizenship, Social Service and other branches of humanitarian endeavour. The articles included were by the best native scholars of India. Though the periodical was published in English, yet the contributors were given liberty to send articles in Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Gujarati, French, Italian, Spanish, or Russian. To translate them was the job of the editor. Rejected manuscripts were not returned. Annie Besant was the editor of this periodical from 1907 to 1933.

From Volume II, the subtitle was further extended to ".... Occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism, and other secret sciences". Upto Volume VI, it was big size, but from Volume 7, No. 73 (Oct. 1885), its size was reduced and it began publication from
Madras. From Vol.XXVIII, the subtitle was further changed to "a magazine of brotherhood, oriental philosophy, art, literature and occultism". From Vol.XXX (1908), it started appearing in two parts:

- Part I Oct. to March
- Part II April to September.

From 1931 it incorporated *Lucifer* founded by H.P. Blavatsky. The periodical was brought out regularly.

**THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL NEWS : A MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES**

- P : Monthly
- Pubs. : S.D. Mallik & Co.
- S.B. :
- Ed. : D.B. Smith & J.M. Coates
- Ed(L) : Same
- PR : Rs.6/- per annum
- PR(C) : Same
- C/INC : C

This was another short-lived medical periodical. In January 1880 appeared its first number, but it ceased publication in the same year after only eight monthly numbers. The reason for cessation was that it could not get the requisite support from the people.

**ANGLO-INDIAN : A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW**

- P : Weekly
- Pubs. : Calcutta Central Press
- S.B. :
- Ed. :
- Ed(L) :
- PR : Rs.10/- annual
- PR(C) : Same
- C/INC : C

After the cessation of the *Anglo Indian Guardian*, its
principal proprietor decided to publish *Anglo Indian*. It was a weekly periodical, being devoted to correspondence column, English letter column, the annual proceeding notice, summary of news etc. Due to financial difficulties, it ceased publication with issue No.3 of Volume II (29th Jan. 1881).

THE STUDENT’S MAGAZINE : A MONTHLY PERIODICAL IN THE INTERESTS OF EDUCATION

P : Monthly  Y : Nov.1880  Pl : Surat
Pubs. : Presbyterian Mission Press
S.B. :
Ed. : A.S. Jervis  Ed(L) :
PR :
C/INC : INC

It was a periodical devoted to the interests of students mainly. In its pages were published selected pieces from standard authors, essays on objects in nature, and moral and social condition of the people of India. It comprised 20 pages only.

THE CALCUTTA FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

P : Fortnightly  Y : Dec.1880  Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Cones & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. :  Ed(L) :
PR : Re 1/- monthly
C/INC : INC

This periodical was devoted to politics, current topics, news and articles of lighter kind. It was published on every alternate Thursday.
Its pages were devoted to stories and passing events. From 1884, it was published simultaneously from Calcutta and Bombay. From August 1885 the subtitle was changed to "Magazine of politics, literature, science and art."

It was started with a view to represent the Baptist body in India.
The want of an English organ was keenly felt in the Arya Samaj. The periodical was started with the aim to promote the objects of the Samaj. It was a medium of spreading far and wide Vedic and other knowledge. Its pages were devoted to the principles of Arya Samaj and Mantras of the Vedas with its own annotations. It was unsectarian and a free platform for the dissemination of all kinds of views. Index on completion of volume. From no. 1 of Volume II, the sub-title was changed to: The Arya: a monthly journal devoted to Aryan Philosophy, Art, Science, literature and Religion embracing the views and opinions of the modern Aryans on social, religious and scientific subjects. With this number, the running title on pages is The Arya Magazine. From Volume III, No. 11 January 1885, the name was changed to: The Arya Magazine, a monthly periodical devoted to Aryan Philosophy, Art, Science, Literature, Religion and Yoga Vidya, embracing the views and opinions of the Aryans on social, religious, and scientific subjects.

THE PURANAS : A MONTHLY AMUSING MAGAZINE

P : Monthly  Y : March 1882  Pl : Bombay
Pubs. : Printed at Vartman Press
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
FR(C) :
C/INC : INC

The object of the periodical was to translate into English (from mythological works, such as Shivalika, Pandavpratap, Ramvijaya, and others), the amusing history of gods, kings,
rishis etc. and publish it for the English-speaking readers. From No. 3 of Volume I, the subtitle was "a monthly amusing magazine for English speaking readers". In Volume one the mythological history of the Pandvas and Kaurvas was given. Illustrations were also given in black and white.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN INDIA AND ARMY ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

Pubs. : Printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press
S. B. :
Ed. : Charles Steel Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

Articles included in this periodical dealt with Veterinary surgery, Veterinary medicine, Veterinary literature etc. News and notes, notes on cases, and army notes were also given. It ceased publication in 1890 after the completion of 8 volumes.

VOICE OF INDIA

P : Monthly Y : Jan. 1883 Pl : Bombay
Pubs. : Printed at the Voice of India Press
S. B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
Rs. 10/- per annum PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

As is clear from the name of the periodical, it was started with a view to tell the real wishes and feelings of the Indian people to the English nation.
The Press made remarkable progress during the late nineteenth century. A number of periodicals cropped up during this period in English and vernacular languages. But there was great difficulty in finding what the native press was saying on a particular subject. There was no publication at that time to collect and summarize the most important portions of this great mass of material. The new periodical was started to remove this deficiency. The *Voice of India* was started with a view to give to the public a clear and truthful synopsis of what was said on all important questions by the native press throughout India and to collect and focus the scattered rays of thought and feelings. Later on, periodicity was also changed to weekly. It was amalgamated with *Indian Spectator* and continued as its new series.

