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# RURAL INDIA

VOL - I

NO - 8



FEB - 1927

DECEMBER

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# RURAL INDIA.

(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS.)

Vol. I.

FEBRUARY 1927.

No. 8.

## Hydro-Electricity and Rural Development.

BY

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LARGE stores of energy are continually running to waste in the streams and waterfalls in the mountainous tracts of this Presidency. A beginning is now being made by Government to bring these to use for the benefit of the people. In the Western and Eastern Ghats there is enough water power, if only it is harnessed, to supply all the needs of the community and more. The land can be covered by a network of transmission and distribution lines giving electric power to every city, town and village. There are, however, great difficulties to be surmounted before this can be achieved. This paper will deal first with what cheap electricity can do for the rural parts and second with the problems attending its supply.

The value of hydro-electric power will lie only so far as it is available wherever wanted, in abundance at a cheap rate. If such power can be made available, it will in a measure help to solve the great Indian problem of mass poverty. A deal of thought has been expended on this question and a solution seems to lie in the direction of village reconstruction and its industrialisation. Hydro-electricity by increasing the amenities in rural districts will make life there as attractive as in the cities and so prevent the younger and more enterprising element of the rural population from drifting to the towns and depriving the soil of its labour and attention. Hydro-electric development will cause decentralisation of cheap power with the result that industries will go back to the countryside, especially when the raw materials are grown there.



We shall not attempt here to see in detail the final picture of reconstructed rural India, but shall confine ourselves to seeing what can be done in our villages, in the near future, if cheap power is given us.

A very important use to which electricity can be put is for lifting water for irrigation from wells, tanks, channels and rivers. Uncertainty of rainfall as a dread factor in agricultural operations will assume less importance if subsoil water can cheaply be pumped whenever required. Electric pumping will increase the depth from which water can be lifted as an economic proposition, and so add materially to the acreage under cultivation. By founding a network of wells of adequate capacity and depth and pumping the water by electric power derived from a network of distribution lines, the great sheet of subsoil water that finds its way from the Ghats to the sea can be brought to rear a vast agricultural industry which will be independent of the vagaries of the weather.

The next important use to which electricity can be put is to prepare the produce of the land into the most profitable forms for the market. The peasant is now deprived of the full value of his labour by the crude state in which he sends out his produce. If he can utilize the admittedly long hours of forced idleness in the agricultural year for converting his produce into even semi-finished articles of consumption, much will have been done to reduce his poverty. The need for the development of such rural industries as rice-hulling, oil pressing, ginning, spinning and weaving of cotton, sugar-cane crushing, coffee pulping and tea manufacture is urgent. The complete list of possible cottage industries in this Presidency will be a long one and will include handling produce from arable land, woods, forests and livestock culture, wood-working, metal-working, and art and craftwork. Electricity will be invaluable for all these on account of its economy, great adaptability and handiness.

Cheap power by itself is not enough to bring about lift irrigation and rural industries. The machinery necessary to work with the power is costly and at present absolutely beyond the resources of the majority of the peasants. It will be the work of rural co-operative societies to advance credit for buying such machinery or better still to buy it themselves and loan it for use by the ryots. Thus in every village, the co-operative society will own a number of electric motor pumping sets which will be available for hire and which have only to be carried to the well-site and connected to the electric line near-by to pump water whenever required. The society will also own rice hulling, oil pressing, sugarcane crushing and other

machinery to do the work of the village. It will, in addition, have charge of the local sub-station and undertake distribution of power for house and street lighting. In time it will come to own machinery to plough the lands and to harvest and thresh the corn and to run electric traction cars to haul the village produce to distant markets. The drudgery and monotony of agricultural operations will have given place to lively and intelligent forms of work.

The agriculturist of the future will have understood, thanks to the education and propaganda of the Agricultural Department, the value of intensive cultivation and found that it was not easy to get enough farm yard or other organic manure to go round. He will demand artificial manures. Cheap electricity can then furnish him with a variety of suitable manures at low cost derived from the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Factories for such fixation located at suitable sites will, in addition to supplying the demand for manures, become the nuclei for big chemical industries. But these are not of the near future. The problems confronting rural electrification are difficult and slow of solution and on the manner in which they are tackled will depend whether the vision of the future sketched above will ever materialise.

The question that will decide the practicability of a hydro-electric scheme, apart from its engineering aspects, is, if the power produced will find immediate sale, at least a good proportion of it. Rural electrification, it is obvious, cannot weigh as a factor in the question at the present stage as ideas relating to it are still in a nebulous condition. Rural power demand is practically nothing and if left to himself the peasant will take decades before he asks for electricity, on account of his preoccupations with poverty. If, however, the work of educating and financing him to make better use of his land and his produce is taken up by Government and propaganda through the Industries, Co-operative and Agricultural Departments set on foot, demand for power will soon appear. Nothing will help the object so much as an actual demonstration of rural development with electric power. The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme appears to have good chances of getting started very soon, and it would be a good thing if Government could be persuaded to set apart some power from the scheme to be given free of cost or at a nominal charge for carrying on experiments in half a dozen villages in suitable localities. These villages would show the full possibilities of electrification and data would be gathered on the economies connected therewith.

For the present, however, the practicability of a hydro-electric scheme such as that of Pykara will have to be decided on what urban areas can consume for lighting and industries and on the demand made for the electrification of railways. Only concrete proposals for power consumption such as these can offer, will set the scheme going. When the start has been made and the initial troubles nearly always associated with such enterprises have been overcome and public electric supply has attained some stability, the time is then for initiating rural electrification. Experience from the demonstration villages mentioned previously will set the pace for the advance.

It may be that the experiment shows that rural electrification will require a substantial reduction in the cost of power, perhaps, to below cost of production. To give this reduction is to subsidise rural development and in view of the great direct and indirect benefits to the community that will result, Government may be induced to bear the losses at least during the first few years. In course of time when the use of power extends it is possible that water power sites will come to be developed principally to cater to the rural demand which will thus assume an importance it has not now. The villages will then have become attractive centres of life with all the amenities which are now associated only with cities and then will have begun that steady drift to the countryside that people believe will work to the good of the country.

## The New Legislative Council.

THE new Legislative Council began under somewhat depressing circumstances. His Excellency the Governor who opened the session referred to the present unsatisfactory agricultural conditions in this presidency owing to the general failure of both the monsoons, as the result of which there has been a serious shortage not only of dry crops but also of paddy crops involving the grant of remission of the wet assessment. It is gratifying to note that the Government are carefully watching the situation and will take timely action for the grant of remission and the organisation of special relief measures. A liberal application of the remission rules is necessary. Apart from remission of assessment, the postponement of kists would seem to be called for in several tracts. Loans to agriculturists will

have to be made on a liberal scale enabling them to provide themselves with seed and cattle and for the construction of wells. We have every hope that the Development Minister who has intimate knowledge of the needs of the ryots will see to it that substantial relief is given to help the ryots to tide over the present situation. Lord Gosehen also referred to the importance of industries allied to agriculture which provides subsidiary occupation to those engaged primarily in agriculture and announced that a survey of cottage industries, existing and potential, will be undertaken by the Government. The Director of Industries, who will be responsible for the survey, will have the help of a special officer for the conduct of the enquiry. A good deal depends on the special officer who will be put on the work and on the instructions that will be given to him. We expect that as a result of his investigations a comprehensive programme of development will be drawn up as the basis of work in this field in future.

In this connection the example of Mysore in developing rural and minor cottage industries cannot be too highly commended. We learn from the last administration report of Mysore that a number of desirable undertakings have been inaugurated by the State with a view to develop cottage industries. In any scheme of cottage industries handloom weaving and hand spinning will have to be given a prominent place. We find that the Mysore Government have taken steps to organise hand spinning as a subsidiary occupation to agriculture on a large scale and to that end a suitable improved type of charka has been designed, and arrangements have been made to manufacture them in the Art workshops and Industrial schools in the State. And with a view to provide occupation for the women population, instruction is being imparted in select home industries, the subjects chosen being such that women on finishing their training can embark on these industries without any great initial capital. We mention these facts just to indicate some of the possible lines of enquiry and the need for a liberal and sympathetic outlook which the special officer will have to bring to bear on his task.

His Excellency the Governor also touched upon the further development of the co-operative agency, especially on its non-credit side. The credit side of the movement has made great strides and attracted a large amount of capital. But its full effect in vitalising industry and promoting the welfare of the great mass of agriculturists has not yet made itself felt. It has not solved the problem of agricultural indebtedness. The solution ought to be found among others in the extension of land mortgage banks to assist in the

beginning has been made. Other activities such as the starting of co-operative grain societies, irrigation societies, and cattle insurance societies are also sought to be encouraged. As well pointed out by His Excellency, if there is to be success in this line of development it would be through the good offices of all who believe in co-operation, the people individually, no less than the people organised as government and on their conjoint effort will depend the ultimate achievement.

## Health Propaganda

THE National Health Week which was held in the presidency town and in several mofussil stations last month, has now become an annual event, and should prove of far-reaching effect in any scheme of National Reconstruction. As far as we have been able to gather, the humanitarian aspect of the public health movement and its beneficent influence on the national weal have not been felt to any appreciable extent in the rural areas. India lives in the villages and the manhood of the nation, shall we say, the womanhood as well, is in the rural tracts. It is almost a truism to say that the health of the individual is the wealth of the community and the health of the community is the wealth of the nation. So national health is the greatest asset of a State. And in any scheme of Health Propaganda, the interests of the people in the rural areas should, we consider, receive adequate consideration. Those who are familiar with the conditions obtaining in the rural areas will have noticed that social and economic evils added to ignorance and superstition have had very baneful effects. The health of the people is becoming undermined and disease and death, much of which is preventable, have admittedly resulted in the loss of efficiency of the agriculturists.

We therefore welcome the idea of a health propaganda week in order to focus public attention on matters of health and to secure the recognition of the fact that disease can and should be prevented, to impart sound information as to public and personal hygiene and, above all, to set up a high standard of national health. The idea of concentrating public attention on matters in which the entire community is interested is not a novel one. We have great national festivals like the Dusserah and the "*Brahmattasavams*" in connection with leading temples. Religious and Artistic India knows and appreciates the full

significance of such events and if the health week should serve a national end, it should also be held in representative centres in rural areas, the time chosen for holding the health week being suited to the tracts concerned which would ordinarily be soon after the harvest, say, in the months of *Thai* or *Masi*, when the ryots will have some respite from their hard unremitting toil in the fields. The persons responsible for the organisation of the health week in the rural areas should seek the aid of co-operative societies and village panchayats where they exist and the information sought to be conveyed should have a distinctly rural outlook. For instance, we noticed that the highly useful and interesting show run by the Madras Veterinary Department, showing the diseases of cattle and cattle mortality and how cattle disease affected human beings, was almost lost on a Madras crowd, while the up-to-date appliances relating to Maternity and Child Welfare exhibited in the health week would not have appealed to rustic villagers. For them, health lectures, which should all be in the vernaculars and fully illustrated by lantern slides and cinema films, should devote special attention to rural sanitation, rural drinking water supplies, and the evils of their contamination, causation and prevention and ordinary treatment of epidemics such as small-pox, cholera and fevers. It is by a systematic propaganda regularly conducted during a national health week that the conscience of the people will be roused in matters of public health.

An old Sanskrit saying has it "*Sastrayacha Sukayacha*" which means that which the sacred books prescribe is for the well being of man. Elaborate rules are laid down in the Dharma sastras against the pollution of drinking water supplies, to name one among a number of health injunctions prescribed in the sacred books. Our people seem to have forgotten the old sastric injunctions which will be found to be in strict accordance with modern scientific teachings. It is not creditable to us to be told that even enlightened men among us show considerable apathy in matters of such vital importance to the community as the maintenance of public health and sanitation.

## The Goat

WHATEVER merits the goat may have—it is valued for its milk and for the manure it yields—one is rather chary of characterising the goat as the friend of the agriculturist and the planter. For where the goat thrives, there

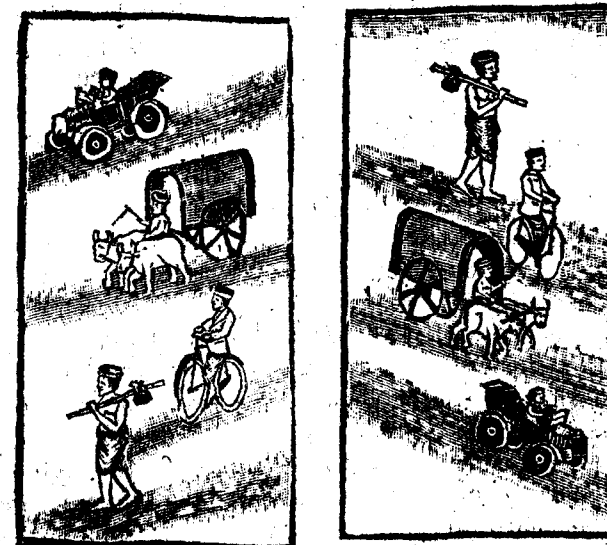
tree growth does not. They do not go together. They fall under a ban like the axioms of physics that two bodies of matter cannot occupy the same space at the same time. An esteemed correspondent who has considerable experience of rural tracts bitterly complains of the enormous mischief caused to tree and plant growth by the goat and suspects that it was probably the reason why the vedic rishis prescribed the goat as the fittest animal to be sacrificed at the altar for the food of the gods. Whatever it may be, there can be no doubt that no planter or agriculturist can afford to overlook the unwelcome attentions of the goat on his growing crops and plantations. A report on the Progress of Agriculture in Mysore just to hand records some very interesting observations on the subject:—"They (the goats) are hardy and multiply rapidly. The unrestricted freedom they enjoy and the destruction they mean to cultivated crops, young plantations and avenue trees and really all manner of vegetation have given rise to frequent representations for some kind of restriction. Their hardy and prolific nature can be judged by the fact that, in the last fodder distress when the rest of the cattle population diminished by fifty per cent, in certain areas even seventy per cent, the goats increased by nearly fifty per cent." Those of us who are familiar with, and have travelled by roads in, the country, need no proof to be convinced of the enormous mischief caused by the goat and the goat owners. Avenue trees which are intended to provide shelter to the weary traveller are everywhere bare and yet the mischief caused by the goat owner is allowed to go on with impunity. Forest Panchayats, we have no doubt, are taking particular care to see that under no circumstances the goat is allowed in the panchayat forests, for that way lies the ruin of the forest. It is a great pity that no differentiation is made between the goat and the sheep in levying fines for trespass. A higher penalty may serve as a deterrent.

### Rule of the Road.

["Rural India" leaflet No. 1.]

THERE is a rule for everything, e.g., with the right hand you should take your meal and salute your friends. No one violates this rule. Likewise there is a rule for walking or driving a handy or other conveyance on the road. The old proverb says that if two good persons walk in a road, there will be three paths, each one going a side and making way for the other and allowing a third person between them. One should note that he

should not inconvenience others while walking or driving on a road. So all the world have been adopting the following rule: drive by your left, walk by your right and overtake by your right a conveyance going in advance of you. Walking by your right is recommended as you can easily see the conveyances advancing in front of you and thus avoid accidents. This simple



rule is being violated everywhere in this country with the result that accidents occur every day in town and village roads especially after the advent of motor cars in the district. This is partly due to want of knowledge on the part of drivers and partly to their following the line of least resistance resigning to the will of the animals, or not caring for the difficulties of others. The observance of this rule does not involve expenditure of money or discomfort. Surely it is possible for every one to observe this simple rule and thus prevent accidents which unfortunately are becoming common. It is the duty of every one to take this small trouble of instructing drivers of conveyances and pedestrians about the rule of the road.

