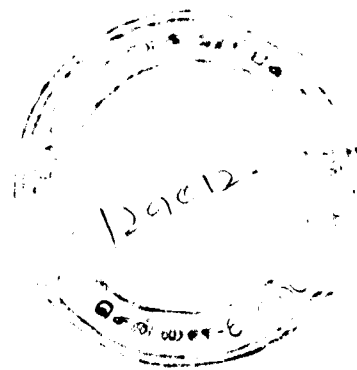




RURAL INDIA.

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Research and the Land.

(BY THE EDITOR).

There is or ought to be an intimate relationship between the agriculturist and the scientist, the practical agriculturist and the research worker. The agriculturist needs the work of the scientist, and should recognise and appreciate the intricate nature of the work of the scientist and the obscure and involved problems on which he is engaged in the laboratory. Progress in research will necessarily be slow. While on the one hand, the scientist will need to practise the virtue of tolerance and know how to appreciate the view point of the agriculturist who sometimes may complain of delays in announcing results, the scientist, on the other hand, should guard against any hasty pronouncement of results which may not justify themselves in field practice. As a well informed writer recently stated in the *Times* even one failure of this kind will tend to shake confidence in science and it is of the utmost importance that the greatest possible care should be exercised in eliminating as far as possible the issue of imperfect results. These thoughts occurred to us when we perused the Scientific Reports of the Central Research Institute, Pusa, for 1925-26 which are as usual full of interest and therefore deserve to be carefully read by all those who are interested in the development of Indian agriculture along scientific lines. The Central Institute at Pusa studies the fundamental problems and aims at establishing principles which can be put into general practice while the Provincial Research Institutes like those at Coimbatore are expected to apply the principles so as to suit local conditions and test them out in experimental stations in widely differing areas with a view to demonstrate their possibilities to the ryots in their own fields.

A number of subjects are dealt with in the Report before us, all having a practical bearing on the agricultural industry. The Report of the Imperial Botanist shows that the more

important field crops have been studied with a view to producing better types and suggesting improved methods of cultivation. From the Report of the Imperial Agriculturist we learn that sugar-beet could successfully be grown under irrigation in loamy and sandy soils of Behar and that the crops can be retained on the ground for a period of about two months and a half (from the end of February to the middle of May) following the cane season. The problem of producing a *gur* superior in quality to the local production was under investigation. With reference to the absorption of moisture by soils, investigations were continued on the relation of the clay content of the soils to their moisture atmosphere. The work is of interest in that it may indicate a possible means of differentiating between various soil types. The detection of foreign fats in adulterated butter fat or ghee is one of the most difficult problems of food analysis. This is especially so when the adulteration is an animal fat. None of the rapid tests being reliable, an investigation has been undertaken to work out a successful method for the detection of foreign fats and the results of the investigation will be awaited with interest. Valuable work was done by the Imperial Bacteriologist in ascertaining the fermentation of organic manures and their nitrification in soils. Composts of mustard cake mixed with soil and charcoal were fermented for fifteen weeks. The composts were then mixed with Pusa soil and allowed to nitrify for eight weeks. The analysis of composts showed that the inclusion of the amount of charcoal equal to five percent of the weight of cake, hastened the decomposition of proteins, the greatest decomposition having taken place in a compost of cake, soil and charcoal where 40 per cent of nitrogen was ammonified. It is stated that the cake and charcoal compost was a most valuable source of available nitrogen and the addition of charcoal has the further beneficial effect of considerably modifying the odour of fermented cake making it less strong and less offensive.

Experiments on green manuring were repeated which showed that higher yields were obtained by green manuring with only the leafy portion of the plants than with the whole plant. One of the green manure plants experimented upon was the sann hemp. In connection with the investigation on the economic possibilities of improving the sann hemp and utilising the tops of plants for green manuring and obtaining fibre from the stalks, comparative tests between early and late cutting and burying the tops were carried out to see if by later cutting, a higher yield of fibre might be obtained without detriment to the succeeding crop. It was found that the yield of oats was actually higher on those

plots in which the sann hemp tops had been dried later. Comparison of crops of oats from plots green manured with sann hemp tops and with the whole plant showed that burying of tops gave better production than burying the whole plants. Whether the same results would have been obtained with the other crops should be ascertained.

Investigations in the Entomological section with a view to ascertain the influence of cultivation on pest-resisting power of plants were conducted, the object being to ascertain the relationship between the incidence of the attack and the condition of the crop grown in manured and unmanured soil under different conditions, unirrigated, irrigated and water-logged. Although no definite results have been obtained, the experiments would seem to indicate clearly that a healthy plant grown in a well manured soil properly irrigated and well drained could withstand the attack of a pest better than an unhealthy plant. Of the various known methods for controlling pests, fumigation has been practised in Western countries but so far no systematic study on the influence of fumigation on insects has been undertaken in this country. Accordingly with a view to gain knowledge regarding this important question, experiments have been started, the results of which will be awaited. The Agricultural Section of the Pusa Institute has also given a good account of its activities. It has again been demonstrated that *silage* is the most economical way of storing green fodder for the periods when succulent food is scarce and it is especially necessary for milch cows as it helps in keeping a regular flow of milk throughout the milking period. By far the most interesting portion of the report is that of the Dairy Expert. There is fortunately increasing interest among agriculturists in respect of cattle breeding and dairying industry and quite rightly, for the cattle milk problem is most universal and most important of all agricultural problems in this country and any scheme for the development of Indian agriculture which does not include the improvement of the milch cow and the working ox can have no great effect on the economic condition of the peasant. "The efficiency of the cultivation of every crop and the health and physique of the cultivator and his family depend upon the cattle problem. The improvement of the dairy industry means the development of the cow and the cow is essential to produce the bullocks which is the mainstay of agriculture. But it will not be enough for the Agricultural Departments to content themselves with merely providing the cultivators with an efficient milching cow. We should have the developments of technical dairying and the means of selling the produce of the cow and to this end research is necessary in regard to the manufacture of milk products. It is

a sad reflection on a great agricultural country like India that enormous quantities of condensed milk, dried milk, malted milk and milk foods of various kinds, most of which could be made in the country, are imported from abroad. And in addition to the manufacture of milk products, which India now imports to a needlessly large extent, improvement is necessary in the methods of manufacture, transport and storage of dairy products such as ghee, butter and curd which are made and consumed in enormous quantities, but the quality of which leaves much to be desired owing to want of technical knowledge of methods of manufacture and handling. In view of the personal interest which His Excellency the Viceroy has been taking in the development of animal husbandry and dairying we may confidently look forward to substantial progress being achieved in this direction.

Agricultural indebtedness.

Causes for its growth with special reference to the
Andhra Country *

BY

N. G. RANGA, B. LITT (OXON.)

Wet lands:—Many ryots of the deltaic villages borrow money for the sake of buying or improving or investing in land. Some borrow money in order to be able to bring waste lands under cultivation and dry lands under irrigation. A few go to borrow money from Vaisyas or Marwaris at very high rates of interest, often exceeding 24 per cent in order to pay taxes during January, February and March. The number of those ryots who borrow large sums of money to perform the marriage ceremonies of their daughters is on the increase because the amounts of dowries demanded by bride-grooms from brides of the ryots' families are rising to ridiculous and impossible heights.