**THE INDIAN SELECTOR : A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY ARTICLES SELECTED FROM THE BEST ENGLISH PERIODICALS**

- **P**: Monthly
- **Y**: Jan.1884
- **Pl**: Bombay
- **Pubs.**: Printed at the Alliance Printing Press
- **Ed.**: N.F.Billimoria
- **Ed(L)**: 
- **FR**: 
- **PR(C)**: 
- **C/INC**: INC

As another periodical *Voice of India* running successfully in India was doing best for the community, this periodical was started to cover a wider sphere. The object of the periodical was to disseminate, in the different fields of literature, the soundest views of men and matters as expressed by men of light
in the standard periodicals of the day. It selected from sources, a wide variety of articles of permanent value, and presented them to the public in a compact form. It supplied to the litterateur, the student and the general reader an abiding record of all that was good in contemporary literature.

**THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE : A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE**

- **P**: Monthly
- **Y**: April 1885
- **Pl**: Calcutta
- **Pubs.**: Printed at Bangabasi Press
- **S.B.**: 
- **Ed.**: Ed(L): 
- **PR**: Rs. 4/- annual
- **PR(C)**: 
- **C/INC**: INC

It was a bilingual periodical published in English and Bengali. In those days there was no periodical dealing with agricultural and economic matters, so there was need for such a periodical. Its pages discussed the methods of improving the systems of breeding, rearing and feeding cattle and the means of prevention of diseases amongst animals.

**THE TAPROBANIAN : A DRAVIDIAN JOURNAL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES IN AND AROUND CEYLON, IN NATURAL HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY, PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY**

- **P**: Bi-monthly
- **Y**: Oct. 1885
- **Pl**: Bombay
- **Pubs.**: Education Society's Press
- **S.B.**: 
- **Ed.**: Hugh Nevill
- **Ed(L)**: 
- **PR**: 
- **PR(C)**: 
- **C/INC**: INC
This periodical was founded for the study of natural history, archaeology, philology and history.

INDIAN HOMOEOPATHIC REVIEW (A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF HOMOEOPATHY AND COLLATERAL SCIENCES)

P : Monthly
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. : Pratap Chandra Majumdar
Ed(L) :
PR :
C/INC : INC

No information is available about this periodical.

THE JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

P : Three times a year
Pubs. : Printed at the Caxton Stream Printing Press
S.B. :
Ed. : E.H. Aitken
Ed(L) : S.H. Prater & two others
PR :
C/INC : C

The Bombay Natural History Society was founded on the 15th of September 1883 by seven residents of Bombay as a private organization. The first number of the periodical of the Society was issued in January 1886, under Aitken's editorship. In the following year Aitken resigned, and Volume II, published in 1887, was brought out by R.A. Sterndale and H.H. Phipson as editors. Volume III was issued under the sole editorship of Phipson in 1888. The aim of the periodical, as given in the Preface, was
"to interest all students of nature, ever remembering that there are many naturalists, in the highest sense of the term, who have not such a technical knowledge of any particular branch of the science as to be able to enter with interest into questions of nomenclature and the discrimination of the closely and allied species." The periodical represented the Society's contribution to the advancement of our knowledge of Zoology and Botany of the Indian empire and the countries which adjoin it. The periodical was unique in that it contained an immense amount of data contributed by field naturalists. It has become an invaluable auxiliary to Biological research in this country. In 1947 it was printed at the Diocesan Press, Madras. Coloured plates were also given.

THE INDIAN ENGINEER : AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROFESSION
AND OF THE ALLIED SERVICES OF THE COUNTRY

P : Fortnightly Y : April 1886 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : W.Newman & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

In about 1858 or 59, M/S Newman and Co. took the initiative in professional journalism in India, by the publication of The Engineer's Journal. The journal was very useful for the profession, but it had a chequered career and ultimately it collapsed after nearly twelve years, due to the retirement of
the projector and the first editor. The aim of the periodical was to make it a creditable representative of the great engineering services of the country. It dealt with articles on engineering and collateral subjects. Notes and queries column was open for the purpose of giving and obtaining information.

From Volume V (April 1888), it became a weekly and the name was changed to *The Indian Engineer: an illustrated weekly journal devoted to the interests of the profession and of the allied services of the country; and also was written New Series (April to September 1888, Nos. 1-24, New Series). From Volume X (October 1890), the name was changed to *The Indian Engineer: an illustrated weekly journal for Engineers*. Earlier there were three columns on a page divided by lines, but with the change in periodicity to weekly, a page was divided into two columns only. From Volume XVII (1893) the name was again changed to *The Indian Engineer: an illustrated weekly journal for Engineers in India and the East.* Four volumes were published in a year (Volume XIX Jan.-March; XX April-June; XXI July-Sept.; XXII Oct.-Dec.).

From April 20, 1895, Volume XXIII, the title of the periodical was again changed to *The Indian and Eastern Engineer*. The following justification for change in the title has been given: "When this journal first made its appearance, its scope was to a certain degree limited to this country and Burma, but with the advancement of years, the circulation has extended to other places also."
The Society was established for the promotion of Anthropological research in India. The periodical, an official organ of the Society, was started for promoting its aim. It recorded facts relating to physical, intellectual and moral development of man. It was an irregular publication. Only ten volumes were published up to 1916. There were only 8 numbers in one volume. Proceedings of the Society were also published.

