

4226

RURAL INDIA.

VOL. I

NO-11

may - 1927

131 m. / 121  
N27. 1. 11.  
129009.

Reg. No. M. 2169.

# RURAL INDIA

(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS)

*A monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of  
Topics of Rural interest.*

EDITED BY

**A. Swaminatha Aiyar**



Vol. I

MAY 1927.

No. 11

## Contents

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | PAGES. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Madras Forests ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 199    |
| Notes and Comments ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 201    |
| Buffalo Breeding—Co-operation in the Provinces—Rural Medical relief in Bombay—Literacy in India—Poultry farming as a supplementary occupation—Demonstration Trains—Microbes and diseases—The International Co-operator's Association of India—South African farmers on a visit to Great Britain—Communal Forest Management—Village Panchayats. |        |
| Life in Ancient South Indian Villages General Features ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 207    |
| Man's Insect Enemies ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 211    |
| South Arcot District Forest Panchayats' Conference ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 213    |
| Reviews and Notices ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 214    |

Annual Subscription (inclusive of Postage) Inland Rs. 3: Foreign Rs. 4 2-0

Single copy, Inland As. 6, Foreign As. 8.

## TALISMANS AND CHARMS

For those People to Avoid all Sorts of Misfortunes and enter the Gates of Successful Life.

|                                                                           | Rs. | A.   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| For Honour, Riches, Learning and Greatness                                | ... | 7 8  |
| For Health, Physical Strength, etc. ...                                   | ... | 7 8  |
| For Power of Eloquence, Speeches, etc. ...                                | ... | 7 8  |
| For Success in any Undertaking or Litigation, etc. ...                    | 10  | 0    |
| For Success in Sport, Racing, Cards, Games of Chance, etc. ...            | 7   | 8    |
| For Success in Spiritual and Religious Life ...                           | 10  | 0    |
| For Success in Trade and Business ...                                     | 10  | 0    |
| For Men's Love to Women ...                                               | ... | 7 8  |
| For Women's Love to Men ...                                               | ... | 10 0 |
| For Love of Opposite Sex, Attractive Power ...                            | ... | 7 8  |
| For Agricultural Prosperity, Farming, Good Crops, etc. ...                | 7   | 8    |
| For Success in Mining Plumbago, etc. ...                                  | 100 | 0    |
| For Success in Gemming ...                                                | 225 | 0    |
| Rabbi Solomon's Special Talisman for every success ...                    | 15  | 0    |
| Specialty valued and worn by every successful Hebrew, and 2nd quality ... | ... | 21 0 |
| 1st quality ...                                                           | ... | 30 0 |

*Note:—* A Money Order or G. C. Notes will bring the Talisman to your door. One Extensive Life Reading Rs. 15, two Rs. 25, three Rs. 30 or more at a time at Rs. 0 per reading. Remit with birth date. Always the full amount should be remitted in advance. No V. P. P.

Apply to:— **D. A. RAM DUTH,**  
Astrologer, No. 30 and 55 ( ) Cheku Street, Colombo. (Ceylon).

## Sri Ramakrishna Mission Publications (English)

|                                                                                                       |     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Life of Sri Ramakrishna. Demy 774 pages Board                                                         | Rs: | 5 0  |
| ... .. Cloth                                                                                          | ... | 6 8  |
| Complete works of Swami Vivekananda. In 7 Volumes                                                     |     |      |
| Board Rs 3 each; Cloth                                                                                | ... | 3 8  |
| Life of Swami Vivekananda In 4 Volumes. Cloth each                                                    | ... | 3 4  |
| Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna, Vol. I. Rs. 2-8. Vol. II. ...                                              | ... | 2 0  |
| Sri Ramakrishna the Great Master, Vol. I Rs. 2-4. Vol II. 2 0                                         | ... | ...  |
| Complete Works of Swami Abhedananda Vol I:                                                            |     |      |
| Containing Self-Knowledge, Divine Heritage of man, Re-incarnation etc. Duxeen, Rs. 3 0. Superior Edn. | ... | 5 0  |
| Complete Works of Swami Ramakrishnananda Vol I:                                                       |     |      |
| Containing Universe and Man, Soul of Man, Path to Perfection and Necessity of Religion, Duxeen        | ... | 1 8  |
| Inspired Talks of Swami Vivekananda. Paper Rs. 1-4                                                    | ... | ...  |
| Cloth. ...                                                                                            | ... | 1 12 |
| Literature and Religion of India by Swami Saradananda Paper Re. 1-0 Cloth                             | ... | 1 4  |

For Catalogue and other Particulars apply to:—

**The Manager, Vedanta Kesari,**  
**Mylapore, Madras.**

# RURAL INDIA.

(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS)

Vol. I.

MAY, 1927.

No. 11.



## Madras Forests.

At the last session of the Legislative Council, there was much criticism on the work of the Madras Forests. Member after member rose from his seat and bitterly complained of the "in-efficient and un-economical" management of the State Forests. We cannot say that all the criticism was unreasonable or that it was un-informed and undeserved. In spite of the defence put in by Mr. Tireman, the then Chief Conservator of Forests and now Inspector General of Forests with the Government of India as the spokesman on behalf of Government, the impression left on one's mind was that the opportunity for the profitable exploitation of the forests was not utilized to the fullest extent possible and the time of the Forest Officers was unnecessarily taken up in the management of Minor Forests while their expert knowledge should have been utilized on the management of forests, preserved on climatic, physical and commercial grounds. When the Legislative Council was in session, the orders of Government had come in, on the Administration report of the Madras Forests for the year 1925-26, which showed that for an area of 12 millions acres of forests in this Presidency, the net surplus revenue realised was only 3.55 lakhs against the surplus of 4.52 lakhs in the previous year, which works out to the insignificant figure of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna per acre. Taking the figures for the whole of India, the revenue derived was 2 crores of rupees on an area of 160 million acres of forests. The yield works out to 2 as. per acre which itself is negligible, as may be judged from the estimate furnished by the Inspector-General of Forests on this subject, from which it appears that an income of Rs. 2 per acre was not unattainable and that it was possible to earn even such a high return as Rs. 15 per acre. Assuming that 2 as. only is a possible return, should not the Madras Forests be rendered capable of earning 2 crores.?

In fact from Mr. Tireman's defence in the Legislative Council, we gather that the Madras Forests could certainly work up to this pitch. Taking the figures for the other provinces, Mr. Tireman pointed out that they were earning better returns and that was due he said, to the large sums of money which were spent on the development of forests some 7 or 10 years ago, and he went on to say, that Bombay, Punjab and United Provinces Forests were now making large surpluses was that they were reaping the benefits of the spade work, which they did years ago. He added that the chief reason why Madras was making very little profit was that until three or four years ago, far too much attention was paid to unimportant forests, to the detriment of the more valuable timber forests. Quite so. But who was responsible for this lack of policy which involved waste of power? We are gratified to note that Government have now come to recognise the futility of the expert knowledge of the forest officers being used on unimportant forests, which have now been transferred to Panchayats, which even during the short period they have been in existence show a very good account of themselves. The success of the experiment, if indeed the scheme has not already passed the stage of experiment, should encourage Government, to transfer more such forests to the Villagers' control and the Forest Officers should confine themselves exclusively to the more valuable forests.

Speaking at the Prize Distribution of the Forest College at Coimbatore, His Excellency Lord Goschen enunciated the policy of Government in respect of forest conservancy and pointed out that too little attention had been paid in the past to the development of the business side of forestry. In writing on this subject some time ago, we said that the Madras Presidency possessed large resources in fine timber forests, hitherto unnoticed and there was no reason why the Forest Officers should not devote their attention and energies to this important and productive work, they having been relieved of the supervision over fuel and grazing forests, which had been handed over to panchayats, whose management of the forests entrusted to them was admittedly proving satisfactory.

As recently suggested by the *Financial Times*, even outside capital might be invited for the purpose of developing the more valuable State Forests. We mention this just to point out that there can be no excuse for not undertaking profitable development of the better kind of State Forests for lack of funds. We have the example of the Dominions, Newzealand for instance, which is developing her forests on loan capital in the hope of recouping all the money spent later.

We sincerely trust that a more forward policy will be adopted by Government having regard to the possibility of increasing the revenue of the province and that steps will also be taken to enlarge the scope and activities of the panchayat forests.

## Notes and Comments.

### Buffalo Breeding.

We understand that in order to encourage Buffalo Breeding on the Nilgiris, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has purchased a good stud buffalo bull and placed it at the disposal of the Hill Tribes. As an incentive to prospective breeders, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to offer a prize to those who avail themselves of the opportunity in order to improve the local breed.

### Co-operation in the Provinces.

The report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Bengal for the year ending 3rd June 1926 showed general advance of the movement all round. Considerable progress was made in organising societies for carrying on sale of agricultural produce on a large scale. The problem of joint sale of agricultural produce is full of difficulties, particularly in the case of jute. It is therefore gratifying to note that, in spite of these difficulties, the number of sale societies rose from 33 to 53 and their membership from 5,337 to 9,565, the working capital having also risen from Rs. 94,419 to 2,34,824. This is not much for a province with societies of all kinds numbering 12,819 and a membership of 4,35,031. A beginning has, however, been made and it is all to the good.

The more important features of the working of the co-operative movement in the Punjab during 1925-26, have been the development of the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, the Land Mortgage Bank and the better-farming and cattle-breeding societies. We are glad to note that the Mortgage Banks for the redemption and improvement of land have been able to redeem 3,372 acres by an advance of nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs. Another type of co-operative society introduced in the province has been the formation of eight new land revenue redemption societies with the object of collecting annual contributions from their members until the interest of the sums collected is

sufficient to pay their land revenue. We cannot refrain from mentioning the appointment of a woman inspectress to convert the five million women of the Punjab whose organisation in the interest of thrift and production will add immensely to the well-being of the province.

#### Rural Medical Relief in Bombay.

The following extract from the progress of Medical Relief and Education in the Bombay Presidency for the period of three years ending with 1925 will be read with interest :-

Government has not been unmindful of the medical needs of the rural population during the past three years, though up to the present it has not been possible to carry out any comprehensive scheme. This is not the place to enter into the merits and demerits of alternative proposals, which range from the indefinite multiplication of regular rural dispensaries under trained medical men—a proposal which is of course ideal but would be very expensive—to the establishment and endowment by the State of *Vaids* and *Hakims*. After a careful consideration of the various possible alternatives, it was eventually decided to give a trial to a proposal which is now known as *The Village Aid Scheme*. Under this, arrangements were made at the Civil Hospitals at Poona and Bijapur for the training of primary school masters in elementary medicine and surgery on first aid lines, and thirty of them are now established in villages of about 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants where, in addition to their school duties, under the designation of *Upacharaks* they dress wounds and ulcers, attend to sore eyes, treat certain skin diseases, distribute quinine, and carry out other simple treatment, sending on cases which they are unable to deal with to the nearest regular dispensary or hospital. Workers of this kind have their obvious limitations, but a number of *Upacharaks* have now been engaged in villages for a considerable time, and many thousands of cases have been treated by them, to the great advantage of the villagers. They are highly spoken of by local officials and other interested observers, and there is a demand from adjoining villages for the extension of the scheme. A scheme to subsidise private practitioners to induce them to settle in small towns and rural areas, is also before Government, but it has not been possible to introduce it owing to lack of funds. The idea of this is that they would be given a small allowance, and provided with a stock of medicines, in consideration of their undertaking to treat poor people free. A system of this kind might have considerable possibilities, and would work well in association with the *Upacharaks*. Subsidised

regular practitioners would naturally not be available for villages of the size served by the latter, and the two would therefore be complementary to each other.

There is much to commend any proposal to utilise the village school teachers to help in the working of any scheme having for its object the promotion of rural welfare. So far as medical relief in rural areas is concerned, a better course would probably be to afford facilities for *Vaids* and *Hakims* in villages where they are still practising their profession. The result will be that the areas where allopathic medical practitioners are not available will get the benefit of the medical relief to which the people have been accustomed and the indigenous systems which under favourable conditions have been rendering useful service to the village community will not be allowed to die out. The supply of licensed medical practitioners is not adequate and it would obviously be expensive to provide all villages with trained medical men. It is understood that the Minister in charge of Health in Madras has been favouring a scheme which, while providing where necessary or possible trained allopathic practitioners, will subsidise *Vaids* and *Hakims* under a system of State control for medical relief in rural areas. We shall have to say more on the subject when we are in possession of the details of the proposed scheme.

#### Literacy in India.

According to the "Modern Review", an American authority has calculated, on the basis of figures taken from the Report on the Indian Education for 1924-25, that the Government of India's expenditure on education is less than ten cents or about five annas per head of the population per annum, against 16½ dollars or about rupees fifty *per capita* per annum in the United States of America. Compared with other countries also, India occupies the lowest place in the matter of literacy. According to a recent investigation made by Dr. Rajani Kanta Das, we find that the number of children attending primary schools as compared with those of school-going age varies from 92 per cent in Denmark, to 76 in Sweden, as against 12 per cent in this country. The figures for England and Wales, Scotland and Austria are 87, 87, and 83. The number of children in primary schools up to the age of 15 works out to only five per cent in this country, as compared with 53 per cent in Germany, 47 in France and 43 in Japan. The figures should make ministers in Indian Provinces furiously to think.

### Poultry farming as a supplementary occupation.

Writing in the "Federation Gazette", Mrs. A. Foulkes, Poultry Expert to the United Provinces Government, suggests poultry farming as a desirable means of relieving middle-class unemployment. In her opinion, a young man who is unable to find employment owing to the overcrowded state of the professions, could certainly turn his attention, if conditions are favourable, to poultry farming. Mrs. Foulkes is right, in saying that the great advantage of choosing poultry farming as an occupation, lies in the fact that it can be started on a small capital and all that one need possess is ordinary common sense and perseverance. We agree that under favourable conditions, poultry farming may prove a suitable supplementary occupation. The claims of hand-spinning, as we have pointed out on more than one occasion, seem to have all the advantage on its side. As observed by a writer in the Mysore Economic Journal, other industries that may be suggested can be taken up only to a very limited extent in particular localities. Most of them are not feasible for want of a sufficient market for the products in the neighbourhood. Again they are not suitable by reason of want of necessary skill, opportunity for special training, education, aptitude and initial outlay. On the other hand, hand-spinning is the only occupation that can fill the spare hours of the rural population, having regard to the limited skill and knowledge of the people and the necessary conditions of any sparetime occupation, viz., that it should be simple, easily done and capable of being taken up and put aside any time so that it may not interfere with the main occupation.

### Demonstration Trains.

Some time ago, we referred to an interesting innovation made by the Union Government of South Africa which has forged an important link between the Agricultural Department and the farmers, by the introduction of the Agricultural Demonstration trains which now forms part of the administrative machinery and is virtually a travelling agricultural school in miniature. We understand that the Eastern Bengal Railway has recently equipped a Demonstration Train. The primary object of the undertaking is to assist the publicity work of the nation-building departments. The Eastern Bengal Railway conceived the idea of inviting the Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Veterinary and Educational departments of the Government of Bengal to join in arranging a train, fitted up as a moving Exhibition and manned by competent demonstrators and lecturers. The train started on 22nd February and returned to Calcutta on 23rd March. During this period, it

visited 30 stations at each of which it drew large crowds. A day was spent at each station, the train remaining in view from morning till the afternoon after which an open air meeting was held at which lectures were delivered and educative Cinematograph films and lantern slides were shown to the public. It is estimated that 1,50,000 people have seen the films and attended the evening lectures. We believe that this is the first of its kind in this country and its educative value cannot be over-estimated.