In the past ten years, many young men belonging originally to villages have developed a taste for town life with its amenities of cinemas, theatres, coffee hotels, prostitutes and drink and consequently much land is sold by such people so as to pay up their debts to Marwaris who charge often 36 per cent interest. It may be mentioned here that ryots who have twenty acres or more and who are more than 30 years of age are not the victims of this tendency as they have more or less come under the influence of the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi and so have

* This is a part of the written statement submitted to the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

come to adopt simple methods of living. But it is those people who have less than 20 acres of land and who are very little educated and who are too young to imbibe the spirit of Gandhi's teachings, that waste their property in the above fashion.

There is then the burden of litigation which has deprived many ryots of their economic independence in the last 60 years*. In most of the deltaic villages, we can find numerous families which have thus wasted large sums of money and which have got into heavy debts.

Lastly, agricultural labourers have to borrow small sums of money in seasons of unemployment and they often pay 100 per cent interest to their creditors. (It should also be noted that indulging in Local Boards Elections has also become an established but costly habit with many ryots and that many of such ryots have come to grief because of this wasteful expenditure. Mr. N. R. Seshayya observed correctly in his address to Kamma ryots that if all the money wasted by Kammas on elections to the local Boards were to be heaped, it would form a much bigger hill than that of Bezvada.)

Dry Lands:—Many ryots of dry lands have to borrow large sums of money during years of very unfavourable seasons and rainfall. They are able to borrow at 12 per cent interest if the failure of crops extends to only one or two years. But if such a failure sets in for more than two years then the rate of interest gradually rises up to 24 per cent.

Some ryots borrow funds so as to be able to speculate in land values or to improve or to buy land. A few borrow to carry on the business of marketing the local agricultural produce. Many ryots have to borrow to pay Land Revenue in time. Most of the small ryots in the Ceded Districts are obliged to borrow in order to buy agricultural stock or implements or to build a stable or to repair a house. Many ryots of these districts also indulge in litigation and elections. Most of the ryots get into debts in order to offer dowries to their sons-in-law.

In conclusion, it may be said that on the whole much more money is borrowed for developing the productive resources of villages and for enabling ryots to wade through bad seasons than for speculating in land, offering dowries or financing litigation and elections. Since a great part of the rural indebtedness is thus productive, the co-operative Credit Movement can and ought to undertake to finance the ryots to this extent.

* Practical examples given in "Economic Organisation of Indian Villages Vol. II" which is now in print.

Credit Societies.

Co-operative Credit Societies have become popularised in many of the deltaic villages. Yet there are many thousands of villages in the deltas which have no such societies and where no propaganda work is done. Wherever these societies have been established there has been worked a real revolution in the methods of obtaining credit.

First of all, even big money-lenders and ryots have seen the benefits of such a society and have begun to borrow large sums of money from it. Secondly, the rates of interest charged by such rural money-lenders are lowered considerably, for instance from 12 per cent to 9 per cent in a village. Thirdly, most of the ryots who have less than twenty acres of land are able to obtain credit on easy terms so that they can either pay off their old debts or pay the Land Revenue more easily than in the past. Fourthly, many ryots who have more than twenty acres of land are able to borrow money occasionally from such a society so as to meet some emergency or other. Fifthly, agricultural workers and skilled artisans like the handloom weavers are able to get credit on easy and cheap terms for short periods from such a society. In fact a ryot of Niduprohu used to get all the work done on his fields freely by his debtors (Panchamas) as interest on the small sums of money or cereals lent to them. But after the credit Society was established in 1923, very few Panchamas borrowed from him and so he had to spend Rs. 400 worth of cereals in order to get enough labour to finish his work on the fields.

In this way, wherever the society is formed much good has resulted to that particular village economy. It must also be mentioned that most of the societies in the Guntur District have taken particular care not to lend to those people who are suspected of wasteful habits of life.

The Real Life

BY

A. SAMANNA B.A., L.T.

Custom! It is an enchanting word. It casts its spell at least over some. At one time all the people obeyed its inexorable mandate. There was no breaking away or resisting its authority. But the present century is largely built up on the defiance of the time-honoured word. Blest are those few people who still cling to the past unquestioningly and hand over the tradition to the successive generations.

Where are those few to be found? Why? In villages of course? Everything there is governed by custom. All actions are judged good or bad by the standard of custom. The minutest details are winnowed in the sieve of custom. The horrors perpetrated in the name of civilisation, the false standards of living, the uneconomical luxuries and comforts have not as yet really infected the pure life in villages.

The question is asked why should people adore the past and refuse to advance with the advancing age. Do they not desire change. Would they fetter their imagination, allow their ideas to grow rusty and thus recede into the past. We live our future even in the present and there is no excuse for people setting the hands of the clock back. Are there two types of civilisation? The answer is simple. God made the country and man made the town. Life in the village is God's gift. It is according to the spirit of the Maker. Innocence, purity, righteousness, peace, co-operation, simplicity, all these are symbolic of village life, while their opposites, deceit, treachery, perfidy, ungodliness, cannot town life. These are the products of unfettered mind.

We now find that "civilisation" which is on the lips of every one is a sham; it is false; it exists only for the advancement of individuals as against others: of individual countries as against other countries: of individual nations as against other nations: of races against races: God never intended that these should be his harvest.

Civilisation as found in towns is only another name for atrocities. Do we not find civilisation in villages? Are all the villages uncivilised? Fear of doing the wrong and the courage to do the right is the test of civilisation and the villages stand the test. There are no police officers on their rounds, no Indian Penal Code exacting punishments. What is it that governs the conduct of villagers? Public Opinion. It is set at naught in towns whereas it is respected in villages. Therefore go back to the villages, live the life of the village is the earnest prayer of the writer; for that is the real life. I have only spoken about the ideal and in the next article I propose to examine life as lived in the villages at present.

Empire Forestry.

The first Empire Forestry Conference was held in London in 1920. At the opening meeting of the Imperial Conference held in London last year, a special forestry sub-committee was set up to report on Empire Forestry matters, and this is a hopeful sign of the recognition of forestry as one of great economic importance. Under the chairmanship of Lord Lovat, the forest policy of the Empire was examined by the Committee whose report was accepted by the Conference delegates. The Sub-Committee have emphasised that there are few subjects concerning the general well-being of individual parts of the Empire and of the Empire as a whole, than the subject of the rational use and development of forests. Accordingly arrangements are being made for the holding of the third Empire Forestry Conference in Australia and New Zealand next year and the Sub-Committee have expressed the desire that every part of the Empire should make adequate preparations for the Conference and being suitably represented in it. The sub-committee is of opinion that there is a distinct possibility of developing schemes of settlement in connection with State Forestry and afforestation or of developing adequate afforestation schemes in existing agricultural areas. The great problem before the Empire is to decide what action should be taken in order to meet the shortage of soft wood constructional timber, which competent observers incline to think, will overtake the next few generations and whether the threatened shortage may be obviated by using certain hardwoods from tropical forests of the Empire. This matter will receive the closest attention from the next Forestry Conference.

In an important memorandum which forms an appendix to their report, the Forestry Sub-Committee have explained the underlying principle of modern forestry which is to secure continuous production of timber from the soil. The practice of forest cultivation (silviculture) means outlay of money which goes almost wholly in wages. Silvicultural work is usually seasonal to some extent. But a certain amount of such work can be undertaken at the time most convenient to local labour. There arises the possibility, therefore, of setting forest workers on agricultural land in the vicinity of forest on holdings, as large enough to demand their whole time but big enough to keep them employed when forest operations are slack. This is an aspect of forest conservancy which will, we trust, receive adequate consideration from India's representative at the Forest Conference.