Madras Journal of Education was issued under a new name The Indian Journal of Education from Volume VII (February 1893) under new series. It was issued on the 5th of every month. The subtitle was "A Monthly Review". It ceased publication in 1907 on the completion of 15 volumes.
CONCORD : A MONTHLY REVIEW

P : Monthly Y : Jan.1887 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Concord Club
S.B. :
Ed. : Kali Charan Banurji Ed(L): 
PR : Rs.6/- annual PR(C): 
C/INC : INC

It discussed all the subjects related to intellectual, social, moral, political, and religious matters. It was an organ for a fair, free and full discussion of questions of public utility.

INDIAN ENGINEERING : AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

P : Weekly Y : Jan.1887 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Star Press
S.B. :
Ed. : Pat. Doyle Ed(L): 
PR : Rs.12/- annual PR(C): Same
C/INC : C

The publication of a weekly engineering periodical of this type was the first ever attempt made in India. The scope of the periodical included every industrial operation, every success of production as well as the whole and every detail of the complete science and all the arts of construction. The policy of the periodical was to serve as a record of Indian engineering. It was printed on big size paper with two columns on a page and a line dividing them.
From Volume XCVII (January 1935), the periodicity was changed to monthly, and the subtitle was also accordingly changed to: Indian Engineering: an illustrated monthly journal. General index on the completion of a volume was given. Two volumes in a year. It was issued regularly.

THE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE: AN EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL

P : Monthly Y : Jan. 1887 Pl : Bombay
Pubs. : Printed at the Education Society's Press
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.2/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

This periodical was started for young students. The object of the periodical was to create in the students a relish for their study. Its pages were devoted to Philosophy, Science, Algebra, English, Gardening, History and Folklore. From Volume II (1888), Part I, the scope of the periodical was increased by including useful articles on technical and scientific subjects. In Volume II, (1888) Part XII, a note was given - "... After a time we discovered that by far the majority of our subscribers were not students in the sense commonly taken of that term, and we accordingly modify our journal to what we imagined would be most likely to please the tastes of those who supported us. So from next month we intend, to take the title of The Family Magazine, as, under this name, we can greatly enlarge the scope and aims of our journal. We intend trying to win the appreciation of the members of family circles, young and old, by publishing short
tales, amusing and descriptive sketches of men, places and things; also information specially acceptable to ladies, and items of domestic and current interest; selections from the best European journals.*

**ENGLISH OPINION ON INDIA : A MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONTAINING SELECT EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH NEWS-PAPERS ON INDIAN SUBJECTS**

P : Monthly Y : Feb, 1887 Pl : Poona
Pubs. : The English Opinion on India Office
S.B. :
Ed. : Y.N. Ranade Ed(L) :
PR : Rs. 5-6-0 annual PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

This periodical was the only one of its kind. It was started with the object of enlightening the English-reading native public about the views which English statesmen of note and influence held with regard to the burning Indian questions of the day. As a complement to the *Voice of India* (V.O.I - placed before its English readers the views which the native papers present to their readers), this periodical placed within the reach of native readers what papers published in England had to say regarding important Indian questions.

It completed successfully five volumes up to 1892, and from 1st October 1892 a new series was started. The periodicity was changed to fortnightly. The new series was edited by Vasudev Balkrishna Kelkar and printed at the Arya Bhushana Press. It began to be printed with smaller type, and the number of pages was

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* Inspite of the best efforts, the investigator could not see any issue of the Family Magazine.
also increased. From Volume III or IV the periodicity was again changed to monthly.

THE INDIAN CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW

P : Quarterly Y : Jan. 1888 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Oxford Mission Press
Ed. : A. Saunders Dyer Ed(L) :
PR : PR(C) :
C/INC :

This was the first periodical connected with the Anglican Church in India. In 1878 a magazine exactly on similar lines, was published, but it ceased after two years because it got no support from the clergy. The Indian Church Quarterly Review was started with the aim to promote church doctrine, church life and church opinion with special reference to the circumstances of the Church of India. It published articles related to Indian Church. Published Regularly.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD : A JOURNAL OF THE ALLIED SCIENCES OF MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS AND SANITATION

P : Monthly Y : Jan. 1890 Pl: Calcutta
Pubs. : Thacker, Spink & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. : James R. Wallace Ed(L) : Santosh Kumar
Ed. & Prop Nukherji
PR : Rs.12/- annual PR(C) : Rs.7-8-0
C/INC :

It was founded and edited by James Robert Wallace for the purpose of disseminating knowledge of the medical sciences and thus to make the periodical the organ of the medical
profession. In 1895 some medical men in the country organised themselves to form the Indian Medical Association* with headquarters at Calcutta. Dr. Lal Mahtab Mukherji and Dr. J.R. Wallace were elected President and Secretary of the Association respectively. The Indian Medical Record became the organ of the Association. From 1900 the periodical was changed to a weekly. This was the only weekly medical periodical in the East at that time. After the death of Wallace on 27th September, 1903, the publication ceased at the end of the year. It was revived as a fortnightly in April 1904 and continued like this up to March 1906, after which it again ceased publication for two years. Then Dr. E.S. Pushong took over editorship and revived the periodical as a monthly. In 1907-08 the publication was again in a state of closing down. Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisharad took it over in 1909, placed it on a sound footing and steered it through the difficult war years.