### Microbes and Diseases.

Writing in the *Oriental Watchman* and *Herald of Health* Mr. Thurman B. Rice thus describes the ravages caused by microbes :—"These and other death dealing microbes are responsible for more deaths in a day than all those caused by wild beasts in the entire history of our country. It is true that these germs are very small but that they are deadly for all that. A baby microbe under favourable conditions is mature in about ten minutes of age. It is a parent at half an hour, and at the end of an hour is a grand-parent. Its progeny in twenty-four hours, if it should continue to reproduce itself, at the rate of one division each half hour and under favourable conditions—many bacteria can beat that—will be about 17,000,000,000,000 of other man-eating microbes, each a fighter and each a chip of the old block. Though a single germ is small, the sum of its potential progeny after three or four days of multiplication makes a mass larger than a lion, an elephant, or any pre-historic monster. It would be a comparatively simple and easy matter to start with one germ of certain kinds and after two days of cultivation have enough to kill the entire population of large cities."

### The International Co-operators' Association of India.

We have received the prospectus of the above Association the aims of which are stated to be (1) to provide every member of the Association with a certain area of land for cultivation in order to establish Co-operators' Colonies later on, (2) to find employment for its members, (3) to provide education to the members and their children by establishing Co-operators' Colleges and schools, (4) to provide medical aid for the members' households and (5) to do such other acts as will tend to relieve the economic distress of the members and their families. The aims and objects of the proposed Association are laudable and we trust it will be supported. For the relief of economic distress and to tackle the problem of unemployment, co-operation is the only remedy.

\* \* \* \* \*

### South African farmers on a visit to Great Britain.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of the farmers of one country or tract being encouraged to visit their brethren in another country or tract. The problems in which the agriculturists are interested are common and if the agricultural industry of the country should improve, it is very necessary that the farmers should meet and discuss their problems with their brethren. District and Provincial Conferences of those engaged in agriculture and an All-India Rural Congress should prove effective in the solution of the farmers' problems. A beginning may, however, be made by encouraging representative farmers of one district or tract to visit other tracts which should prove of great educative value. We were much interested in reading the other day, that a party of South African farmers are to tour in Great Britain as the guests of the British farmers who toured South Africa last year. Many public functions are being arranged in their honour at important centres. On the day of their arrival they will be received by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and will be later received by His Majesty the King.

### Communal Forest Management.

In reviewing the administration of Forests in the U. P. for 1925-26 *Wealth and Welfare* Lucknow, observes that the Kumaun Forest Committee have pressed upon the Government a scheme for communal management of certain classes of forests in Kumaun on the lines of communal forest management in Madras. It will be remembered that an officer of the U. P. Provincial Service was deputed to Madras on special duty to inquire into the conditions there and report whether a similar system could be introduced in Kumaun. We trust he has reported in favour of adopting the Madras system which even during the short period it has been in force has been quite a success.

### Village Panchayats.

In inaugurating the Ilaka Panchayat in Kholhapur, Bombay Presidency, Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor, spoke with real insight when he said that "Warriors bore the brunt of fighting but village communities went on; the agriculturists and artisans were indifferent to invasions and dynasties. I believe there is little doubt that the remarkable capacity of the nation to withstand these shocks was due in no small degree to her village panchayats with their simple laws, rough and ready justice and intimate administration. In those days when every village was practically a self-contained unit the management of village affairs was conducted by panchayats."

## Life in Ancient South Indian Villages. General Features.

BY

PROF. C. S. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A.,

(Professor of History, Pachaiappa's College.)

My remarks are confined to the period between the 9th and 12th centuries, when South India from Cape Comorin to the Kistna River was under the sway of the Chola Dynasty with the imperial seat in Tanjore.

Instead of the power being centralised, every village enjoyed complete autonomy. A village, and sometimes a group of villages formed a political unit. Big towns were divided into a number of suburbs each functioning as if it was a village by itself. Each village had its own organization. It had its associations. There were also associations of the merchants known as Nagarathars' Associations, which fixed prices, prevented monopoly of trade of any commodity by any merchant or a combination, enquired into the conditions of sale and looked into the condition of industries and the workmen employed therein. There was an association known as *Nattar* and another known as *oorar* comprising all castes and communities of the village. Thus the direct administration of the country was vested in the hands of the following assemblies:—

(1) The district assembly, or *Nattar*—a body which met when subjects touching the interests of the whole district were discussed or when there were no *sabhas* for the villages within the district.

(2) Members of commerce—*Nagarattar*.

(3) Village assembly, or *Oorar*—the general body of the residents of a village; and

(4) Another assembly of the village—the *sabha* or the *mahasabha*—which was composed wholly of Brahmins.

*The Village Sabha*.—The jurisdiction of this last body—the village *sabha*—extended over what was called in ancient times a *chaturvedimangalam*, which consisted of a central village with a number of hamlets and minor villages, called *padagai* and *cheri*, as well as streets, all situated within a radius of ten miles.

*Membership*.—Each holder of a share in a Brahmin village, called *Agrahara*, in this jurisdiction, had the right to a seat in the village *sabha*. But he was required to be well-versed in one

at least of the *Dharma-sastras*. The question of a share-holder possessing his share by purchase or present or as *stridhana* seems also to have arisen. It was accepted that even such share-holders might be represented in, and be eligible to be elected to, the village *sabha*; but it was required that they should hold a full share, and not a mere fraction of it, and also that they should have studied a whole Veda. The village *sabha* was divided into a number of bodies, which apportioned among themselves the various functions of the administration. All the members were to be highly learned in the scriptures, sciences, arts and laws of the land. Among them were *Chaturvedins*, *Trivedins* and *Dwivedins*; those who had learnt the *Kramapatha* and acquired the title of *Kramavits*; those who were acquainted with the six branches of knowledge and known as *Shadlangavits*; and others who had understood the rules regulating the conduct of *yagas* and *yagnas*, and performed sacrifices, such *Dikshitus*, *Somayajins*, *Vajapeyins*, etc. Besides being qualified by learning, they should have a permanent and abiding interest in the village of whose *sabha* they were members. Particular care was taken to see that they were sound in body and mind and possessed sufficient mental vigour and energy to turn out good work, that they pursued just methods and were well-behaved and of good morals. And we also note with great wonder the following provision for restraining refractory members: "The co-operative and constructive principles on which an assembly had to conduct its deliberations were evidently fully recognized, and no member was allowed persistently to oppose, on penalty of a fine, the proceedings of the assembly by saying, 'Nay, nay' to every proposal that was brought up. Refractoriness on the part of members, as distinguished from an honest difference of opinion, was much discouraged." (Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, in *The Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume*, p. 227.)

The minimum qualification required for membership, the method of election, and the formation of committees in the *sabha* are given at some length in a stone record of the tenth century A.D. (vide *Epigraphist's Report* for 1899). Two Uttaramallur inscriptions (Nos. 1 and 2 of 1899) enumerate the qualifications of candidates for membership on these committees, and the defects which disqualified a man from becoming a member of any of them; and they also describe at some length the procedure adopted in the appointment of members of these committees. The earlier of the two records is less elaborate than the later. A candidate for membership must own more than a quarter *veli* of tax-paying land. He must have a house built on his own site; he must be below 70 and above 35 years of age; he should know the *mantrabrahmana* and be able to teach it to others; and he

should, in case he owned only a smaller amount of land, know, at least have learnt, one Veda and one of the four *bashyas*, and be able to explain it to others. Among those so qualified, only such as were well-conversant with business and could conduct themselves according to sacred rules should be elected. Only those who had acquired their wealth by honest means, whose minds were pure, and who had not served on any of the committees during the previous three years, could be chosen. The candidates, if they had served on any of the committees in the previous years, should have submitted their accounts; if they had not done so, they were disqualified, as well as their relations, like brothers, fathers, sons, nephews, fathers-in-law, sons-in-law, etc. Those accused of any one of the five great sins, as well as their relations, and those who had been put out of caste, were not eligible until they should have performed the proper expiatory ceremonies. Those who were foolhardy, those who had stolen or plundered the property of others, those who had taken forbidden dishes, though afterwards purified by expiation and those who had been village pests or guilty of illicit sexual intercourse, these, though purified, were not eligible for membership till the end of their lives.

*Method of Election.*—At various centres or wards of the village, pots were kept, probably with their mouths covered, and provided with a small hole just sufficient to allow a voting card (i.e., a palm-leaf ticket containing the name of the nominated) to drop in. When all the voters had voted, the pots were taken to the assembly hall. Here, on the day of election, all the people of the village, including the old and the young, and all the temple priests were assembled, as well as the arbitrators. The contents of each pot were made into a bundle provided with a cover, and the whole emptied into a vacant pot and well-shaken. A boy, who knew nothing of what these tickets indicated, was then asked to take out a card from the pot. It was received by the arbitrator on the palm of his hand, with the five fingers wide apart—the precaution being taken to avoid any mischief. He then read out the name written on the ticket. The ticket read out by him was also read out by all the priests, the precaution being taken to detect immediately any mischievous and wilful misreading. Similarly, one man was chosen for each of the wards. The number of wards of a village corporation depended upon its size.

*Committees.*—The chief committees of the assembly were four—the committee of annual supervision, that of tank supervision, that of garden supervision, and that for the supervision of justice. Other committees were also chosen for field

supervision, gold supervision, ward supervision and the *Pancha-  
vara varigam*.

As regards the appointment of accountants, who were the chief servants of the assembly they were required to be chosen from among "arbitrators and those who have earned their wealth by honest means." One who had been an accountant was not to be appointed to that office again until he should have properly submitted his accounts for the period of his office, and declared to have been honest by the great men of the big committee, i.e., the committee in charge of accounts. The accounts which one accountant had been writing, he should submit himself, and other accountants should not be brought in to close up his accounts. Accountants suspected of professional misconduct were asked to undergo the ordeal.

Members comprising the committees had to change every year. After the expiry of three years since one last held office, he became eligible normally for re-election; and if elected he was made to serve on some other committee than the one in which he was before. The selection by lot and the annual change of office-bearers gave every qualified and deserving man an opportunity to get acquainted with the details of the village administration. All the villagers, young and old, had a knowledge of the village machinery and its working, watched over their interests jealously, and exercised a wholesome control over the doings of the various committees.

As already noted, the earlier of the two Uttaramallur records is imperfect in its details of the election and working of the committees. The age qualification it sets down between 30 and 60. The exemption granted in favour of learned men from the operation of the rule regarding property qualification finds no mention in it. Men who were disqualified were not clearly described; the mode of drawing tickets and of choosing the committee men was not given in detail; and there were no particular facilities offered for the selection of virtuous and learned men. Improvements were made rectifying all these in the later record.

(To be continued.)

## Man's Insect Enemies.

BY

N. SESUADRINATHAN, CAPT., L. M. S.,

*King's Institute, Guindy.*

I am sure many of us do not realise that the tiny harmless looking insects like the common housefly, the mosquito and the grass hopper can cause disease to man, and destroy his crops. Though many of these tiny insects are useful to man in destroying other mites, those that cause harm to man are legion. Flies are among our most dangerous enemies. They feed on filth, lay eggs there and breed there. Human excreta and animal refuse when gathered and loosely piled, form an efficient feeding place for flies.

If it is possible that the descendants of a single pair of flies multiply freely at the usual rate of fly-breeding throughout the year and if they should all rise up in the air, they will be enough to hide the sun from a small village. Luckily for us, Nature has ordained that all the eggs laid by flies do not hatch, and all the maggots hatched do not survive. Most get eaten by other insects and birds.

The fly has got three stages of development from the egg, viz., the larva, pupa, and adult full-fledged fly. In favourable warm weather a fly takes about 15 days to develop.

With wind favouring, flies can travel from 300 to 1,700 yds. Thus, the presence of flies anywhere within the above distance from any place should be looked upon as a source of danger to the people living within that radius.

Flies are mechanical carriers of diseases like cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever. They carry infective material on their feet and deposit the same on our food. The epidemic spread of some eye diseases like catarrhal conjunctivitis are said to be spread by the tiny flies that are fond of settling on our eyelids.

If we could only solve the problem of the flies, we shall have accomplished a great deal towards the amelioration of the condition of our rural population. Time was when the villages had a fairly perfect sanitary system for a self-contained population but the advent of the western civilization and modern rapid communications, with the increase of population, upset the old order without the institution of a proper new order of things. The moral influence of the village head man and elders gave place to

the influence of a mysterious Governmental authority, which was wielded mainly for purposes of revenue. Coercion in sanitary matters is not possible except in the military. No amount of legislation can achieve what can be effected by intensive propaganda work to awaken the sanitary conscience of our population. The proper disposal of the refuse from houses will, by preventing the breeding of flies, prevent the breeding of diseases. Simple and cheap incinerators in the form of an old corrugated iron sheet supported on brick work pillars should be used in every village for burning away refuse. Absence of regular latrines constitute a means of the spread of epidemic intestinal disease. It is a common sight to see people squatting round the fields and in other open spaces on the banks of rivers and tanks in order to answer the calls of nature. Little do they realise that the filth thus exposed is brought home to them by flies and their food gets infected. In some villages open pits store human faeces which accumulate through months, sometimes even up to a year. Flies breed in plenty in these pits, and in such villages dysentery is endemic, and cholera occurs in epidemic form year after year. In England and the rest of Europe, these diseases can be said to be almost absent because the people voluntarily co-operate with the authorities to improve sanitation. The spirit of commercialism in our educational system has stunted the real growth of our country on rational lines. Hence the educated people have been sinners against sanitary laws, as the rest of our countrymen.

Mosquitoes are another variety of insects which do harm to man. Malaria, filariasis, dengue (the bone breaking fever) have all been spread by mosquitoes. They are blood thirsty insects and are nocturnal in habits. They breed plentifully in shallow stagnant water. Often mosquitoes will be found to breed in some unexpected places, such as old tins and vessels containing collections of rain water or small neglected pools of water from drains. The wriggling worms found in the stagnant pools are all the young ones of mosquitoes which wriggle about now and then to the surface to breathe in fresh air. A few ounces of water left in a neglected vessel will be found to breed hundreds of mosquito larvae. Mosquitoes are not merely passive carriers of disease germs, but the germs undergo certain changes in them in attaining maturity, so that the extirpation of mosquitoes means complete extirpation of mosquito borne diseases from the locality. To prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, all neglected collections of water should be removed. Drains should be properly paved and good gradient allowed for free drainage. Banks of channels and tanks should be steep and all shrubs and weeds near the water should be removed.

Plague is carried from rats to man by an insect called the plague flea. Most of us are aware that ratfalls are signs that plague is spreading in a town. But few know that rats die from the same plague that attacks man, and that the flea conveys the disease from one rat to another and from rat to man by biting. The flea itself does not go even from one house to the next, but it gets joyrides on the backs of rats, which run long distances in search of food grains.

Man's insect enemies do not only attack him directly by conveying diseases, but indirectly by destroying his crops. Of these the locusts are our greatest enemies. Fortunately they are rare in Southern India. They come in swarms and multiply by hundreds each. It is computed that nearly 75,000 eggs are laid in a single yard of earth. Whole crops have been destroyed by swarms of these pests in the space of a few days. Besides locusts there are numerous other insects which attack man's food. Some, like the silk worm, yield good clothing apparel for man, and they only eat leaves which are not very useful to man. Some others destroy timber, like the beetles, and some destroy his useful crops like sugarcane, etc. The pretty butterflies that hover over our vegetable garden do not do so to amuse us, but to lay their eggs on the leaves and inside the flowers and when the flowers ripen into fruit, the eggs develop into larvae, which eat away the juicy pulp leaving only the empty shell.