A Conference of Collectors

A Conference of Collectors was held in Ootacamund during the latter part of May and the beginning of June last.

The following is a brief description of the more important work done at the Conference:—

The desirability of having more information than exists at present concerning sub-soil supplies of water in order that Local Bodies and ryots may be in a better position to sink reliable wells for drinking and irrigation purposes respectively is generally recognised. The possibility of making an experimental survey of sub-soil supplies of water in selected areas of the Presidency and the most suitable means for making such an experimental survey were discussed in detail.

The importance of that class of irrigation work, which is classed as 'minor' and which is in the charge of the Revenue Department, to the agriculture of the country is generally recognised. The scope of the operations of the Tank Restoration Parties which systematically examine from time to time the condition of the minor irrigation works in the several districts and prepare estimates for their restoration in accordance with the Tank Restoration Party standards and the district minor irrigation works were examined and the most suitable means for providing not only for the proper maintenance of existing minor irrigation works in accordance with the standards prescribed in the Tank Restoration Party records but also for the investigation of schemes for the construction of new minor irrigation works and for improving existing works or restoring abandoned works were examined in detail.

It is generally recognised that the fragmentation of agricultural holdings has become a serious problem in certain parts of India, notably in the Punjab. The questions whether this problem exists or is likely to arise in the near future and whether any action is desirable or possible to prevent the fragmentation of agricultural holdings and to encourage their consolidation in this Presidency were considered.

The position of Village Panchayats in the scheme of district administration and the relations which exist and should exist between them and the ordinary revenue officials of the districts were discussed.

The activities of the Agricultural Department in the districts and the relations which exist and ought to exist between the officials of that department and the ordinary revenue staff of the districts were discussed.

The possibility of taking further measures for the elevation of the depressed classes was investigated.

The future of the Forest Panchayats was discussed and the question whether the Collectors of the districts should not hereafter assume responsibility for most of the duties which have hitherto been discharged by the special staff attached to the establishment of the Board of Revenue was examined.

The possibility and the desirability of forming Co-operative Societies for the payment of land revenue kists on behalf of all the members of such a Society by a single payment into the district treasury and the subsequent recovery by the Society from its members of the amounts due from them with the object of enabling the ryot to sell his crops in the condition of the market most favourable to him and so to secure profits which now go to middle-men was investigated.

Allegations that in certain respects the rules regarding the grant of loans under the Agriculturists Loan Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act are being worked unsatisfactorily and suggestions for the alteration of these rules in certain respects were examined in detail.

In recent years, the number of Village Panchayat Courts has increased very largely and the volume of work performed by these courts and by the village courts has increased to such an extent that the regular inspection of the records and accounts of these courts is rapidly becoming too large for the existing inspecting agency to deal with adequately. The various means of dealing with this problem were examined in detail.

The subjects discussed are of great practical administrative importance and if there has been dissatisfaction, it was due not so much to inherent defects in the rules themselves—there are serious defects which require to be remedied—as to defects in the working of the rules. We trust the subject has been investigated in all its bearings and that suitable safeguards have been provided.

As stated above, Forest Panchayats are now under the management of a special staff under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue. The formation of these panchayats is going on and the panchayats have to be educated as to the duties they have to form in respect of the forests entrusted to them. The scheme of transferring minor forests to villagers' control which has possibilities of great usefulness and which promises to yield satisfactory results should not we think so soon after its inauguration be removed from the supervision of the special staff. The management of village forests by the Revenue Department in the past has not been a success and the temptation of adding to the duties of the already overburdened Revenue Department should be guarded against.

Progress Report of Forest Panchayats

The Progress Report of the Madras Forest Panchayat Officer for the quarter ending December 31, 1926 is interesting reading. 57 panchayats were newly organised for an area of 235 square miles during the quarter against 124 panchayats for 485 square miles in the previous quarter. The total extent of forests under Panchayat management at the end of the quarter rose to 2400 square miles from 2152 square miles. The lease amount correspondingly rose from Rs.95,264 to Rs.1,04,580 yielding an average rate of 0-1-1 per acre, the same as in the previous quarter. Presumably there is some considerable area awaiting to be brought under panchayat control and it would have been well as pointed out by the Board of Revenue that no slackening of effort should have been allowed in organising fresh panchayats.

It is gratifying to note that there was an increase in the number of panchayats which devoted attention to the planting and preservation of trees particularly in the districts of West Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot while in some districts, particularly in Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Salem, several panchayats attended to the repairing or sinking of ponds, a crying need of most of the South Indian villages. Two panchayats in the Chittoor district have set the commendable example of improving the local breeds of cattle by securing good seed bulls. According to expert opinion, South Indian cattle are fast deteriorating in quality and we cannot too highly commend the example of the two Chittoor panchayats to the other panchayats, for good cattle are the mainstay of the agricultural industry. It seems to us that all possible encouragement should be given to panchayats in trying to improve their economic condition in this and in other directions indicated in the Panchayat officer's report.

Agriculture in Travancore

The Travancore Agricultural department may claim to have successfully demonstrated many useful improvements of practical and abiding interest to agriculturists. The relative merits of the manurial value of various oil cakes as applied to paddy lands have been demonstrated. Groundnut cake produced the best results

when applied at the rate of 375 lbs per acre, the average rate of yield being 2684 lbs of grain per acre for the past seven years. Next in order comes castor cake which produced 2456 lbs of grain per acre while margosa cake gave 2101 lbs. Artificial fertilisers, fish manure and farm yard manure were tried and the experiments conducted by the Department have proved that the most efficient method of manuring is to apply before sowing or transplanting, some bulky organic manures such as farm-yard manure and oil cakes or green leaves and to top dress the crop with a phosphatic manure preferably superphosphate.

Experiments with a view to ascertain the best distance at which paddy seedlings should be transplanted have been going on for the past eight years and it has been demonstrated that the most economical and profitable method is to transplant seedlings singly, 6" apart. By the adoption of this method it is claimed that the seed rate could be reduced by 50 lbs per acre. In broadcasting *Samba*, there is a certain amount of wastage in seed. The general practice is to use a seed rate of 15 marakals (135 lbs.) per acre. It has been demonstrated by a series of experiments that the best seed rate in broadcasting *Samba* is 90 lbs (10 marakals) per acre resulting in a saving of five marakals of seed per acre.

Cocconut is the important commercial crop of Travancore and the Agricultural Department has been demonstrating to the people how the yield could be increased by proper cultivation and manuring. Co-operative societies have been largely used not only for propaganda work but also in maintaining seed bulls, introduction of improved implements, demonstration of improvements on private lands and in serving as agents for the sale of manures.

The after care of the boys trained in the State Agricultural schools received attention and in this connection the suggestion of Dr. N. Kunjan Pillay, the Director of Agriculture, is of special value. His proposals for the assignment of lands to the boys trained in the agricultural school at 'Alway's have been sanctioned by the Travancore Government and an area of 300 acres has already been earmarked for this purpose. These lands will be divided into 10-acre plots and one plot allotted to each boy for cultivation on lines approved by the Department. Besides ten acres of land, each boy will be given also a loan of Rs. 250 for the purchase of seeds, manures and implements. The idea is to organise a model colony of trained agriculturists who will take to farming as a vocation.

Notes and Comments

In connection with the Rural Service Exhibition held in Madras about the end of August, a detailed notice of which will appear in our next issue, the Trustees administering the Rural Re-construction fund instituted by the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar have decided to offer two prizes of Rs. 50 each for the best paper in the English language on the following topics.

