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31. Notes on the Physical Treatment of Children in the Punjab, West of the Indus.

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preparation ; but on account of its interest and its unique character I may be permitted to reproduce the diagram above with brief descriptive notes.

The kiln is not complete, but its essential features are preserved. A large vessel (*majûr*) is supported on firebricks of varying lengths placed vertically. Their arrangement is symmetrical, those which support the centre of the pot are about 10 inches only in height, those supporting the rim are more nearly 2 feet high, and the heights of those intervening are proportionate. The sketch shows the arrangement of these small pillars in average section.

The bricks themselves are of semicircular section with one edge roughly flattened. Similar pieces of red firebrick were found some years ago by Petrie and Quibell on pre-historic sites ; but the use of them does not seem to have been previously explained.

The kiln appears to have been surrounded at one time by a wall of firebricks, but whether it was covered over cannot be determined. In one place two or three similar kilns seem to have been grouped together. The vessel itself is separated from the mould of fireclay (which rests directly upon the pillars) by a thin layer of charred material. The fire seems to have been between the vertical pillars.

The rim of the vessel was fashioned with rectangular indentations, on the small portion of it which was preserved ; a large vessel, complete, 4 feet 6 inches in height, with similar ornamentation was found upon the site.

J. GARSTANG.

Assam.

Fawcett.

Note on the Recent Immigrations of Khonds and other Central Indian Tribes into the Jungle-country of Assam. By **30**
F. Fawcett, Local Correspondent of the Anthropological Institute.

The anthropologist of the future may be surprised to find that the inhabitants of the Assam jungle are unlike the peoples surrounding them. Up to within 15 years ago the Khonds of the Ganjam hills, often quoted as sacrificers of human beings, would not engage in any ordinary labour. They would not, for example, carry even the smallest article of the District Officer's luggage. Elephants were accordingly provided by Government for carriage of tents and all camp luggage. But there has come a change, due, no doubt, in the mind of the Khond to the compulsory cessation of the sacrifice of human victims ; and within the last ten years or so the Khonds have taken to work in the ordinary way. Within the last few years, for the first time, the Khonds have been emigrating to Assam to work in the tea gardens. Accurate figures are not available, but the estimate of the best authority gives the number as somewhere about 3,000. This emigration is now stopped by edict, but it may be recommenced. Not only Khonds but the Kolarian Savaras (Savras) of the Ganjam hills, and the Gadabas (also Kolarian) of Jeypore (of Madras) have contributed to populate the Assam jungle. It is likely that many of these people have gone to stay. Hard times have, so to speak, driven them from their own country, and modern facilities of communication have rendered it easy to transfer them over several degrees of latitude to jungles other than their own. Of course they do not set out and go of their own accord. They are taken. The strange thing is that they go willingly.

F. FAWCETT.

India.

Rose.

Notes on the Physical Treatment of Children in the Punjab, West of the Indus. By K. S. Haji Kalandar Khan, Rais of Madi, Dera **31**
Ismail Khan District, Punjab : Communicated by H. A. Rose, Superintendent of Ethnography.

(1.) For the first 40 days the mother suckles the infant while sitting. The reason for her adopting this manner is that if she suckles the baby while lying its nose will surely be pressed by striking against her breasts and will be flattened,

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(2.) In this *chilá* (*chila* or *chhila* from *chali*, meaning 40—the first 40 days from the date of birth) the women who are well up in these things dig a circular pit of the size of the infant's head. The infant is laid down on the ground with its head in the pit to flatten it, instead of doing so by pressing. This process also makes the neck longer. The reason assigned by these women against the practice of flattening the head by pressing is that this process affects the natural construction of the head and weakens the intellectual faculties.

(3.) During the first *chilá* the body of a child is rubbed with a mixture of *maidá* (fine flour) and *ghi* to make it beautiful. This gives a twofold result, as it makes the body soft and white, and is besides a sort of bodily exercise.

(4.) In this *chilá* collyrium is applied to the eyes of the baby by means of a coarse needle with a view to make them broad and large.

(5.) A compound of the following drugs is given to the infant for 40 days :—*Ammaltas*, two pieces. *Badian* (aniseed), $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a *tola*. Cheese, two grains.

The drugs are saturated in water, and then warmed by placing them on a fire if it is winter, or in the sunlight if it is summer, and the mixture is given to the infant every morning and evening. The quantity of water is half a *tola*. This improves the health of the infant. The quantity of medicine stated above is considered sufficient for two doses—morning and evening. After the *chilá* the use of this mixture is totally given up.

REVIEWS.

Malta.

The Prehistoric Monuments of Malta.

Mayr.

Die vorgeschichtlichen Denkmäler von Malta. Von Albert Mayr. Abhand- 32
lungen der k. bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, I. Classe, XXI. Band,
III. Abtheilung.

The great stone monuments of the Maltese islands, first excavated between the years 1827–1840, have been the sport of a somewhat capricious fate. The ruins of the Gigantia in Gozo, indeed, were well described and planned by La Marmora shortly after their uncovering, but no scientific record of the excavation itself was preserved. An account of the exploration of Hagiar Kim, which was undertaken in 1839 by Mr. J. S. Vance on behalf of the British Government, appeared in *Archæologia*, but was rendered almost worthless by the incompetence of the excavator, who failed to keep any record of the most essential particulars concerning the finds. Of Mnaidra little more than Fergusson's small plan exists, and the subsequent re-explorations of the monuments by the native antiquary Caruana, though characterised by zeal and industry, were vitiated by his imperfect archæological training and overclouded by the Phœnician myth. Fergusson has the double merit of pointing out that these monuments had nothing to do with the Phœnicians and of connecting them with sepulchral usage, though he was far from realising their true antiquity.

The treatment that these monuments received in Messrs. Perrot and Chipiez' great work was unfortunately based on the Phœnician theories of the native explorer. It was even sought to find support for them by invoking parallels with the rude stone monuments of the interior of Palestine, which might themselves be thought to have equally little to do with Phœnician agencies.

The want of a really adequate account of these great primitive structures—in some respects the most striking of the Mediterranean world—has long made itself felt. This want has now been largely met by the excellent monograph of Dr. Albert Mayr on *The Prehistoric Monuments of Malta*. The work is the result of personal investigations of these structures carried out on the spot during the autumn of 1897. It contains not only a careful analysis of the buildings but a well-informed comparative study of their