The extent of the sphere of activity of our insect enemies is practically unimaginable. Even the food stuffs and grains stored in our houses and granaries are attacked by tiny insects. Our clothing is not free from their depredations. The pickles in our houses, buttermilk and butter, if kept long exposed, are occupied by larvae of tiny flies.

Fortunately insects are destroyed in large numbers by other insects and by birds. At the same time, it must be remembered that insects also have their place in the wonderful balance of nature and that much of the fertility of plants and flowers is due to their agency; and some of them like the bee are directly serviceable to mankind.

#### South Arcot District Forest Panchayats' Conference.

A conference of the Forest Panchayats of the South Arcot District was held at Kallakurichi on the 22nd May, Rao Sahib S. Kulandavelu Udayar of Madianur presiding. The following are the more important of the resolutions passed at the conference (1) That the existing Presidency Bunking Union for the Forest Panchayats be registered, that Branch Unions be established in

every district and that Government be requested to render all necessary help in the matter (2) that the Forest Panchayats should continue to be under the control of the special staff by law; (3) that the lease amounts fixed on the Panchayat Forest should on no account be raised and that the cost of repairs to ponds and of other improvements effected by the Panchayats be deducted from the lease amount payable to Government; (4) that the lease amounts should not be collected in bad years and (5) that a separate Act for the Forest Panchayats be legislated.

We understand that steps have already been taken to register the Panchayat Banking Union and that the necessary memorandum and Articles of Association are under preparation.

## Reviews and Notices

**Dravidian Gods in Modern Hinduism.**

By W. D. Elmore, Ph.D.

(Published by the Christian Literature Society for India.

Price, Rs. 2 8-0.

This book is an interesting attempt to understand and describe some of the less known aspects of the Hindu religion. It is valuable as a study of disappearing types. Such work should be done in regard to ancient Indian folklore and folk-song and folk-faith by Indian scholars, for they alone can bring the contribution of insight and sympathy, without the aid of which all cultural interpretation would be ineffectual and unproductive of results. The author has bestowed great pains on his work and has brought together in a limited compass a considerable mass of interesting material.

It looks as if it is too late to question the correctness of the dictotomy of Aryan and Dravidian or to challenge the ever-shifting theories about Dravidian origins. But some bold man must do it some day and sweep away the glittering cobwebs of scholarship about Aryan and Dravidian origins. The author's views on that subject are, we are afraid, an uncritical echo of the views of Western savants. We are not concerned with them here. But we are astounded to learn that God Siva "appears to have been a deified chief" and that "his wife, Parvathi, is more strikingly aboriginal than Siva himself". These views are strikingly original indeed.

The really valuable portion of the book is its record of existing customs and ceremonies, however unsatisfactory the work is as a treasury of theories. India is a veritable museum of faiths and this survey of local deities of diverse degrees of

hideousness of form and connected with diverse intricacies of cult and ceremonial is extremely interesting though extremely depressing. Bishop Whitehead's 'Village Gods of South India' and Crooke's 'Religion and Folklore in Northern India' (Oxford University Press) are similar works which are studies of Indian animism and fetishism.

The Western savants are enamoured of the theory of totemism as being the one which explains best the customs and ceremonials of to-day. Dr. Elmore says: "The objects of worship of the Dravidians bear some resemblance to the fetishes of Africa". He says again: "The term animism has been chosen to represent the peculiar religious ideas of the Dravidians". He says further: "In Dravidian animism there are two outstanding characteristics: the spirits are always from outside the object of worship, not being the spirits of the objects themselves; and these spirits quite generally have a human origin". He makes a curious distinction between Hindus and Dravidians and his distinction between Hindu idolatry and Dravidian idolatry is too subtle for ordinary comprehension. He then starts another theory and says; "The basis is the primitive belief in ghosts. The Dravidians have a great fear of ghosts of all kinds, regardless of what their earthly career has been". The author lets himself go without justification in the concluding passage of the book where the object of the book is more than apparent: "While the Dravidian ceremonies are more shocking, their system does not contain so many immoralities as does that of the Brahmans. In Brahmanical Hinduism we find many most debasing customs.....The debauchery of many of their festivals, the shamelessness of many places of pilgrimage, the attachment of dancing girls to the temple with all which it implies; the lives of many of the religious mendicants, the unmentionable things in connection with the worship of the *lingam*, the proceedings in temples which women visit to pray for offspring; all these things are not denied by Hindus". I wish to say nothing more than that they are denied by all true Hindus. Dr. Elmore then proceeds to tarnish the Dravidians with the same kind of Christian brush: "The Dravidian system of religion may be said, indeed, to be non-moral rather than immoral. Moral considerations do not enter into it at all. In the matter of cheating and deceiving the gods we see simply a reflection of the every-day actions of the people among themselves. The Dravidian religion has no moral sanctions. It is simply a method of dealing with powerful spirits, the greater number of which are malignant. The religion reflects the morality of the people and is in no way responsible for it." (Page 159.) We leave our readers to judge.

## THE YOUNG EAST.

A monthly review in English of life and thought in the Far East. Indispensable to all those who desire correct information and right understanding of the Asiatic peoples.

Contributors to "The Young East" includes some of the best-known Japanese, Chinese and Indian writers, thinkers and philosophers.

Subscription:—4 yen per year (approximately Rs. 6). . . .

THE YOUNG EAST PUBLISHING OFFICE.

Hongo, Tokyo, Japan.

## MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE

5TH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

**It is free**—This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises, many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils. Read what they say about my system. All I ask is the price of postage—2 As. Remember this does not obligate you in any way, so don't delay one minute. Order for a copy at once—now, while it is in your mind.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,

B.O. Basavanagudi, Bangalore City.

**W**ANTED STUDENTS—In every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves as CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home study of our Correspondence Courses, small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded. GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS No. 65 with numerous testimonials from old students and a CALENDAR for 1927, SENT FREE to any address on request.

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,

POST BOX No. 2020.

CALCUTTA.

## The Indian Thinker

A Fortnightly Review of contemporary thought and events from the standpoint.

EDITED BY N. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, M.A.,

Trivandrum, South India.

Annual Subscription—Rupees Three.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

## Junglewallah

A Monthly Journal dealing with Forestry, Sylviculture and kindred subjects.

PUBLISHED BY:

Mr. C. P. GARUDACHALA MUDALIYAR,

Retired Forest Range Officer,

WEE-NESTLE, MAMBALAM, MADRAS.

Annual Subscription—Rs. 3 only.

SAMPLE COPIES SUPPLIED FREE.

KESARI'S

## LODHRA

WOMEN'S FRIEND: A WEAPON AGAINST:

All Disease and Disorders Peculiar to Fair Sex.

HAS MADE SEVERAL HOMES ENJOY HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Get it with Particulars from any Chemist, or from

**"KESARI KUTEERAM,"**

Indian Chemists and Druggists,  
Egmore, MADRAS.

## The Mysore Economic Journal

THE ONLY JOURNAL OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.

Has a large number of First-Class Contributors on Economic Topics.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE  
WRITES:—

**"Most Admirable Journal".**

Sample copy: Eight Annas.

Apply to Editor:

**"Mysore Economic Journal,"**

Bangalore

காரம்  
மணம்  
நிறம்  
குணம்  
வாடை  
உள்ளது

அசல்  
பெடல்கள்  
நற்சாட்சி  
பத்திரங்கள்.  
பெற்றது.

மண் முகம்  
பட்டணம்பொடி

முதல்தாமானது

| பலம் | கிராம்     | தபால் சார்ஜு | பாக்ஸ்     | மொத்தம்    |
|------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|      | ரூ. அ. பை. | ரூ. அ. பை.   | ரூ. அ. பை. | ரூ. அ. பை. |
| 8    | 1 0 0      | 0 5 0        | 0 1 0      | 1 6 0      |
| 20   | 1 12 0     | 0 8 0        | 0 2 0      | 2 8 0      |
| 40   | 3 8 0      | 0 14 0       | 0 3 0      | 4 9 0      |
| 80   | 7 0 0      | 1 7 0        | 0 4 0      | 8 11 0     |

2-வது தாமானது வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 3. என்பெயல் சர்க்கு வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 4.  
பாக்ஸ் சார்ஜும் தபால் கூலியும் பிரத்தியேகமாக.

80 வருஷக்காலமாக சென்னையிலே சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நன்காகிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினசரி லெட்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றாடம் தூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களை சோல் ஏஜண்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் மெயிலில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும் கொண்டாடி, அசல் சேப்ரோல் வாடை, அசல்பசுமரெய் மணம், குளிர்த்த குணம், இன்புறம் காரம், பவுன் நிறம் இவ்வெவ்வும் ஒருங்கே அமையப் பெற்று, நமது ஏஜண்டுகளுக்கு நற்கியாதி தந்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நற்பெயர் வித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கனவான்களுக்கு மனோஹீழ்மம் தந்து இந்தியாவில் ஏராளமாக செல்வாகிவருவது எது? எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம் பொடியே. இனிமேலாவது ஏமாந்து போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பொடியை வாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புறுங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள முக்குத்தாள்.

இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்டைக்குத்தல், உள்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிகள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப் படு மென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலனை சாதா முக்குத் தூளுடன் இந்தத் தூள் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மித்திரம் கலந்தால் தான் முழுவதும் சுகந்தமாய்விடும்.

1 புட்டி 1க்கு அ  
டசன் புட்டிகள்  
ஒருசேர் மின்

ரூ. அ. பை.  
0 4 0  
2-4-0  
1-8-0

ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம் பொடி கம்பெனி, லிமிடெட்.  
போஸ்ட் பாக்ஸ். 140, மதறஸ்

## ரூரல் இந்தியா

(பாரோஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

எடிடர், மானேஜர்—எ. ஸ்வாமிநாதையர், ரீடைர்ட் டிப்டிகலெக்டர்,  
ஆபீஸ் 9, ப்ராடிஸ்ரோட், மைலாப்பூர்.

வால்யூம் I]

மே 1927

[நெ 11]

சென்னைக் காடுகள்.

(Madras Forests.)

சட்ட சபையின் சென்ற கூட்டத்தில் காடுகளின் நிர்வாக விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிக் கண்டனங்கள் கூறப்பட்டன. பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் காட்டு இலாகாசம்பந்தமாய் திறமையற்றநிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றியும் லாபக்குறைவைப்பற்றியும் கண்டித்துப் பேசினார்கள். காட்டிலாகா தலைவரான மிஸ்டர் டையர்மன் மேற்கொன்ன கண்டனங்களுக்குச் சமாதானங்களைக் கூறினபோதிலும், சில கண்டனங்கள் சரியானவைகள் என்றே ஏற்பட்டன. சின்னக்காடுகளின் விஷயமாய் பாரெஸ்ட் ஆபீசர்களின் காலங்கள் அதிகமாக செலுத்தப்படுகின்றனவென்பதும், லாபத்தை உண்டிபண்ணவேண்டியபெரியகாடுகளின் நிமித்தமாய் அவர்கள் போதுமானமட்டில் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தக் கூடுகிறதில்லை யென்பதும் அங்கத்தினர்களின் மனதில் நன்றாய் ஏற்பட்டது. கூட்டம் நடைபெறும் காலத்திலேயே காட்டிலாகா வின் 1925-26 வருஷத்திய சம்வத்ஸரப் பிரகடனம் கவர்ன்மென்ட் டாரின் உத்திரவுகளோடு வெளியாயிற்று. அதின் பிரகாரம் இராஜ தானியில் 12 மிலிபன் ஏக்கரா காடுகளிருக்கின்றன, அவைகளிலிருந்து சிலவுபோக வருமானம் 3½ லக்ஷங்கள் ஏற்பட்டனவாம். முந்திய வருஷத்தில் 4½ லக்ஷங்கள் ஏற்பட்டனவாம். 1925-26-ம் வருஷத்தின் வருமானத்தின் பிரகாரம் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ½ அணாதான் ஏற்பட்டது. இந்தியா முழுமைக்கும் 160 ஏக்கரா காடுகள் இருக்கின்றன, வருமானம் 2 கோடிகள், அதாவது ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 2 அணாவாகிறது. ஆகியில் இந்தியா கவர்ன்மென்ட்டின் காட்டு இலாகாவின் தலைவர் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு 2 ரூபாய் வருமானத்தை உத்தேசித்தார், நாளைவிட ஏக்கர் ஒன்று 15 ரூபாய் வீதம் வருமான மேற்படலா முன்னும் மொழிந்திருக்கிறார். 2 அணா வீதமே வருமான மேற்பட்டதும் நமது இராஜதானிக் காடுகளிலிருந்து 2 கோடிகள் ஏற்

படங்கடாதா? நிஸ்டர் டையர்மன் சொன்னதில் மேற்கொண்ட வருமானமானது எதிர்பார்க்கப்படக்கூடியது என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. சென்னை நகரத்திலும் இதர நகரங்களில் 10 வருஷங்களிற்கு முன்னேயே அதிக முன்பணங்கள் காடுகளின் அரிவிருத்தி விஷயமாய்ச் சில வழிநடக்கப்பட்டன. ஆகையால் லாபங்கள் அள்ளிடங்களில் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுகின்றன. சென்னை நகரில் 3, 4 வருஷங்களிற்கு முன்னே சின்னக்காடுகளின் விஷயமாய் பாரெஸ்டு ஆபீசர்களின் கவனம் அதிகமாகச் செலுத்தப்பட்டது. கவர்ன்மெண்டார், பாரெஸ்டு ஆபீசர்கள் பெரிய காடுகளை சரிவர கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்கிற நோக்கத்துடன் சின்னக்காடுகளை பஞ்சாயத்துகளிற்கு ஒப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டுவிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஏற்பாடு திருப்தியையுண்டாக்கியிருக்கிற படியால் மேல் மேலும் அதிகமான சின்னக்காடுகள் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு ஒப்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். பாரெஸ்டு ஆபீசர்கள் மேல்மேலும் பெரிய காடுகளின் அரிவிருத்திவிஷயமாகக் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தலாம். கோயம்புத்தூர் காட்டு அரிவிருத்திக்கல்விச்சாலையின் வருஷாந்தரக் கொண்டாட்டத்தின் பொழுது பேசுகையில் நமது கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கிரேடு முந்திய காலத்தில் காட்டு அமைப்பு, வளர்ப்பு சம்பந்தமாய் அறிவிருந்து மேல்மேலும் வருமானங்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்கிற நோக்கம் இருந்ததில்லையென்று மொழிக்்தார். சென்னை இராஜதானியில் மாவேலைக்குத்தகுதியான மரங்களுள்ள காடுகள் அநேகமிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை அரிவிருத்திசெய்வதில் பாரெஸ்டு ஆபீசர்கள் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்த வேண்டும். சின்னக்காடுகள் பஞ்சாயத்துகளிற்கு ஒப்பிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற படியால் மழையையும் செழுமையையும் உண்டுபண்ணக் கூடிய பெரியகாடுகளை மேற்கொண்ட உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் சரிவர கவனிக்கலாம். பண்பில்லையென்று காட்டு அரிவிருத்தி விஷயத்தில் லாபங்களைப் பார்க்குபவர்களை அலகியம்செய்யக்கூடாது. கடன்வாங்கியாவது பணத்தைப்போட்டு லாபமேற்படும் வகையில் காடுகளை அரிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

குறிப்புகள்.

(Notes and Comments.)

எருமை விருத்தி.

(Buffalo Breeding.)

கீலகிரிமலையில் எருமை விருத்திக்காக மைசூர் மஹாராஜா அவர்கள் ஒரு திறமான கடாவைவாங்கி அம்மலைவாசிகளின் உபயோகத்திற்காக வைத்திருக்கிறார். கடாவை உபயோகித்து எருமை விருத்தி செய்பவர்களுக்கு பரிசு அளிப்பதாகவும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்.