I. How a Teacher can most constructively assist the Rural Re-construction Movement in South India?

II. How an educated Indian citizen can by voluntary effort most constructively assist the Rural Re-construction Movement in South India?

The merits of the papers will be judged by a Committee consisting of,
1. Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., (Registrar-general of Village Panchayats, Madras),

2. Mr. K. T. Paul (of the Y. M. C. A.) &

3. Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah, B. A., (of the Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras).

On the recommendation of this Committee the final decision will be made by the Trustees.

Competition is open to anyone of either sex in the Madras Presidency Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. A competitor may attempt both subjects if he chooses to do so.

Papers should not exceed 4000 words and should be submitted by the 15th November 1927 to Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah by registered post.

A Veteran Veterinary Officer.—Mr. G. T. D'Silva, the popular Assistant Principal of the Madras Veterinary College, retired after a long and meritorious service. On the eve of his retirement, the present and past students of the Madras Veterinary College including the staff and the numerous friends of Mr. D'Silva arranged a farewell function in his honour at which many touching references were made to him. We wish Mr. D'Silva many many years of happy life in his well earned retirement.

Forest Fires.—The disastrous effects of forest fires is well illustrated by certain recent happenings in France. It is stated that twenty thousand acres of forest have been destroyed in the Alps, Maritimes, and Vaucluse and that many farms have been destroyed by fire and herds of cattle roasted alive.

Poverty in India.—Lord Sinha on a recent visit to Manchester made some interesting references to the economic condition of the people of India. Speaking for his own province of Bengal, Lord Sinha is reported to have said that the conditions were so appalling and that the health of the people was so bad that disease, ignorance and poverty seemed to be the lot of the people. Referring to the Royal Commission on Agriculture now sitting, he said he was expecting great things as the outcome of their recommendations. He observed "the people as a rule and particularly what we may call the English educated classes have no special genius for business, trade or commerce which of course is a serious handicap. As regards agriculture, the laws of inheritance by reason of which the holdings are subdivided into minute fractions, the customs of the country and many other things are tremendously in the way of development." It will be remembered that Lord Sinha was Under-Secretary for India in 1919-20 and was the first Indian to

enter the Viceroy's Executive Council and to become a Peer of the realm. Last year he also became a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Natural History and Rural schools.—We entirely agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. R. D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, Madras, in an address which he delivered to the Presidency College Natural History Association that if the study of natural history was introduced in the village schools it would go a great deal to awaken the interest of the people in improved agriculture. A knowledge of the connection, for example, between a caterpillar and a butterfly on the part of the people living in the villages would be of great help in making them understand the cause of pests on crops and its remedy. Now-a-days, when such things were pointed out to the villagers they did not easily take to it. They were almost sceptic about these things. It was his firm conviction that boys and girls even in their elementary education should be taught something of natural history. He suggested to the students that during their vacation they might start natural history clubs in the villages and thus create interest in the subject on the part of those living in the villages. Village life would then not be a dull existence as was often complained now.

Agriculture in Australia.—Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, C. I. E., who recently returned from an official visit to Australia has been giving very instructive addresses on the Australian Commonwealth, its people, its constitution, its trade and commerce etc. The other day, he gave a talk on Agriculture in Australia. The present agricultural prosperity of the Australians was due largely, he said, to the education which the people of Australia received. Agriculture was their main-stay as in India and their success in agriculture was due to the various labour-saving appliances which they were employing. Machinery was used largely in agriculture for ploughing, sowing and harvesting and horses were employed in drawing them. With the help of machinery, a single man was able to cultivate from 200 to 300 acres of land. The Australian farmer combined with cultivation some other occupation such as wool industry and dairy farming. Co-operation was largely brought into use in the disposal of agricultural produce and in purchasing agricultural implements, a lesson which Indians would do well to learn. The Australian farmers were intelligent because the education imparted to them provided for practical instruction in agriculture. Primary education which was free and compulsory in Australia was the function of the State and not of Local Bodies as in India. Agricultural demonstration was very effective in Australia. The Agricultural Department has been running what is known as the "yellow train" which consisted of fourteen carriages, representing different sections, in charge of specialists who imparted information and knowledge to the farmers. They had also a field day when all the farmers assembled to hear lectures delivered by specialists on various branches of the agricultural industry.

Fees on Forest Produce.—The Government of Madras have recently ordered that the maximum fee which should be levied by forest contractors for produce from reserved forests for bona fide domestic and agricultural purposes should be fixed with reference to the seigniorage fee charged for similar produce in the reserved lands and have accordingly directed that the maximum fee which contractors might charge should be fixed as follows—

(1) Fees for head-loads of grass shall be at the seigniorage rate and those for cart-loads at one and a half times the seigniorage rate;

(2) As regards forest produce other than grass and timber, the fees for head-loads shall be at the single seigniorage rate and for cart-loads at double

the seigniorage rate plus the cost of collection in both cases. The Forest Department should determine what the cost of collection is for each kind of produce and particulars of the consolidated charges (including cost of collection) leviable by contractors for each kind of produce should be made available to the general public and ;

(3) Timber, whether in head-loads or cart-loads, should be supplied at market rates except in the case of fuel, i. e., material under 5 inches in circumference which should be so supplied at the seigniorage rate.

The Coimbatore Agricultural College.—The Coimbatore Agricultural College and Institute had the rare good fortune of having been visited by H. E. Lord Irwin our "Farmer" Viceroy. The College and the Institute have had several visits from Governors but had never before had the honour of a visit from a Viceroy. At the Sugar-cane Breeding Station which the Viceroy visited with H. E. Lord Goschen, he was able to see the progress which had been made to increase the production of sugar industry by means of improved methods of cultivation and extraction but most of all by the evolution of better varieties of cane with a high tonnage and sugar content, by methods of selection and hybridisation. It was shown that in the skilled hands of the plant breeder it is possible to combine the desirable characters of different canes and to produce a new cane which would double or treble the yield obtained from the country cane.

Kudimaramath.—An important decision regarding the liability of ryots to pay to Government any additional tax for "Kudimaramath" works executed by Government was decided by the additional District Munsiff of Coimbatore in a batch of three original suits instituted against the Government by certain ryots owning "Nanja" lands watered by the Kuniomothur Channel, Coimbatore Taluk. The plaintiffs claimed that the Government was not entitled to collect any sum over and above the fixed land "kist," to meet the expenditure incurred in maintaining the said channel in good repair. The Government contended that the maintenance of the channel in a fit condition that is, keeping clear of silt or prickly-pear devolved on the ryots themselves and that in case the ryots failed to do it, the Government could do the work of clearance and repair and recover the cost thereof by apportioning the same among the ryots and collecting it through the Revenue officers. The Government also alleged that it was the 'mamool' custom for the ryots alone to bear such clearance charges. The District Munsiff held that the custom set up by the Government was not proved, that on the other hand, the Government was bound to keep the channel free from silt or prickly-pear at their own cost and that the levy or collection by the Government of any sums from the ryots on the score of Kudimaramath works was illegal and accordingly decreed all the suits with costs against the Government.