### The Seed Industry in Denmark

Danish agriculture, which owes so much to the application of co-operative methods to agriculture, has developed an organised system of seed production and distribution on co-operative

basis. A highly developed and commercialised seed industry has been built up which, through the large home demand and an increasing export trade, contributes in no small degree to the agricultural prosperity of Denmark. The important part, which the co-operative organisations have played in it is described in the Agricultural Journal of India by Mr. W. J. Jenkins, M.A., B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. He has told us how the seed industry in Denmark has become an important branch of Danish agriculture by the close co-operation of scientific experts, agricultural institutions and commercial concerns, who have combined to organise a perfect system of co-operative production and distribution of seed. On the side of production, the agricultural societies of Denmark appoint a special control committee, consisting of wellknown experts in seed production and in the seed trade. It has the power of directing the production of the Seed-Growers' Association and of deciding what varieties of seed should be grown. On the side of distribution, the Seed Growers' Association co-operates with the wholesale society of Denmark through which seed is distributed to farmers and small holders. The development of seed industry in Denmark illustrates the value of co-operation and co-operative organisation as the only means of effecting agricultural progress. What has been achieved in Denmark by combination of effort in cheapening production, in improving outturn and in raising the standard of quality and value of produce, can be equally effective here and this will add considerably to the profits of agriculture and to the prosperity of those engaged in the agricultural industry of this country. It is devoutly to be hoped that steps will be taken to utilise the co-operative movement for this highly beneficial purpose. There is a good deal of avoidable loss to agriculture owing to the ryots not being sufficiently alive to the importance of pure seed. Recently, Mr. R. D. Anstead, the energetic Director of Agriculture, Madras, outlined a scheme whereby the Co-operative and the Agricultural Departments might join in supplying to the ryots during the cultivation season pure seed in sufficient quantities. The central idea of the scheme is to multiply the seed of improved paddy varieties. The co-operative seed societies will, in the first instance, purchase the improved seed from the Agricultural Department. The seed will be distributed by the society to reliable ryot members who will undertake to grow the seed on good, well cultivated and manured land and who will take all possible precaution to avoid mixing it with bazaar seed at the time of sowing. During the growing season, steps should be taken to pull out all rogue plants which must have come in

with cattle manure. The crop must be harvested when the seed is fully matured and must be well dried before stocking. Thrashing must be done on a clean floor where no paddy has been thrashed before. The seed obtained after taking all these precautions will be pure, and it must be handed over by the grower to the society or to Unions who will undertake to sell it at an enhanced rate of profit, which can be divided between the grower and the society. The scheme has the merit of feasibility and deserves to succeed.

## Notes and Comments.

### Some New Varieties of Ground Nut.

From the Report of the Administration of Mysore for the year 1925-26, just to hand, we learn that, notwithstanding the fact that spreading types of groundnuts are heavier yielders than the bunch types, Small Japan and Spanish which belong to the bunch type are spreading rapidly chiefly because they mature earlier and their habit economises cost in harvesting. A high bred variety of the bunch type evolved at the Hebbal Agricultural Farm is said to be of vigorous growth, ripens earlier than the spreading type and is also a heavy yielder.

### An Agricultural Exhibition.

At all important cattle fairs and temple festivals, ryots from far and near congregate in large numbers and the Agricultural Department in the past have been utilising those occasions for propaganda work. This wholesome method has not been adopted for some time, the reasons for which are not clear. We are therefore gratified to note that a successful exhibition of Agricultural implements and appliances was arranged by the Agricultural Department on the occasion of the famous car festival at Kalpathi, in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district, and we gather that keen interest was evinced by the ryots round about, who had much to see and to learn. The Deputy Director of Agriculture delivered a very interesting lecture on agricultural improvement in general and paddy in particular, which is the staple crop of the taluk. Among other things, he referred to the West Coast coconut stations and the improvements carried on there. At the conclusion of the lecture, questions on doubtful

points were raised by some ryots and they were satisfactorily answered. Other speakers also spoke on the importance of agricultural improvements as a means for the solution of the unemployment problem.

The articles brought for the exhibition were of a very comprehensive and varied nature. They were arranged in convenient stalls, separate stalls being devoted to crops, insect pests, fungus diseases and their remedial measures. Taliparamba Agricultural station sugarcane, chillies, fruit; selected paddy seeds, green manure seeds, all kinds of manures, improved ploughs, seed drills and sprayers, formed the major portion of the exhibits.

#### Land Mortgage Banks in Travancore.

The enlightened State of Travancore has taken a step forward in the direction of effecting the economic uplift of the people in the State. On the recommendation of the Economic Development Board, the Government of Travancore have ordered the opening of Land Mortgage Banks for the benefit of the agriculturists, in the matter of the purchase of agricultural implements, manure, seed, etc. The loans granted by agricultural co-operative societies are for short periods only and heavy interest is charged. The object of the Land Mortgage Banks is to help the agriculturists with long term loans, the interest chargeable being reasonable and within the means of the ryots.

#### Absorption of Fertilisers.

(Bulletin No. 75, Department of Agriculture, Ceylon).

As a result of a series of experiments undertaken by Mr. A.W.R. Jochim, B.Sc., A.L.C., Dip. Agr. (Cantab.), to ascertain the absorptive power of Ceylon soils and to estimate the loss of fertilisers added to them through leaching by rainfall, the following conclusions are recorded:—(1) The absorptive power of a soil for fertilisers varies with the nature, compactive power, and porosity of the soil and the amount of moisture it contains. The loss of fertilisers is slightly greater from moist soils than from air-dried soils, from loosely packed soils than from those more firmly compressed, from sandy soils than from loamy and organic soils.

(2) The amount of fertilisers absorbed by a soil increases with time, but by far the greater part of absorption takes place during the first two hours. The rate of absorption varies with

the kind of manure used; particularly artificial or chemical manures. For example, the nitrates of soda and potash are least absorbed whilst the soluble super phosphate and the sulphate of potash and ammonia are most absorbed. Chloride of potash is less absorbed by the soil than sulphate of potash.

#### Cattle Show in Guntur District.

The following letter appears in the "Hindu":—

We are going to organise a cattle and poultry show in Govada on the Mahasivaratri festival. Hundreds of excellent bullocks are annually brought to the Mahasiva in order to draw the prabhas or to pay their homage. We propose to advertise fully in all the neighbouring villages, and we hope that the show will be a great success.

After the Ongole Cattle Show was discontinued, no show has been organised in this district. It does not need much argument to establish that such cattle shows are very influential in raising the quality of cattle and in encouraging ryots to pay more attention to cattle breeding than they do at present.

Magic lantern lectures will be organised and the Government cattle of the Lam farm may be exhibited at the show. Attempts are being made to give many but handsome prizes to successful cattle. It is hoped that the local members of the Council, the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Presidents of the Taluk Boards will be present on that occasion. We similarly hope the Department of Agriculture and the public of the Guntur district will co-operate with us in making this enterprise a success.

G. Ranganayakulu, B. Litt. (Oxon).

K. Narahari, B. Sc. (Agr.) Aberdeen.

K. Chandra Mauli, B. Sc. (Agr.) Aberdeen.

#### Rural Medical Relief in Baroda.

The Baroda Government have passed orders sanctioning the proposal of the Chief Medical Officer to open four dispensaries in the State on 'Ayurvedic' lines as a part of the scheme to provide medical relief for the rural areas of the State. The travelling allopathic dispensaries not having been very successful, the department has proposed to open up a new avenue, by subsidising properly qualified 'Vaidyas' in the Ayurvedic system of medicine, to induce them to go and settle in villages. According to this scheme, the subsidy will consist of a cash grant of

fifty rupees per month, with a binding on the part of the practitioner to treat all poor patients free, the grant to be gradually decreased as he establishes his practice. The recruitment for this new medical service is to be made from the diploma-holders of the Patan Ayurvedic Patasala in the State with six months training at the State and General Hospital at Baroda. When noticing the scheme of rural medical aid in this Presidency, we suggested the desirability of subsidizing ayurvedic doctors also as the Baroda Government has done.

### Agriculture in Mysore.

In reviewing the year's work of the Mysore Agricultural Department, the Government of H. H. the Maharaja observe, with regret, that there was great want of business methods in the working of the experimental farms and that the supervision, exercised by the departmental officers, was very inadequate. They are of opinion that experimental farms, apart from the sections devoted to experimental work, ought to serve as models to the neighbouring villages and that this object can never be achieved so long as they continue to work at heavy losses year after year. The Director of Agriculture in Mysore is therefore requested to investigate, in the light of previous experience and present conditions, the case of each farm, the proper scope of its activities, the crops for which it is suited, the minimum expenditure required to run it on a self-supporting basis, the limits in regard to area and expenditure within which purely experimental work may in future be undertaken, and submit his views for the consideration of the Government. We agree that experimental farms, if they to encourage the ryot to adopt improved methods, should be run on business lines and serve as models to the neighbouring villages.

### Rothamstead.

#### *Distinction for an Indian Student.*

A prize consisting of a medal and books is offered each year by the Research Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, Rothamstead, for the best monograph or essay, giving evidence of original research on the part of the candidate on any agricultural subject or any cognate agricultural sciences or on agricultural economics. It is gratifying to note that the above prize for the year 1926, has been awarded to an Indian student, Mr. V. Subramanyan, B.A., of Trichinopoly, Madras, for original investigation in the chemistry of water-logged soils.

Mr. Subramanyan secured Sir J. N. Tata's scholarship for studies abroad in 1924 for higher research in bio-chemistry and since then has been working as a research student at Rothamstead.

### Mysore Legislature.

#### *Agricultural Debts.*

A Bill, to relieve the agricultural classes in Mysore from indebtedness, on the lines of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, has been introduced in the Mysore Legislative Council. The main features of the measure are that no agriculturist could be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, and that no moveable property belonging to an agriculturist could be attached or sold in execution of a decree; certain concessions are also provided in respect of limitation, rates of interest and exemption of certain agricultural produce from attachment.

### Reclaiming Water-Logged Areas.

An interesting experimental scheme is about to be launched for treatment of waterlogged areas in the Lower Chenab West Circle, the Punjab, under a selected officer. Certain areas abandoned for cultivation by people as hopelessly water logged have been acquired by the Irrigation branch, and a part of this land will be treated by an ingenious machine called mole drainer. These drainers will be placed on both sides of an open drain to carry off the water and the land will then be cultivated scientifically. The results of the experiment will be watched with interest.

### Endowment for an Agricultural School.

Mr. G. Venkataramanaiya, a pleader living in Bangalore, has placed at the disposal of Government 233 acres of land in the Ramakrishnapur village, 40 acres of wet, dry, and garden land in the adjoining villages of Kachinakarahalli and Kiti-garahalli, and a sum of Rs. 7,500 in State Loan Bonds for the opening and maintenance of a free agricultural school and a free hostel. He has further promised a donation of Rs. 2,500 for the construction of the Hostel and School Buildings. The Mysore Government have accepted the endowment subject to the conditions laid down by the donor, supplementing it with a building grant of Rs. 2,500. They have also remitted the assessment due on the land lands, treating the same as a sub-vention so

long as the school is managed by Government. The generous endowment of Mr. Venkataramanaiya cannot be too highly commented. The cause of agriculture needs many more such philanthropists.

## Reviews and Notices.

**Economic Organisation of Indian Villages** by N. G. Ranga, B. Litt. (Oxon) with an introduction by Mr C. R. Reddy, M.A., (Cantab) Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. (Vani Vilas Press, Bezwada. Price Rs. 2.)

Our readers are probably familiar with the periodical revision of the rates of assessment in the ryotwari tracts in this presidency. Before the rates are announced and given effect to, the general lines on which a revision of assessment should be carried out which in official parlance is called a scheme is published in the official gazette for public criticism. The scheme is based on economic enquiries carried out by Government agency in typical and representative areas. Often not much of informed criticism is available from the non official side, the reason being that no systematic attempt has been made by the people interested to test the correctness of the official data by independent enquiry supported by reliable statistics. Thanks to the initiative given in this line of investigation by Dr. Harold Mann in Bombay and Prof. Gilbert Slater in this presidency, we are now having valuable studies in the field of realistic economics. In any scheme for the economic reconstruction of India, accurate material based on intensive studies and investigation of the actual economic condition and social life of Indian villages in all its aspects and bearing is a necessary preliminary. Mr. Ranga's studies which deal with the economic life of seven villages in the Bapatla and Tenali taluks in the Guntur district is a welcome venture in this field. These studies give us a survey of the prevailing conditions of life in the district and furnish a vivid idea of the economic life of the villagers. The chief merit of the book lies in the figures and statistics furnished by the author after a close study and observation. We have valuable information on the unequal distribution of land among the people, absentee landlordism, the proportion of cultivating landowners to non-cultivating landowners, of non-cultivating tenants to cultivating tenants, the number of wage-earning class and their condition, women workers and dependant women, the periods of unemployment, rainfall, prices and cost of cultivation etc. The author has devoted a special chapter to the condition of labour and deals with the panchamas comparing their

former condition with their present lot and place in the village economy. Every phase of the agricultural life in the deltaic villages of Guntur—dry crops, wet crops, family budgets, agricultural indebtedness, etc., is dealt with an amount of care and thoroughness on which we congratulate Mr. Ranga. The book should prove of great value to the Royal Commission on Agriculture which is now sitting.

**Economic life in a Malabar village** by Mr. S. Subbarama Iyer, M.A., Dip. (Econ.). (Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. Price Re. 1.)

The fact is being more and more borne upon students of Indian economics that a proper study of the subject in all its bearings should begin in the village. We have been publishing a series of interesting studies of a typical village in the Chittoor district by an advanced student of Rural Economics and elsewhere we have noticed an illuminating study by Mr. Ranga on some deltaic villages of the Guntur district. We have much pleasure in welcoming similar studies in another and altogether an interesting portion of this presidency. As observed by Professor Gilbert Slater in his Foreword, Malabar is a museum, for even more than that of other parts of India, Malabar social life has the peculiar characteristic of retaining to this day every ancient custom which has existed there and it is impossible so far as this tract is concerned to disentangle the economic, religious and sociological aspect of the people and reserve each aspect for special study. In this respect, Malabar may be said to be an epitome of India. The author has given vivid pictures of social and economic life of this interesting part of the country and by furnishing detailed studies of a typical village. He has dealt with the system of land tenure, the different kinds of crops grown, agricultural indebtedness and wages among others. We welcome the publication as a valuable contribution to realistic economics. The studies should prove useful just at present when the question of tenancy legislation for Malabar is agitating the public mind.

**The Journal of Oriental Research, Madras, Vol. 1, Part 1**  
Published quarterly, Annual Subscription. Rs. 6.

No justification is needed for launching a new journal devoted to the publication of research in any field of investigation and we consider that the Journal of Oriental Research which has been sent out with the high commendation of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, in an ably written Foreword has not appeared a day too soon. Some years ago, the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, in collaboration with Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and others, founded the South Indian Association whose main

object was to do research work in Indian history and to periodically publish the results of research. The pages of the Journal of the South Indian Association afford ample proof of the spirit of research evinced by Madras scholars. We therefore welcome the publication of this venture in the field of oriental research if for no other reason than that Madras is not behindhand in scholarship and research, thanks to the influence and inspiration of Professor S. Kuppaswami Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College who combines in himself the profundity of the pandit and the critical scholarship of the West. The range of subjects dealt with in the opening number and the scholarship which the several authors have brought to bear in dealing with the subjects is a sufficient guarantee that the journal will maintain a high level. We wish the journal a successful career.

**The Journal of the Madras Geographical Association,  
Vol. 1, Issue 2. Price Rs. 2: Annual Subscription, Rs. 8.**

We have in noticing the opening issue of the journal which is the official organ of the Madras Geographical Association explained the aims and object of the Association and pleaded for a more rational study of geography which alone among sciences can deal adequately with the whole life of man. In the second issue before us, two lectures delivered at the ordinary meetings of the Association, are reproduced in full together with a brief resume of the discussion which was held after the lectures. The first lecture is by Miss Birdseye on "Some aspects of the geography of Madras," and the second lecture is by Prof. H. Narayana Rao on the "Geographical Evolution of Madras and its environs." Both the lectures are illustrated with excellently printed maps and diagrams. The working council of the association has decided to issue the Journal in four to eight parts per annum.

## Our Exchanges.

We beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following in exchange for ours:—

Bulletins Nos. 77, 78 and 79 of the Department of Agriculture,

Ceylon:

Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture, Chemical series, Vol. 3, No. 12, Vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2, published by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

Digests of the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in September and October, 1926.

Scientific Reports of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, 1925-26.

Leaflet No. 40 of the water Hyacinth pest, leaflet No. 39 bacterial leaf spot of betel, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ceylon.

The Mysore Agricultural Calendar, 1927.

Tropical Agriculture, January and February, 1927.

The Agricultural Journal of India, January, 1927.