விஷக்கிருமிகளும் வியாதிகளும்.

(Microbes and Diseases.)

“ஓரியண்டல் வாட்சுமன் அண்டு ஹெரால்ட் ஹெல்து” என்னும் பத்திரிகையில் நிஸ்டர் தர்மன் பி. ரைசு எழுதுவதாவது:— நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் காட்டு மிருகங்களால் தினந்தோறும் கொல்லப்படுகிற மனித சங்கிலைக்காட்டிலும் இப்புழுக்களால் கொல்லப்படுகிற மனிதசங்கிலை அதிகம். இப்புழுக்கள் சிறியவைகளாயிருந்தபோதிலும் அவற்றை கொல்லும் சக்தியை உடையவை. அவை பிறந்த 10 நிமிஷங்களுக்குள் பெரிதாகி விடுகின்றன. அவை மணியில் குஞ்சுகளை அடைகின்றன, ஒருமணி அளவில் அவைகளின் குஞ்சுகள் குஞ்சுகளையடைகின்றன. 24 மணிநேரத்தில் அநேக கோடிகளாக விருத்தியாய் நினைக்கமுடியாத மனிதரைக் கொல்லும் சக்தியை வகிக்கின்றன.

அகில இந்தியா இண்டர்நாஷனல்

கூட்டுறவினர் மஹாசங்கம்.

(The International Co-operators' Association of India.)

இச்சங்கத்தின் முயற்சிகளாவன:—(1) அங்கத்தினர் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் பயிர் செய்வதற்காக நிலத்தைக்கொடுக்கிறது, (2) அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இதர வருமான மேற்படுப்படியான தொழிலையுண்டாக்குகிறது, (3) கூட்டுறவினர் பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் கல்வி கற்பிக்கிறது, (4) அங்கத்தினர்களின் குடும்பங்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதியை ஏற்படுத்துகிறது; (5) அங்கத்தினர்களின் தரித்திர தசையை நிவர்த்தி செய்யப்படுபடுகிறது. இச்சங்கத்தாரின் நோக்கங்கள் புகழத்தக்கவை. வேலையில்லாமையையும், தரித்திரத்தையும் போக்கடிக்கக்கூடியது கூட்டுறவு வழிதான்.

மாஹாணங்களில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம்.

(Co-operation in the Provinces.)

1926-ம் வருஷம் ஜூன்மாதம் வேயோடு முடிவாகிற வருஷத்திய வங்காள மாஹாணக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் முயற்சிகளைப்பற்றி னப் பிரகடனமானது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் அம்மாஹாணத்தில் அபிவிருத்தியாயிருப்பதை நிரூபிக்கிறது. தான்ய மாகுல்களை விற்பதற்காக கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தான்ய விற்பனையில் கூட்டுத்தொழில் அதுஷ்டிப்பது நிரம்ப கஷ்டமானது. அப்படிக்கஷ்டமானதாகவிருந்தும் கூட்டு விற்பனைத்

சங்கங்கள் 33-லிருந்து 83 ஆக அதிகப்பெற்றிருக்கின்றன, கூட்டு விலங்குகளின் சங்கைய 5,337-லிருந்து 9565 ஆக விரிந்திருக்கின்றன. மூலதனம் ரூ. 94413-லிருந்து ரூ. 2,34,824 ஆக பெருக்கியிருக்கிறது. பெரிய மாஹாணையகம் கங்காவத்தில் இவ்வகை அபிவிருத்தி இன்னும் அதிகமாக விரிவடைந்துவருகின்றது. இவ்வகை அபிவிருத்தி ஆரம்பித்திருப்பதே கல்ல நூதியாக இருக்கிறது.

பஞ்சாப் மாஹாணத்தில் 1925-26-ம் வருஷத்தில் மாஹாணக் கூட்டுறவு பாங்கும், நில அடமான பாங்கும் வியாபாரச் சங்கங்களும் மாட்டுவிருத்திச் சங்கங்களும் விருத்தியாபிவிருத்திகளும், நில அடமான பாங்குகளின் மூலமாக 4½ லட்ச ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு 3,372 ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் மீட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நிலவரி செலுத்த சௌகரியத்தை தருகிற சங்கங்கள் 8 ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தை ஸ்திரீகளுள் அபிவிருத்திசெய்ய ஒரு ஸ்திரீ பரிசோதக உத்தியோகத்தில் நியமிக்கப்பட்டாள்.

பொம்பாய் இராஜதானியில் கிராமந்தரங்களில் வைத்திய வஸதி.

(Rural Medical relief in Bombay)

பொம்பாய் இராஜதானியில் கிராமந்தர வைத்திய வஸதி வசதியுடைய கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கல்ல ஏற்பாடுகளை கைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பிஜூர், பூனா இன்னிடங்களிலுள்ள வைத்தியசாலைகளில் கிராமந்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வைத்திய விஷயங்களில் பயிற்சி செய்யப்பட்டு 30 பெயர்கள் பெரிய கிராமங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூட வேலையோடு வைத்திய வேலையையும் அதுஷ்டிக்கிறார்கள். தங்களால் சிகிதையைச் செய்ய முடியாத பாபத்துகளை பெரிய வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். இவ்வித ஏற்பாடு சாதாரண உபாதிதிகளுக்குமாதிரிதான் உபயோகப்படும். கஷ்டமான வியாதிகள் பெரிய வைத்தியர்களால் தான் கவனிக்கப்படக்கூடும். இருந்தபோதிலும், இவ்வகை உபாத்தியாயர் வைத்தியர்கள் திருப்திகரமாக வேலைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

தவிர, பொம்பாய் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இன்னொரு ஏற்பாட்டையும் ஆலோசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். வைத்தியர்களுக்கு திரவ்ய சகாயம்செய்து மருந்துகளை இனாமய்க்கொடுத்து கிராமங்களில் வாசமாகவிருத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்வகை வைத்தியம் செய்யும்படி ஏற்படுத்தப்போகிறவர்களோடு கலந்து ஒத்து வேலைசெய்தால் கிராமங்களில் நிரம்ப சௌகரியமேற்படும்.

கிராம அபிவிருத்தி விஷயங்களில் கிராமந்தர உபாத்தியாயர்கள் உழைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். கிராமந்தர வைத்திய செளகரிய ஏற்பாட்டில் நாட்டுவைத்திய முறையை அதுஷ்டிக்கிறவர்களே திரவிய சகாயம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு கிராமங்களில் ஜனங்களுக்கு இலவச வைத்தியம் செய்யும்படி ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

கிராமந்தர ஜனங்கள் சுதேசமுறைகளை அதுஷ்டிக்கிறவர்கள். தவிர, சுதேசமுறைகள் இவ்விதமாக ஆதரிக்கப்படாமல் போனால் அழிந்துபோம். சென்னை வைத்திய இலாகா மந்திரி இவ்விஷயமாக யோஜனைசெய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறாரென்று அறிவிக்கிறோம்.

இந்தியாவில் கல்வி விஷயம்.

(Literacy in India.)

1924-25-ம் வருஷத்திய இந்திய கல்வி விஷய பிரகடனத்தின் சங்கியைகளை கவனித்த ஓர் அமெரிசு நிபுணர் அமெரிசுதேசத்தில் ஜனத்தொகையில் நபர் ஒருவருக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் கல்வி விஷய மாய் 50 ரூபாய் சிலவுசெய்கிறபொழுது இந்திய கவர்ன்மெண்டார் 5 அணாதான் சிலவு செய்கிறார்களென்கிறார். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வாசிக்கவேண்டிய வயதுள்ள பிள்ளைகளில் சங்கியையில் 100-க்கு 92 பெயர்கள் டென்மார்க்கிலும், 76 பெயர்கள் ஸ்வீடனிலும், இங்கிலாந்து, வேல்சு, ஸ்காட்லாண்டிலும் 87 பெயர்களும், ஆஸ்திரியாவில் 83 பெயர்களும் படிக்கிறார்கள். நமது தேசத்தில் 100-க்கு 12 பெயர்கள் தான் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கிறார்களென்று டாக்டர் ரஜனி கார்த்தாஸ் கூறுகிறார். 15 வயதுக்குள் உள்ள பிள்ளைகளில் நமது தேசத்தில் 100-க்கு 5 பெயர்கள் தான் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப்போய்ப் படிக்கிறார்கள். ஜெர்மனியில் 53 பெயரும் பிரான்சில் 47 பெயரும், ஜபானில் 43 பெயரும் படிக்கிறார்கள்.

கோழி விருத்தித் தொழில்.

(Poultry farming as a subsidiary occupation.)

ஐக்கிய நாடுகளின் கோழி விருத்தித் தொழில் நிபுணரான ஏ. பொள்க்ஸ் அம்மையார் "பிட்ரேஷன் கஜட்" பத்திரிகையில் மத்திய வகுப்பு ஜனங்கள் மேல்பட்ட வருமானத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய தொழிலாக கோழி விருத்தித் தொழிலை யதுஷ்டிக்கலாமென்று எழுதுகிறார். கோழி விருத்தித் தொழிலுக்கு மூலதனம் அதிகமாய் வேண்டியதில்லை, சாதாரண ஜனங்கள் அதை அதுஷ்டிக்கலாம். ஆனபோதிலும், கைராட்டினம் மேலானது. இதர தொழில்கள் எல்லோரும் அதுஷ்டிக்கக்கூடியவையல்ல, அவைகளால் உற்பத்திக்கப்படும்

யாப்பாட்ட சாமான்களுக்கும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஸ்தலபாதித்யாய தேவையானவையெல்லாம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு காலங்களில் யாவரும் அங்குக்குக் கூடியது. பாரித் தொழிலுக்காவது இதர தொழிலுக்காவது அங்கு இவையாற்றினால் அங்குக்குக் கூடியது.

### வியவசாய நிரூபண ரெயில் வண்டிகள்.

(Demonstration Trains.)

தென்னாற்கா கவர்ன்மெண்டார் வியவசாய முறை போதுகூடாக ஏற்பாடுகளும் நிரூபண சாமான்களும் நிறைந்த ரெயில் வண்டிகளை உண்டாக்கி குடியானவர்களுக்கு வியவசாய முறைகளைப் போதிக்கிறார்களென்று முன்னொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். சஸ்டன் பெங்கால் ஸ்டீட் ரெயில்வே அதிகாரிகளின் பிரேரணையின் பேரில் வங்காள கவர்ன்மெண்டின் சுமாதா, வியவசாய, தொழில், கூட்டுறவு, மாட்டுவைத்தியமல்லி இலாகாக்களின் அதிகாரிகள் சகல நிரூபண சாதகங்களுடன் திறமையுள்ள நிரூபணர்களுடன் ஒரு ரெயில்வண்டியை அமைத்தார்களாம். அவ்வண்டி 19ப்ரவரி 1922-ம் தேதியன்று புறப்பட்டுப் பராக் 23வென்று தங்கத்தாற்றுக்குத்திரும்பி வந்ததாம். 30 மைல்களில் ரெயில் வண்டிகள் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு அங்கங்கு காணப்பட்டவர்களுடன் உபநிவாசங்கள் நடைபெற்றனவாம். 1,50,000 ஜனங்கள் பார்த்தார்களாம். இவ்விதமாக தேச முன்னேற்ற விஷயங்களை ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரிப்பாது மேலான ஏற்பாடுகளில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

### கிராமக் கோர்ட்டுகள்.

(Village Courts.)

கவர்ன்மெண்டார் குற்ற விஷய பிராய பரிபாலனத்தைப் பற்றி கூறுவதாவது:—

குற்ற விஷய பிராயாதிகாரம் செலுத்தின மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளின் சங்கியையில் 149 குறைந்து போய் விட்டது. பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டுகள் 1729 இலிருந்து 2004 ஆக அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கிராம மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டு கோர்ட்டுகளில் பிராதுகளில் குறைவும் பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டுகளில் பிராதுகளின் அதிகமும் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கு உண்டாயிருக்கும் எல்லா பெயரை எடுத்துக் காண்பிக்கிறது. கிராம மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுக் கோர்ட்டுகளில் பிராதுகளில் தண்டனை விதிக்கப்பட்டவைகள் தகாதபடி குறைவுபட்டிருக்கின்றன. திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்ட 1041 பெயர்களில் 82 பேருக்குத்தான் தண்டனைகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டன. பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டுகளில் தண்டனைகள் பிராதுகளில் 100-க்கு ஏறக்குறைய 25 வீதம் விதிக்கப்பட்டன.

கல்வி சம்பந்தமாய் கைராட்டினம் உபயோகப்படும் விதம்.

The Charka and its Educational Value.)

அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து பம்பாயில் வந்திருக்கும் பிஸ்டசுரே ஜூனியர் ஜென்காம் சரோன் அம்மைபார் தற்கால பள்ளிக்கூடக் கல்வி ஏற்பாட்டில் புத்தியைக் கூர்மை செய்யக்கூடிய அம்சங்கள் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றன வென்றும் கைத்தொழில் பயிற்சியில் அவ்வம்சங்கள் இருக்கின்றன வென்றும், கைராட்டினம் அவ்வகையில் முக்கியமானதென்றும், கூறினர் அமெரிக்காவில் நூற்பதும், நெய்வதும் புத்தி சுவாதினமில்லாமை வியாதிகளைத் தீர்ப்பதில் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டன வென்றும் கூறினர்.

நெல் வைக்கோலின் உணவம்சம்.

(The food value of Rice Straw.)