Water Hyacinth (Lilac devil).—This pest is evidently proving a serious menace in the Province of Bengal. We are aware of the damage caused to irrigation sources and waterways in several parts of this Presidency, but as far as we are aware no serious attempts have been made for the eradication of this pest. The Government of Sir Stanley Jackson in Bengal are to be congratulated for taking serious steps for the eradication of the pest. A conference was held in Dacca to consider ways and means for controlling the pest and in opening the conference His Excellency the Governor summing up the position, said that it was agreed, on all sides, that the water Hyacinth was a serious menace to the well-being of the province, in that it interrupted communications, damaged crops, killed fish, contaminated drinking water and afforded a breeding ground for mosquitoes and hoped that as a result of their deliberations, they would be able to frame some

practical proposals acceptable to all parties and all people. The outcome of the deliberations of the conference will be awaited with interest.

Cottage Industries.—The following extract from the Administration Report of the Industries Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1925-26, indicates the true position of cottage industries and the methods of improving them :—

"In rivalry with the modern industrialism, Indian labourers, when they work for others for wages, are very inefficient and not amenable to strict discipline; but cottage workers on the contrary are more efficient and hard working, when they work for themselves independently. This is one of the reasons why cottage industries still survive so largely in this country. Some of the cottage workers are experts in their crafts, which cannot be improved, and any attempt to improve them has to be done judiciously and cautiously if attempted at all. To help cottage workers and elevate their position, it is necessary to organise a well planned system of training the children of artisans in the vocations of their parents in properly equipped industrial schools in important towns."

Village Schools in Bombay.—An interesting feature connected with the growth of primary education in the Bombay Presidency is the scheme instituted for the provision of cheap village school buildings in the Surat District. The scheme has been financed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, to the extent of Rs. 15,000, as his first instalment for the purpose. It aims at providing school buildings in the villages which offer suitable building sites and contribute at least one third of the total cost of the buildings (exception being made in the case of schools intended for girls or backward classes), and hand them over to the District Local Boards. Satisfied with the success of the scheme, the donor has promised a second instalment of Rs. 80,000 for the purpose; and a programme for the provision of 26 school-buildings has been drawn up for the current year. If the scheme works satisfactorily, it is expected that in five years' time all the Local Board schools in Surat District, which are at present accommodated in hired buildings, will be provided with suitable buildings.

As an offshoot of Sir Purshottamdas' charities, is mentioned the institution of village-school circulating libraries in Pardi Taluka, in Surat District. This scheme has also worked so satisfactorily that arrangements are being made to extend it to seven other talukas. The agricultural classes are increasing in popularity both with the students and the general public.

Rural Reconstruction Trust.—We mentioned in our last issue of the Rural Reconstruction Trust created by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the Minister for Development, Madras and the liberal grant he has made to carry out the objects of the Trust. We understand that a Rural Reconstruction centre has been started at Ullagaram near St. Thomas Mount.

Ullagaram was selected because of the following special advantages which this village possesses—viz.,—(1) It is within easy reach of Madras. Buses go to St. Thomas Mount throughout the day and the village is only about a mile from there. (2) St. Thomas Mount is the head-quarters of a Deputy Director of Agriculture. His advice and co-operation will, therefore, be easily available. (3) It has both wet and dry lands and is fairly well supplied with wells. The chief landlord of the village is in hearty sympathy with the scheme and has promised his co-operation. (4) Within half a mile of this village is another village called Puludivakam. Both these villages are served by a single co-operative society. The interests of the two villages are closely bound up. The two together form a convenient unit with some 150 houses, a population of 700 to 800 and some 800 acres of land. The existing co-operative society will serve as a good

starting point. The programme of work will be to get into personal touch with every villager and to introduce under the advice of the Deputy Director of Agriculture better seeds, better manures, more economical methods of cultivation etc. Special attention will be paid to the growing of vegetables, flowers, fruit culture and poultry keeping. The co-operative society will be utilised to the fullest extent not only for credit but for the purchase of manure, seeds etc., and the sale of produce. At the same time the sanitation of the village will be improved, the education of the children and of the adults will be attended to and ideas of better life will be propagated in various ways.

Assessment of tree tax.—The Government of Madras have recently ordered that in the case of all trees in the Tanjore district in which the tree-pattadars (or owners of trees) have proprietary rights, the rates of tax shall be fixed as follows:—

Tamarind, As 2-6; Mango, As. 1-8; Jack, As. 5; Coconut, As. 1-3; Palmyra As. 7 1/2 Illupai, As 5.

This order will come into effect from the beginning of fasli 1337 (1927-28).

The Government have further directed that in future, no trees liable to tree-tax shall be allowed to be planted on any land at the disposal of the Government in the Tanjore district or in any other district except subject to the conditions of an ordinary tree-patta as prescribed in Board's Standing Order, Volume II—Appendix X to Standing Order No. 18, paragraph 2, clause (b) (ii), or in accordance with the Board's Standing Orders Nos. 19 and 19-B. No proprietary rights shall be recognized in trees planted in future on waste or poramboke land in the Tanjore district.

Travancore Curzon Prize.—We understand that the Maharajah of Travancore's Curzon Prize of Rs. 500 for 1927 has been awarded by the Madras University to Mr. K. C. Viraraghava Iyer of the Kumbakonam College. The essay which won the prize was on Hygiene, with special reference to South Indian villages.

Cruelty to animals.—Those who are fond of adopting various inhuman devices to control somewhat unruly animals—and we have seen horrible instances of such inhuman treatment of domestic animals in villages—should take a lesson from the following :—For placing a spiked necklet round a cow's neck to prevent milk sucking, James Matthews, of Sandy, Bedfordshire, a County Councillor, was fined £25 and costs at Biggleswade.

Police-Inspector Goodwin said he saw the cow grazing with a contrivance on its neck, and the whole weight of it fell behind its ears and under its jaws. There was constant chafing, and when the animal raised its head the spikes came down on its shoulders. Behind its right ear was a wound three inches by one inch.

The "contrivance" weighed more than 4 lb. Some of the spikes appeared to have been sharpened.

Mr. Fordham, the chairman, said the necklet reminded him of the Spanish Inquisition.

Public Milk Supply.—Calcutta is evidently solving successfully the question of public milk supply. The Co-operative milk Union situated at 119 Bow Bazaar street has a Dairy attached which is claimed to be the finest of its kind in the East. With its present supply of 120 maunds of milk a day the Dairy has touched only the fringe of the milk supply problem of Calcutta, but the Hon'ble Mr. Ghaznavi the Minister in charge hopes that the supply will at no distant date come to 500 maunds a day. The Union is at present supplying milk regularly to almost all hospitals, clubs, hotels, restaurants and prominent private houses in and around Calcutta. It should be possible

for the Union to supply the Presidency General Hospital which is a large and steady consumer. Registered in 1919 as a Federation of Milk Societies the value of the Union's work has been steadily rising in public estimation and it is now recognised as the best possible agency through which a plentiful and reasonably cheap supply of pure milk can be expected.

Mosquito Menace.—We learn from the Madras Mail that an important precedent, likely to assist in the campaign to stamp out the mosquito menace has been laid down by the Sheriff of Palsely trying an action brought by the Renfrew Health Authorities who produced evidence that people were bitten by mosquitoes breeding in stagnant water in respondents' land. Respondents pleaded non-responsibility for an act of nature, to which they did not contribute. The Sheriff did not agree and ordered respondents to clean out the silted ditches in their land at Cathcart.