The Young East, January, 1927.

The Indian Review, January 1927.

Prabuddha Bharata, January and February, 1927.

Vedanta Kesari, January, 1927.

The New Health, January, 1927.

The Junglewallah, January, 1927.

The School Folk, February, 1927.

The Indian Thinker.

Wealth and Welfare.

The Mysore Economic Journal, December, 1926.

The Health, January and February, 1927.

The Mysore Blue Book and Publicity Journal, December 1926

The Madras Bulletin of Co-operation, January, 1927.

The Law College Magazine.

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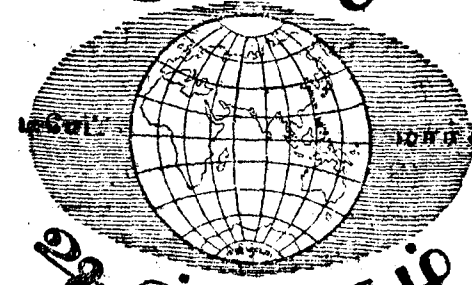
அசல்

மெடல்கள்

நற்சாட்சி

பத்திரங்கள்.

பெற்றது.



இன் முகம்  
பட்டணம்போடி

முதல்தாமானது

பார்சல் தபால்சார்ஜு

| பலம் | கிரயம்     | தபால் சார்ஜு | பாக்கிங்   | மொத்தம்    |
|------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|      | ரூ. அ. பை. | ரூ. அ. பை.   | ரூ. அ. பை. | ரூ. அ. பை. |
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கி.வது தாமானது வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 3.

ஸ்பெஷல் சர்க்கு வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 4

பாக்கிங் சார்ஜும் தபால் கூலியும் பிரத்தியேகமானது

80 வருஷக்காலமாக சென்னையிலே சிறப்பு வாய்ந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினசரி லெட்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றாடம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களைச் சோல் ஏஜண்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் மெயிலில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும் கொண்டாடி, அசல் சேப்ரோல் வாடை, அசல்பசும்மெய் மணம், குளிர்ந்த குணம், இன்புறம் காரம், பவுன் நிறம் இவ்வைந்தம் ஒருங்கே அமையப் பெற்று, நமது ஏஜண்டுகளுக்கு நற்கியாதி தந்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நற்பெயரளித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கணவான்களுக்கு மனோபூஷம் தந்து இந்தியாவில் ஏராளமாக செல்வாகிவருவது எது? எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம் போடியே. இனிமேலாவது ஏமாந்து போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பொடியைவாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புறுங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள முக்குத்தாள்.

இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்டைக்குத்தல், உட்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிகள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப்படு மென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலனை சாதா மூக்குத் தூளுடன் இத்தத்தான் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மந்திரம் கலந்தால் தான் முழுவுதம் சுகந்தமாய்விடும்.

1 புட்டி 1 க்கு அ  
டசன் புட்டிகள்  
ஒருசேர் முன்

ரூ. அ. பை.  
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ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம் போடி கம்மேனி, லீமட்டே.

போஸ்ட் பாக்கஸ். 140, மதராஸ்.

## ரூ ரல் இந்தியா

(பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

வால்யூம் 1.]

பிப்ரவரி

[நெ. 8]

வெள்ள தாரைகளின் வேகத்தினால் உண்டாக்கப் படக்கூடிய மின்சார வெசையும் கிராம அபிவிருத்தியும்.

[இது சென்னை மராமத்து இலாகாவின் தலைவருக்கு மின்சார விஷயங்களில் உதவி உத்தியோகஸ்தராக விருக்கும் மிஸ்டர் ஜி. சந்தாம், எம். ஏ., அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

இந்த இராஜதானியில், மலைப்பிரதேசங்களில், அருவிகளுடையவும், வெள்ளதாரைகளுடையவும் நீர் வேகபலமானது உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படாமல் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது. அந் நீர் வேகபலம் ஜனங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுமாறு, கவர்ன்மென்டார் நோக்கங்கொண்டு முயற்சிகளைக் கைப்பற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். கணவாய் மலைகளில் அளவில்லாத நீர் வேகபலம் இருக்கிறது. அது தக்கபடி கிரறிக்கப்பட்டு கிராமங்களுக்கும், பட்டணங்களுக்கும், கொண்டோபோகப்பட்டால், அப்பட்டணங்களுக்கும், கிராமங்களுக்கும், வெளிச்சத்திற்கு வேண்டிய வெசையையும், இதர வழிகளில் உபயோகப்படக்கூடிய வெசையையும், கொடுக்கும். வெள்ளவெசை மின்சாரம் அமைக்கப்படுவதில் வெகு கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த வியாஸத்தில் அவ்வித மின்சார பலம் எத்தகையான நன்மைகளை கிராமங்களுக்கு விளைக்கு மென்பதும், அது சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்படும்.

இவ்வித மின்சாரமானது, வேண்டும்பொழுதெல்லாம் வேண்டிய மட்டில் அகப்படக்கூடியதாக விருந்தாலொழிய, அதன் விஷயமாக முயற்சி செய்வது பிரயோஜனமற்றது. ஆனால், இவ்வித மின்சார ஸ்தாபனம் ஜனபகுளத்தின் தரித்திரத்தை யொழிக்கத் தக்கது. கிராமங்களின் சரியானபடி ஏற்பட்டால், அவைகளில் தொழில்களின் விருத்திக்கு இந்த மின்சார பலம் நிரம்ப உபயோகப்படும்; ஜனங்களுக்கு மின்சார வெசையால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய சுகங்கள் அமைக்கப்படும். கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு இவ்விதச் சுகங்கள் ஏற்பட்டால், அவர்கள் கிராமங்களை விட்டுவிட்டுப் போக



பக்கத்திலிருக்கிறது. தற்காலத்தில் வியவசாயிகள் ஏழைகளாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகிக்க முயலமாட்டார்கள். கூட்டுறவு, வியவசாயஇலாகாக்களின்மூலமாகநிலத்திலிருந்து விசேஷமான லாபத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கான போதனைகளும், பொருளுதவியும், வியவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்யப்பட்டால், இவ்வித மின்சார சத்து விலையாகி உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படும். மேற்சொன்ன விஷயங்கள், வியவசாயிகளுக்கு நிரூபணங்களின் மூலமாகக் காட்டப்பட்டால் பயன்படும். பைகாரா வெள்ள தாரை வெசை மின்சாரஸ்தாபனம் சிக்கிரத்தில் ஏற்படலாம். அது ஏற்பட்டால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார்ஸ்தாபனத்திலுண்டாகும் சத்தில் சிறிது பாகத்தை சில கிராமங்களில் நிரூபண வேலைக்காக சவல்பவிலை வீதத்தை யேற்படுத்தி பகுத்து வைத்தால் நல்லது. இப்படி நிரூபணம் செய்தால் ஜனங்கள் மின்சார ஏற்பாட்டால் உண்டாகும் நன்மைகளையும், லாபத்தையும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுவார்கள்.

பைகாரா வெள்ள தாரை மின்சார ஸ்தாபனத்தைப்போன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்த உத்தேசிப்பதில் எவ்வளவு பட்டணப் பிரதேசம் வெளிச்சத்திற்காகவும், தொழில்களுக்காகவும், இவ்வித மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகிக்கக் கூடியதென்பதும், ரெயில்வேக்களுக்கு மின்சார சத்து எவ்வளவு வேண்டியதாக விருக்கும் என்பதும், நிஷ்கரிக்கையாய் ஆறியப்படவேண்டியது. இவ்விதமாய் மின்சார மேற்பட்டு ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட பின்பு கிராமாந்தாரங்களில் மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகம்பண்ண ஆரம்பிப்பதை உத்தேசிக்கலாம். மேற்ச் சொன்ன, நிரூபணக்கிராமங்களில் பைகாரா வெசையால் ஏற்படும் நன்மைகள் மின்சாரம் கிராமங்களால் கைப்பற்றப்படுவதை துரிதப்படுத்தும். பின்னால் விளையக்கூடிய நன்மைகளையும், லாபங்களையும் உத்தேசித்து கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பொருள் ரஷ்டத்தைக் கவனிக்காமல் மேற்சொன்ன மின்சாரத்தை கிராமங்களின் உபயோகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரலாம்.

புதிய சட்ட சபை.

புதிய சட்ட சபை மிக்கத்துயரமான காலத்தில் வேலையில்  
ஆய்ந்தது. காலமழை தவறினதால் பயிர்கள் கீழைதனையை  
படைந்து விட்டன, விளைச்சல் புஞ்சை தினுசுகளிலும், நஞ்சை  
தினுசுகளிலும் குறைவுபட்டிருக்கிறது; நஞ்சைப் பயிர் கெட்டுப்  
போய் விட்டபடியால் தீர்வைகள் வஜாசெய்யப்படவேண்டியதாக  
ஏற்படும். மேற்சொல்லியவாறு மகாகனம் பொருந்திய கவர்னர்  
ஆவர்கள் ஆரம்ப உபந்நியாசத்தில் மொழிந்தார். இவ்விஷயங்களில்  
கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கருத்துள்ளவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். தீர்வை வஜா  
விஷயமாகவும், பஞ்சக் கஷ்ட நிவர்த்தி விஷயமாகவும், காலத்தில்

தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் எடைபெற்று மென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. வஜா  
செய்யப்படுவதோடு கிண்து காலங்கள் ஒதிக்கவைக்கப்பட்டால் சிலப்  
பிரதேசங்களுக்கு ஈன்றையுண்டாகும். விரைகளையும், மாடுகளையும்  
வாங்குவதற்காகவும், கிண்துகளை வெட்டுவதற்காகவும், வியவசாயி  
களுக்கு வேண்டிய மட்டில் கடன்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அபி  
விருத்தி மந்திரி அவர்கள் வியவசாயிகளின் கஷ்டங்களை உயிரிந்தவர்.  
அவர் தக்கபடி பஞ்சக் கஷ்ட நிவார்த்தி ஏற்பாடுகளை கைக்கொள்ளு  
வார் என்று கோருகிறோம்.

வார் என்று சொன்னார்கள். பையர் செய்வதுடன் வியவசாயிகள் இதரமான வருமானங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய தொழில்களை அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், அத்தொழில்களின் விஷயமாய் ஓர் ஆராய்ச்சி உத்தரவாயிருக்கிறதென்றும், கவர்னர் அவர்கள் மேற்குறித்த உபநியாசத்தில் கூறினார்.

கூறினார். மைசூர் சமஸ்தான் ததில் மேற்சொல்லிய தொழில்களின் விஷயமாய் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற அபிவிருத்தி கவனிக்கத்தக்கது. கடைசி பாக வந்திருக்கிற அந்த சமஸ்தானத்திய வருஷாந்திர பிரகடனத்தில், இவ்வித கைத்தொழில்களின் விஷயமாய் புறப்பல முயற்சிகள் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன வென்று அறிகிறோம். நூல் நூற் றெடுத்தொண்டிருக்கின்றன கட்டாயமாய் அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படு கிறது, செசவு, இத்தொழில்கள் கட்டாயமாய் அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படு மென்பதையும் அறிகிறோம். வியவசாயிகள் மேற்குறித்த தொழில் களையும் அனுஷ்டிக்க வேண்டியதற்காக அதிகத் திறமான கை ராட்டினங்களின் விஷயமாய் தொழில் பாடசாலைகளிலும், தொழில் சாலைகளிலும் முயற்சிகள் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவாம். ஸ்திரீகளால் அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படக் கூடியதொழில்களில் அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய விஷயமான ஏற்பாடுகளும் நடைபெறுமென்றும் அறிநிக் கோரிய விஷயமான ஏற்பாடுகளும் கைக்கொண்டிருக்கிற விஷயங் ளையும் அறிந்துகொண்டு கவர்ன்மெண்டாரால் ஆராய்ச்சி விஷயமாக நியமனமா கும் அதிகாரியானவர் கவனிப்பார் என்று நம்புகிறோம்.

மேற் குறித்த ஆரம்ப உபந்ரியாஸத்தில் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் கூட்டுறவு அபிவிருத்தியாக வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர். பொருளுதவி தவிர இதரவிதக் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர். ரில அடமான பொருளுதவி ஸ்தாபனங்களாகும், தாண்டி கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களும், பாசனக் கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கங்களும், ஆடுமாடு நல்குட சங்கங்களாகும் உண்டாக வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர். கூட்டுறவுக்கென ஒவ்வொரு நபரும் தங்களுடைய கடமைகளைச் சரிபார்க்கச் செய்ததினால் தான் நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்றும் கூறினர்.

## சுகாதார விஷயங்களின் சம்பந்தமாய்

சென்ற மாதத்தில் இம்மாதிரித்தான் பட்டணம் கிராமங்களிலும் சுகாதாரக்காணி வாரம் நடைபெற்றது. இக்காணி பிரதி வருஷக் கொண்டாட்டமாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது தேசத்தினுடைய ஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாக இது வெகு முக்கியமானது. இதன் மூலமாகக் விளையக்கூடிய நன்மைகளை நமது கிராமிய ஜனங்கள் இன்னும் அறியவில்லை. பிரதி நபரின் சுகஸ்தித சமூக பலத்தின் மூலம், சமூக பலம் தேசஜன பஹுனத்தின் செல்வம், ஜன பஹுனத்தின் சுகஸ்திதியானது தேசத்தின் ஆஸ்தி. ஆகையால் தேச முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாய், கிராமிய ஜன சுகஸ்தித சம்பந்தமான பிரச்சாரம் நிரம்ப முக்கியமானது. கிராமிய ஜனங்களைக் கவனிப்பவர்களெல்லாரும் அந்த ஜனங்கள் தடுக்கப்படக்கூடிய வியாதிகளிலிருந்து தவிக்கிறார்களென்பதை உணர்வார்கள். இவ்வியாதிகளின் மூலமாகவும், அவைகளால் ஏற்படும் மரணங்களின் மூலமாகவும், வியவசாய மனித பலம் குறைவுபட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறது.

இவ்விதக் காணிகள் நடத்தப்பட்டால் ஜனங்கள் சுகாதார விஷயங்களில் போதனைகளை நீரூபணங்களின் மூலமாக அடைவார்கள்; வியாதிகள் தடுக்கப்படலாமென்பதையும், போக்கடிக்கப்படலாமென்பதையும் அறிவார்கள். தேவஸ்தானங்களின் உற்சவாதிகளிலும், தஸ்ராமுதலான ராஜாங்க மஹோத்ஸவங்களிலும், இவ்விதக் காணிகள் நடத்தப்பட்டால் வெகு நன்மைகள் ஜனங்களுக்கு விளையும். ஜனங்கள் சமூகமாகக் கொண்டாடுகிற மஹோத்ஸவங்கள் அநேகமிருக்கின்றன. கிராமாந்தாரங்களில் தக்க இடங்களில் அறப்பு ஆன பின்புதை, மாசி மாதங்களில் சுகாதாரக் காணிவாரமானது பிரதி வருஷங்களிலும் கொண்டாடப்படவேண்டும். இந்த உத்ஸவத்தை நடத்தும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களினுடையவும், கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளினுடையவும், ஒத்தாசையைப் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும். சுகாதாரக் காணிகள் கிராமாந்தர சம்பந்தமானவைகளாக விருக்க வேண்டும். சுகாதார விஷயமானப்பிரஸங்கங்கள் சுதேஸ பாஷைகளிலேயே நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். மேலும் காணிப்படங்கள் அவ்விதப்பிரஸங்கங்களோடு காட்டப்படவேண்டும். காணிப்படங்கள் கிராமிய சுகாதாரத்தையும், கிராமிய ஜலவஸ்தி விஷயத்தையும், ஜலம் அகத்தமாவதற்குக் காரணங்களையும், வாந்தி பேதி, அம்மை முதலிய வியாதிகளுக்குக் காரணங்களையும், அவைகளுக்கு சிகிதையை விஷயங்களையும் பற்றினவைகளாக விருக்க வேண்டும்.

“சஸ்திராயச சுகாயச” என்ற வடமொழிவசனத்தின் பிரகாரம் சாஸ்திரங்கள் எல்லாம் மனிதன் சுகமாய் வாழ்வதற்காக விதிக்கின்றன.