சரீரத்தில் சுறுசுறுப்பு உண்டாகவேண்டியதற்காகவும் உணவு உட்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. போதுமான சுறுசுறுப்பை யுண்டாக்குவதற்காக அதிக உணவுப் பொருள்கள் உட்கொள்ளப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கின்றன. சுறுசுறுப்பின் நிமித்தம் உட்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய பொருள்கள் தவறான சக்தியை அதிகமாக உடைத்தா யிருக்கவேண்டும். உட்கொள்ளப்படுகிற உணவில் சிறிது பாகம்தான் ஜீர்ணிக்கப்பட்டு சரீரத்தோடு ஒன்றுகிறது அதிகப்பட்ட பாகம் மலமாகிறது. நன்றாய் ஜீர்ணமாகிற உணவே உட்கொள்ளப்பட்டால் சரீரத்திற்கு கஷ்டமில்லாமலே பலமேற்படும். கஷ்டமில்லாமல் பலமேற்படக்கூடிய ஆகாரம் முக்கியமானது. மாட்டுணவு இரண்டு வகையுள்ளது (1) சேர்த்துண்டாக்கப்படுகிற சாராம்சங்கள் நிறைந்த உணவு (2) வைக்கோல், உணர்ந்த புல் இம்மாதிரியான செத்தைகள். சேர்த்துண்டாக்கப்படுகிற சாராம்சங்கள் நிறைந்த உணவுகளின் சம்பந்தமாக குணதீசயங்கள் தெரிந்திருக்கின்றன. வைக்கோல், உணர்ந்த புல் சம்பந்தமாய் விஷயங்கள் இன்னும் அறியப்படவில்லை. இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டாரின் வியவசாய ரசாயன நிபுணராகிய மிஸ்டர் எப். ஜே. வார்த்து எம். எஸ்சி. ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து கண்டு பிடித்ததில் இந்திய வைக்கோலிற்கும் அமெரிக்க வைக்கோலிற்கும் குணங்களில் வித்தியாசங்களிருக்கின்றன வென்று அறியப்படுகிறது. இந்திய வைக்கோலில் ஜீர்ணிக்கக்கூடிய சாராம்சம் அதிகமாக யிருக்கிறதென்று தெரியவருகிறது. அப்படி யிருக்கும்பொழுது இந்திய மாடுகள் அமெரிக்க மாடுகளைவிட அதிக சுறுசுறுப்புள்ளவைகளாக ஏன் இருக்கவில்லை யென்பது புலப்படவில்லை. தெரியவருகிறதென்ன வென்றால் இந்திய மாடுகள் அமெரிக்க மாடுகளைக்காட்டிலும் வைக்கோலை ஜீர்ணிக்க அதிகசக்தியுடையவைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. தவிரவும்

## 6. தீர்மானங்கள்:—

i. தற்காலம் நடைபெறும் மதமுன் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பாங்கிங் யூனியன் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் சரியான அமைதியில் நிலிப்பட்டு செய்யப்பட்டு பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளை அபிவிருத்திக்கு கொண்டு வரும் நோக்கத்துடன் எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும் செயல்படுத்தும்படி மென்றும் அதற்கு அனுபவமான ஒருவருடைய ஹிஸ்டரி லாக் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் ஏற்பட்டு மேற்கொண்ட விதமாகவே பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் கவனம் மீட்ட பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து அத்தகைய காரணங்களை கவன்மெண்டாக வேண்டிய ஒத்தகைகளை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் இந்த மகாநாடு தீர்மானிக்கிறது. பிரேரேபித்தவர் அரசங்குடி பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ சின்னசாமி உடையார், ஆமோதித்தவர் இருளஞ்சுந்திரி பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர் மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ வில்வனாத ரேட்டியார் அவர்கள், ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியது.

ii. பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் மேல் பார்வைக்கு இர்போது இருக்கும் பிரகாரம் ஸ்பெஷல் ஸ்டாப் உத்தரோகஸ்தர்களின் அதிகாரத்துக்குட்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கவன்மெண்டாகவே இந்த மகாநாடு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறது. பிரேரேபித்தவர் பொரஞ்சுந்திரி பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ கேசவ அய்யர் அவர்கள் ஆமோதித்தவர் மனாக்கொல்லை பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ திருஞ்ஞ ரேட்டியார் அவர்கள், ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியது.

iii. பஞ்சாயத்து எல்லைகளில் ரொப்பாட்டெஸ் ஞாநம் கிணர் மராமத்து இன்னும் வேறு அபிவிருத்திகள் ரொப்பா பஞ்சாயத்து ரொத்த சிலவை பஞ்சாயத்து தீர்மானத்தில் இருந்து தள்ளிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் ஏற்கனவே அதுகாறாக விதித்திருக்கும் தீர்மானவைய குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் எக்காரணத்தை கொண்டும் தீர்மானவைய அதிகப்படுத்துக்கூடாது என்றும் சர்க்காரை இம்மகா நாடு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறது. பிரேரேபித்தவர், இருளஞ்சுந்திரி பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து செக்ரடரி மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ N. R. சுப்பராயன் ரேட்டியார் அவர்கள், ஆமோதித்தவர் சிறகடம்பூர் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ முனிகாமிநயினார் அவர்கள், ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியது.

iv. 1926 வருஷம் மார்ச்சு 22, 23 தேதியில் சென்னை மகாநாடு மகாநாட்டின் 15 தீர்மானங்கள் படிக்கப்பட்டு அவை விஷயத்தில் கவன்மெண்டாக அவர்கள் சரியான உத்தரவுகளை இதுவரையில் பிறப்பிக்காததைப்பற்றி இம்மகாநாடு வருங்கிறது மஸ்ஸால் இரையாவது கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் கவன்மெண்டாக சரியான உத்தரவுகளை அளிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ள தீர்மானிக்கின்றது.

பிரேரேபித்தவர் நிஷிவந்தியம் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ சையத் அப்துல் சலாம் சாயபு அவர்கள், ஆமோதித்தவர் இருளஞ்சுந்திரி பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ M.V. சுந்தர ரேட்டியார் அவர்கள், ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியது.

v. பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு சட்ட சம்பந்தமான அதிகாரம் ஏற்படும் பொருட்டு மதராஸ் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு தனி ஆன்டை ஜாரி செய்து அப்படிச் செய்யப்பட்ட ஆன்டையும் அதின் கீழ் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படும் விதங்களும் சுதேசபாஷையில் அச்சிட்டு காலதாமதமன்னியில் அச்ச பிரதிகளை இலவசமாக எல்லா பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கும் விநியோகம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று மகாநாடு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறது. பிரேரேபித்தவர் இம் மகாநாடு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறது. பிரேரேபித்தவர் மனாக்கொல்லை பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர் மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ ஞாருயணரேட்டியார் அவர்கள், ஆமோதித்தவர் இருளஞ்சுந்திரி பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து செக்ரடரி ஸ்ரீமான் M. R. சுப்பராயன் ரேட்டியார், அவர்கள் ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியது.

vi. மழையில்லாத பஞ்சகாலத்தில் குத்தகைப் பணத்தை சர்க்கார் தள்ளிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்த மகாநாடு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறது. பிரேரேபித்தவர் திருச்சிபுள்ளி ஜில்லா வீரமச் சாம்பட்டி பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ மாரியாபிள்ளை அவர்கள், ஆமோதித்தவர் பிடாகம் பாரெஸ்டு பஞ்சாயத்து பிரசிடெண்டு மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ அப்துல் ரகீப் சாயபு அவர்கள், தீர்மானம் ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றியது.

மேற்கண்ட தீர்மானங்களை கவன்மெண்டாருக்கு அனுப்பும் படி ஏகமனதாக தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டது.

மகா-நா-ஸ்ரீ குமாரசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்கள் காடுவிஷயமாய் சுமார் ஒரு மணிநேரம் உபநியாசித்தபிறகு வந்தனேபசாரங்களும் கடவுள் வாழ்த்தும் கூறப்பட்டு மகாநாடு கலைத்தது.

## நமது பத்திரிகை.

(Ourselves.)

கன்னட நாடுகளிலிருந்து பலர் நமது பத்திரிகை கன்னட பாவையில் கூட பிரசுரிக்கப்படுமாவென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இக் கேள்விகள் வந்த பிறகுதான் கன்னடப் பிரதியொன்றைப்பற்றி ஆலோஜிக்க ஆரம்பித்தோம். நமது பத்திரிகையின் உபயோகமானது பல இடங்களில் அறியப்பட்டிருப்பது நமக்குச் சந்தோஷத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. ஜூலையில் கன்னடப் பத்திரிகையையும் வெளியிட உத்தேசிக்கிறோம்.

சென்னை மாஹாணக் கூட்டுறவு மாஹாநாடு.  
(The Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference.)

சென்னை மாஹாணக் கூட்டுறவு மாஹாநாடு மதுரையில் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 16, 17, 18, தேதிகளில் நடைபெற்றது. பொம்பாய் நகரத்து சீமானாகிய ஸர் ஸ்லுபாய் சாமஸ்தாஸ் மேடா அக்கிராஸனம் வலித்தார்.

லின்லித்தோ விசாரணை சபை.  
(The Linlithgow Commission.)

இலின்லித்தோ சபையின் அக்கிராசனரான மார்சுலிஸ் ஆப் லின்லித்தோவும், அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய ஸர் ஹென்ரி லாமென்கம், டாக்டர் ஹைடரும், மிஸ்டர் கன்ஸ்டம் ஏப்ரில் மாதம் முதலில் சீமைக்குச் சென்றார்கள். மீதியான அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொஞ்ச நாளில் போய்ச் சேருவார்கள். விசாரணை சபையார் அத்தேசத்தில் அக்டோபர் முடிவுவரையிலும் வேலை செய்வார்கள். ஆராய்ச்சி சாலைகளையும், கலாசாலைகளையும் நிரூபணத் தோட்டங்களையும், பார்வையிடுவார்கள். வியவசாய நிரூபணங்களையும் இந்திய வியவசாய சாமான்களை வரவழைப்பவர்களையும் விசாரிப்பார்களாம். இந்தியா விற்குத் திரும்பி வரும்பொழுது ஜர்மனி, இதலி, எகிப்து, இந்தேசங்களைப் பார்வையிடுவார்களாம்.

தென் ஆப்ரிகா டெபியுடேஷன்.  
(The South African Deputation.)

தென் ஆப்ரிகாவிற்குப் போய்த் திரும்பிவந்த ஸர் மகமத் ஹபிபுல்லாவிற்கும், ஸாட் ஹானரரில் டி. எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச சாஸ்திரிகளுக்கும், ஸர் ஜார்ஜ் பாடிசனும் வந்தனம் கூறுகிறோம். அவர்களுடைய ஊழியம் எல்லோராலும் புகழப்படுகிறது. தவிர, அங்கத்தினர்களுள் அநேகர் சென்னை மாஹாணத்தவர்களென்பது நமக்கு மிகுந்த பெருமையைத்தருகிறது. ஸர் மகமத் ஹபிபுல்லாவே இதைப்பற்றிச் சந்தோஷத்துடன் மொழிந்திருக்கிறார். தென் ஆப்ரிகாவிலும் முக்கியமாய் நெடாலிலும் இந்திய ஜனங்கள் பெரும் பான்மையாய் சென்னை மாஹாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். தென் ஆப்ரிகாவில் இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டின் ஏஜண்டு ஜெனரலாக ஸாட் ஹானரரில் டி. எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச சாஸ்திரிகள் அவர்கள் நியமனமாகியிருப்பது திருப்தியைக் கொடுக்கிறது. கவர்ன்மெண்ட் ஆப் இந்தியாவை இந்த நியமனத்திற்காக வந்தனம் செய்கிறோம்.

வியவசாய மியூசியம்.  
(An Agricultural Museum.)

லார்டு இர்லின் வியவசாய மியூசியத்தின் அஸ்திபார்க்கல்லை நிறுத்தும் பொழுது பொம்பாய் கவர்னர் அவர்கள், லார்ட் இர்லின் வியவசாய விஷயங்களில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற சிரத்தைக்கு இந்த முதல் முதலான மியூசியம் அவர் பெயரை வலிப்பது யுத்தமானதென்று மொழிந்தார். லார்ட் இர்லின் அவர்களே மியூசியத்தை சித்திரத்தில் திறக்கவேண்டுமென்று கோறுகிறோம்.

மிஸ்டர் எச். சி. சாம்ப்ஸன்.  
(Mr. H. C. Sampson.)

சிறு பொடானிகல் தோட்டத்திற்கு நம்முடைய மாஹாண வியவசாய டிப்டி டைரெக்டராயிருந்த மிஸ்டர் எச். சி. சாம்ப்ஸன், எகனாமிக் பாடனிஸ்டாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். அவர் சென்னை டிப்டி டைரெக்டராக விருக்கும் பொழுது மாட்டு விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும், மாட்டுவியாபாரவிஷயத்தைப்பற்றியும் விவரங்களை எழுதியிருக்கிறார்.

காடுகளை பஞ்சாயத்தார் நிர்வகிப்பது.  
(Communal Forest Management.)

ஐக்கிய மாஹாணங்களில் குடியூன் காட்டு நிர்வாகசபையார் ருமையூனிலுள்ள சிலவகைக்காடுகளை சென்னையிலேயே பஞ்சாயத்தாரின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டானாக கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அம்மாஹாணங்களிலிருந்து ஒரு உத்தியோகஸ்தர் சென்னையில் பஞ்சாயத்துக்காடுகளின் விஷயங்களை அறிந்து அவ்வகை ஏற்பாடு ஐக்கிய மாஹாணங்களில் அமைக்கக் கூடுமாவென்பதைப்பற்றி அபிப்பிராயம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நியமித்தனுப்பிக்கப்பட்டார். அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர் அவ்வேற்பாடு அமைக்கப்படலா மென்றே எழுதியிருப்பார். சென்னைப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்காடுகள் சுவஸ்காலத்தில் நன்றாய் வேலைபைச் செய்திருக்கின்றன.

வியவசாயிகளின் தேசாந்திர சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம்.  
(Farmers' tours to other Countries.)

பயிர்த் தொழிலின் விஷயங்கள் எல்லா தேசத்திலும் ஒரே மாதிரியாக விருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே ஒரு தேசத்துக் குடியானவர்கள் மற்ற தேசங்களுக்குப்போய் அந்த தேசங்களின் குடியானவர்களை சம்பாஷித்து விஷயங்களை யறிவது நன்மையை விளைக்கும். வியவசாயிகளின் ஐல்லா மாஹாநாடுகளும், மாகாண மாஹாநாடுகளும், அகில இந்தியா மாஹாநாடும், நடைபெறவேண்டும். ஒரு பிரதேசத்திய வியவசாயிகள் இதரப்பிரதேசங்களைப் போய்ப்பார்ப்பதை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். தென் ஆப்ரிகா குடியானவர்கள் கிரேட் பிரிடனின் குடியானவர்களால் அழைக்கப்பட்டு கிரேட் பிரிடனுக்குப்போய் வியவசாயிகளோடு பயிர் விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிப் பேசப்போகிறார்களாம். அப்பொழுது பிரின்சு ஆப் வேல்சு அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல வரவு கூறுவாராம். மாண்புமத்திய மன்னரும் அவர்களை கௌரவப்படுத்துவாராம்.

## கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள்.

(Village Panchayats.)

மொஹாபூட்டில் ஒரு இலாகா பஞ்சாயத்தை வேலையில ஏற்படுத்தும்பொழுது பம்பாய் கவர்னரவர்கள் கூறியுள்ளார்கள்:

இந்தியாவில் வீரர்கள் போர் நடத்தும் பொழுது எழுந்தர்கள் கலக்கமின்றி தங்கள் வேலைகளை எப்பொழுதும் போல் செய்து, வியவசாயிகளும் தொழிலாளர்களும் எடுத்தத்தொல் கலக்கப்படவில்லை. இருக்குக் காரணங்கள் கிராமப்பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் உயர்மான சட்டங்களும் அதிக விரிவிலுள்ள கிராம முறைகளும் திருத்தி காரமான விஷயங்களை நன்றாக உணர்ந்த ஆளிடும் தான்.

## பொம்பாயில் கூட்டுறவியக்கம்.

(Co-operation in Bombay.)

1926-ம் வருஷம் மார்ச்சு 31-ம் போதி எழுந்த நாளன்றுதான் பொம்பாய் இராஜ்யத்தின் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையின் ஸ்தாபனம் பிரகடனத்தின் பிரகாரம் நடக்கலாம் என்று 4126-வது திரு. 4656 ஆக முடிவாகியிருக்கின்றன. அதன்படி 392163 வீடுகள் 447808 ஆகவும் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன. அதன்படி ஒரு 712 லட்சங்களிலிருந்து ரூ. 879 லட்சங்களாக விரிவடைந்திருக்கிறது. கிராமப்பஞ்சாயத்துகளால் நடத்தப்பட்ட ஆண்டுகள் 3568 ஆகவும் முதல்தரம் ரூ. 250 லட்சங்களிலிருந்து ரூ. 315 லட்சங்களாக ஆகவும் விரிவடைந்திருக்கின்றன. அங்கத்தினர்களின் டிபான்ஸிட்டிகளில் மொத்த தொகை ரூ. 55 லட்சங்களிலிருந்து ரூ. 69 லட்சங்களாக விரிவடைந்திருக்கிறது. 17 ஏழு வியாபார சங்கங்கள் உண்டாக்கப்பட்டன. அவைகள் கூட்டுறவு பங்களிப்பு மூலமாக ரூ. 823759 பெறுமான வருவாய் வியாபாரம் செய்து ரூ. 3600 லட்சத்தை உடைத்தன.