In Vol. 39, 1919 the subtitle was "monthly journal of public health and tropical medicine, etc. devoted to the interests of the medical profession with a complete government medical gazette of the Indian Empire". Annual subscription was reduced to Rs. 5/- only, post free. In Vol. 44, 1924, the subtitle was "a monthly journal of medicine, surgery, midwifery, public health and general medical intelligence, devoted to the medical profession in India". The annual subscription was increased to Rs. 7-8-0. In Vol. LVI, 1939, the subtitle was "monthly journal of public health and tropical medicine etc.,

* This association was different from the Association with a similar name formed in 1929.
devoted to the interests of the medical profession in the Indian Empire. The Indian Medical Record is one of the very few medical periodicals founded in India in the last century which have survived to this day.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL: A REPRESENTATIVE PUBLICATION FOR THE TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Subs.: Printed at Caxton  Steam Printing Press
S.B.:
Ed.: H. Monie  Ed(L): Jal. S. Rutnagar
PR: Rs. 6/- annual  PR(C): Rs. 24/- annual
C/Inc:C

It was founded by Sorabji M. Rutnagur. The object of the proprietor were to establish a representative organ for the textile industries, to publish a periodical of sound and wholesome literary matters, and to create a valuable medium for advertising purposes. Articles included in the journal dealt with spinning and weaving of cotton, jute, wool, silk and other textiles, cotton agriculture and machinery. Its monthly contents were Editorials, European notes, Indian notes, Articles, Men of Industry, Letters to the Editor, Notes and queries, Commercial report, Machinery and appliances, recent improvements and useful recipes. Besides this, a feature of the periodical was to give a biographical sketch of the life and attainments of our industrial kings. The October, 1904 issue marked the fifteenth year of the journal's life. From Volume XIX (1908), art paper was used for printing.
There was no issue of the periodical from February 1918, to December 1918, the reason being the difficulty of exporting machinery from England to India in the later stages of the war and the abnormal price and scarcity of suitable paper. From January 1902, it incorporated in itself *The Indian Import and Export Trades Journal*. It also incorporated *Indian Industries and Power* in October 1931. In the development of the Indian Textile Industry, this periodical has played a major part which cannot easily be overlooked. Regular.

**THE PRASNOTTARA : BEING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OF TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THEOSOPHISTS**

P:Monthly Y:Jan.1891 Pl:Madras

Pubs:Printed by Thompson & Co.

S.B.:Indian Section of the Theosophical Society

Ed.:Bertram Keightley Ed(L):Rohit Mehta

PR:Free distribution to members in the beginning but from No.4 Re 1/- for members and Rs.2/- for non-members

PR(C):Same

C/INC: C

_The Prasnottara_ was designed to stimulate the interest and intellectual activity of the members by providing means for interchange and circulation of thought and opinion amongst them. The main purpose was to propose discussion and the study of the questions dealt with, not to expound any authoritative teachings or lay down the law on any subject whatever. It was a periodical of question-answer type; as it was written "Any member can send questions, answers to questions, opinions and
notes on Theosophical subjects or matters relating to Hindu
religion, Philosophy and Customs, and is requested to do". In
the beginning it consisted of only sixteen pages.

From 1893, the nature of the periodical was changed a little
and from a mere Prasnottara it was partially converted into a
sectional gazette and an organ of instruction. In January 1895,
the section headquarter was transferred to Banaras, so it began
to be printed from Banaras. In the same year the editorship
was taken over by Babu Upendranath Basu. Upto 1903, it appeared
under this name. From Jan. 1904 the name was changed to
Theosophy in India, with Volume one, Number one, new series,
published by the Theosophical society. The style of the
periodical was also changed. It began to publish, mostly, learned
articles on Theosophy. From May 1921, it became a bimonthly,
the reason indicated was strained means and heavy expenses. From
September 1922, it became a monthly. From 1925, Vol.XXI, No.1,
Jan-March, it became a quarterly. From Vol.XXII (March) No.3,
it again started appearing as a monthly. From Volume XXVI
(Jan-1929), the name is Theosophy in India; news and notes.
From Vol.XXVII (Jan 1930), the name was changed to Theosophy in
India, monthly review. From April 1934, No.4, the name was
changed to The Indian Theosophist; monthly review. It was
issued regularly.
THE MADRAS LAW JOURNAL

P : Monthly Y : Jan. 1891 Pl : Madras
Pubs. : Printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press
S.B. :
Ed. : S. Ramasami Mudaliar Ed(L): T. R. Venkataramasastri
PR :
C/INC : C

This periodical was started to give reports of the decisions of High Courts in Madras and other places as well as translations of various Hindu Law books. It contained articles on legal questions, discussion of important bills before the legislative councils, suggestions for the removal of existing defects in law, translations from Sanskrit texts etc. Beginning with Volume II, each volume was divided into two parts (i) The Madras Law Journal; (ii) The Madras Law Reports. Each part had separate title page and pagination. Two volumes in a year, Jan-June and July-December. Besides the regular Editor, there was an Editorial Committee. It was issued regularly.