உடைத்தாபிருக்கின்றன. குடிக்கிற ஜலத்தை உடைய ஜலாசயங்களை அசுத்தப்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்கிற விதிகளை தர்ம சாஸ்திரம் முறையிடுகிறது. இவ்வித சாஸ்திர பூர்வமான விதிகளை படித்தவர் தனும் விவேகமுள்ளவர்களும்கூட கவனிக்கிறதில்லை.

## வெள்ளாடு.

வெள்ளாடானது அதன் பாலின் பொருட்டும், அது இடம் புழுக்கை எருவாவிருப்பதின் பொருட்டும், மனிதர்களால் பாராட்டப்படுகிறது. தினால் பயிர்களை யுத்தேசித்து வியவசாயிகளும், தோட்டக்காரர்களும் அதை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால், வெள்ளாடு எந்த இடங்களில் வாசம் பண்ணுகிறதோ அவ்விடங்களில் வியவசாயம் விருத்தியாகாது. ஓர் சிறந்த நிரூபப் பயிர்களுக்கும், செடிகளுக்கும், வெள்ளாட்டினால் நேரிடும் கெடுதிகளை விவரிக்கையில் அந்த யிருத்தமானது மேற் குறித்த காரணத்தினால் தான் ஆதிபிவே வேதங்களை எழுதின ரிஷிளால் பாசங்களிற்கு பஸிக்காக விதிக்கப்பட்டதென்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். இது சம்பந்தமாய் இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கும் மைசூர் சுழஸ்தான வியவசாய விருத்திப் பிரகடனத்தில் பின் வருமாறு கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது:—வெள்ளாடுகள் மிகவும் பலமுள்ள மிருகங்கள், குட்டி போட்டு சங்கிஷையில் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் விருத்தியாகின்றன. அத்திலுமால் ஒடிக்கொண்டு பயிர்களை யும், மரங்களையும், செடிகளையும், சலவிதப்பச்சைகளையும் அவைகள் கடித்து நாசம் பண்ணுகிறபடியால் அனுவங்களின் அத்து விஷயம் விதிகள் ஏற்பட்டவேண்டுமென்று வியவசாயிகள் வேண்டுகிறார்கள். ஆடுமாடுகளின் ஆகார சம்பந்தமாய்ப் பஞ்ச மேற்பட்டபொழுது மாடுகள் 100 இல் 50 அல்லது 75 ஆக சங்கிஷையில் குறைவை படைத்தன. வெள்ளாடுகளோ, 100க்கு 50 ஆக விருத்தியடைந்தன. நாட்டுப்புற அறுபவமுள்ளவர்கள் இப்பிராணிகள் பாட்டையில் இருக்கும் மாங்களுக்கு விளைக்கும் நாசத்தை அறிவார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்தார்கள் பஞ்சாயத்தகாரிகளில் இவைகள் வாரதபடி ஏற்பாடுகளைக் கைப்பற்றவேண்டும். காடுகளுள் வெள்ளாடுகள் பிரவேசித்தால் காடுகள் அழிந்து போகும். இவைகளைக் கவனித்து அபராதங்கள் விதிக்கப்படுவதில் வெள்ளாடுகள் நயித்தமாய் கவனம் அபராதம் போடப்பட்ட வேண்டும்.

ரஸ்தா விஷயமாய் அதுசரிக்க வேண்டிய ஒழுங்கு

“ஞால் இந்தியா” பின் முத்திரைப்பதிவு

ஜவ்வொரு விஷயத்திற்கும் ஜவ்வொரு விஷயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய சாப்படுவதற்கும், பிறருக்கு வந்தால் அதை உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்; இடத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

தப்படவே கூடாது. இது போலவே, ரஸ்தாவில் நடப்பதற்கும், வண்டிகளை ஓட்டுவதற்கும், ஒரு ஒழுங்கு உண்டு. ஒரு ரஸ்தாவில் இரண்டு பெயர்கள் நடந்தால், மூன்று பாதைகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன— ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒரு பக்கமாய்ப் போவதும், தங்களுக்கு இடையிலே இன்னொருவர் செல்ல வழியை விடுவதும் என்கிற பழமொழி ஒன்றுண்டு. ரஸ்தாவில் செல்லும் பொழுது பிறருக்கு அசௌகரியத்தை விளைக்கக் கூடாதென்கிற தீர்மானத்தை ஒவ்வொருவரும் அதுஷ்டிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால், உலக முழுவதும் அதுஷ்டிக்கிற விதியென்னவென்றால், வண்டி முதலானதை ஓட்டுவதில் இடது பக்கமாய் ஓட்டவேண்டும். நடந்து போகையில் வலது பக்கமாய்ச் செல்லவேண்டும், முன்னேபோகிற வண்டியைப் பிடிப்பதற்கு வலது பக்கமாய் ஓட்டவேண்டும். நடந்து போவதில் வலது பக்கமாய்ப் போனால் ஓடையில் வருகிற வண்டிகள் சலபமாய்ப்பார்க்கப்படலாம், அபாயங்கள் தடுக்கப்படலாம். இந்த ஒழுங்கு நம்முடைய தேசத்



தில் பட்டணங்களிலும், கிராமங்களிலும், சரிவர அதுஷ்டிக்கப் படுகிறதில்லை; அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் அபாயங்கள் நேரிடுகின்றன. மோடார் வண்டிகள் ஜில்லாக்களில் ஏற்பட்ட பின்பு இவ்வித அபாயங்கள் அதிகமாகச் சம்பவிக்கின்றன. வண்டி ஓட்டுகிறவர்களின் அறிவில்லாமையாலும், வண்டியை இழுக்கும் மிருகத்தின் மனம் போல் கஷ்ட மில்லாத பாதையை அதுசரிப்பதாலும், பிறர் செளகரியத்தைக்கவனிக்காமல்ச் செல்வதினாலும் அபாயங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ரஸ்தாக்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு ஒழுங்கு சலபமானது; அதுஷ்டிக்கப்படுவதில் அசௌகரியமாவது பணச்சிலவாவது ஏற்படாது; ஒவ்வொருவரும் வண்டிக்காரர்களுக்கு இது விஷயமாய் வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

டென்மார்க்கில் விரைத்தானியம் விஷயமாய்த் தொழில்.

டென்மார்க்கு தேசத்தில் கூட்டுறவு வழிகள் வியவசாய விஷயங்களில் அதுஷ்டிக்கப்படுகின்றன. கூட்டுறவு ஏற்பாட்டினால், விரைத்தானியங்கள் உண்டாக்கப்படுகின்றன, வியவசாயிகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. விரைத்தானிய உற்பத்தித் தொழில் மிகவும் விரிவடைந்திருக்கிறது. தேசத்துக்கு வேண்டிய விரைத்தானியங்களைப் படைத்திருக்கிறது. தேசத்தினுள் உண்டாக்கப்படுகின்றன; களுக்கு மேற்பட்டு விரைத்தானியங்கள் உண்டாக்கப்படுகின்றன; அவைகள் விரைத்தானியத்திற்கு ஏற்றமதி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. பொய்யாய் இராஜத்தானியின் வியவசாய உதவி அத்தியக்ஷணம். ராணமிஸ்டர், டப்ளியூ ஜே. ஜென்கின்சு எம். ஏ., பி. எஸ்சி., இந்திய வியவசாய ஜூனலில், டென்மார்க்கில் சாஸ்திரிய நீபுணர்களும், வியவசாய ஸ்தாபனங்களும், வியாபார ஸ்தாபனங்களும், ஏகோபித்த வேலைசெய்தமைபால் அந்த தேசத்தில் விரைத்தானியத் தொழில் அத்தானியங்கள் உண்டாக்கப்படுவதிலும், வியவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதிலும், மிகுந்த விருத்தியை யடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று கூறுகிறார். விரைத்தானியங்களின் உற்பத்தி விஷயமாய் நியுணர்களின் சமூக யோன்று அனைவரையும் உற்பத்திசெய்யும் சங்கங்கள் உற்பத்தி சம்பந்தமாய்ச் செய்யவேண்டிய முயர்ச்சிகளைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறது. உற்பத்தியான விரைகள் டென்மார்க்கின் மொத்த அளவு வியாபாரச் சங்கத்தின் மூலமாக வியவசாயிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. கூட்டுறவு முயர்ச்சிகளால்தான் இவ்வித நன்மைகள் டென்மார்க்கில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. வியவசாய விஷயத்தில் கூட்டுறவு முயர்ச்சிகள் மிக்க உபயோகமானவைகள். டென்மார்க்கில் வியவசாயிகளின் குறைந்த போய் விட்டன, அதிக விலைச் செலவுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, மாகூல் திறமானதாயிருக்கிறது. மேற் சொல்லிய முயர்ச்சிகள் இந்த தேசத்தில் நடைபெறமாகில் வியவசாயமும், செல்வவிருத்தியும், முன்னேற்றத்தை யடையும். கூட்டுறவு முயர்ச்சிகள் இவ்வழியில் நமது தேசத்தில் உண்டாக வேண்டுமென்று கோறுகிறோம். நல்ல விரைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதை வியவசாயிகள் அறியாமலிப்பதினால் அடையவேண்டிய லாபங்கள் அவர்கள் யடைகிறதில்லை. கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு முன்பு வியவசாய அத்தியக்ஷணர், மிஸ்டர் அன்ஸ்டட் அவர்கள், கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவும் வியவசாய இலாகாவும் ஒன்றுசேர்த்து முயர்ச்சி செய்தால் திறமான விரைகள் வேண்டிய மட்டில் வியவசாயிகளுக்கு யதிர்த்தத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படலாமென்பதைக் குறித்து ஒரு யோசனையை விவரித்தார். நெல் விதங்களின் விரைகளை அதிக ஒருயோசனையை விவரித்தார். நெல் விதங்களின் விரைகளை அதிகமாக உற்பத்திசெய்யவேண்டும் என்பது அவருடைய உத்தேசம். கூட்டுறவு விரைச்சங்கங்கள் வியவசாய இலாகாவிலிருந்து விரையை வாங்கி விரைப்பயிர் செய்பவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரைப்பயிர் செய்பவர்கள் அவ்விரையை தக்க நாளிட்ட பூமிகளில்

விரைக்க வேண்டும். விரைக்கும் பொழுது விரைகள் கடையில் வாங்கின விரைகளோடு கலந்து போகாமலிருக்கும்படி கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பயிர் வளரும் பொழுது, ஏறவோடு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய, அந்நிய நாத்துக்களைப் பிடுங்கிவிடவேண்டும். நன்றாய்ப் பழுத்த பின்பு தானியம் அறுவடையாக வேண்டும். அறுவடையான பின்பு கதிர்கள் உலத்தப்படவேண்டும், சேர்த்து வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். வேறொரு நெல் அடிக்கப்பட்டில்லாத சுத்தமான களத்தில் அவைகள் அடிக்கப்படவேண்டும். இப்படித்தயாரானவிரைகிறமான தாய்த் தானிருக்கும். பின்பு இவ்விரை மாகுல், உற்பத்தி செய்தவனால், சங்கங்களுக்கு விற்பனைக்காக ஒப்பிவிக்கப்படவேண்டும் மேற்சொல்லியஒழுங்குகள் அதுசரிக்கப்பட்டால் விரைப் பயிர் செய்பவர்களுக்கும் சங்கங்களுக்கும் லாபமேற்படும்.

மணிலாக் கொட்டையில் சில புதியவகைகள்.

மைசூர் சமஸ்தானத்தின் 1925-26 வருஷத்தியப் பரிபாலனப் பிரகடனத்தின் பிரகாரம், குவிந்து வளருகிற மணிலாக் கொட்டைப் பயிரைக்காட்டிலும் படர்ந்தோடி வளருகிற மணிலாக் கொட்டைப் பயிர் அதிககாய்களைத் தரக்கூடியவைகளாகவிருந்தபோதிலும், குவிந்து வளருகிறபயிரின் சிலதினுகளாகியசிறியஜப்பான், ஸ்பெயின் ஜாதிகள் அதிகமாய்ப் பயிர் செய்யப்படுவதின் காரணங்கள், அவைகளின் மணிகள் சீக்கிரத்தில் முத்திப்போவதும், அறுவடை சம்பந்தமாய் அவைகள் சிலவை அதிகமாகக் கொள்ளாததும் தான். ஹெப்பல் வியவசாய நிருபணத் தோட்டத்தில், குவிந்து வளருகிற ஜாதி யொன்று நன்றாய்த் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாம். அதின் மணிகள் மற்றவகைகளைக் காட்டிலும் சீக்கிரத்தில் முத்திப் போகின்றனவாம், தவிரவும் அது அதிகமான காய்களைக் கொடுக்கிறதாம்.

ஓர் வியவசாய விஷய நிருபணக்காகுகதி.

மாட்டுச் சந்தைகள், கோயில் திருவிழாக்கள், இக்காலங்களில் வெகுசாய் வியவசாய இலாகா வியவசாயபோதனைச் சம்பந்தமாக பிரச்சாரங்களைச் செய்வது வழக்கமாயிருந்தது. அவ்வழக்கம் சில வருடங்களாக நின்று போயிருந்தன. மலையாள தேசத்தில், பாலக்காட்டு தாலுக்காவில், கல்பாத்தியில், நடைபெற்றாதோத்ஸவத்தின்பொழுது, வியவசாய இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் ஒரு காஃபியை நடத்தினார்கள். வியவசாய உதவி அத்தியக்ஷகர் பொதுவில் பயிர் விஷயமாகவும், நெல் பயிர் விஷயமாகவும், உபந்யசித்தார். அப்பிரதேசத்து சமுத்திரக்கரையில் உள்ள தென்னந்தோட்ட ஸ்தலங்களைப் பற்றியும் அவைகளில் நடக்கும் பயிர் முயற்சிகளைப்பற்றியும், குறிப்பிட்டப் பேசினார், வந்திருந்த வியவசாயிகளின் கேள்விகளுக்குப் பதிலளிப்பதும்

சொன்னார். வேலைப்பாட்டாததால் உண்டாகும் கஷ்டமானது வியவசாய முறைகளின் சீர்திருத்தங்களால் போக்கக்கூடியதென்றும் கூறினார். காஃபியில் ஏறாளமான வியவசாயிகள் வந்திருந்தார்கள். காஃபியில் அநேகவித சாமான்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன, பயிர்கள், பயிருக்குக்கெடுதி செய்யும்பூச்சிகள், பயிர்களில் சொத்தை விழுதல் முதலியபோய்கள் சிகிதனை முறைகள், தாலிபரம்பா கரும்பு, மிளகாய், பழங்கள், நெல் விரைகள் எருக்கள் வியவசாயக் கருவிகள், கலப்புகள், இவைகளெல்லாம் காஃபியிலமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

திருவாங்கூர் ஸம்ஸ்தானத்தில் நில அடமான பொருளுதவி ஸ்தாபனங்கள்.

திருவாங்கூர் ஸம்ஸ்தானத்தில், செல்வ அபிவிருத்தி சபையாரின் பிராரோபணையின் பேரில், நில அடமானப் பொருளுதவிஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஏற்படும் விஷயமாய் அந்த இராஜாங்கத்தாரின் உத்திரவு ஒன்று வெளிப்பாடுகிறது. இதுவரையிலும், வியவசாயிகள் விரைகளை வாங்குவதற்காகவும், வியவசாயக் கருவிகளை வாங்குவதற்காகவும், எட்டன்னை அதிக வட்டியின் பேரிலும், குறைவான கெடுக்கால ஏற்பாட்டின் பேரிலும், பல இடங்களில் வாங்கவேண்டியதாக இருந்தது. வியவசாயக்கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களும் குறைவான கெடுக்கால ஏற்பாட்டையும், அதிக வட்டி ஏற்பாட்டையும் உடைத்தாபிடுக்கின்றன. அமையப்போகிற நில அடமானப் பொருளுதவிஸ்தாபனங்கள் நீண்டகாலக் கெடு ஏற்பாட்டையும், சவல்ப வட்டிவீத ஏற்பாட்டையும் அதுசரிக்கும் ஆதலால், அந்த சமஸ்தானத்து வியவசாயிகள் முன்னேற்றத்தை யடைவார்களென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

மண்ணின் எருக்கிறுமண சக்தி.