Back to the village.—The question of the suitable agency for the propagation of co-operative principles and carrying on the work of village re-organisation is one of supreme importance. A national Government will have employed thousands of intelligent young men in this task of national reconstruction and turned their great talent, which is now running to waste, to good account in the cause of the country. But as we are at present circumstanced, it is a vain hope. There is, however, no need for despondency. If the thousands of educated middle classes realise their responsibilities to the nation and make their legitimate share of contribution to the cause of nation-building, then India is certainly rich in human material. Let those who render this contribution remember that a regenerated village will repay their sacrifice a thousandfold. Every one will be benefited. Our educated men should cultivate a rural bias and should go back to the villages to spend all the spare time at their disposal. The student should spend his vacation in his village. The official in harness should spend his leave in his village. Men who retire from service and professions should settle down in their villages. The lawyer and doctor must spend their holidays in their villages. The holiday seeker must make the countryside his pleasure resort. The cry of "Back to the Village" must be carried to the door of every educated man. The village will then present a new life and a new aspect. Non-officials must equip themselves in large numbers for co-operative and rural propaganda. The decision of the Government to abandon supervision and to abolish the Honorary Assistant Registrars should be taken full advantage of by the non-officials and they should take charge of the movement and be at the helm of its affairs. The financing organisation should also realise the value of educative propaganda, materially and morally, and should not stint expenditure of its available funds on consolidation and expansion work. The Government should now divert to the unions at least such sums of money which it was hitherto wasting on Honorary Assistant Registrars.

The task before us is indeed stupendous. The reorganisation of 8 lakhs of villages, inhabited by peasants and labourers who are weak, disunited, disorganised and illiterate and who live in a state of chronic poverty and indebtedness among most insanitary, depressing surroundings is a venture which will truly stagger our imagination. But if we have faith in ourselves, there is no task which unity, associated effort and steady constructive work cannot accomplish.

Industries Subsidiary to agriculture.—The Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi formerly Minister in, Bengal in the course of a resolution on the Annual report of the Department of Industries in Bengal, for last year says:—

From the address of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Partulu the Member in Council of State at the Nellore Dt. Co-operative Conference.

India is primarily an agricultural country, but there is an appreciably large portion of the population which is not engaged in agriculture, and for those who are so employed there are long periods in every year when agricultural operations are at a standstill. The range of spare-time occupations is fairly wide, but weaving seems to contain the seeds of success in a greater degree than most others. As regards whole-time occupations, such as the conch shell and brass and bell-metal industries, the Minister fully agrees with the Director that the only two effective methods of approaching the problem are - (1) Demonstration of improvements to adult workers and (2) training of future generations of artisans in industrial schools. Greater attention should be paid to making it the aim of industrial and technical schools, to turn out real craftsmen capable of manufacturing attractive artistic and saleable articles. Organised on these lines, schools should exercise far more valuable influence on homecrafts and industries than they have hitherto done. The conch shell cutting machine and the machine for polishing brass and bell-metal articles, both of them simple power-driven machines, requiring only 3 B. H. P. to work them have been the subject of successful demonstrations. Weaving is *par excellence* the home industry of the Province. There is an inert mass of conservatism to be overcome, a conservatism of which there is no better illustration than the slowness with which the fly-shuttle is displacing its infinitely inferior but old established rival, the throw shuttle.

Investigations into various problems connected with the leather industry that were carried out at the Tanning Institute, gave results of importance but the difficulty lies in getting information thus obtained made use of by the trade, which is as conservative as any in the Province and also mainly in the hands of an ignorant and uneducated body of men.

Health of School Children.—There is a good deal to be said in favour of the open air Schools classes which are held in the verandahs or open sheds or in school parks or gardens. To protect the children from severe cold or intense heat, class rooms can be built cheaply, with inexpensive arrangements to flood them with fresh air from outside in abundance so as to keep the air within clean and fresh as the atmosphere outside. No wonder that the health and growth of children improve under these conditions for we to a great extent reproduce the natural conditions of the rural village home. Writing in the D. A. V. College Union Magazine, Rai Bahadur Capt. Maharaj Krishnan Kapur M. D. D. Ph, makes the following observations on this subject:—"He (the Indian child) has full liberty to run about and play about in the street and in open air. His admission into a school more particularly in a Boarding School, involves such a sudden change in his habit and environment that the unstable frame of a growing child is very easily affected, unless care and precautions are exercised by those who have charge of the little ones. No undue pressure should be inflicted and the child should be gradually and smoothly weaned from his old habits, and brought to adjust himself slowly to the new conditions of restraint and discipline. This then is the first duty of the school masters the neglect of which in several cases has driven young children into the clutches of tuberculosis. Defective school buildings and over-crowding in the class rooms is a great menace."

Reviews and Notices.

"Federated India" is the title of a new English Weekly edited by Mr. V. Venkateswara Sastrulu, Proprietor of the Vavilla Press. The Journal will help in the advent of a federated India with a parliamentary constitution and also strive for the political advancement of Indian states. We wish our contemporary, which is a welcome addition to the ranks of Indian journalism, a long and useful career.

"Aikya Jivapara Vilakkavinavidai" (Tamil) by P. Manickaaswami Mudaliar, B. A., (published by the Ramakrishna Mutt, Mylapore.)

This is a Tamil rendering in the form of questions and answers of Swami Ramakrishnanda's well known work, "Universe and man". The Swami who was one of the direct disciples of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa was the first President of the Ramakrishna Mutt, which was established in Madras by the late Swami Vivekananda. In that capacity the Swami took a leading part in the spiritual advancement of the people of Madras and his talks and lectures on the Gita and the Upanishads are even now remembered with gratefulness by a large class of disciples. One of the series of lectures delivered by the Swami was republished in book form under the title of "Universe and man"—The Ramakrishna Mutt in Madras has of late been endeavouring to popularise the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda and other Sunyasius attached to the mutt by publishing Vernacular renderings and the present Tamil rendering of Swami Ramakrishnanda's work is a welcome addition to the series of vernacular publications published by the Ramakrishna Mission. Written in elegant, easy-flowing style, it should prove very useful to the Tamil reading public.

A New Agricultural Journal.—We have received the opening number of the "Journal of the Central Bureau for Animal Husbandry, and Dairying" published by the Imperial Department of Agriculture and edited by the Agricultural Adviser to the government of India. The Journal which is a quarterly publication deals with cattle breeding, dairying, cultivation and storage of fodder crops, animal nutrition and other aspects of Animal Husbandry. In a sympathetic and informing foreword His Excellency the Viceroy who has always taken a keen personal interest in all that pertains to Agriculture says that one of the principal objects of the Journal will be to stimulate the interest of the Indian landholders in Animal Husbandry and to gain their support in building up Indian Pedigree herds. The opening number has a number of useful articles written by experts, the place of honour being given to a lecture on the Importance of cattle breeding and dairying industry in India by Mr. W. Smith, Imperial Dairy experts. In his opinion the quality of Indian cattle is on the whole growing worse and he pleads for the application of co-operative methods to the dairying industry. "Not only does the dairying industry particularly lend itself to co-operative methods but in the development of co-operative dairying, I believe we come to some extent to solve the problem of village unemployment". Mr. Smith also is responsible for another interesting article on Co-operative Dairying in Bengal in which he details the progress made by the co-operative department of the Government of Bengal in solving the problem of the city milk supply.

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(ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల పత్రిక)

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ఆఫీసు: 9, బ్రాడీస్కోడ్డు, మైసూరు.

సంపుటము II.]

ఆగస్టు 1927.

[సంచిక. 2

Research and the Land.