NORTH INDIAN NOTES AND QUERIES : A MONTHLY PERIODICAL

P : Monthly Y : April 1891 Pl : Mirzapur
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. :
PR :
C/INC : 1NC

This periodical was devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and pieces of information regarding the country and the people. Panjab Notes and Queries started in 1883.
under the editorship of Captain R.C. Temple ceased publication after completing four volumes in 1887 on account of his transfer to Burma. *North Indian Notes* was the continuation of the *Punjab Notes*. It was started with the object of bringing scholars and observers scattered over the country into contact with each other. It was devoted to religion, sociology, antiquities and local history, folklore, ethnography, language and philology, Anglo-Indian local history, bibliography, numismatics, arts, and manufactures, agriculture etc.

**THE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL RECORD : A REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS AND ALLIED SCIENCES**

P : Monthly  
Y : Jan. 1892  
Pl : Calcutta  
Pubs. : Lahiri & Co  
S.B. :  
Ed. : J.C. Lahiri  
Ed(L) : Same  
PR :  
PR(C) :  
C/INC : C

It was a short-lived periodical. It was started with a view to reproduce the original articles of exceptional interest published in other journals, and extracts and gleanings from all the leading journals. After recording the progress of the new school of medicine, it supplied to its readers the latest discoveries made in the domain of therapeutics and surgery, with the most interesting clinical cases and the most useful practical hints. After completing two volumes in December 1893, it ceased publication, because it could not get the requisite support from the people.
The periodical was started by Lawrence Fernandez in January 1892. He was the proprietor as well as the editor of the periodical. Its pages were devoted to the diseases peculiar to the tropics and anything new in Surgery, Obstetrics, Sanitation etc. There were two volumes in a year. From Vol.III, No.1 (1894) it became a fortnightly. From Vol.V (June 1895), there is a slight change in the subtitle "A fortnightly journal of medicine, surgery, public health and of general medical intelligence". It published 5 volumes up to October 1895.

From Nov. 1895 the name was changed to The Indian Lancet (later the Medical Reporter). The periodicity was changed to fortnightly. It was adopted as the organ of the Medical Association of India. The new subtitle was "A fortnightly journal of Medicine, Surgery, Public Health, and of General Medical Intelligence." The reason indicated for the change in name was, in the words of editor, as follows:

"The title does not give that weight and importance which a scientific journal claims, and in most cases the publication merits." From January 1901 the periodicity was changed to weekly.
It ceased publication in 1908.

JOURNAL OF THE MAHABODHI SOCIETY

P : Monthly       Y : May 1892       Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Printed at the Baptist Mission Press
S.D. : The Budha Gaya Mahabodhi Society
Ed. : H. Dharmapala       Ed(L) : Kali Das Nag
PR : Rs.2/- annual       PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

Mahabodhi Society was founded in May 1891 to revive Buddhism in India. The periodical of the society was started after one year with the object of interchanging news between the Buddhist countries. In the beginning it was a lean number with only 8 pages and articles on the Buddha and Buddhists. Notes and news of different countries like Japan, Siam and Nepal were also published.

From Vol. X (May 1901), No.1, the name of the periodical was changed to The Mahabodhi and the United Buddhist World.

From Vol.XIV, it began publication from Colombo, Ceylon. Vol.XIII completed in April 1905 with No.12. Then there was a gap till the republication of Vol.XIV from January 1906, No.1.

From Vol.XXXIII, 1925 the name is Journal of the Mahabodhi Society.
THE AGRICULTURAL LEDGER

P : Irregular
Pubs. : Superintendent,
Government Printing
S.B. : Government of India
Ed. : Ed(L) :
PR : PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It published articles on agriculture, animals and plants. Each ledger was numbered with series, like Agricultural series, vegetable product series, Mineral and metallic series, miscellaneous series etc. Volume I was completed in three years i.e. 1892-94. Volumes XIII and XIV were the general index to the Agricultural Ledger for the years 1906-12. The last issue published was Vol.XVII (1912), named Vegetable Product Series Number 116.

THE DOCTOR'S MAGAZINE : A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INDIAN AND FOREIGN MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND NEWS

P : Monthly
Pubs. : S.B. :
Ed. : K.Nadkarni
Ed(L) :
PR : PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It was another monthly medical periodical from Bombay Presidency, started by K. Nadkarni who was the editor and proprietor of the periodical. In 1893 the name was changed to Indian Medico-Chirurgical Review (A monthly journal and review
of Indian and foreign medicine and allied sciences). The name of the editor was Dr. H.N. Choksy. From January 1893 to 1896 the periodical completed four volumes and ceased with it.

EPIGRAPHICA INDICA: A COLLECTION OF INSCRIPTIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM INDICARUM OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDIAN ANTIQUARY

P: Annual (later on changed to Quarterly)
Y: 1892
Pl: Calcutta

Pubs.: Thacker Spink & Co.
S.B.: Archaeological Survey of India
Ed.: Jas Burgess
Ed(L): Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra
PR: Rs. 5-
C/INC: INC

In February 1887, a proposal was submitted to the Government of India for the printing of a record to include not only translations of inscriptions - Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and others but lists of them and other miscellaneous antiquarian information. The result was the publication of Epiigraphica Indica. It was published as a supplement to the Indian Antiquary. Irregular in publication. Volume XXVI came out in 1941-42, whereas Volume XXVII came out in 1947. From January 1947, it became a Quarterly.