[சிலேன் வியவசாய இலாகாவின் 75-வது துண்டுப் பிரசாரம்] சிலேன் தீவில், மண்களின் கொற்றணசக்தியையும், மழையால் எருக்கம்சங்கள் கசிந்த போய் விடுகிற விஷயத்தையும், பற்றி மீஸ்டர். ஏ. டப்ளிடி. ஓர். ஜோக்கியம். பி. என்.சி. ஏ. ஐ. சி., டிப். அக்ரி., அவர்கள் நடத்திய ஆராய்ச்சிகளால் பின் சொல்லியவாறு தேறாத அளவுகள் நடத்திய ஆராய்ச்சிகளால் பின் சொல்லியவாறு தேறாத அளவுகள் ஏற்பட்டன. மண்களின் இயல்பும், அழுத்தமும், கசிவு குணமும், காரமும், அளவுகள் எருக்கையுட்கொள்ளும் விழியில் சம்பந்தப்படுகின்றன. உதாரணமாக மண்களின் காரத்தையும், காரமன் களிலும், அழுத்தின மண்களில் காரத்தையும் அழுத்தியில்லாமலிருக்கிற மண்களிலும், கனிபாத்திரத்திற் மண்களில் காரத்தையும் மண்களிருக்கும் அளவு, கனிபாத்திரத்திற் மண்களில் காரத்தையும் அளவாக ஏற்படுகின்றது. மண்ணின் மண்களிலும், கனிபாத்திரத்திற் மண்களில் காரத்தையும் அளவாக ஏற்படுகின்றது. மண்ணின் மண்களிலும், கனிபாத்திரத்திற் மண்களில் காரத்தையும் அளவாக ஏற்படுகின்றது. மண்ணின் மண்களிலும், கனிபாத்திரத்திற் மண்களில் காரத்தையும் அளவாக ஏற்படுகின்றது.

கிரஹிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு கிரஹிக்கப்படுவதின் வேகம் எருவின் அம்சங்களைப் பொருத்தது. சோடாநைட்ரேட்டுகள் சலப்மாய் கிரஹிக்கப்படுகிறதில்லை, ஆனால் கரையக்கூடிய பொடாஷ் சூப் பாஸ் பேட்டும், பொடாஷினுடையவும், அம்மோனியாவினுடையவும், சல் பேட்டிகள் நன்றாய் கிரஹிக்கப்படுகின்றன. போடாஷ் க்ளோரைட், பொடாஷ் சல்பேட்டை விடக் குறைவாகக் கிரஹிக்கப்படுகிறது.

குணடேர் ஜில்லாவில் மாடுகளின் சம்பந்தமாய் காக்கி.

“ஹிந்து” பத்திரிகையில் அடியில்கண்ட கடிதம் காணப்படுகிறது:—மஹாசிவராத்திரி உத்ஸவத்தின் பொழுது, கோவாடாவில் மாடுகள், கோழிகள், இவைகளின் சம்பந்தமாய் ஒரு காக்கியை ஏற்படுத்தப்போகிறோம், பிரதி வருஷமும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான, திறமான எருதுகள் அவ்வுத்ஸவத்தில் சப்பாங்களை இழுப்பதற்கும், ஈசுவர தரிசன நிமித்தமாகவும், கொண்டுவரப்படுகின்றன. உத்தேசித்திருக்கிற காக்கியைப்பற்றித் தகுமானபடி விளம்பரம் செய்யப்போகிறோம்.

ஒங்கோலில் காக்கி நடைபெறுகிற வழக்கம் நின்றுபோன பின்பு இந்த ஜில்லாவில் வேறொரு காக்கியும் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. மாட்டுக் காக்கியின் உபயோகத்தைப் பற்றி அதிகமாய்ச் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. விளக்குப் படக்காக்கிகளுடன் உபநியாசங்கள் நடத்தப்படும். லாம் மாட்டு நிருபணஸ்தானத்தின் மாடுகள் காக்கியில் காட்டப்படும். திறமான மாடுகளின் சம்பந்தமாய் வெகுமதிகள் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

ஜி. ரங்கநாயகலு பி.லிட். (ஆக்ஸன்)

கே. ராஹரி பி. எஸ்சி. (அக்ரி.) அபர்டன்

கே. சந்திர மவுஸ்வி பி. எஸ்சி. (அக்ரி.) அபர்டன்.

பரோடா சமஸ்தானத்தில் கிராமிய ஜனங்களின்

பொருட்டு வைத்திய ஏற்பாடு.

பரோடா சமஸ்தான கவர்ன்மெண்டு கிராமப்பிரதேசங்களின் வைத்திய ஏற்பாட்டின் விஷயமாய் நான்கு ஆயுர்வேத வைத்திய சாலைகளின் ஸ்தாபனத்தை உத்தரவுசெய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது வரையில், அப்பிரதேசங்களில் ஜனங்களுக்கு வைத்தியமானது சுற்றுப் பிரயாணி வைத்திய சிப்பந்திகளால் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்ததானது திருப்திகரமானதாயில்லாததால், அந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டார் சிறந்த ஆயுர்வேத வைத்தியர்கள் கிராமப்பிரதேசங்களில் போய் தொழிலை அதுஷ்டிக்கவேண்டியதின் நிமித்தம் அவர்களுக்குப்பண உதவிகளைச் செய்ய உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். வைத்தியர்களுக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 50 ரூபாய் நியமனச்சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படும். வைத்தியர்கள் ஏழை நோயாளிகளுக்கு இலவசமாய் வைத்தியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும்

வைத்தியத்தில் வருமானம் ஏற ஏற துறைக்கப்படும். படான் ஆயுர்வேத பாடசாலையிலிருந்து தேறிப் பட்டம் வாங்கின நபர்கள் பரோடாப்பிரதான வைத்திய சாலையில் பயிற்சி செய்யப்பட்டு, இவ் விதவேலையில் அமைக்கப்படுவார்கள். சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இவ் விதமான ஏற்பாட்டை அதுஷ்டிக்கலாமென்று ஏற்கனவே சொல்லி யிருக்கிறோம்.

மைசூர் கவர்ன்மெண்டின் வியவசாய இலாகாவின்

முயர்ச்சிகள்.

சென்ற வருஷத்திய, வியவசாய இலாகாவின், முயர்ச்சிகளைக் குறித்து எழுதும்பொழுது, மைசூர் கவர்ன்மெண்டார், நிருபணத் தோட்டங்கள் தக்கவாறு முயர்ச்சிசெய்யவில்லை யென்றும், அவைகள் ஆராய்ச்சி வேலைகளைக்கைக் கொள்வதோடு அக்கம்பக்கத்து கிராமங் கள் பின்பற்றவேண்டிய மாதிரிகளாக ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றும், மொழிகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது, இவ்வித ஸ்தாபனங்கள் கவர்ன் மெண்டிற்கு மிகுந்த திரவிய நஷ்டங்களை விளைக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், அந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அச்சமஸ்தானத்து வியவசாய அத் யக்ஷகரை, இந்தஸ்தாபனங்கள் தகுந்தபடி அமையவேண்டிய வகை யில் அமைவதற்காகத் தக்கயோசனைகளைச் சொல்லும் படிக்கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நிருபணத் தோட்டத்திலும் எவ்வகைப் பயிர் செய்யப்படலாம், எவ்வளவு மட்டில் நஷ்டமேற்படாமல் பயிர் செய்யப்படலாம், ஒவ்வொரு தோட்டமும் எவ்வாறு தன் வரும்படியைக்கொண்டு சிலவுகளை நடத்தலாம், ஆராய்ச்சி வேலைக் காக ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் எவ்வளவு இடம் கொடுக்கப்படலாம், என்கிற விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி பிளேபேணைகளை அவர் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

ராதாம் ஸ்டெட்.

ஓர் இத்திய வித்தியார்த்தி கௌரவப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

ராயல் வியவசாய சங்கத்தின் ஆராய்ச்சி சபையார் பிரதி வருஷமும் வியவசாய விஷயங்களில், அல்லது, அதைச்சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில் வித்யார்த்திகளிடத்திலிருந்து வியாசங்களைக் கேறுகிறார்கள். அப்படி வருஷம் வியஸங்களில், எழுதினவர்களின் சொந்த ஆராய்ச்சியை நிரூபித்தே, இணையற்ற, சிறந்த வியாஸத்தின் பொருட்டு பரிசு அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. பரிசு புத்தக ரூபமாகவும், மெடல் களாகவும் இருக்கிறது. 1926 வருஷத்திய பரிசு விஸ்டர் பி. சப்பிரமணியன் பி.எஸ். என்று பெயருள்ள வித்யார்த்திக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த வித்யார்த்தி ராணயன அமைப்பைப்

குறித்து வியாசம் எழுதினாராம். இவர் ஸர். ஜே. என். டாடா, அவர்களால் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட கல்விச்சம்பளத்தை 1924-ம் வருஷத்தில் அடைந்து ரஸாயன காஸ்திர விஷயங்களில் ஆராய்ச்சிசெய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார். இவர் ராதாமஸ்டெடிஸ்டிரக்டு.

#### மைசூர் சட்டசபை.

வியவசாயிகளைக் கடன் பாதைகளிலிருந்து ரக்ஷிக்க ஒரு மசோதா மைசூர் சட்டசபையில் அலோசனைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதின் பிரகாரம், பண்டிக்ரீயிக்காக ஒரு வியவசாயியும் பிடிக்கப்படக் மாட்டானும், ஜெயிலிலும் வைக்கப்படமாட்டானும், அவனுடைய ஜங்கம் சொத்துகளும் ஜப்திக்குள் படாதாம். கெடு விஷயமாகவும் வட்டி விஷயமாகவும் அநேக நன்மைகள் ஏற்படுமாம், சிறிது தான்யங்களும் ஜப்திக்குள் படாதாம்.

#### நீர்ப்பிடிப்பு பூமிகளின் நீரை நீக்குதல்.

பஞ்சாப் மாஹாணத்தில் நீர்ப்பிடிப்பு நிலங்களின் நீரை நீக்கும் விஷயமாய் ஒரு ஏற்பாடு நடைபெறப்போகிறது. நீர்பாசன இலாகா வானது இவ்வித நிலங்களில்ச் சிலவற்றை வாங்கப்போகிறார்களாம். மோல் டிரேய்னர் என்னும் மந்திரத்தை நிலங்களின் இரு பக்கங்களிலும் வைத்து நீரை நீக்கப்போகிறார்களாம். இவ்விதமாக நீர் நீக்கப்பட்ட பின்பு நிலங்கள் சாஸ்திரீய முறைகளின்படி பயிர் செய்யப்படுமாம்.

#### வியவசாயப் பாடசாலை ஏற்படுவதற்காக நிலங்களும் பணமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

பங்களூரில் வக்கீலாயிருக்கும் ம.ா-ா-பூஜீ. வெங்கடரமணய்யா அவர்கள் இலவச வியவசாயப்பள்ளிக்கூட மொன்றின் ஸ்தாபனத்தின் பொருட்டு 278 ஏக்கர நிலங்களையும், கவர்ன்மெண்டு பத்திரங்களாக 7500 ரூபாயையும் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரிடத்தில் ஒப்பிவித்திருக்கிறார். கட்டிடங்களுக்காக 2500 ரூபாயைப் பிரத்தியேகமாய்க் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார். பள்ளிக்கூடம் தவிர, பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இலவச போஜன சாலையும் அமையும். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் சந்தோஷமடைந்து மேல்பட்டு 2500 ரூபாயை சர்க்காரிலிருந்து கொடுக்கும்படி உத்திரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டாரிடத்தில் பள்ளிக்கூடமிருக்கிற வகையில் நிலங்களுக்குத் தீர்வையிலலை.

#### சக்கலும்கிராமச்சகாதார நிலையம்.

[“இலங்கையில் தோட்டங்களில் எருவிடும் சம்பந்தமாய் சக்கலாஸ் உண்டாகும் கெடுதிகள்” என்று பெயரைவகிக்கும், வியவசாய இலாகாவின் 74-வது அறிவிப்புப் பத்திரம். இது வியவசாய சம்பந்தமான பூச்சி சாஸ்திர உதவிரிபுணரான மிஸ்டர் இ. எப். ஜெப் சன், எம். ஏ. அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

சக்கல் கமக்கெதிரில் வந்தால் நாம் அவைகளை ஒட்டிவிடுகிறோம். இப்படி நாம் ஒட்டி விடுவதற்குக் காரணம் அவைகள் நம்மை யண்டி தொந்திரவைக்கொடுக்கின்றன வென்பது மாதிரியேயல்ல, அவைகளின் மூலமாகச் சில வியாதிகள் பரவுகின்றன வென்பதும் தான். அவைகள் அழுக்கை ஆகாரமாய்க் கொள்வதும், அழுக்கிலேயே ஜனிப்பதும், மனிதனுடைய ஆகாரங்களை யண்டி, அவைகளில் வியாதிகளின் ஆதாரங்களை யுண்டாக்கி, அவைகளைக் கெடுப்பதும் கூட மனிதர் அவைகளை வெறுப்பதற்குக் காரணங்களாகின்றன, நாகல் குழிகளும், சாணிப்போருகளும் தான் இவைகளின் உத்பத்திக்கு முக்கியமான இடங்கள். நாகல் குழிகளும், சாணிப்போருகளும் அந்தந்த நாளின் சேர்மானங்கள் சேர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பின்பு, அழுத்த மாய் மூட்டப்படவேண்டும். எருக்குவியல் விடுகளுக்கு அப்பால் வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். இப்படிச் செய்யப்படாவிட்டால் சக்கல் உணவு சர்மான்களை அண்டி வியாதிகளின் ஆதாரங்களை அவைகளில் உண்டாக்கி விடும். மேற்சொல்லிய அறிவிப்புப் பத்திரத்தில் இவைகளெல்லாம் விவரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மைசூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் கிராமச்சகாதாராசட்டம் ஒன்றிருக்கிறது. 1925-ம் வருஷத்தில் அது 13,573 கிராமங்களில் அறுஷ்டானத்திலிருந்தது. 2,226 கிராமங்களில் எருவைக்கொட்டத்தனி இடங்களிருந்தன.

#### சில சாதாரணமான் உணவுப் பொருள்களின்

##### போஷண குணங்கள்.

“நியூ! ஹெல்த்” என்ற பத்திரிகையில் தனம் பெருந்திய ரியாதிபதி ராமேசம்பந்து அவர்கள் தென் இந்தியாவின் ஜனங்களின் ஆகாரங்களின் போஷண சக்தியைக் குறித்து எழுதுகையில் பின்வருமாறு கூறுகிறார்:—சம்முதைய மஹாணத்திய ஜனங்கள் மில்லினில் குத்தப்பட்ட அரிசிகளைச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். மில்லில் குத்தப்பட்ட அரிசியில் பிராணதார அம்சங்கள் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் அவ்வுரிசியைச் சாப்பிடுவதால் சுதயரோகத்தையும், நீர் வியாதி யையும் அவர்கள் காலக்கிரமத்தில் அடைவார்கள். ஆகையால், இராஜாங்களும், வைத்தியத் தொழிலாய்ப்பியக்கிறவர்களும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் போஷண குணங்களின் நிர்வாக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும், பிரதி பிடிக்காரர்களும், மில்லில் குத்தப்படும் அரிசியை

மில்லரிசியை யொழிப்பதோடு ஜனங்கள் பழயகால முறைகளால் உண்டாக்கப்படும் சக்கரைகளையே உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டும் மேல் நாட்டுவழிகளில் செய்யப்பட்ட சக்கரைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டாது.