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(వృత్తికా సంపాదకుడు)

మనదేశపు పొలములు ఫలవంతములై యుండవలయున్న వాని అభివృద్ధి విషయమున, రైతు, శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు సతతము సంప్రదించు కొను చుండుట అత్యవసరము. వ్యయసాయదారునికి శాస్త్రజ్ఞునియొక్క సహాయము ఎంతయో అవసరమని చెప్పట అనవసరము. భూములకు సంబంధించిన శాస్త్రవిషయములన్ని యోగలవు. వానిని శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు చక్కగ పరిశోధించి వానియందలి సారాసారములను నిర్ణయించుచుండును. పరిశోధనలు చక్కగా జరుపవలయునన్న చాలకాలము పట్టగలదు. శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు, పరిశోధనాకాలమున తగినంత ఓపికపట్టి పనిచేయకపోయిన ఫలితములను కనుగొనజాలడు. రైతు శాస్త్రజ్ఞుని యీకృష్టములను గ్రహించి వానిని ఫలితములను వెంటనే ప్రకటించమని తొందర పెట్టగూడదు. శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు సైతము తన పరిశోధనా ఫలితములను ప్రకటించుటలో సైతము అతి జాగ్రూకత వహించియుండవలయును. వాని ఫలితములు రైతు కార్య గూఢమున బెట్టుటకు అనుకూలములుగ నుండునవిగ మాడవలయును. ఈవిషయమునుగురించి టైముస్పత్రిక కొకరు వ్రాయుచు, శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు చేయు నిర్ణయములలో నేమాత్రము తప్పున్నను రైతునకు శాస్త్రము నందు నమ్మకము తగ్గుననియు, ఈవిషయమునచేయు పరిశోధనలు, సంపూర్ణ సౌష్టవములుగ నుండునటుల పరిశోధకుడు చూచుచుండవలయుననియు నుడువుచున్నారు.

పూసాలోని పెంటలు రిసర్చి ఇన్స్టిట్యూటువారు 1925-26 సంవత్సరమున ప్రకటించిన పరిశోధనలను గురించి ముద్రించిన నివేదిక మును చదువగా పైవిషయములు మాకు స్పష్టమగుచున్నవి. ఈ నివేదిక ము అనేక శాస్త్రవిషయములతో నిండియున్నది. భారతదేశమున వ్యవసాయము శాస్త్రపద్ధతిని చక్కగా అభివృద్ధి చెందవలయునని వాదించు ప్రతివారును దీనిని చదివి తీరవలయునని మేము కోరుచున్నాము. పెంటలు ఇన్స్టిట్యూటు వ్యవసాయమునందలి ముఖ్యవిషయములను పరిశీలించుచు, వాని నేరీతిని కార్యాచరణలో బెట్టిన బాగుగానుండునో తెలిసికొనుటకు తగిన పరిశోధనలను సలుపుచుండును. దీనికి శాఖలుగ ప్రతి రాష్ట్రమునను ప్రాంతకార్యాలయములు గలవు. మన రాష్ట్రమున నిట్టి సంస్థ కోయంబుత్తూరున గలదు. వీనిలో కేంద్రసంఘమువారి పరిశోధనలను కార్యరూపమున బెట్టుచు, రైతులకు ఇందువిషయమున గలుగు లాభములను ప్రత్యక్షముగాచేసి చూపెట్టుచుండును.

నివేదికమున వ్యవసాయమునకు సంబంధించిన పలుసమస్యలు చక్కగా చర్చింపబడినవి. వృక్షశాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు, దేశమునందలి పెద్దపెద్ద పంటలను పరిశోధించి దానిని ఇప్పటికన్నను చక్కగా అభివృద్ధిచేయుట కెట్టి మార్గములు కలవో నూచించియున్నారు. కేంద్రవ్యవసాయ శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు తన నివేదికమున చెరుకుగడపంట బీహారుదేశమునందలి ఇసుక భూములందును, రేగడభూములందును తగిన నీటిసహాయమున పెంచవచ్చుననియు, ఫిబ్రవరి మాసారంభమునుండి మే నెల మధ్యమువరకు పంటను చక్కగా పెరుగనియవచ్చుననియు నుడువుచున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు అంగళ్లలో విక్రయింపబడుచున్న బెల్లమునకన్న మంచిసరకును ఉత్పత్తిచేయుటకు ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచున్నవని నుడువుచున్నారు. భూములు తేమను ఏరీతిని ఆకర్షించి, మంచిపంటలనిచ్చుటకు కార్యసాధనము లగుచున్నవో అనువిషయమును గురించి యింకను పరిశోధనలు సలుపబడుచున్నవట. ఈవిషయము చాలముఖ్యమైనది. వీనివలన భూములయొక్క సారమును సులభముగా కనుగొనుటకు ఎంతయు వీలుండగలదు. భోజనపదార్థములలో ఎన్నియో విధములగు కొవ్వులు కలుపబడుచున్నవి. వీనిని గుర్తించుట కష్టతరమైన సని. ఇందులో జంతువుయొక్క కొవ్వును కనుగొనుట ఇంకను ఎంతయోకష్టము. వీనిని చక్కగా శోధించుటకు ప్రయత్నములు చేయబడుచున్నవని వినుట కెంతయు సంతసము. ఎరువులను గురించియు, వానిలో జంతువుల పదార్థములు కలిసిన కలుగు సూతన కత్తులను గురించియు చేయబడుచున్న శోధనలను గురించియు ప్రభుత్వ

మువారి ప్రత్యేక శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు నుడువుచు, అవి యెంతకాలమున్ను చెడిపోక యుండునదియు ప్రస్తావించుచున్నారు. బాగుపాడితో కలిసియున్న పెంటఎరువులు చాలమంచివనియు, వానియందు భూమికి సత్తువ నిచ్చు పదార్థములు చాలకలవనియు, అప్పుడప్పుడు వానిలో బాగుపాడిని కలుపుచున్న ఎట్టివాసన కొట్టక చాలకాల ముండగలదనియు తెలియుచున్నది. చెట్లకలను ఎరువుగావాడిన కలుగులాభములను గురించి చాలవరకు శోధనలు సలుపబడినవి. అన్నియు ఫలితములనిచ్చినవని వినుట కెంతయు సంతోషకరము. ఎరువులలో ఆకులఎరువు చాలమంచివని వినుచున్నాము. ఈఆకు చెట్టుయొక్క ఆకులను మాత్రమువాడి, రెమ్మలలోని నారను గురించి ఇతర పరిశ్రమలకు వాడుకొనవచ్చును. లేత ఆకుల ఉపయోగమును గురించియు వానిని పూడ్చియుంచిన కలుగు లాభములను గురించి యెన్నియో పరిశోధనలు చేయబడినవి. అవధాన్యపు పంటకొరకు యీఎరువును ఉపయోగించగా, పంట ఎక్కువగాపండి లాభమును గడించినదని వినుచున్నాము.