JOURNAL OF THE BUDDHIST TEXT SOCIETY OF INDIA

P: 4 parts in a year
Y: Jan. 1893
Pl: Calcutta

Pubs.: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press
S.B.: 
Ed.: Sarat Chandra Das
Ed(L): 
PR: Rs. 4/-
PR(C): 
C/INC: INC
The object of the society was to make independent research in the domain of history, philosophy and literature. The periodical of the society was started with a view to furnish materials for history of Indo-Aryan thoughts on Buddhism as well as history and geography of ancient India and all Buddhist countries. From Volume V, Part III (1897), the name of the periodical was changed to The Journal of The Buddhist Text and Anthropological Society. As more interest was shown by the reading public in the study of Anthropology, the scope of the periodical was widened to discuss subjects such as folklore, ethnological researches. Therefore a change in the name became necessary. From Part 3 of Volume VII (1904), the name of the periodical was changed to Journal of Buddhist Text and Research Society.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE:
A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

P : Monthly  Y : Jan.1894  Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : School Book Press
S.E. : Calcutta University
Ed. : Ed(L):
PR : Rs.3/- annually  PR(C):
C/INC : INC

It was started with a view to bring together in one view the whole of the scattered life of colleges and schools. Its pages published material which could be of interest to both teachers and students. It ceased publication after sometime. But in spite of the best efforts, the investigator could not ascertain the date of its cessation.
This periodical was started at a time when the astrological activity was on the increase throughout the world. There was need for a technical journal dealing with astrological matters scientifically but in a popular style. It was started with the object of bringing the astrological questions before the intelligent public, so that all persons interested in the development of scientific knowledge might join together to examine its theory and test its usefulness practically so far as it lay in their power. It published small articles dealing with Astrology like Hindu astrologers, important planets, modern scientists and Astrology, the Atmospheric work, Division of Astrology etc. From Volume II, translations of Sanskrit texts on Physical sciences and allied subjects preserved by Sanscritists and Yogees were also given. Volume II was completed in 1896. Then there was a gap for one year. Vol.III, No.1, came out in April 1898 and Number 12 in March 1899. Then there was another gap till the publication of Volume IV, No.1, in January 1900 under a new series (edited by B.Suryanarain Row). Upto Volume VI, one volume was completed in one calendar year. Volume IX, No.1, was started from October 1906.
THE BRAHMA'VADIAN : A FORTNIGHTLY RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL

P : Fortnightly Y : Sept.1895 Pl : Madras
Pubs. : Printed by Thompson & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.4/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was started with the aim to create an enlightened and living faith in the theory of the Vedanta. It was started under the advice and patronage of Swami Vivekananda. It published articles on religion and Vedanta, Correspondence, extracts, book reviews etc. From Vol. V (Nov. 1899), No. 1, the periodicity was changed to monthly; hence the subtitle "a monthly religious and philosophical journal". From Vol. XVI (1911), the subtitle was "The monthly magazine of religion, philosophy and allied subjects." Regular*.

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW : A MONTHLY RECORD FOR INDIA

P : Monthly Y : 1895 Pl : Madras
Pubs. : Srinivasa Varadachari & Co.
S.B. :
Ed. : C.S. Srinivasachari Ed(L) :
PR :
PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It published articles on subjects of educational interest only. About 8 or 9 articles were contributed to each number by experts in the field.

* The investigator has seen upto sixteen volumes only.
THE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL MISSIONS IN INDIA

**Pubs.**:
- Christian Medical Association of India

**Ed.**:
- Ed(L): 

**PR**: 
- PR(C): 

**C/INC**: 

It was a Christian medical missionary periodical. Upto 1926, it completed thirty-one volumes and its name was changed to *Journal of the Christian Medical Association of India, Burma and Ceylon*, with fresh volume numbering.

THE MADRAS REVIEW

**Y**: 1895  **Pl**: Madras

**Pubs.**:
- Srinivas Varadachari & Co.

**Ed.**:
- C. Sankaran Nair  

**PR**: 
- Rs. 7/- annual  

**C/INC**: 
- INC

The investigator could not get any more information of this periodical.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

**Y**: 1895  **Pl**: Ajmer

**Pubs.**:
- Mission Press

**S.B.**:
- Medical Missionary Association of India (1905)

**Ed.**:
- J. Husband  

**PR**: 
- 

**C/INC**: 
- INC
It was another medical periodical of Christian Medical Missions. In 1899 J.H. MacPhail took over the editorship and the periodical was issued from the Sontal Mission Press. Later on*, the name of the periodical was changed to Journal of the Medical Missions of India.


P : Weekly
Y : May 1896
Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. :
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.8/- annual
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

It was started with the aim to keep readers informed about the latest important decisions of the Calcutta High Court. In the Notes' column, short notes of important decisions from week to week and a full report of important ones was given. It discussed civil as well as criminal cases. It completed fifty-one volumes in 1947. It was regular in publication.