பங்களத்து பாரெஸ்டு கன்ஸர்வேட்டர் வியவசாய விசாரணை சபையின் முன்பு அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லுகையில் கிராமந்தரங்களுக்கு வீரகு சௌகரியத்தையும், மாடுகளின் ஆகார சௌகரியத்தையும், உண்டுபண்ணுவது கிராமக்காடுகளின் வேலையென்று மொழிந்தார். கவர்ன்மெண்டார் காட்டுப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு அவைகளுக்கு அருகிலிருக்கும் ரிசர்வுகளை இன்ன நோக்கத்துடன் ஒப்பிவித்தார்களென்பது நன்றாய் விளங்கும். இப்படிப்பட்ட காடுகளை மேல் மேலும் ஒப்பிவிப்பது மிகுந்த நன்கைகளை விளைக்கும். வீரகு சம்பந்தமாக சௌகரியங்கள் விளையும் பொருட்டே இக்காடுகள் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அதிகாரத்திற்கு மாற்றப்படவில்லை. கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு கிராமவியவஹாரங்களை நடத்துவதில் சமூக நன்மை நோக்கம் விருத்தியாகும், மாடுகளுக்கு ஆகாரம் வருஷம் முழுவதும் அகப்படும். காடுகளால் ஊற்று நீரும் அருவி ஜலமும் வற்றாதபடி வியவசாயத்திற்கு உதவும். காடுகளில் மரங்களும் செடிகளும் அடிக்கடி வெட்டப்படுவதால், புதிதாய் போத்துக்களும் செடிகளும் நடப்படவேண்டும்.

உம்முடைய கிராமத்தில் நம்பிக்கையான வைத்தியர் இல்லையென்ற கவலைவேண்டாம். சாஸ்திரங்களை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து பொது ஜன நன்மைக்காக எழுதிய

என்னும் இலமாய்க் கொடுக்கப்படும் புத்தகத்தை  
தருவித்து வாசியுங்கள்.

57, சைனாபஜார், ரோட், மதராஸ்.

“పంచ” అనగా ఐదు. “పహుయతి” అనగా ఐదుమంది  
యొక్క ఏకభావమును సూచించుచున్నది. వ్యాసమహర్షివల్ల రచించు  
బడియున్నది. పాండవుల చరిత్రము మనదేశములో వినినవారెవరు?  
ఒక గొప్పగ్రంథకర్త ఈపంచపాండవ చరిత్రమునకు అంతరార్థము  
వదించియున్నారు. వారిపవిత్రమైన చరిత్రమువల్ల సత్యము, జ్ఞానము,  
ధర్మము, ఓర్పు, క్షమ, అను పంచనీతులయొక్క సిద్ధిని స్థాపించుటకు  
ఈపురాణమేర్పడినదని అగ్రంథకర్త తలచెను. ఈగొప్పగుణములే పంచ  
పాండవులయొక్కయు వారికందరి ఏకధర్మవర్షియొక్కయు, అనేక  
గుణగుణములలో ప్రధానగుణములుగా చెప్పబడియున్నది. పాండవచరి  
త్రమువల్ల మనము నేర్చుకొనలేగ్గ గొప్పవృష్టాంతరమున్నది. అదేమ  
నగా, ఒకమానవుని నిల్లగాని, ఒకమానవకుటుము వల్లగాని, ఒకసంగ  
ముహూరి వల్లగాని శ్రేష్టమైనసంపద పొందబడవలసియుండు వారియందు  
పైచివరెందర పంచగుణముల సూచికయండి తీరవలెను. తల్లి, తండ్రీ,  
సోహదరుడు, కుమారుడుగల నొకకుటుంబములో ఓర్పు అను గుణ  
మునకు ప్రత్యామ్నాయముగానుండే భార్యనే అలంకారమైనసంపద.  
సత్యం, మాతా, పితా, జ్ఞానం, ధర్మబ్రాతా, శాంతిపత్ని, కుమ  
ార్త్రాతా, అని పురాతన సంస్కృతశ్లోకములో చెప్పబడియున్నది. ఒకని  
మేలునక్షేప, లేక నొకసంగము మేలునక్షేప, ఈమగుణములను ఏటి  
నన్నిటిని సమరసముచేయు ఓర్పును, కూడియుండుట అర్థావశ్యకముని  
తార్పర్యము. ఇందువల్ల ఒక్కొక్కప్రత్యేక గుణమునకు ప్రతినిధివలె  
పంచ పాండవసోహదరులు ఓర్పుయను ఏకపత్నిని ప్రతిగ్రహునకు

బడ్డ అడవియే పొదువైన భార్యయని చెప్పవచ్చును. పంచాయతీదార్లు వైచెప్పిన పాండవుల సుగుణములను అడవులు పరిపాలనచేయుటలో వినియోగించి చూపినంతట గ్రామీణ సహిత పంచపాండవుల యద్భుత చరిత్రమురీత్యామనకు దృష్టాంతరము చూపిన వ్యాసమహర్షికి మన రుణము తీర్చుకొన్నవారగుదుము. పాండవులు నడుచుకున్నట్లు మనము కూడ నడుచుకొని వారవలెరించి మనజేమార్థమై నిలిపిన సిద్ధాంతములను మనసంతటివారికి జెందింపజేయుట మనధర్మముకాదా? గొప్పనగరములో గొప్పవారి జ్ఞాపకార్థమై నిలిపియుండు ప్రతిమలున్నవిగదా? అవి శాశ్వతముగానున్నవేనా? ఎప్పుడో నొకదినము రూపుమాపు కానవచ్చునుగదా? అవిపోతే మరల కట్టువారుగలరా? లేదు. నూతనముగా ప్రాముఖ్యతచెందిన వారిప్రతిమలను నిలుపుదురుగాని పాతవాటిని నిలుపరు. ఇట్లుప్రతిమలవల్లను పోటగ్రాపులవల్లను మాత్రము మహానీయుల జ్ఞాపకమునిలుపుట దుర్లభమని తలచి మనపెద్దలు ఐదు అక్షరములును, పంచాయతీపద్ధతులును, ప్రసిద్ధిచెందిన పంచపాండవులపేర్లు శాశ్వతముగా జ్ఞాపకముండుటకై మనకు బోధించియున్నారు. గ్రామపంచాయతీలవారు పంచపాండవులకు ప్రతినిధులుగా నున్నారు. గనుక గ్రామసమూహముయొక్క కొరతలుతీర్చుటకు పంచపాండవులు సుగుణసంపన్నులై యెట్లు నడుచుకొనిరో అట్లు మనమున్ను నడుచుకొనవలెను. పంచపాండవులు పురాతన భరతరాష్ట్రరాజవంశములలో కడపటివారు. వీరు దమతమ ఆచరణవల్ల రాబోవువారికికూడ ధర్మాచరణ మార్గము చూపియున్నారు. పంచసంఖ్య పవిత్రమైనది, శుభసూచన మైనది. పంచాక్షరము, “నమఃశివాయ” శివధ్యానపరమైనది, పంచలింగములు పరమశివుని ఐదునిష్ఠలు సూచించుతున్నది; ఇదె ఆకాశ, వాయు, అగ్ని, ఆప, పృథివి, అను మంచమహాభూతములకు అన్వయము; ఈతత్త్వములుగల శివలింగములే చితంబరం, కాళహస్తి, తిరువణ్ణామలె, జంబుకేశ్వరం, కాంచీపురం, క్షేత్రములలో ప్రతిష్ఠయై యున్నది. పంచకోశములనునవి జీవునిడపాధులు; పంచపటియనునది శ్రీరాములవారు అరణ్యవాసములో నివశించియుండిన ఐదు వటవృక్షముల స్థలము; పంచరత్నములు, ఐదుమణుల కన్యయము; పంచకల్యాణి గుర్రమునకుగల లక్షణములు; పంచతంత్రము రాజులయొక్క ఐదుతంత్రములనిభావము. ఈపేర్లలోని మహిమలగురించి యికమీద విశదముగా వ్రాయబడును.

కొత్తమంత్రము.

The New Ministry.

ఆనరబిల్ డాక్టరు పి. సుబ్బారాయ్, ఆనరబిల్ మిస్టరు, ఏ. రంగనాథం ముదలియారు, ఆనరబిల్ మిస్టరు, ఆర్. ఎ. ఆరోగ్య సామముదలియారు అనువార్లకు మామనఃపూర్తిగా స్వాగతమిచ్చెదము. గవర్నరుగారు వీరిని నియమించినందువల్ల సర్వజనులు తృప్తిచెందిరి. ముఖ్యముగా గ్రామజనులు గవర్నరుగారికి కృతజ్ఞత కలిగియున్నారు. మంత్రము క్రిందవివరించిన ట్రాన్స్మిట్ట సబ్ జెక్టులపై అధికారము కలిగి యున్నారు.

1. ప్రధానమంత్రి—విద్య, లోకల్, మునిసిపల్.

2. ఆనరబిల్ మిస్టరు, ఏ. రంగనాథం ముదలియారు, అగ్రి కల్చరు, కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు, ఇన్డస్ట్రీలు, వెటిరినరీ.

3. ఆనరబిల్, మిస్టరు ఆర్. ఎన్. ఆరోగ్యసామ ముదలియారు మెడికల్, పబ్లిక్ హెల్త్.

హైడ్రో ఇలెక్ట్రిసిటీ—గ్రామాభివృద్ధి

Hydro-Electricity and Rural Development.

(మదరాసు, సి. డబ్లియు. డి. ఛీఫ్ ఇంజనీరుకు అసిస్టెంటు,

మ.రా-రా-శ్రీ, జి. సుందరం, ఎం. ఎ., గారివల్ల)

నీటి ప్రవాహములలోను నీళ్లు ఎత్తునుండిపడే రుపరీతిలోను “ఇలెక్ట్రిసిటీ” అను శక్తికలదు. అట్టిప్రవాహములు కొండరుపరీతి మెండుగానుండినను అందులోని ఇలెక్ట్రిసిటీని వృధాపోనించుతున్నాము. దానిని సద్వినియోగముచేయుటకు గవర్న మెంటువారు ప్రారంభించి యున్నారు. తూర్పుపడమటి కొండల వరుసలలో యిట్టి నీటి ఇలెక్ట్రిసిటీ చాలానున్నది. అది ఆపి జనులకు పుష్కలమయ్యేలాగున దండిగా నుపయోగ పెట్టవచ్చును. ప్రతినగరమునకును, పట్టణమునకును గ్రామమునకును ఇలెక్ట్రిక్ లైట్లువన్ని ఇలెక్ట్రిక్ పవరు సరఫరాచేయ వీలుగ నున్నది. ఐతే యిట్లుచేయుటకు చాలాకష్టములకూడ గలవు. అగ్నులైన ఇలెక్ట్రిసిటీ గ్రామముల కేమిచేయగలదని యంశము మొదట యీ ప్రతికలో ప్రసంగించి తర్వాత అదియెట్లు సరఫరా చేయవచ్చునననం గది విశదపరచబడును. ఎక్కడకావలెనంటే యక్కడ ఇలెక్ట్రిక్ పవరు ఉత్పత్తిగాను మరలగాను దొరికినంతట స్థానికముగానుండును.

పరుచిక్కితే జనుల దార్శన్యము పోగొట్టుకొనుచున్నది. ఈవిషయమే చాలాయోచన చేయబడ్డది. గ్రామములలోపనులు ఏర్పరచి గ్రామముల పునరోద్ధారణచేయుటయందు ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి ఉపయోగించుటయే చాలామేలని తోచుచున్నది.

నీటి ఇల్లెట్టిసిటివల్ల గ్రామములలో వసతులు చాలాకలుగచేసి చిన్నవాండ్రకు భూమిని సేద్యమువదలి పట్టణములుచేరుతామనే ఆశను పోగొట్టును. ఇంతియగాక పట్టణములలో జరిగేపనులు చాలామట్టుకు అనల్వస్తువులకు ఉత్పత్తిస్థానమగు గ్రామములలోనే యేర్పాటుచేయుటకు అవకాశము కలుగును.

భావులు, చెరువులు, కాలువలు, నదులు మొదలగు నీరాధారములనుండి నీళ్లులేవనెత్తుటకు ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి ముఖ్యముగా పనికివచ్చును. వానలేప్పుడు భూమికిందయందు నీళ్లుయొక్క డెక్కయందునో దాని నెత్తి ఉపయోగపెట్టుకొనుటకు వీలువున్నది. ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి పంపింగవల్ల ఎంతలోతుగా నీళ్లుపోతుండినను నీళ్లు పైకియెత్తించి పారుదల విస్తీర్ణము యొక్కవచేయవచ్చును. నీళ్లుగలభావులు అనేకము త్రొవ్వించి వాటికి ఇల్లెట్టిసిటిలైకులు యేర్పరచితే యిప్పుడు కొండగట్లనండి సముద్రమునకు వృధాగాపోవు భూమిలోనినీళ్లను వ్యవసాయపనులకు ఉపయోగపెట్టి కాలసిటిలో కలుగులోపములను ఆపవచ్చును. రెండవది—భూమిలో పండేవస్తువులను అమ్మకమునకు యోగ్యముగా నుండునటుల ఖిక్కిలి నయమైనసిటికి తయారుచేయించుటకు ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి చాలాపుపయోగమైనది. ఇప్పుడు పండేవస్తువులు మోటుసిటిలో అమ్మకమునకు పంపుటచే రైతు దానిపూర్తిక్రయము రాబట్టుకొనలేక యున్నాడు. రైతుకు పనిలేని విడికాలమందు పంటసరకులను భుక్తయోగ్యముగా తయారు చేయించుట అలవియుంటే అతనిదరిద్రము కొంతవరకు పోగొట్టవచ్చును. వడ్లుదంచుట, నూనెఆడుట పత్తిఏకుట, నూలువడకుట, నేయుట, చెరుకురసముతీయట, కాపిగింజల పొట్టుతీయట, తేయాకుచేయుట, యీ పనులు జరూరైనవి. ఈకోస్తాలో ఇట్టిపనులు జాబితాయెత్తితే చాలా నుండును. సాగుభూములలో పండేవస్తువులు, చెట్లు అడవులు పశువులు మొదలైనవాటి ఉత్పత్తులు, కొయ్యపనులు లోహములపనులు, మొదలగు చేతిపనులకు యీఎల్లెట్టిసిటి చాలాపుపయోగముగా నుండును.

ఇల్లెట్టిసిటిపవరు అగుచేసి రైతుకు అమద్ద్యుటకు భారీపెలగలపంపరములుకావలెను. అవి తీసిపెట్టుకొనుటకు రైతుకు కష్టమే. అదిగోనుకొనుటకు కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు అవసరమైనవి. రైతురైతులు

ఎంతములుకొని రైతులకు బాడుగకివ్వవచ్చును. ప్రతి గ్రామములో కొఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీల సౌధీనములో ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి మోటారుపంపింగ్ ఎంతములుపెట్టుకొనవచ్చును. పనిపడినపుడు ఎంతమును బావివద్ద కొనిపోయి సమీపమందుండు ఇల్లెట్టిసిటిలైకు సంధించునంతట కావలసినపుడు నీళ్లు పైకియెత్తించి పారుకట్టుకొనవచ్చును. అలాగే సొసైటీలు వడ్లు, నూనెగింజలు, చెరుకు మొదలైన వాటికి యంత్రములు తీసిపెట్టుకొని గ్రామవసులకు ఉపయోగపెట్టించవచ్చును. భూములుదున్నటకును, పంటలుకొని కళ్లముచేయుటకును, పండినభాగ్యములను సమీప అమ్మకస్థలములకు చేర్చుటకు ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి పవరు యిప్పించవచ్చును.

గ్రామములలో చిక్కపెంటు మెరుపుచాలసపుడు కల్పయెరువులు చేరుకొనుటకు ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి పవరు చాలాపనికివచ్చును. అయితే ఇది క్రమేణ జరగవలసివస్తులుగానున్నవి. ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి గ్రామములకు తేవలెనంటే ఇప్పుటిస్థితుల ప్రయత్నముతో కావాలదు. గవర్నమెంటువారు ఈడబ్బి, కోఆపరేటివ్, అగ్రికల్చరల్ డిపార్టుమెంట్లద్వారా రైతులకు దీనిపయోగములుబోధించి ద్రవ్యపహాయముచేసినంతట గ్రామములో యావరకు పువయోగించువారు అనేకలు యేర్పడుదురు. ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి పవరుతో ఒకగ్రామాభివృద్ధిచేసి చూపుటకంటే భురియొక ప్రపాయము వుండదు.

