

‘*নাথি*’ (*i. e.* worship him who has wealth or virtues, but kick him who is simply a *kulin* by birth) informs us that the honour of the *kulin* is greatly diminished. When people saw that the *kulin* no longer possessed those qualities which a *kulin* ought to possess and violated the rules enjoined upon him by the Shastras, they naturally slighted him. They began to respect those *non-kulins* who were endowed with good qualities. Thus by degrees the word *kulin* has lost much of its charm.

The custom of visiting sacred places is prevalent among the followers of every religion. But the Hindus have carried the matter a little too far. From the remotest corners of India people flock to a sacred place. We very seldom see Hindu women come out from their inner apartments; but thousands of them go to distant sacred places on foot without any scruples on the score of decency. Not to speak of Benares and Gya, even to the distant Brindaban many poor men and women go, undergoing every sort of trouble and hardship. So fervent is the religious zeal of the Hindus! We have many proverbs concerning this practice of visiting sacred places. The following is one of them—  
‘যদি হরি পদে থাকে মন, তবে হৃদয় মাঝে বৃন্দাবন (*i. e.* a really pious man need not visit sacred places as his heart is a temple where God most delights to dwell).

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### Mass Polarization.

In a single-fluid voltaic element, the dis-engaged Hydrogen travelling with the current is deposited on the negative plate which is thereby more or less separated from the liquid and is put under a sort of strain owing to the deposited Hydrogen tending to penetrate into the mass of the plate and is said to be polarized.

The E. M. F. of the element gradually decreases, as the amount of deposited Hydrogen or in other words as the polarizing strain, increases. The E. M. F. of the element can be revived partially by shaking or brushing off the deposited Hydrogen from the surface of the negative plate but the initial E. M. F. is however not obtained even though the strength of the liquid is kept constant, the negative plate having undergone a sort of partial mass polarization and its molecules being more less permanently arranged, as in the case of residual magnetism in soft iron due to its coercive force. This can be experimentally proved in the following manner :-

Take two strips of copper plate of the same dimensions and weight, place them in dilute sulphuric acid 1 to 7 and connect them with an astatic-needle-galvanometer, the needle will not be deflected showing the electrical identity of the two copper plates. Next place one of them and a zinc plate in the liquid and connect them with a tangent galvanometer. Notice the initial deflection of the needle which then gradually tends to come back to zero. After waiting for a few hours if the copper plate be thoroughly brushed and dipped again with the zinc plate in fresh dilute sulphuric acid of the same strength as before, the needle will be again deflected but not to the extent to which it deflected at first. Now take away this used plate, wash it again and dip it and the other copper plate in fresh dilute sulphuric acid and connect the two with the astatic-needle galvanometer, its needle will be deflected showing that the used or the so-called polarized copper-plate is not identical with the un-polarized one. The polarized plate acts as positive and the other as negative plate. This difference is due to what is called the *Mass Polarization*.

K. D. M.