THE PRABUDDHA BHARATA OR AWAKENED INDIA

P : Monthly
Y : July 1896
Pl : Madras
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. : B.R. Rajan Iyer
Ed(L) :
PR : Rs.1-8-0 annual
PR(C) :
C/INC : C

* The investigator could not ascertain the year of change in name.
It was a sort of supplement to Brahmavadin and was a mouthpiece of Hindu religion devoted to religion and philosophy. In its pages sacred truths of Hindu religion and ideals of the Vedanta were presented in a simple, homely and interesting manner. It also contained Puranic and Classical episodes, philosophical tales, novels of modern type and short articles on philosophical subjects. Swami Vivekananda also contributed to its pages. The editor wrote in the first number, "..... We have a great faith in the system of teaching principles by means of stories and indeed, as Swami Vivekananda wrote in his letter to us, there is a great great chance, much more than you dream of, for those wonderful stories scattered all over the Sanskrit literature to be rewritten and made popular." From Volume III, it began publication from Kumaon. There was no issue in July 1898. Volume III was started in August 1898; and the Volume was completed in Dec.1898. Volume IV was started with Number 30 in January. Thereafter there was continuous numbering and each Volume was completed in a calendar year. In 1926, with Volume XXXI, the annual subscription was Rs.3/- and Swami Vividishananda became its editor. It was published regularly. It completed fifty two volumes in 1947.

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF INDIA : THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

P : Monthly Y : Jan. 1897 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Thacker, Spink & Co. S.B. : Philatelic Society of India
Ed. : C.F. Larmour and F.N. Schiller Ed(L) : J. Fernandes
PR : Rs.5/- annual PR(C) : Rs.6/- annual
C/INC : C
The aim of the periodical was to promote the interests of a considerable body of philatelic collectors, who had little opportunity of meeting fellow collectors for exchanging views. It published the latest discoveries and results of researches in the various fields of Philately. Due to communal disturbance in Calcutta and Lahore before Independence, it became irregular during that period. After Independence the place of publication was changed to Bombay.

THE DAWN: A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE

P : Monthly Y : March 1897 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Printed at the New Town Press
S.B. : Ed. : Satish Chandra Mukerji Ed(L) :
PR : 4 Annas per copy PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

This monthly was started with the aim to make a special study of Hindu life, thought and faith, in a spirit of appreciation. Its pages were devoted to religion, philosophy and science. From Volume IV, the subtitle was changed to "a monthly magazine intended to be an organ of higher eastern and western thought". It completed successfully seven Volumes till July 1904. The Dawn Society undertook the publication of this periodical from September 1904, so the name of periodical was changed to The Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine (New Series) with new volume numbering as well as retaining old series volume numbering. The periodicity was also changed to bimonthly. The
periodical was divided into four parts, each part paged separately. In the first part there were articles intended to spread knowledge about India, its provinces, peoples etc. The second part was devoted to discussion; the third contained writings of recognised members in the general training class; and the fourth was Bengali portion. Later on, a student section was also introduced.

Another periodical named *Dawn: an illustrated fortnightly journal of synthetic religion and Indian culture* was started from January 1931. This was the organ of Shakti Ashram and was devoted mainly to the spread of Sadhu T.L. Vaswani's message to interpret Indian culture and religion as reflected in the lives and teachings of Rishis, Yogis and Bhaktas. Later on it was changed to *New Dawn*.

*INDIAN GARDENING: A WEEKLY JOURNAL MAINLY DEVOTED TO GARDENING, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES, PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC*

Pubs.: J.A. Pritchard
Ed.: PR
C/INC: INC

Before this, there was no other periodical in India devoted to gardening. The periodical was started with the aim to spread the love for plants and how to cultivate them. Its pages were devoted to give information on subjects relating to horticulture, agriculture and the allied sciences. To help in the
exchange of ideas about gardening among people, a column of question and answer was also started. From Volume VI (Jan. 1900), a planting section was also added. Consequently, from April 12, 1900, the name of the periodical was changed to *Indian Gardening and Planting*: an illustrated weekly journal devoted to *Horticulture, Agriculture and Planting including tea, coffee, indigo, economic products etc.* From Volume XII, No. 1 (Jan. 1903), the name was again changed to *Indian Planting and Gardening; Tea, Coffee, Indigo, Economic Products, Gardening etc.*

Two volumes in a year from 1901. It ceased publication on the completion of Volume XVI, Number 26 on June 30, 1906. It was issued regularly.

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**THE INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER : AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR ENGINEERS IN INDIA AND THE EAST**

- **Pubs.**: The Indian and Eastern Engineer (New Series)
- **Ed.**: George Threlfall and George Neill
- **PR**: Rs.10/- annual
- **PR(C)**: Rs.6/- per volume in 1936
- **C/INC**: C

It was started as *Engineers Journal*. In 1886, the name was changed to *The Indian Engineer*. In September, 1897, the name was again changed to *The Indian and Eastern Engineer* and it was issued under a new series. It published articles from authorities regarding coalmining, Railways and other aspects of Engineering. Volume II was started from January 1898. Two
volumes in a year. On every issue, a note was appended, "Subscribers to *The Indian and Eastern Engineer* can obtain any information they may require concerning Engineering, machinery, metal trades, makers, prices, terms, markets, freights etc., by addressing their enquiry to the editor." From Volume XII (Jan. 1903), it was published simultaneously from Calcutta, Bombay and London.

From Volume LXXVIII (January 1936), it was issued under a new series. Contributions accepted were paid for. Articles were contributed by authorities in the field. Published regularly. Multicoloured advertisements. From Volume 15, No. 2 (1937), it was merged with *Indian and Eastern Engineer*. From March 1942, it incorporated in itself, *The Far Eastern Engineer* (issued from China). The incorporation was due to the war. Volume 92, No. 5, was issued in May, 1943. In 1944 it incorporated *Indian and Eastern Motors* (Volume 36, No. 7). Then there was a gap till the periodical re-appeared in July, 1948 with Volume 93, No. 1. It was a high class technical periodical and was circulated throughout India and the East - from Baghdad to Hongkong and from Kohat to Colombo.