“పైకారా హైడ్రో ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి” అనునది త్వరలో ప్రారంభించేట్లున్నది. తగుమైనచోట్ల గుమార్తు 12 గ్రామములకు యీపవరు ఉచితముగాగాని లేక నామకార్థమై ఖరీదుకుగాని యిచ్చేలాగున గవర్నమెంటువారిని ప్రేరేపణచేయుట మేలు. అగ్రామములలో చేయుట దురుసులను కనిపెట్టి ఇల్లెట్టిసిటివల్ల యేసాధనములు కలుగగలవో, వాటికల్ల లాభనష్టములేవో విమర్శించి చూడవచ్చును.

ప్రక్కటిము కైకపిస “పైకారిస్కీం” వంటి ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనంటే పట్టణములలో దీపములకును పనిపాట్లకును యెంతవరకు కావలసియుండునో రైతులకు యెంత ఇల్లెట్టిసిటి కావలెనో తెలియకొని యిదికా తీర్మానింపలేదు. మొదటి యిట్టిచోట్ల ప్రారంభించి చూడవలెనంటే తీర్మానింపలేదు. తెలుసుకొని తర్వాత గ్రామములలో యేర్పాటుచేయవలెనంటే అలాచింతవరకు ఇంకా “పైకారిస్కీం” నుంచి తీర్మానింపలేదు. దీని వినియోగముచేస్తే వాటివల్ల కలుగు నీలుకలుగు

ప్రథమమందు గ్రామములకు ఇల్లెక్ట్రిక్ పవరు తెచ్చుటకు అయ్యే ఖర్చు యెక్కువగాను ఆదాయముతక్కువగా వుండవచ్చును. ఇందువల్ల గ్రామజనులకు కలుగుమేలు చాలావిశేషముగానుండును గనుక వార్ల డ్దేమార్గమై గవర్నమెంటువారు కొన్ని సంవత్సరముల నష్టము భరించు కొనులాగున ప్రేరేపించవచ్చును. కొంతకాలమునకే నష్టలన్నిపోయి గ్రామములకు కావలసినంత పవరు అగ్గువగా దొరుకుచుండును. అప్పటికి గ్రామజీవనమే సుఖమని జనులు గ్రామములు విడిచిపోనేరరు.

మేక.

### The Goat.

మేకలు పాలిచ్చును. ఎరువునిచ్చును. ఐననుపంటకాపులకును చెట్లు పెంచువారికిని మేకశత్రువులైయున్నది. ఎక్కడమేకలుండునో అక్కడ చెట్లుబ్రతకవు. గ్రామముల అనుభవముగల నొకమహానీయుడు మేక జాతివల్లచెట్లకు కలిగేనష్టమునుగురించి దూషించుతూ ఈకారణమును బట్టి దేవతలకు ఆహారముగా యజ్ఞములందు మేకనుచుట్టియవ్వవలెనని ఋషులునిర్మాణముచేసియుండురు కాబోలుయని సెలవిచ్చిరి. అవియట్లు వుండినను పైర్లకుచెట్లకు నాశముకలుగచేయు మేకజాతి పంటకాపులకు విహితమైనజంతువుకాదు. మైసూరు అగ్రికల్చరల్ రిపోర్టులో మేకలను గురించి యీలాగు వ్రాయబడియున్నది:— మేకలసంఖ్య శీఘ్రముగా పెరుగును. వాటికిగల అనివార్యస్వేచ్ఛయు, వాటివల్లపైర్లకును కలుగు వుషద్రవములును మెండుగానుండుటబట్టి వీటివల్ల బాధ ఆపవలెనని మైసూరుజనులు మొరపెట్టుకొనెదరు. ఇటీవల మేకకు కరువైనకాలము సంభవించినప్పుడు పశువుల సంఖ్య 100-కి 50 లేక 70 క్షీణించి యుండగా మేకలసంఖ్యమాత్రము 100-కి 50 యెక్కువైనది. ఇందువల్ల మేకజాతి యెట్లువృద్ధియగుతున్నదో తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. మేకలవల్లను మేకలు పెంచువార్లవల్లను కలుగుతుండే వుషద్రవములు రోడ్లలో ప్రయాణము చేయువారికి చక్కగా తెలుసును. రోడ్డుప్రక్కలనుండు సాలచెట్ల కొమ్మలు ఆకులుకొట్టబడి బాటసారులకు నీడయివ్వబడజాలకవున్నవి. అయితే మేకలకాపులు అడ్డములేక చెట్లకునష్టము చేయుచున్నారు. పార్శ్వపంచాయతీలు మాత్రము తమ అడవులలో మేకలనురానివ్వక ఆపుచేయుచున్నారు. గొర్రెలకు మేకలను ఒకేవిధముగా జల్మానాలు వేయుచున్నారు. మేకలకు యెక్కువ జల్మానా వేయుటవల్లవాటి బాధ కొంతవరకు ఆపవచ్చును.

క్రాంతి లెజిస్లేటివ్ కౌన్సిల్.

### The New Legislative Council.

క్రాంతిశాసనసభ మనోవ్యాకులుమను సందర్భములతో ప్రారంభించెను. గవర్నరు ప్రభువుగారు యూకోస్తాలో వ్యవసాయవృత్తి వారి స్థితి తృప్తికరముగాలేదనియు, వర్షములుచాలక మెట్టపైరు వరిపంట చాలా తక్కువగా పండివనియు, సంజశిస్తు ముజరా యివ్వవలసి యున్నదనియు, శలవిచ్చిరి. గవర్నమెంటువారు దేశస్థిని గవనముగా కనుపెట్టుతు ముజరాయెచ్చుటకును, రిలీఫుపనులు యేర్పాటు చేయుటకును పూనుకొనియున్నారని మనమెఱుగుట చాలా సంతోషించతగ్గవిషయమేను. ముజరాయిధారాశముగానిచ్చుట అత్యవశ్యము. ఇదిగాక కొన్ని చోట్ల కి స్తీవసూలు నిలుపుదలచేయవలసియున్నది. విత్తనములు పశువులుకొనుటకును, భావులుత్రోవుటకును తక్కువ అప్పులుధారాశముగా నివ్వవలెను. ఇప్పుడుగవర్నెంటు మీనిష్టరుగానుండు వారు రైతులకొదవలు బాగా తెలిసినవారుగానున్నారు. రైతులు యీ దుష్కాలమునుదాటి పోవుటకు వారికి తగినసహాయము చేయుటలో చాలా శ్రద్ధతీసికొందురని కోరెదము. నేష్యవృత్తిలోమాత్రమునుండు వారికి విడికాలములో కొన్ని చేతిపనులు అమర్చువిషయములో అట్టి పనులు యేవిజరుగుతున్నవో యేదిజరుగగలవో గవర్నమెంటువారు కను పెట్టుబోతున్నారని గవర్నరుగారు తెలియపరచినారు. ఇండస్ట్రీల డైరెక్టరుగారు ఒక స్పెషల్ ఉద్యోగస్తుని సహాయముతో యీపనులు కను పెట్టెదరు. వీరుచేయువిచారణబలముపై రాబోవు మేలుచూడ తగియున్నది.

ఈవిషయములో మైసూరుగవర్నమెంటువారు చేసినకార్యములు చాలాకీర్తికరముగానున్నది. గ్రామములలో యిండ్లవద్దచేయతగ్గ చేతి పనులు అభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు ఆగవర్నమెంటువారు అనేకప్రయత్నములు చేసియున్నారు. ఇట్టిపనులలో చేతిమగ్గములనేత, చేతితోనూలువడకుట, చాలాముఖ్యమైనవి. మైసూరుగవర్నమెంటువారు వ్యవసాయమునకు తోడుగా నూలుపడికేపనియు వ్యాపింపచేయుటకు యేర్పాటుచేసి యుండటమున్న దానికితగిన రాట్లములు నిర్మాణముచేయించి వాటిని, వర్కుసాపులలోను ఇండస్ట్రీయల్ పాఠశాలలలోను తయారుచేయించు తుండటమున్న తెలియబడుతున్నది. స్త్రీలకు వృత్తికలుగచేయుటకు యింటివద్దచేయతగ్గపనులవిషయమై వార్లకునేర్పి విమ్మట వారలు విశేష ప్రయత్నములే చేసి అట్టిపనులు రాకుచేసుకొనులాగున ప్రయత్నములు చేయుచున్నారని తెలియపరచినారు.

ములు చేసియున్నారు. వైచెప్పినస్పెషల్ ఉద్యోగస్తుడు కనిపెట్టబోవు మార్గములకు యివి దృష్టాంతముగా తెలిపినాము.

కోఆపరేటివ్ క్రెడిటు సొసైటీల విషయమై గవర్నరుగారు కొన్ని మాటలు సెలవిచ్చిరి. ఇదివృద్ధికాబడి చాలామట్టుకు మూల ద్రవ్యము చేర్చునుగాని ఇండస్ట్రీలు (చేతిపనులు) విస్తరించుమార్గమును, రైతును ఋణాభాధనుండి తప్పించుమార్గమును, కనిపెట్టలేదు. దీనికేభూమి ఆయకనిధులు అవశ్యము. ఇవి యిప్పుడు స్వల్పముగా ప్రారంభింపబడ్డది. ఇదికాక ధాన్యము సొసైటీలు, నీరుపారువల సొసైటీలు, పశువుల ఇంజనరీ సొసైటీలు కలుగ చేయవలెను. గవర్నరుగారు చెప్పినట్లులు వన్ని సంపూర్ణంగా కొనసాగవలెనంటే కోఆపరేషన్ యందు నమ్మకముగల వారు జనులతో కలసి పనిచేయవలెను.

ఆరోగ్యవిషయజ్ఞానము వ్యాపకము చేయుట.

#### Health propaganda.

మదరాసులోను తక్కిన చోట్లందును నేషనల్ హెల్త్ షాల్టర్ అని ప్రతినవత్సరములో జరుగుతున్నది. ఇందువల్ల దేశమునకు మేలు కలదు. అయితే వీటిని పయోగము గ్రామములకు వ్యాపింపలేదు. ఇండియాదేశమునది దాని గ్రామములలో ఊపిరిపెట్టుకొనియున్నది. ప్రతి వాని ఆరోగ్యమై ఒక జనకూటముయొక్క సంపద. ఒక జనకూటము ఆరోగ్యమే బట్టి దేశస్థులయొక్క సంపద. దేశ ఆరోగ్యమువల్ల సర్కారు వాంకితదాయముకలదు. ఆరోగ్యవిషయచర్యలు గ్రామములకు వ్యాపింప చేయుట అత్యవశ్యము. సాంగిక దోషములకును బీదరికవలనకును చేరి కగా అజ్ఞానము మూఢాచారములు సహాయమై గ్రామములకు చాలా కీడుచేయుచున్నది. జనుల ఆరోగ్యము క్షీణించుతున్నది. నివారించ కూడిన రోగములు మరణములు పంటకాపులస్థిని బాధించుతున్నది.

ఆరోగ్యవిషయమైన బోధనవల్ల రోగములు రానివ్వక నిరాకరించ వచ్చునని జనులు నేర్చుకొనగలరు. ఆరోగ్యముగాజీవించు మార్గములు వారికిగోచరమగును. దశరా, బ్రాహ్మోత్సవములకాలమందు జనానుకూల విషయములు సర్వులకు తెలుపునమయముగానున్నట్లు హెల్త్ షాల్టర్ కూడముఖ్యమై గ్రామములలోను జరుపుటచే ఆరోగ్యవిషయములు జనులు నేర్చుకొనుటకు అవకాశముండును. పైర్లకోతయైన తర్వాత ఇంకా ఆపాధమూసములలో జగ్గవచ్చును. కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలున్న గ్రామములలోనున్న వృద్ధులలో వారివిషయములను

అచ్చటయున్న బడుబోధ గ్రామస్థితులకు అనుగుణ్యముగానుండవలెను. ఉపన్యాసములు దేశభాషలోనుండవలెను. మ్యాజిక్ లాండర్లు, సినిమా ఫిల్ములు ద్వారా నేర్పవలెను. గ్రామపరిశుభ్రము, త్రాగునీళ్లు, అది కల్లు పనుచేయుటవల్ల కలుగుదోషములు పెద్దమ్మవారు, కలరా, జ్వరములు, రోగములు కలుగుమార్గములును, అవి రానివ్వక ఆపుచేయు మార్గములును యిట్టి విషయములు నేర్పుటకు అర్హమైనవి.

త్రాగునీళ్లు మలినముచేయకూడదని మనధర్మశాస్త్రములుకూడ ఘోషించుతున్నవి. ధర్మశాస్త్రములలో పేదించియుండు నిబంధనలు ప్రాకృతవిద్యలోని పద్ధతులకు పొందియున్నవి. పరిశుభ్ర ఆరోగ్యవిషయములలో చదివినవారుకూడ అజాగ్రత్తగా నున్నారని అనిపించు కొనుట గౌరవముకాదు.

#### How House Flies affect Village Sanitation.

ఈగలవల్ల కలుగు మలినము.

అసిస్టెంట్ ఎక్జిక్యూటివ్ మిస్టరు యఫ్. పి. జస్సెక్. ఎం. ఏ. గారు ఈగల గురించియు వాటికిని యెరువు చేర్చుపద్ధతికిని గల సంబంధము గురించియు వ్రాసియున్నారు. దానిని అగ్రీకల్చరల్ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు 74 నెంబరు బులెటిన్ గా ప్రచురపరచినారు. అది యేమంటే:—

ఈగలవల్ల మనము సర్వదా పోటుకు వుండుటచేత అవి మనకు ఇంపమైన జంతువులుకావు. ఇంటియగాక కొన్ని రోగములు వాటివల్ల వ్యాపించుతున్నది. ఈగలు మురికివస్తువులపైవాలి వాటినితిని వెంటనే మనుష్యుల ఆహారముపైవాలి మురికివస్తువులందుండు వ్యాధిబీజములను కలిపి మలినముచేయును. పాయఖానా గుంతలు లేక యెరుసెదిబ్బలు ఈగలకు ముఖ్యమైన ఆశ్రయము. వీటిని మనము తటమాగా నిరాకరించదము. పాయఖానాగుంతలలో నానాటికి చేరుతుండే కల్లుపమును నానాటి కల్లుముగామట్టితో పూడ్చివేయవలెను. యెరుసెదిబ్బలు జనులు నివసించు స్థలములకు కొంతదూరములో నుంచవలెను. ఇట్లుచేయుట వల్ల ఈగలువృద్ధిచేసుకుటకు ఆస్పదముండదు. అవి మనము భుజించువా

ర్థములపై వాలి కల్పవముచేయుట ఆపవచ్చును. ఇండ్లసమీపములో యెరువుదిబ్బ వేయువాడుక మన గ్రామములో తఱచుగానున్నది. ఇండ్లకును త్రాగునీళ్లకును సమీపములో వేయబడు యెరువును వేంటనే వుపయోగించుతుంటే ఈ గెలసంఖ్య అమితముగాకుండ చేయవచ్చును. మైసూరురాజ్యములో గ్రామపరిశుభ్రతగురించి నొకచట్ట మేర్పడినట్లున్నది. 1926 సం॥ లో యీచట్టము 13,573 గ్రామములకు అన్వయించుచుండినవని 2226 గ్రామములలో యెరువుపెట్టుకొనుటకుగాను ప్రత్యేకస్థలములు యేర్పరచబడియుండటట్లున్న తెలియవచ్చుచున్నది.

The Benares Hindu University.

An Agricultural side to it.

బనారస్ హిందు యూనివర్సిటీ

(అందులో వ్యవసాయతరగతి)

బాంబాయి అగ్రికల్చరల్ డైరెక్టరు డాక్టరు పేరల్లు మ్యాన్ అనువారివల్ల పై యూనివర్సిటీకిగాను ఒకపద్ధతి తయారువేయబడ్డది. సేద్యశాలకుగాను యూనివర్సిటీవారి స్థలమునకును గంగానదికిని మధ్య 2,100 యకరములభూమిని కాశీ మహారాజుగారు కావ్యతగుత్తకు యిచ్చియున్నారు. రాయల్ అగ్రికల్చరల్ కమిషన్లో మెంబరుగానుండు సర్. గంగారాం అనువారు పైభూమికి నీరుపారుదల నిమిత్తము కాలవ త్రొవ్వట కయ్యే ఖర్చుపూర్తిగా తానే భరించుకొనుటట్లు వాగ్దత్తము చేసిరి. అయితే ద్రవ్యములేక యూనివర్సిటీవారు పైచెప్పిన వ్యవసాయ విషయపనులు నెరవేర్చలేకయున్నారు. ఈ యూనివర్సిటీ ప్రాకృత విద్యలో అనేకతరగతులతో నమరియున్నది. ఇండియాలో అనేకచోట్ల నుండియు, హిందూస్థాన్ దేశరాజ్యములనుండియు చాలామందివిద్యార్థులు యిచ్చుటికివస్తున్నారు. వ్యవసాయముగురించి ప్రాకృతివిద్యవల్ల కలిగే జ్ఞానము భూస్వాములకును సేద్యకాపులకు నిదర్శనముగా చూపించి వ్యాపింపజేయుటకు యూనివర్సిటీ తగుమైన మధ్యస్థలముగానున్నది.