## தென் இந்திய கிராமங்களில் முன் காலத்தில்

சமூக வாழ்வு முக்கிய அம்சங்கள்.

(Life in ancient South Indian villages. General features.)

[இது பச்சையப்பன் கலாசாலையில் சரித்திரக்கல்வி பேராதராக விருக்கும் ஆசிரியர் கி.எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாசசாஸிரியர் எம். ஏ. அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

இந்த வியாசபாணது கி. பி. வேறு நூற்றாண்டிற்கும், 12-வது நூற்றாண்டிற்கும் நடுவில் தென் இந்திய சோழ அரசர்களால் ஆளப்பட்டிருந்த காலத்தைப் பற்றி விவரிக்கிறது.

அக்காலத்தில் கிராமங்கள் அதிகாரத்தை வலுவித்தன; அதாவது அவைகள் துறைத்தன முக்கியஸ்தானத்திலிருந்து அதிகாரத்தை எதிர்பார்க்க வேண்டியதாக விருந்தன. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் நகரத்தாரின் சபை யென்று வந்ததரின் சபையும், நாட்டார் என்ற ஜில்லா சபையும் ஊரார் சபை யென்ற சமூகங்களின் சபையும் வழங்கின. இவைகளை, பிரம்மண சபை ஒன்று இருந்தது. இது பத்துமையிலுக்குள்ளிருந்த கிராமங்களை ஒன்று சேர்த்து அமுல் நடத்தியது. பிரம்மண அக்ஷரத்தில் பங்குள்ளவர் ஒவ்வொரு

வரும் இச்சபையில் அங்கத்தினன். ஆனால் அவன் தாம் சாஸ்திரம் தெரிந்தவனுமிருக்க வேண்டும். ஸ்திரீதனப் பங்குள்ளவர்களும் சபை யில் அங்கத்தினர்களாயிருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அவர்கள் அப்பங்குகளில் முழுப்பங்குகளை எழுதத்தனவர்களாகவும் வேதத்தை முழுமையும் படித்தவர்களாயிருந்த வேண்டும். இச்சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் படித்தவர்களாயிருந்த வேண்டும். இச்சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கிராமத்தை ஆளுவதற்காக உயர்சபையினால் எழுப்பப்பட்டிருந்தார்கள். அங்கத்தினர் சாஸ்திரம்மற்றவரும் சமஸ்திதம் தன்னிகரிலும் நூலான முன்னவர்களாக விருக்க வேண்டும், கிராம அபிவிருத்தியைக்கருதினவர்களாகவுமிருக்க வேண்டும்.

உத்திர மேரூர் கல்வெட்டின் பிரகாரம் சபையின் அங்கத்தினர் களுக்கு கால் வேலையாவது நிலமிருக்க வேண்டும். சொந்த வீடு ஒன்று இருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் 30 வயதிற்குமேல்பட்டவர்களாகவும் 70-க்குக் குறைந்தவர்களாகவுமிருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் மந்திரப் பிரம்மணத்தைப் படித்தவர்களாக விருக்க வேண்டும், அம்மந்திரத்தை யும் ஒரு வேதத்தையும் அதன் பாஷியத்தையும் பிறருக்குக் கற்றதையும் ஒரு வேதத்தையும் அருக்க வேண்டும், சத்தியவந்தர்களாகவும், பித்தசக்தியுள்ளவர்களாக விருக்க வேண்டும். ஒருதடவை அங்கத்தினர் தமது தனவர்களாகவுமிருக்க வேண்டும். ஒருதடவை அங்கத்தினர்களாகவிருந்தவர்கள் தங்களுடைய முன் ஊழியத்தைச் சரியாக யாயத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். கொடிய பாயங்களைச் செய்தவர்களும் ஜாதிப் பிரகடனங்களும் பராயச்சித்தம் செய்து கொள்ளாமல் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்க முடியாது. முட்டாள்கள், மோசம் செய்தவர்கள், திருடினவர்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களாக விருக்க முடியாது. ஸ்திரீ தான் மார்க்கமுள்ளவர்களும் அனாதைகளாகவுமிருக்க முடியாது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் திருட சீரழைக்கவந்தவர்களாகவுமிருக்க முடியாது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் திருக்க வேண்டும்.

எலெக்ஷன்களின் ஒழுங்குகள்— கிராமத்தின் ஒவ்வொரு பாகத்திலும் பாலைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டன. அவைகள் சிறிது தூரம் விடப்பட்டு முடப்பட்டிருந்தன. இந்த தூரங்களின் மூலமாக வேர்ட் (பெயரெழுதப்பட்டிருந்த பனை ஓலைத்துண்டு) போடப்படும். வேர்ட்டு முடிந்தவுடன் பாலை சபைஸ்தலத்திற்குக் கொண்டு போகப்படும். ஊரார் எல்லோரும் மத்யஸ்தர்களும் அங்கே சேர்த்திருப்பார்கள் அப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு பாலைவிலிருந்தும் வேர்ட் ஓலைகள் மற்ருரு பெரிய பாலைவில் கொட்டப்பட்டு ஒரு சிறு பையனால் சீட்டு எடுக்கப்படும். அது எடுக்கப்பட்டபிறகு மத்தியஸ்தரின் கையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு அவரால் பஹிரங்கமாக வாசிக்கப்படும் கிராமச்சபையிலிருந்து 4 உள் சபைகள் உண்டு. அவைகள் வருஷாந்தர விசாரணைக்காக வென்றும் ஏறி, குளம் பாதுகாப்பிற்காக வென்றும், தோட்டப் பாதுகாப்பிற்கென்றும், நியாயசம்ரகஷணத்திற்காக வென்றும் நான்காய் ஏற்பட்டன. நிலங்களிற்காகவும், தங்கத்திற்காகவும் இதர சபைகள் இருந்தன.

கணக்குப்பிள்ளைகளை நியமிப்பதில் சத்தியமானவர்களையும் முன் ஊழியங்களில் தப்பு செய்யாதிருந்தவர்களையும்தான் கணக்குக் கென்ற சபையார் நியமித்தார்கள்.

ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் உள் சபைகளின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் வெவ்வேறுபாடுகள், ஆனால் 3 வருஷங்களிற்கு அப்பறம் அங்கத்தினராயிருந்த ஒருவன் சபைக்கு நியமனமாகலாம்.

మొన్నటి మదరాసు శాసన సభాసమావేశమున మదరాసు రాజధానిలో అడవుల పరిపాలన విషయమున ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయుచున్న ప్రయత్నములను గురించి చాలవరకు చర్చజరిగినది. ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల నేకులు, అడవుల విషయమున పరిపాలన యేమాత్రము చక్కగా లేదనియు, అనవసర వ్యయములు ఎక్కువగా చేయబడుచున్నవనియు, ఇందుల విషయమున ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగిన శ్రద్ధను తీసికొనినగాని, అడవుల పాలనము బాగు పడజాలదనియు నుడివిరి. ప్రజాసభ్యులు చేసిన యీవిమర్శ సహేతుకము కాదని మేము సైతము చెప్పజాలము. ప్రభుత్వపక్షమున, అపుడు అడవుల శాఖాధికారులుగనున్న కైరమనుగారు పీనికి ప్రత్యుత్తరమిచ్చుచు నుడివిన వాక్యములనుబట్టి చూచినను, అడవుల పరిశ్రమల వృద్ధిచేయుటకుగాను వచ్చిన అవకాశములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు చక్కగా వినియోగించు కొనలేదనియు, అడవుల అధికారులు తమ శాస్త్రీయ విజ్ఞానమును, వాని భాగ్యోదయమునకు వినియోగించక చిన్నచిన్న అడవుల పాలనాధికారమును కట్టుదిట్టముచేయుటలో తమకాలమునంతయు వ్యర్థపరచుచున్నారనియు, చెప్పకనే చెప్పుచున్నది. ఈసమయముననే 1925—26సం॥ పు అడవుల పరిపాలనా నివేదికము అందువిషయమున ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేసిన ఉత్తరువులును ప్రకటింపబడినవి. వానినిబట్టి చూచినను, అడవుల అనాయ మేమాత్రము తృప్తి

వంతముగా కనుబట్టలేదు. ఈ రాజధానిలో 20 లక్షల ఎకరములలోని అడవుల 2 ఖాళీకారమున అడవులలో కనుబట్టెడి. గతసంవత్సరపు నివేదికము ప్రకారము 52 వేల చూపాయల ఆదాయము వచ్చినది. ఈ సంవత్సరమున, ఆదాయము 50 వేల చూపాయలకు తగ్గినది. నివేదికలో నూచివలెనది. దీనినిబట్టి చూచిన సగటున ఎకరమునకు అర్థరామునకు మాత్రమే లాభమువచ్చుచున్నదని కనుబట్టెడి. హిందూదేశమునందలి రాజధాని లక్షలలోని అడవుల ఆదాయమును మొత్తముమీద చూచిన, 16 కోట్ల ఎకరముల విస్తీర్ణముగల అడవులున్నట్లును, 2 కోట్ల చూపాయలు పేర్కొని ఆదాయము వచ్చుచున్నట్లును తెలియుచున్నది. ఇందునుబట్టి చూచినను, సగటున ఎకరమునకు రెండుఅణలకన్న యెక్కువ ఆదాయము నున అడవులలో కనుబట్టెడి. దీనినిబట్టి చూచిన అడవులలో ఉత్పత్తియగు వస్తువులను ప్రక్రమముగా వ్యాపారమునకు వినియోగించుట లేదనియు, ఇందువిషయముననే కొంతము శ్రద్ధబూనుకొనిన, ఆదాయము ఎకరమునకు రెండుచూపాయలవంతున లాభము పొందవచ్చుననియు, రూ. 150 సంపాదించుటకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశములు గలవనియు, ఆటవిక శాఖలయొక్క ఇతర క్షేత్రజనములగు ప్రచురించిన నివేదికలను బట్టి తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. దీనినిబట్టి చూచినను, మన రాజధానిలోని అడవులవలన అధమము, ఎకరమునకు రెండుఅణల ఆదాయమునుబట్టి లెక్కవేసినను, 2 కోట్ల చూపాయల లాభమును అతిసులభముగా సంపాదించుటకెంతయో అవకాశము గలదని చక్కగా చెప్పవచ్చును. అంతవరకు పోవేల? ఔదుమానుగారు, శాసనసభలో నడివిన మాటలనుబట్టియు నింతలాభమును పొందుటకు మదరాసు అడవులలో అవకాశము గలదని, గ్రహించవచ్చును. ఇతర రాజధానిలలో ఏటిని అడవిశాఖలు లాభముల బడయుచున్నదో, ఔదుమానుగారు సభ్యులకు నివేదించుచు, అన్నిచోట్లను పరిస్థితులు చక్కగా నున్నవనిచూపుచున్నారు. అచ్చట పెట్టుబడి ఎక్కువగా పెట్టబడుచున్న అడవులు నేడు ఎక్కువ ఆదాయమును చూపుచున్నవనియు, అందుముఖ్యముగా తగినవునాదులతో బొంబాయి, పంజాబు, నయ్యక్త పరగణాలలో ప్రారంభమున చేయబడిన పరిశ్రమవలన నేడచ్చట లాభము విరివిగా లభించుచున్న

దనియు చెప్పుచున్నారు. ఏవో అంత ముఖ్యముకాని చిన్న అడవుల పాలనములోనే ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ వహించుచు, కలపసామాను నుత్పత్తి చేయు మంచి అడవులపై నిరాదరణమొప్పు మొన్నటివరకు చేయబడుచున్నందుననే, ఇట్టివిపరీత పరిస్థితులు మనరాజధానిలో నేర్పడినవని, ఔదుమానుగారే యొప్పుకొనుచున్నారు. నిజమును వారొప్పుకొనినందులకెంతయు సంతోషము. ఈరీతిని క్షిప్రపరిస్థితుల దెచ్చినందులకెవరు బాధ్యులు?

పూర్వపు పద్ధతులను మూలద్రోసి, అడవి అధికారులు తమ శాస్త్రీయానుభవములను, ఏవో అముఖ్యములగు అడవులపాలనములో వినియోగించి, తమఅమూల్యమగు కాలమును వ్యర్థముచేయుటకన్న, అట్టి చిన్ని అడవులను సంచాయతులకు స్వాధీనముచేసి, అధికారులశక్తి సంపదలను అడవుల బాగ్యోనయమును వినియోగింప పూనుకొనుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ముందంజవేయుట ఎంతయు సంతోషకరము. ప్రభుత్వమువారి యీపద్ధతి ప్రారంభింపబడి కొంతకాలమయైనను, అదిచక్కగా పనిచేయుచుండుట సంతోషకరము. ఈరీతినే చిన్ని అడవుల నన్నిటిని గ్రామస్థుల స్వాధీనముచేసి, ముఖ్యములగు అడవుల బాగ్యసంపదను వృద్ధిచేయుటకు, అధికారులు తమ శాస్త్రీయానుభవములను వినియోగించుటకు తగినపర్పాట్లు చేయుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

### Notes and Comments.

సంపాదకయ వ్యాఖ్యలు

### Buffalo Breeding.

గేదెలసంఖ్యసభివృద్ధి

నీలగిరికొండజాతులలో గేదెలసంఖ్యసభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు మైసూరు మహారాజుగారు చక్కని దున్నపోతును అచ్చటివారికి నిచ్చిరని వినుచున్నాము. ఈవిషయమున పరిశ్రమచేయుచున్నవారికి బహుమతులను సైతము నిచ్చుటకు మహారాజుగారు పూనుకొనియున్నారు.

### Co-operation in the Provinces.

ఇతరకోస్తాలలో సహకారోద్యమము

ఈమధ్య బంగాళమున ప్రభుత్వములవారు ప్రచురించిన సాంస్కృతిక నివేదికను బట్టిచూచిన యెడల, ఆరాష్ట్రములో సహ

అవకాశము లేకుండాను నియు సజ్జయియినారు. ఈవిషయమును గురించి, కొంతకాలముక్రిందట మేము వ్రాయుచు, విలువగల కలప నుత్పత్తి చే మాండ్రపులెన్నియో మన రాజధానిలో గలవనియు, వానిపై అంత శ్రద్ధ వైకొనబడుట లేననియు, ఇప్పుడు అధికారుల కార్యభారము, చాల వరకు పంచాయతీలవారు చేపొందినందున తగ్గినదనియు, ఈభాగమును వహించిన పంచాయతీలవారు పైతము తమ బాధ్యతలను చక్కగా నెరవేర్చుచున్నారనియు, కావున అధికారులు తమకాలమునంతయు కలప పరిశ్రమను వృద్ధిచేయుటలో వినియోగించవలసినదనియు, సూచించి యుంటిమి.

ఈదుధ్య, పైనాల్లియలు కైయ్యు, పత్రిక సంచికలులు ఈవిషయం కార్యమును చక్కగా నెరవేర్చుటకు ధనము చాలాకావలయును. కావలసిన ధనములేయు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులలో పెట్టుబడి పెట్టుట చాలకష్టమైయు, ఇంకలకుగాన, న్యాయలాదులు, మొదలగు అగ్ర నివేశరాజ్యములలో అచలాభివృద్ధి పద్ధతి ననుసరించి ప్రత్యేకముగా ఈశాఖాభి వృద్ధికి, కావలసిన ధనమును అప్పుగాతెచ్చి వినియోగించినవింతయు బాగుగనుండును. అడవుల భాగ్యసంపద యొక్కవకాగలను. సత్వముననే తెచ్చిన అప్పును తీర్చుటకు పైతము అవకాశముండును.

దీనిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి, కార్యక్రమమునకు వెంటనే పూనుకొందురని లెలంచుచున్నాము. ఈకార్యక్రమము పత్రికముగా కొనసాగి, అడవుల ఆదాయము చాలవరకు వృద్ధి పొందగలదనియు, నమ్ముచున్నాము. అడవుల పంచాయతీల అధికారులను పైతము ఈపద్ధతి ననుసరించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు పెంపొందించుటకు పూనుకొందురనియు దృఢముగా నమ్ముచున్నాము.

### Literacy in India.

భారతభూమిలోని విద్యాభివృద్ధి

ఇతర దేశములలోనలె భారతదేశమున ప్రభుత్వమువారు విద్యా విషయమున ధనమునంతగ వినియోగించుటలేదను విషయము ప్రతివారికిని తెలిసిన విషయమేకదా. ఇందునుగురించి, మాచరను రివ్యూ

పత్రిక విమర్శించుచు, మనదేశమున సంవత్సరమునకు ఒక్కొక్కరికి అయిదవారు వ్యయము చేయుచున్నారని నుడువుచున్నది. అమెరికాదేశము సంవత్సరమునకు ఒక్కొక్కరికి రూ. 50 లు వ్యయముచేయుచున్నది.

విద్యాభివృద్ధిలో ఇతర దేశములతోబాటు మనదేశమును చూచి, అత్యంతాధమస్థితిలో నున్నదని డాక్టరు రజని కాంతదాసుగారు తాము చేసిన పరిశోధనల ననుసరించి వాకొనుచున్నారు. డెన్మార్కుదేశమున బడులలో చదువు బాలుర సంఖ్య నూటికి 92. స్వీడనులో 76. మనదేశమున 12 మంది. ఇంగ్లండులో 87 స్కాటులందులో 87 వేల్సులో 83 15 సం॥ల వయస్సువరకు బడులలో చదువుకొనువారు జర్మనీదేశములో నూటికి 53 గలరు. ఫ్రాన్సులో 47. జపానులో 43 గలవు. మనదేశమున 5 మంది మాత్రమే. మన యీలోపమును తొలగించుటకు మంత్రులు అన్నిటినుల తోడ్పడినగాని లాభమేమాత్రము చేకూరజాలదు.

### Poultry Farming.

కోళ్ల యుత్పత్తి

ఒక్క వ్యవసాయముతో గ్రామస్థులు సంవత్సరవర్యంతరము జీవనోపాధిని గడపుకొనుట కష్టతరము. పనిలేనికాలములలో ఇతర వృత్తులను పైతము, పైతులునేర్చుకొని చేసినయెడల, వారికష్టములు అన్నియు నివారణకాగలవు. ఇందులను గురించి ఫాల్కుదొరసానిగారు, వ్రాయుచు, కోళ్ల సంపద నుత్పత్తిచేసిన గ్రామస్థులకెంతయు లాభప్రదముగనుండగలదని నుడువుచున్నారు. దీనికిపెట్టు అంతగ నక్కరలేదు. కొంచెము శ్రద్ధతో ఈపరిశ్రమనుచేసిన లాభము చక్కగా చేకూరగలదు. నూలువడకు వృత్తి పైతము గ్రామస్థుల ఆర్థికపరిస్థితులను బాగుపరచగలదని అందరికిని తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఇందులనుగురించి గ్రామస్థులు ఆలోచించి, తమ గ్రామములకు అందుపాటులోనుండు వృత్తులను పైతము అవలంబించి సుఖపడుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

### Demonstration Trains.

రైళ్లలో ప్రదర్శనములు

వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఇతరచోట్ల చేయబడుచున్న ప్రయత్నములను ప్రత్యక్షముగా రైతాంగమునకు చూపి, వారి కావిషయము

లందు తనవంత యుత్సాహమును కలుగజేయుటకుగాన, ఈయనకు బెం  
గాలు పై బ్రేకం పెనివారు, పారిశ్రామిక వ్యవసాయిక, వైద్య సహకార,  
విద్యాశాఖలవారి సహాయసంబంధితో ప్రత్యేక రైల్వేను, ప్రవర్తనపద్ధతు  
లతో నడపుచు, గ్రామస్థలకు భవిష్యత్తునుగురించి యుత్సాహము  
ముల ద్వారా చిత్రపటప్రవర్తనచేసి ద్వారా ఉత్సాహమును కలుగ  
జేయుటకు పూనకొన ప్రకటించినాడని వినుటకు సంతోషించుచున్నాము.  
వారిప్రయత్నములు చాలవరకు కొనసాగిపవి. ప్రతిరోజున ప్రజలము  
దాయమున కెంతయో యుత్సాహమును కలుగజేసియున్నారు.

### Microbes and Diseases.

అంటువ్యాధులు

మనుష్యులలో ప్రవేశించి వారిని, అవవిజ్ఞుల వలన కలుగు  
స్పృహలుకన్న ఎక్కువనాశము చేయుటకు అవకాశము గల అంటు  
పురాణకములు గలవు. వీనినే పురుగుల వలన నుత్పత్తియగు అంటు  
వ్యాధులని మనవారు తలంచుచున్నారు. వీనివలన మనకు కలుగుచున్న  
స్పృహలుకు తెక్కయేలేదు. పురుగుల ఉత్పత్తి ప్రతినిమిషమును  
పొచ్చుగ జరుగుచుండును. ఇవిచూచుటకు అణుమాత్రముగనుం  
డును. చేయుస్పృహ అవలంబించి పరిశోధనలవలన తీర్మానించుచుగారు  
కనుగొని ఓరియంటులు వారిచేమనుష్ర్తికకు వ్రాయుచున్నారు.

### International Co-operators' Association in India.

అఖిలభారత సహకార సమ్మేళనము

అన్ని రాష్ట్రములలోని సహకారోద్యమమును కేంద్రకృతము  
చేసి, ఉద్యమము ఇప్పటి కంటెరు ఇంకను ఎక్కువగా వ్యాపింపజేయు  
టకుగాను భారతసహకార కేంద్రసంఘము నొకదానిని త్వరలో నెల  
కొల్పబడుటకు ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవి. ఇట్టి ప్రయత్నములు  
ఇతరదేశములలో చక్కగా కొనసాగి, ఉద్యమమునకు ఎంతయో  
తోడ్పడియున్నవి. మనదేశమున సైతము ఈ ప్రయత్నము నిర్విఘ్నముగా  
కొనసాగుగాలె.

### Life in Ancient South Indian Villages.

ప్రాచీనకాలపు దక్షిణదేశపు గ్రామములు—ప్రజల వ్యవహారపరిస్థితులు

(ప్రాశస్త్య సి. ఎస్. శ్రీనివాసాచారిగారు ఎ. వి.)

క్రీస్తుకము 9,10,11,12 శతాబ్దములలో దక్షిణదేశ ప్రాంతము  
చాలవరకు కన్యాకుమారినుండి కృష్ణానదీ ప్రదేశమువరకుగల భూభాగ  
మును, తంజావూరును ముఖ్యరాజధానిగా నేర్పరచుకొని రాజ్యము  
నేకచక్రతాళిపత్యముగ నేలిన చాళుక్య రాజపుంగవుల కాలమున  
దక్షిణప్రాంతపు గ్రామముల వ్యవహారపరిస్థితు లేతీతిగ నుండెడివి. ఇందు  
కొంతవరకు చర్చించ తలంచితిని.

ఆకాలమున, రాజులు రాజ్యాధికారమును కేంద్రకృతము చేసి  
కొనక, గ్రామములకు సంపూర్ణాధికారము విచ్చుచుండిరి. గ్రామము,  
ఒక్కొక్కసారి అనేక గ్రామములు చేరిన ఫిర్కాలు, రాజ్యతంత్రమునకు  
ముఖ్యంగములుగ ఆకాలమున నుండెడివి. పెద్దపెద్దపట్టణములు ప్రజల  
చాలనా విధానమునకు పలుభోగములుగ విభజింపబడుచు గ్రామపాల  
నాపద్ధతుల ననుసరించియే పాలింపబడుచుండెను. ప్రతిగ్రామమువారును,  
తమ వ్యవహారములను నిర్వహించుకొనుటకు స్వంతసంస్థలను కలిగియుం  
డిరి. కులవృత్తుల పాలనమునకు ప్రత్యేక సంఘములను కలిగియుండిరి.  
వర్తకుల సంఘములను నాగరాతారు సంఘములందురు. అవి వస్తువుల  
ధరలను నిర్ణయించుచుండెను. ఓకేవర్తకుడు ఒకేవిధమగు సరకునుకొని  
లాభము పొందనీయకుండ కట్టుబాట్లు చేయుచుండెను. అమ్మకము  
ఏలాగున జరుగుచున్నదో విచారించుచుండెను. పరిశ్రమలు, వానిలో  
పనిచేయువారి పరిస్థితులు ఏరీతిని నుండియున్నవో విచారించుచుండెను.  
ఇవికాక, నత్తారు అనుసంఘములు, ఓరారు అనుసంస్థలు కొన్నిగలవు.  
ఇందుగ్రామములోని అన్ని కులములవారు, సభ్యులుగ నుండెడివారు.  
ఇట్టి సంస్థల ద్వారా దేశములోని వ్యవహారములన్నియు, అతిచక్కగ,  
ప్రత్యక్షముగ నెరవేర్పబడుచుండుట, ఈసంఘముల అంగనిర్మాణము  
వలన తెలిసికొనవచ్చును.

1. నత్తారు సంఘమును జిల్లాసంఘమని పేర్కొనవచ్చును. మం  
డలమునకు సంబంధించినట్టి, విషయములన్నియు నిందుచర్చింపబడుచుం

జను. ఏ గ్రామములోనైన గ్రామవ్యవహారములను చర్చించుటకు ప్రత్యేక సంఘము లేకపోయిన, అట్టి గ్రామముయొక్క విషయములను సైతము ఈమండలసంఘమే ఆలోచించుచుండును.

2. వర్తకులకు సుబంధించిన విషయములను పైని పేర్కొని సటుల నాగరాత్తరులు విచారించుచుండును.

3. ఓరాగును గ్రామపంచాయతీయని పేర్కొనవచ్చును. అందు గ్రామస్థులందరు సభ్యులు.

4. మహాసభయని పేర్కొన సంస్థగలదు. ఇందు గ్రామమునగల బ్రాహ్మణులందరు సభ్యులు.

#### గ్రామసభ

ఆకాలమున గ్రామసభయొక్క అధికారము, చాతుర్వేదియగు గళమునకు, అనగా ముఖ్యగ్రామముపై దానికి పడియున్న చతురాకారములోపలనున్న పల్లెటూళ్లపైని యుండవలసి.

ఈ గ్రామసభాధికారమునకు చెందిన ప్రాంతమున అగ్రహారపు హక్కులనుగల ప్రతివారికిని గ్రామసభయందు సభ్యత్వస్థానముగలదు. ఈ హక్కుదారుడు సకలశాస్త్రపండితుడుగాని, అభివాధ్యతము లందుగాని పండితుడై యుండవలయును. ఈ హక్కు వీరికిని బడసిన యెడల, ఈ సభ్యత్వమునకు అర్హుడు అన విషయముగురించి సైతము కొంతచర్చ జరిగినట్లు, ఆకాలపు చారిత్రక పరికరములవలన తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. ఈ హక్కును ఇతరులవద్ద విక్రయమున కొనినవాడుగాని, బహుమతిగ బడసినవారును, లేదా, స్త్రీధనముగ పొందినవారును, ఈ సభ్యత్వస్థానములకు అర్హులని తెలియుచున్నది. హక్కుదారులు స్వయముగా సభకు రాజాలకపోయిన, వారితరపున ఇతరులు ప్రాతినిధ్యము వహించవచ్చును. అట్టి ప్రతినిధులు అగ్రహారమున ఎక్కువవాటాగల వారిగ నుండవలయును. వేసమును సంపూర్ణముగ చదువుకొనినవారుగా నుండవలయును.

గ్రామవ్యవహారములను చక్కగా పరిశీలించి విచారించుటకు గాను గ్రామసభ, అనేక యువసంఘములుగ విభజింపబడుచుండును. సభ్యులందరు సకల శాస్త్రములలో నిపుణులు. రాజ్యతంత్రమును చక్కగా తెలిసినవారు. వారిలో చతుర్జేదులు, తివేదులు, దిండులు.

గలరు. “క్రమపథము”ను చక్కగా తెలిసికొని “క్రమవిధులు” అని బిరుదములను బడసినవారు గలరు. పడంగులు గలరు. యాగ, యజ్ఞములు జేసినవారు కలరు. దీక్షితులు, నామయాజులు, వాజపేయులు వీరిలోగలరు. ఊరక శాస్త్రములలో నిపుణులై యుండిన లాభములేదు. గ్రామవ్యవహారములపట్ల శ్రద్ధగలవారలై యుండవలయును. మనోదార్ఢ్యమునందును, శరీరదార్ఢ్యమునందును సమర్థులై, విషయములను నిపుణతతో పరిశీలించుటకు శక్తిసంపన్నులై యుండవలయును. అంతయేగాదు. సద్ధర్మమార్గావలంబకులై యుండవలయును. సభానియమములను చూచిన, సభ్యులు సభావ్యవహారములను చూచుటలో కలిసి మెలసి పనిచేయవలసినదే తప్ప నిరోధమార్గముల నవలంబింప కూడవనియు అటుల చేసినవారు శిక్షాపాత్రులగుదురనియు, ఇట్టిపద్ధతుల నవలంబించువారిని సతతము నిరుత్సాహ పరచుచుండవలసినదియు, తెలియుచున్నదని హెచ్చ. కృష్ణశాస్త్రిగారు బంజారకు కమేమెరేషను సంచికలో వ్రాయుచున్నారు.

సభ్యుల ఎన్నికలకు కావలసిన యోగ్యతలు, ఎన్నికలు వీరికిని జరుగవలసినదియు, ఉపసంఘములు వీరికిని నేర్పరుపవలసినదియు, చాలవరకు వివరముగా 10వ శతాబ్దములోని యొకశిలా శాసనమున తెలుపబడియున్నది.

#### ఉపసంఘములు

ఉత్తరమేలూరు లోని రెండు శాసనములు సైతము ఉపసంఘ అభ్యర్థుల అర్హతలను గురించియు, ఈసంఘములలో ఎట్టివారు సభ్యులుగ నుండకూడదో ఆవిషయమును గురించియు తెలుపుచున్నది. అదియేగాదు. సభ్యుల నియామకమున ఎట్టిపద్ధతుల నవలంబించవలయునో అనేక వివరములను ఈ శాసనములు తెలుపుచున్నవి. ఈ ఉపసంఘమునందలి సభ్యుడు, వెలిలో నాలుగవ భాగమైన శిస్తును చెల్లించు భూమికి స్వంతదారుడుగ నుండవలయును. స్వంతభూమి మీద గృహమును నిర్మించుకొనినవాడై యుండవలయును. 70 సం॥లకు మించని, 35 సం॥లకు తగ్గని వయస్సుగలవాడై యుండవలయును. మంత్ర బ్రాహ్మణ్యమును చక్కగా తెలిసినవాడై యుండవలయును దాని నితరు

మాత్రము యజమానిగా నున్నయెడల, ఒక్కవేరమున, నాలుగు భౌష్యములను చక్కగానేర్చి, ఇతరులకుబోధచేయుటకు సామర్థ్యముండవలయును. వీరిలోకూడ, వ్యవహారకాండ కొంతచక్కగా తెలిసి, ధర్మనియమముల ప్రకారము, అధికారమును నిర్వహించుటకు నేర్పరులై యుండవలయును. న్యాయానతిత్యాధికమును సంపాదించినవారను, నిష్కళింక మనస్కులును, గత మూడుసంవత్సరములలో ఉపసంఘ సభ్యులుగ నుండినివారును. ఈఉపసంఘముల ఎన్నికలకు తగినవారు. అంతకు ముందెప్పుడైన, అభ్యర్థులు, ఉపసంఘ సభ్యులుగ నుండి యుండినయెడల వారలెక్కలను గ్రామము వారికి చూపెట్టవలయును. అటుల లెక్కలను చూపెట్టకపోయిన, వారు మాత్రమేగాక వారిసోదరులు, తండ్రులు, కుమారులు అల్లుండ్రు, మామలు, మొదలగు బంధువులు సైతము, ఎన్నికల కర్డులు గాజాలరు. పంచపాతకములలో దేనినైన చేసినవారు వెలివేయబడినవారు కాని, వారిబాధుప్రసంగాని ఈయెన్నికలలో పాల్గొనుటకు సమాత్రము అర్హులుగాను. ఇతరులకు గోచువారు, నిషిద్ధాహారమును భుజించువారు, వ్యభిచారులు, ప్రాయశ్చిత్తిము బొందియున్నను, తమ జీవితకాలమున, ఈయెన్నికలలో పాల్గొనుటకు అర్హులు గాజాలరు.