**INDIAN HOMOEOPATHICIAN**

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This was another short-lived periodical on Homoeopathy. It ceased publication in 1901 after completing two volumes only.
RAILWAYS

P : Fortnightly
Pubs. :
S.B. :
Ed. :
PR :
C/INC :
Y : 1899
Ed(L) :
PR(C) :
INC
It was a fortnightly periodical in which all matters relating to Railways, tramways, roads, canals, carriage and transit generally in India were discussed. Two Volumes in a year. It was printed on large-size paper with a particular volume having contents like personal notes, general notes, office advertisements, business notice etc. It was printed in two columns which were not divided by a line. Published regularly. Contributors were paid for.

THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW AND KAYASTHA SAMACHAR

P : Monthly
Pubs. : Munshi Durga Prasad
S.B. :
Ed. : Sachchidananda
PR : Rs.4/- annual
C/INC :
Y : 1900
Ed(L) : Same
PR(C) : Rs.6/- annual
INC
It published exhaustive reviews of all new and important English publications, written by competent critics. Short notices of legal, literary, scientific, educational and medical works also appeared in each issue. Six or seven articles in each issue by authorities in the field. One volume completed in six months. From Volume IX, No.1 (1904), the subtitle "a monthly record and review" is added.
From Volume XII, a new series was started and the name was reduced to The Hindustan Review. On Volume XVIII, the name was The Hindustan Review: a monthly record and review. The late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore also contributed to this periodical. In Jan. 1933, Volume LXXIV, the subtitle was "A record and critical survey of Indian affairs". From Volume 78 (1945), the subtitle was again omitted. From Volume LXIX (June 1936), one volume was completed in one year. (In fact irregular completion of volume). It completed 81 volumes in 1947. Right from the very beginning Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha had been its editor. It was not the organ of, or affiliated to, any party or group. Black and White illustrations started appearing from 1914. Contributions accepted in the periodical were paid for.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

P : Monthly  
Y : Jan.1900  
Pl : Madras

Pubs. : G.A. Natesan & Co  
S.B. :

Ed. : G.A. Natesan  
Ed(L) : G.A. Natesan

PR : Rs.5/- annual  
PR(C) : Rs.6/- annual

C/INC : C

This monthly periodical, devoted to all topics of general interest, was the individual venture of a well-known personality, Mr. G.A. Nateson. He continued to be its editor for a sufficiently long time. The distinguishing features of the periodical were variety of matter, and copiousness of
contents. Politics, Economics, Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, Religion, Philosophy, Science, literature, Biography and Criticism were the main subjects. Its list of contributors included many well-known writers of England and India and specialists in arts and sciences, politicians, public servants, lawyers, doctors, professors, businessmen and journalists, among whom were F.W. Kellett, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William Meyer, Romesh Dutt, Sister Nivedita, V. Krishnaswami, John Adam, Sir F.C. Ray, M.K. Gandhi, Dr. Sunderland and Sir C.V.K. Sastri. Contributions were paid for.

From Volume X (1909), the subtitle was "a monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest". Published regularly. Price remained the same upto 1941.

THE INDIAN FOWL FANCIER’S AND FARMER’S JOURNAL:
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE FOWL YARD,
DAIRY AND KENNEL

P : Monthly Y : Nov. 1900 Pl : Calcutta
Pubs. : Printed at the Edinburgh Press
S.B. : Ed. : H.E. Abbott Ed(L) :
PR : Rs. 6/- annual PR(C) :
C/INC : INC

It was started by H.E. Abbott, who was the editor as well as the proprietor. The chief aim of Abbott in starting this periodical was to encourage the breeding of poultry among the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians dwelling near big stations. It was a lean and thin number in the beginning,
comprising 10 pages only. As the subtitle indicates, articles included were concerned with poultry, kennel and dairy. It was the only paper of its kind published in India and the Far East. From Vol.IV, no.8 (June 1904), its scope was widened by including gardening in it. Likewise the name was changed to The Indian Fowl Fancier's, Gardener's and Farmer's Journal: a monthly magazine devoted to the Fowl, Yard, Dairy, Kennel and Garden. It was printed in three columns on each page, without any line dividing them. It ceased publication on the completion of Volume X, in October, 1910.

ANALYSIS

The investigator has recorded ninety three periodicals covering this period, which shows remarkable increase over the first period, i.e., early days of periodicals. As during the first period, the number of publications was higher from Bengal during this period also. Forty-six periodicals were published from Bengal, seventeen from Bombay and thirteen from Madras. The remaining seventeen periodicals were published from other places, like Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Simla, Lahore, Lucknow, Surat etc. In all, there were sixty-two monthlies, three bimonthlies, and the rest with other periodicities. Out of forty-six periodicals published from Bengal, twenty-nine were monthlies, six quarterlies, four weeklies and four fortnightlies, etc. Out of seventeen periodicals published from Bombay, thirteen were monthlies, one irregular, one
bimonthly, one quarterly and one three times in a year. Out of thirteen periodicals published from Madras, eight were monthlies, three quarterlies, one bimonthly and one fortnightly.