## Agricultural Commission.

అగ్రికల్చరు కమిషన్

రాయల్ అగ్రికల్చరు కమిషన్ వారు బంగారా పబ్లిక్ ఇన్స్టిట్యూషన్ డైరెక్టరు మిస్టర్. ఓటకాధారగారిని విచారించిరి. గ్రామములందు ప్రథమ (ప్రైమరీ) విద్యకొరతవల్ల వ్యవసాయమునకును, గ్రామములలో జరగవలసిన యితర కార్యసాధనములకును ప్రతిబంధము ఏర్పడుచున్నదినియు, గ్రామములలో ప్రైమరీ విద్యాభివృద్ధికిగాను చేయవలసిన చర్యలు భాషాసనపు బిల్లు ప్రకారము చట్టమునెక్కడో ఉపద్యోగముగాను ప్రభుత్వములకు అనుకూలముగానుంటే పంటకాపులయందు ప్రాథమిక నేర్పువృద్ధి కాబడి తదనంతరము వారితవనోద్యమములకు కుండాములే యుండునని వారు సలవిచ్చిరి.

## Rural Reconstruction.

గ్రామముల పునర్నిర్మాణము

కాశీలో అప్పట్లు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఉపరిశ్రమ మిస్టర్. రామ దాసు పంతులుగారు గ్రామముల పునర్నిర్మాణము గురించి చాలాకృషి తీసుకొనియున్నారు. ఈవిషయమే బెనారస్లో నివసానము, యిచ్చుటలో వ్యవదేశపుస్థితి చక్కపెట్టుటకు క్రిందవివరించినచర్యలు త్వరలో జరుపవలెననిపెట్టిరి.

(1) విద్యవర్ధన వారందరి విశ్రమస్థితికి వచ్చినపుడు గ్రామములకు మరణింపవలెను.

(2) గ్రామములు కమిషన్లుచేయును. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు తగిన విద్య వారికి నేర్పవలెను.

(3) పాఠశాలలు కాలేజీలు యూనివర్సిటీలుచేయు. తరగతులలో విద్యవర్ధనవారందరినీ కాళిక్త స్టూడెంట్లువచ్చి పాఠశాల నవలెను.

(4) ఎక్కడెక్కడో కాళిక్త చేర్చి యూనివర్సిటీ వేర్వేరుచేయుట మరియు పునర్నిర్మాణము, వార్తలరచన వ్యవసాయము మొదలగు ప్రయత్నములు చేయుటగా జరుపుటకు నియమము.

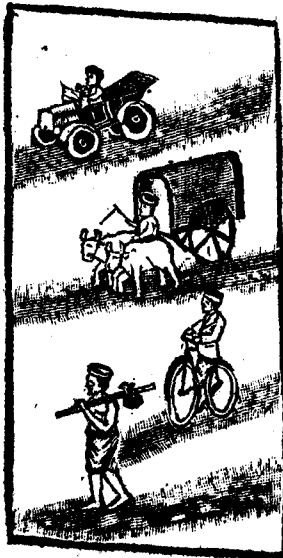
(5) వ్యవసాయదార్లకు సులభముగా అప్పులు పుట్టేమార్గము కనిపెట్టుట చాలా అవశ్యము. గవర్నమెంటు సహాయము లేక యిది కలుగజేయవలెను.

### Rural India Leaflet No. 1

రూరల్ ఇండియా పత్రికముక్క

రోడ్డుపై పోవుటకు నిబంధనలు

ప్రతికార్యమునకు విధియేర్పడియున్నది. కుడిచేతితో భోజనము చేయుట, సలాముచేయుట, క్రమమైనవద్దతి. దీనినెవరు మీరినడుచుకొనరు. అదేమేరకు రోడ్డుమీద నడచుటకును, బండితోలుటకును విధియేర్పడియున్నది. ఇద్దరు మంచివారు రోడ్డుపైన పోతూయుంటే ఒకరి నొకరు వోర చేసుకొని మూడవవానికి మధ్య పోనించుదురని పాతసామి గలదు. ఎవరైనను రోడ్డుపైన పోనపుడుగాని బండితోలునపుడుగాని ఇతరలకు ఆసాకర్యము చేయకూడదని గ్రహించవలెను. లోకమంతయు క్రిందవివరించిన నిబంధనల నవలంబింతురు.



“ఎడమవైపున బండితోలుము. కుడివైపున నడువుము. నీకు ముందుపోవుబండికి కుడివైపున దీటిపొమ్ము. కుడివైపున నడువమని చెప్పటకు కారణమేమంటే నీకుముందుపోవుబండ్లను సులభముగా చూడగలవు. అందువల్ల ఆకస్మిక ఆపాయములు తప్పించుకొనవచ్చును.”

సులభమైన నిబంధనలు ఈ దేశములో చాలాచోట్ల గవనించరు. ఇందు వల్లపట్టణములవద్దను గ్రామములవద్దను రోడ్లలో, ముఖ్యముగా మోటారు కార్లు తిరుగులాడబట్టి ఆకస్మిక ఆపాయములు ప్రతిరోజు జరుగుతున్నవి. బండితోలువారికి తెలియకపోయిన కొంతయు, తమకులేకమైన కష్టము లేనిమార్గములో యెద్దులుపోయినట్లైతే విడుచుచు యితరకష్టములు లక్ష్యపెట్టకపోవుటకొంతయు, ఈ నిబంధనలు గవనింపకపోవుటకు కారణము. ఇవి నవలంబించుటలో డబ్బుఖర్చుగాని అసాకర్యముగానిలేదు. ప్రతి మనిషిని నిబంధనలమేరకు నడుచుకొంటే దినదినము జరుగుతుండే ఆకస్మిక ఆపాయములను ఆపుటకు సాధ్యమవును. ప్రతివారున్న యీ రోడ్డునిబంధనలు బండ్లుతోలువారికి బోధించవలసిన విధిగానున్నది.

### The Charka and its Educational Value.

నూలువడి కేరాట్లము (చర్కా) అందులోని విద్యావిశేషము.

ఇప్పటి పాఠశాలల విద్యవల్ల మన సత్యక్షితిగనంత వ్యక్తికాలేదని నిరూపించుచు ఇప్పుడు బొంబాయిలోనుండే అమెరికా దేశస్తురాలైన మిసన్. ఆనా. బి. స్టోక్ అనునామె వలువిధముల వృత్తిపనులు చేతులతోచేసి నేర్పించవలెనని చెప్పెను. ఆమె చెప్పే ప్రకారము చేతి పనులు నేర్చుటచే మనకు లో స్థబముగానుండే చలనశక్తి మనసుకు యోచనపుట్టించే జ్ఞానశక్తిగా మారుతున్నదనియు యీవిషయమై నూలురాట్లము ఛాలా శేష్మనియు, నూలువడికి నేయుటచే జ్ఞానము, లాభము, ఆరోగ్యము కలుగుతున్నవనియు, అందువల్ల అమెరికాలో ప్రసిద్ధిచెందిన డైమ్యుట్లు చిత్తభ్రమగల రోగులచికిత్స నిమిత్తము నూలు రాట్లము పునఃప్రారంభింపబడుతున్నారనియు ఆమె తెలిపిచ్చియున్నారు.

### Village Courts.

గ్రామ కోర్టులు.

క్రింద వివరించిన సంగతులు యూకోస్తాలో నేరములు విచారణ విషయమై క్రిమినల్ కోర్టులవల్ల జరుపబడిన చర్యలనుగురించి గవర్నమెంటువారు చేసిన పుస్తకపుటనుండి యెత్తి వ్రాయడమైనది:—

నేరములు విచారించిన గ్రామమేజిస్ట్రేటుల సంఖ్యలో 149 తగ్గినవి. అయితే పంచాయితీకోర్టులు 1729 నుండి 2004 కు యెక్కినవి. గ్రామమేజిస్ట్రేటు కోర్టులలో కేసులసంఖ్య తగ్గుటయు, పంచాయితీ కోర్టులలో కేసులసంఖ్య యెక్కువగుటయు చూడగా పంచాయితీకోర్టులు జనసమ్మతముగా నగుతున్నదని తెలుపుతున్నది. గ్రామమేజిస్ట్రేటులు విచారించిన కేసులలో నేరము మోపబడిన కేసులసంఖ్య స్వల్పము. యిందుకు దృష్టాంతముగా తిరునల్వేలిజిల్లాలో 1041 మందిని విచారించియుండగా 32 మందిపైన మాత్రము నేరమోపబడ్డది. కేసులు కల్పనచేసుకొని యీకోర్టులలో పోరాడువారు మెండుగనున్నారని యిందువల్ల యేర్పడుతున్నది. పంచాయితీకోర్టులలో నేరస్థాపన కాబడిన కేసులు 100కి 22.94 పోయిన సంవత్సరమునకంటె కొంతమేలు.

### Notes and Comments.

### విశేషవార్తలు

### Forestry Congress.

పారెస్టి కాంగ్రెస్.

గతసంవత్సరము రోమునగరమందు ఒరల్టు పారెస్టి కాంగ్రెస్ సభ ఉంచబడ్డది. అందులో 58 దేశముల ప్రతినిధులు చేరిరి. ఇండియాకు ప్రాధానరు ఇ. బి. స్టెబింగ్ అనువారు ప్రతినిధిగానుండెను. అడవి సంబంధమైన గుణితవివరములు, పరిపాలనవిషయములు, ఇకనామిక్సు, సిల్వ కల్చరుగురించినవిద్య, టింబరుసామానము, అడవిఉత్పత్తులలో వ్యాపారము పనిపాట్లు, ప్రవాహముల ఆపుదల, కొండప్రదేశముల అడవులు చేయుట, వృక్షజాతిరోగములు, మొదలైనసంగతులు కాంగ్రెసులో ప్రసంగచేయబడ్డవి. కాంగ్రెసులో అడవి ఆవుటకు ముఖ్యమైన అడవి ప్రదేశములుగల ఇండియావంటిదేశములకు చాలా ఉపయోగకరముగు గొప్పపనులు నెరవేర్చియున్నారు.

### Village Forests

### గ్రామ అడవులు

బంగాళాపారెస్టు కన్వెన్షన్లగుగారు రాయల్ అగ్రికల్చరు కమిషన్ యెడట యిచ్చినసాక్ష్యములో గ్రామములలో కట్టెలు పశువుల మేత సరఫరా యెక్కువచేయుట గవర్నమెంటు రిజర్వులకు దూరము గామండు గ్రామఅడవులపనిగా నున్నదనిచెప్పిరి. గ్రామములకు సమీప మందుండు రిజర్వులకు గవర్నమెంటువారు పంచాయితీదార్లకు అప్పగించినందువల్ల కలిగినప్రయోజనము యిప్పుడు తేటపడుతున్నది. అట్టిమరి కొన్ని అడవులు పంచాయితీలకిచ్చే అడవులవల్ల కట్టెలు యెరువాకు, సరఫరాచేయుప్రయోజనముక కలుగును. గ్రామవాసులు తమస్వంతపనులకు గ్రామసముదాయముయొక్క ఉపయోగార్థము స్వయముగా విచారించుకొనే సామర్థ్యముపొందుట కవకాశమున్నది. వారిపశువులకు సంవత్సరమంతయు మేతకలిగియుండును. గ్రామఅడవిపొందుటవల్ల పంకలునాగులుచైనపారేసిల్లు యెండిపోక సేద్యపనులకుగాను నీళ్లునిలుపుటకు అవకాశమిచ్చును. పారెస్టుపంచాయితీదార్లపై చాలా జవాబుదారి యేర్పడియున్నది. ఇదివరకు వారికి ఇవ్వబడియుండు అడవులను కాపాడి వృద్ధిచేయుటలో ఇతరలకు దృష్టాంతరముగానుండునటుల చాలామందిని చేసియున్నారనుటకు సందేహములేదు. అయితే వారిపని అంతటితో పూర్తికాదు. ఇప్పుడు పయోగించుటకు సిద్ధముగానుండు అడవిపుత్తులు పూర్తిగాఉపయోగింపబడకమును వైచెట్లుకొత్తగా వేసిపెంచవలెను. పురాతనసంస్కృతశ్లోకములో చెప్పినట్లు పూర్వులు వేసిన చెట్లును నశింపనీయక కాపాడుటపుణ్యము. రాబోవుజనసముదాయపు వారి ఉపయోగార్థము చెట్లువేసిపెంచుట పుణ్యతరము.

### The Food Value of the Commoner Articles of Diet.

సామాన్యముగా తినబడు కొన్ని పదార్థములలోని ఆహారవిలువ ఇండియాదేశములు, ముఖ్యముగా ఈశాన్యావారు, సామాన్యముగాతినే పదార్థములలో ఆహారపుష్టియొక్కవిలువ తెలిసికొనుటకు ఆంగ్లవీల్ బస్టిన్, బి. రామేశండులు గారు కొన్ని పరిశోధనలుచేసి 'మ్యా నెట్సు' అనుపత్రికలో యీప్రకారము వ్రాసియున్నారు.

నాణ్యముగా శుభ్రము చేయబడిన బియ్యము భుజించుటయే దక్షిణ ఇండియా వారికి శాపరూపముగా నున్నది. ఇట్టి బియ్యము తినేకొలది యిందులో “విటమిన్” అనే సత్తువ లేమివల్ల క్షయ బహుమూత్రవ్యాధులు మొదలుగుచున్నవి. సర్కారువారు, వైద్యశాస్త్రజ్ఞులు, కాలేజి హాస్టల్స్ విచారించుకర్తలు, ప్రతిగృహస్తుడు. వీరందరుచేరి యీవాడుకను పోగొట్టుటకు ధ్వజమెత్తిపోరాడవలెను. 1925 సం॥ మార్చి నెల ఇండియన్ మెడికల్ గెజెట్టులో బంగాళాదేశమందు రెండుతరహానాణ్యముగా శుభ్రముచేయబడు బియ్యము తినుటవల్ల రెండువ్యాధులు సంభవించినవని మేజరు ఛోప్రా. ఎ.ఎం. ఎస్. అనువారు వ్రాసియున్నారు. శుభ్రము చేయని ముడిబియ్యము తినుటవల్ల ఆహారపరిమాణము తగ్గించుచుగాని ఆహారగణములో మేలుగనుండును. ఇదిగాక ఇండియాదేశపువారు శుభ్రముచేయబడిన చక్కెర బొత్తిగావనలిపెట్టవలెను. ఈచక్కెరపాయ సం, తియ్యభాంగలి, గోధుమపిండివంటలు, మిఠాయి, మొనలైనతీపు పదార్థములకు చాలావాడుచున్నారు. ఇదిగాక ప్రతిరోజున దయం కాతో చేర్చుకొంటున్నారు. బహుమూత్రజాడ్యము మొదలుగుచునుటహాశ్చర్యమేమి? శుభ్రముచేయబడు చక్కెరగాని బియ్యముగాని దక్షిణ ఇండియావారికి చాలాపుష్కలములు కలుగచేయుచున్నవి.

చింత అక్కరలేదు

మీగ్రామమున సమృద్ధమైన వైద్యుడులేడని చింతపడనక్కరలేదు. శాస్త్రములను పరిశీలించి బహుజనహితార్థమైన వాయబడి క్రయము లేక

ఇ నా ము గా ఇ వ్వ బ డు

మామొక్క

వైద్య విద్య

అను పుస్తకమును తెప్పించి చదువుడు.

రాజువైద్య నారాయణజీ కేశవజీ,

57, వై నాటకారు వీధి, మద్రాసు.