#### ఎన్నికావిధానము

గ్రామములో అనేకభాగములలో మూతలతో నుండు కుండలు పెట్టబడును. అన్నియు నీళ్లువేయబడి, ఒకచిన్ని తాటియాకుముక్క (చీటి) లోనికి వేయుటకు అనుకూలముగనుండు రగ్గములు మాత్రము వానికి చేయబడుచుండును. ఈతాటియాకు చీటిమీదనే అభ్యర్థుల నామములు సూచింపబడుచుండును. ఈతీని పత్రములు కుండలలో వేయబడిన తరువాత, వానినిగ్రామ చావడి యొద్దకు తీసికొనివచ్చి గ్రామస్థులందరి సమక్షమున నుంతురు. గ్రామఅర్చకులు మధ్యవర్తులగ నుండురు. అప్పుడు చీట్లనుతీసి కట్టలు కట్టలుగా కట్టి ఇంకొక కాళీకుండను దెచ్చి, దానిలో అన్నిటి నుంచెదరు. ఈచీట్ల సంగతి సందర్భములనే మాత్రము గ్రహించజాలని పిల్లవానిని పిలిచి, వానిచే నాకుండలోనుండి ఒక్కొక్క చీటిని దీయింతురు. మధ్యవర్తులలో నొకరు దానిని బాలుని నుండిదీసికొని, తమయగ చేతిలో జెట్టికొని, దానిమీదనున్న

బిగ్గరగ చదువుదురు. ఇందువిషయమున మోసమాత్రముండకుండుటకు గాను, అదేతీని ఇతరమధ్యవర్తులును, దానినిదీసికొని చదివి, అందరికి వినిపింతురు. ఈపద్ధతిననుసరించి, గ్రామమునందలి ఆయాభాగముల అభ్యర్థులలో నెవరు విజయము పొందినదియు ప్రకటింతురు.

సంఘముల శాఖలు.

ఉపసంఘములలో ముఖ్యమైనవి నాలుగుగలవు. మొదటిది సాం వత్సరీక లెక్కలను చూచుచుండును. ఒకటిగ్రామములోని చెరువులను తణికి చేయుచుండును. మరొకటి గ్రామమునకు చెందిన తోటల విషయము విచారించుచుండును. నాలుగవది న్యాయపాలన విషయము చూచుచుండును. ఇతర సంఘములు పౌలముల యొక్కయు బంగారు మొదలగు ధనము యొక్కయు, గ్రామభాగములయొక్కయు, పంచ వరవారియముయొక్కయు సంగతి సందర్భములను చూచుచుండును.

గ్రామముయొక్క లెక్కలను చూచుచుండు కరణములను, ధర్మ, పద్ధతుల ననుసరించి ధనమును గడించుచున్న వారినుండియు, గ్రామ మధ్యవర్తులనుండియు, నియమించుచుండిరి. కరణము లెక్కలను సరిగా తయారు చేయుచు, లెక్కలసంఘమువారికి చూపుచుండవలయును. అటుల చేయనివారిని మరల నియమించరు. కరణము, ఇతర కరణముల సహాయము లేకనే తనలెక్కలను తయారుచేసి కొనుచుండవలయును. తమపనులలో అక్రమపద్ధతుల నవలంబించిన, వారిని శిక్షించుచుండిరి.

సంఘసభ్యుల నియమితకాల మొక్కసంవత్సరము మాత్రమే. మరలసభ్యులు ఎన్నికలకు నిలువరచ్చును. ఈతీని మూడుసంవత్సరములకాలము పనిచేసినవారు తిరుగకొత్త ఎన్నికలకు నిలువచ్చును గాని, తామా నియమితకాలమున బాధ్యులైయున్న సంఘవ్యవహారములకు రాకూడదు. ఈపద్ధతిననుసరించి సామర్థ్యులకు గ్రామవ్యవహారములలో పాల్గొనుట కెంతయో అవకాశము లున్నటుల తెలిసికొనవచ్చును.

గ్రామములోని పిన్నలకు పెద్దలకు గ్రామసంఘ వ్యవహారములు చక్కగా తెలియును. సభ్యులు చేయుకార్యములు శ్రద్ధతోచూచుచు వారిని సద్ధర్మమార్గమున నడచునటుల చేయుటకెంతయో అధికారము వీరిలకు గలదు.

ఈశాసనములను బట్టిచూచిన, సంఘముల ఎన్నికలను గురించి, అవిచేయు కార్యవిధానమును గురించి వివరములు మనకంతగా తెలియక

పోయిన మొత్తముమీద వానివ్యవహారములను, చాలవరకు తెలికొనవచ్చును. తరువాత కాలమునకుల శాస్త్రములను చూచిన యెడల, వీనిలో కానరాని విషయములను గొంచవచ్చును.

### Man's Insect Enemies

మనుష్యుల శత్రువులు కీటకములు

(కెప్టెన్ ఎస్. కే. డ్రానాథను ఎల్. ఎం. ఎస్. గారు)

మనుష్యులకు ముఖ్యశత్రువులుగ నుండి, పొడిచి పతాచు బాధించుచుండు కీటకములను గురించి అనేక విషయములను తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. అన్నిటిలో దోమలు, ఈగలు, గడ్డి పురుగులు హానికరము లనియు, వానివలన మనుష్యులకనేక వ్యాధులు సంభవించుచున్నవని, పరిశోధనల వలన చక్కగా తెలిసికొనవచ్చును.

అన్నిటికన్న ఈగల యత్నము చూచినయెడల, భయంకరముగ నుండును. వానియొక్క ఒక సంవత్సరపు ఉత్పత్తిని తీసికొనిన, నూర్యరశ్మిని కనుబడినీయక ఒకచిన్న గ్రామమును సంపూర్ణముగా కప్పి వేయునంత సంఖ్య వానిలో గలను. అన్యప్రవేశమున, అట్టి ఆపనను మనకు రానియకుండ, ఇతర కీటకములు వానిగుడ్డను తినివేయచున్నవి. కలరా, బేధులు, విషజ్వరము మొదలగు వ్యాధులను అనాయాసముగ అన్నిచోట్ల వ్యాపించుటలో వీనికిగల సామర్థ్యము అపారము. మనమెప్పుడు వీని వ్యాపనమును తగ్గించు పద్ధతులను కనుగొందుమో, అప్పుడే మనగ్రామ ఆరోగ్యమును చక్కగా నిలుపుకొని సుఖపడగలము.

మనగ్రామస్థులకు ఆరోగ్యముపట్టి ఏమాత్రము శ్రద్ధయేలేదు. ఎన్నిచట్టములను చేసినను, ఈవిషయమున, వానిదృక్పథమును మరల్చుటలేదు. ఇంటిలోని చెత్తను ఇష్టమువచ్చినటుల ఎచ్చటబట్టినను వేయక, ఒకప్రత్యేకస్థలమున రాళ్లతో, ఇరుముతో తొట్టికట్టి వానిలోవేసి కాల్చుచున్నయెడల, ఈగలు వృద్ధిపొందుటకు అవకాశమే యుండదు. లఘుశంకకు ఎచ్చటకు బట్టిన అచ్చటికిపోక, గ్రామపరిసరప్రాంతములను శుభ్రముగా నుంచుకొనవలయును. గోతులు చివ్వుదేచి పట్టె

తీర్చుకొన్న తదనంతరము వానిని నుట్టితోపూడ్చివైచిన ఈదుర్గంధము వ్యాపించదు. అందు మూలకముగా వచ్చుఈగలు, వ్యాధులు రాజాలవు. ఇందులకు గ్రామస్థులు అన్నిరీతుల అధికారులకు తోడ్పడవలయును. అప్పుడే అన్నియు బాగుపడగలవు.

దోమలు ఈగలవలె, మనుష్యుల ఆరోగ్యమునకెంతయు కష్టములను కలుగజేయుచున్నవి. చలిజ్వరము, ఇతరములగు విషజ్వరములన్నియు వ్యాపించుటలో దోమలు చేయుపనిని చూచిన ఆశ్చర్యము కలుగ గలదు. నీళ్లలో నివి కెరుగుచుండును. అచాగ్రత్యతో నీళ్లను ఏ పాత్రలోనైన కొంతకాలమునుంచిన పండ్లకొలది దోమలు వానిలో నుత్పత్తియగునని పరిశోధనలవలన గొంచవచ్చును. దోమలబాధ నివారణ చేసికొనవలయునన్న చుట్టుప్రక్కల నీటికల్మషములేకుండ చూచుకొనవలయును. కాలువలను సర్వదా కడుగుచుండవలయును. పాచి యెచ్చటను లేకుండ చూచుకొనవలయును.

ప్లేగును వ్యాపింపజేయు కీటకములు కొన్నిగలవు. ఇవి ఎలుకలతోచేరి, తనువనలను నిర్వహించుచుండును. ఎలుకలు చచ్చినవన్న, ప్లేగు వ్యాపించుచున్నదని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఈవిషయమున అతిచాగ్రత్యతో నుండవలయును.

మనుష్యుల శత్రువులగు నీకీటకములలో కొన్ని ప్రత్యక్షముగ గాకపోయినను పరోక్షముగ ఎంతయో ముష్టము దెచ్చుచున్నవి. వీనిలో ముఖ్యములైన మిడుతలు, అవి అన్యప్రవేశాత్తు దక్షిణప్రాంతమున అంతగ కానరావు. అవి గుంపులుగుంపులుగా బయలుదేరి, పంటలను వాశముజేయుచుండును. ఇంకను ఎన్నియో కీటకములు మనదేశములోగలవు. అవి పంటలకు చెట్లకు చేయుచుండుహానిని మనము చూచుచున్నాముగదా!

మొత్తముమీద ఈకీటకములు చేయునష్టములను వర్ణించుట కష్టతరము. మనము వాడు అన్నిరకముల వస్తువులపై వీనికి సర్వాధికారము గలదు. అదృష్టవశాత్తున ఇతర కీటకములు, పక్షులు ఇట్టివానిని తినుచు, ఎంతయో మేలును చేయుచున్నవి. లేకపోయిన ఈపాటికి అవి మృత్యు ప్రసంపూర్ణాధికారమును చెలాయించు చుండెడివే!

కేవల రత్న ప్రాయము

అంధ్ర

గర్భాశయరోగ నివారిణి

స్త్రీలకు గలుగు బుర్రుబొట, క్రమభంగము, ప్రసవము, సోమకాగము, మొదలగు గర్భాశయరోగములన్నియు నివర్తింపి వాతానృప్తి కల్గి ప్రసవములు సక్రమమున జరుగవలయునట్లు చేయును.

12 శా.కు 3-0-0 య, 6 శా.కు 1-10-0 య

అమృత

రక్తశుద్ధి ద్రావకము

అలసత్వము, అశక్తి, మలబద్ధము, వేహనాప్యము, వేహవ్యాధి, మొదలగు వాటిని తొలగించును. 2 శా.కు 3-0-0 య, 1 శా.కు 1-10-0 య

అర్క

గర్భ జ్వరనివారిణి

మాత్రావ్యధ, అలసత్వము, నిద్రావ్యధ, మును.

6 శా.కు 2-8-0 య, 3 శా.కు 1-8-0 య

కేసరీకుటీరం, అముల్వేగాపథశాల,

ఎస్కూరు, మద్రాసు.

చింత అక్కరలేదు

మీ గ్రామమున నమ్మకమైన వైద్యుడు లేడని చింతపడవక్కరలేదు. శాస్త్రములను పరిశీలించి బహుజనహితార్థమున వ్రాయబడి క్రయము లేక

ఇ నా ము గా ఇ వ్వ బ డు

మామొక్క

వైద్య విద్య

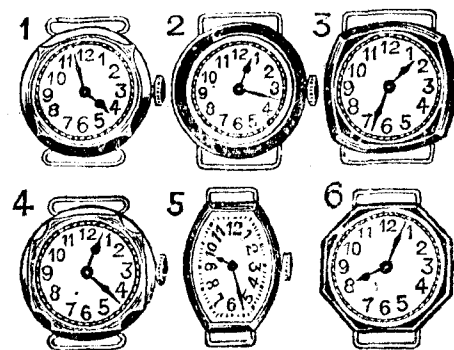
అను పుస్తకమును తెప్పించి చదువుడు.

రాజవైద్య నారాయణజీ కేశవజీ,

57, వై.నా.బ.జారు వీధి, మద్రాసు.

Shape  
Design is Given for  
Number  
**Rs. 7 Only.**

22 Ct. Rolled gold wrist watches.



Original Price Rs. 14

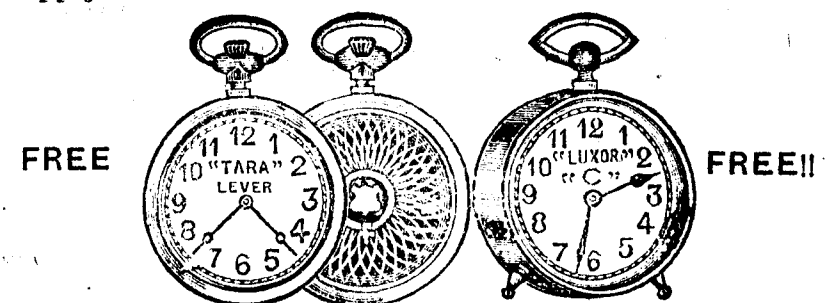
Half Price Rs. 7

Only for one month.  
We are giving this offer  
for the New Year. All  
watches are given at  
half Prices. The best  
movement and with per-  
fect mechanism, looks  
beautiful to wear and  
handy. All wrist watches  
are guaranteed. Any  
Shape, Design or any  
Number is given with  
superior Silk strap free.

Sale Price Rs. 7 only. Guaranteed for ten years.

ONLY A FEW MORE. WRITE NOW.

Apply to:—SWAN HOUSE, P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.



**"C" Regd. TIME  
PIECE given FREE  
TO ANY ONE**

ordering for our "Tara Lever" 18 carat Rolled gold Pocket  
Watch with beautiful engravings on the back and guarante-  
ed for five years, duly stamped on the dial, by the manu-  
facturers, costing RUPEES FIVE,

We give as a Free offer, our "C" Regd. Time Piece.  
Write now. This Offer is Limited.

Can be had from—

**CAPTAIN WATCH CO., P. B. 265, MADRAS.**