పంటలను నాశముచేయు మిడుతలను గురించి, అవి ఎరువులను వేసి పండించు భూములకు చేయునష్టమును గురించియు, ఎరువు ఏమియు వేయక సాగుబడిచేయుచోట్ల కలుగజేయు బాధలను గురించి పరిశోధనలు సలుపబడినవి. నీటిసహాయమున, నీటిసహాయములేక పూర్తిగా నీళ్లతో నిండియున్నచోట్ల చేయబడు పంటలలో నివిచేయు నష్టములను గురించియు పరీక్షలు చేయబడినవి. పరీక్షలఫలిత మింకను స్పష్టముగా తెలిసికొనుట కష్టతరమైనను, మంచి ఎరువులతో, నీళ్ల నేమియు నిలుపక సాగుబడిచేసిన ప్రాంతభూములలో నీ మిడుతలదండు నివసించుట అసంభవమనియు, వానివలన పంటల కేమాత్రము నష్టము రాజాలదనియు తెలియుచున్నది. ఇందును గురించి పాశ్చాత్యదేశములలో ఎన్నియోపద్ధతులు అవలంబించ బడుచున్నవి. ఆపద్ధతులు ఇంత వరకు మనదేశమున నింకను అనుసరించి యుండలేదు. ఇందును గురించి పరిశోధనలు జరుగుచున్నవి. వీని ఫలితములకొరకు అందరును ఆతురతతో వేచియున్నారని చెప్పనక్కరలేదు గదా!

పూసాలోని కేంద్రసంఘము చేయుచున్న పనులన్నియు చాలవరకు నివేదికలో వివరింపబడియున్నవి. ఆకులను పశువులమేలకు చాలమంచిదనియు వానివలన పాలుచక్కగా అన్ని కాలములలో నిచ్చుచుండుననియు ఇచ్చట పరిశోధనలవలన కనుగొనబడినది. ఇందును గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారి ప్రత్యేక శాస్త్రజ్ఞుని నివేదికము చదివితీరవలయును. దేశ

మున రైతులు పశువులను చక్కగా పోషించుచు, పాడి పంటలను వృద్ధి చేయుట సంశోషకరము. రైతుయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితియంతయు దీనిపైన నే యాధారపడియున్నది. మనము పాడిపంటలను వృద్ధిచేసితిమి మన్న, ఆవులు బాగుపడును. ఎద్దులు వృద్ధిగాంచును. అప్పుడు వ్యవసాయము చక్కగ సాగును. రైతులు పాడిఆవులను పెంచుటయేగాక, వానిచే నుత్పత్తియగు పాలు పెరుగులను అమ్మి, ఆరికముగా వృద్ధిగాంచుటకు, ఇప్పటి కన్నన, ఎక్కువగ సాధనోపాయములను కనుగొనవలయును. పాడి పంటకు ప్రసిద్ధికెక్కిన యీదేశమున ప్రజలు విదేశములలో నుత్పత్తియగు పాలసారమును ఉపయోగించుచుండుట విచారకరము. పాలనుండి, విదేశములలో చేయబడుచుండునటులనే పారిశ్రామిక పదార్థములన్నియు మనదేశములోనే చేసికొనినయెడల, ఈపరిశ్రమ ఎంతయు వృద్ధికిరాగలదు. నేటి మనరాజ ప్రతినిధిగారు, పశువులవృద్ధిలోను, వాని వలన నుత్పత్తియగు పాడిపంటలను నుత్పత్తిచేయుటలోను ఎక్కువగ అభిమానము కలుగచేసికొనుచున్న మహానీయులు. వారి అధికార కాలమున ఈ పరిశ్రమ మనదేశమున చక్కగా వృద్ధికివచ్చి, దేశము భాగ్యోపవంతముగ నుండునని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

Agricultural Indebtedness.

రైతుల ఋణములు

అవి యేకీని పెరుగుచున్నవి?

(ఎన్. జి. రంగగారు బి. లిక్. ఆక్సును)

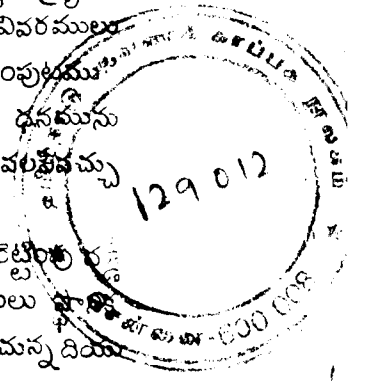
డెల్టాభూములలోని రైతులలో చాలమంది భూములను కొనుటకును, మరమ్మత్తు చేయుటకును, సాధారణముగా ఋణము చేయుచుదురు. కొంతమంది బంజరుభూములను, కాలువల సహాయమున సేద్యయోగ్యములుగ చేయుటకు బదులుచేయుచుండును. మరికొందరు జనవరి, ఫిబ్రవరి, మార్చి నెలల కిస్తీలను చెల్లించుటకు వర్తకుల నుండిగాని, మార్కెట్లనుండి ఎక్కువవడ్డీకి సొమ్ము తెచ్చుకొందురు. ఇక పెండ్లిండ్లకుగాను రైతులుచేయు ఋణముల సంగతి చెప్పనక్కరయేలేదు. అల్లుడుకొడుగు వరకులకు పరిమితి లెక్కయో లేనందున, ఈ ఋణముల సంఖ్య నానాటికి హెచ్చుచు, రైతుల అవస్థయంతయు విచారముగా నున్నది.

ఇక గ్రామముల పరిస్థితులను గాంచుడు. ఇంతకుముందు గ్రామములలో నివసించు యువకులనేకులు, గతపదిసంవత్సరముల నుండియు, పట్టణనాగరికతలోని సినిమాలకు, కాఫీ షాట్లకు, వేశ్యలకు, త్రాగుబోతులనుముసకు వ్యామోహములై, తమ గ్రామములను విడిచి పట్టణవాసముచేయుటకు ప్రారంభించియున్నారు. ఈమూలక ముగనగు వ్యయములకుగాను, మార్కెట్లవద్ద ఎక్కువ వడ్డీలతో ధనమును తెచ్చుచున్నారు. వడ్డీమొత్తము నూటికి 36 వరకు హెచ్చుచున్నది. డబ్బు చెల్లించుటకుగాను తమ భూములను అమ్ముకొనవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ అవసరసాధారణముగా 20 ఎకరములు అంతకు మించిన భూములను కలిగి, సుమారు 36 సంవత్సర వయస్సుగల యువకులకు గాంధీమహాత్ముని యుద్బోధనము వలన, అంతగ కలిగియుండలేదు. మహాత్ముని యువదేశములవలన వారిజీవయాత్రయే చాలవరకు మారి పోయినది. భూమి కొద్దిగ యుండి, చదువుసంధ్యలేమియు అంతగలేక, మహాత్ముని యువదేశముల గ్రహించుటకు సామర్థ్యముగాని, వారిఅవస్థయే ఎంతయో నీచముగనున్నది. అట్టివారే తమసొత్తు సంతయు పోగొట్టుకొనుచు, విషాదావస్థలో నున్నారు.

ఇక తగాదాల సంగతి చెప్పనక్కరయేలేదు. గత 60 సం॥ ల నుండి రైతులు కోర్టులవారత ధనమును భారపోయుచు, స్వాతంత్ర్యము సంతయు గోలుపోయియున్నారు. ఇందును గురించి యెక్కువ వివరములు నేను వ్రాసిన “భారతదేశ గ్రామముల ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు రెండవసంపుటము” న చూడవచ్చును. ఈకోర్టులవలన అనేక రైతుకుటుంబములు ధనమును వృద్ధిపరచుకొనుటయేగాక, భరింపరాని ఋణములను చేయవలసివచ్చుచున్నది.

వ్యవసాయమును చేయుకూలీలు, పనిలేని కాలమున రైతులకు లతో అప్పులను తెచ్చుకొనవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఇక రైతులు స్థానిక సంస్థల సభ్యులైనందుల పోటీలకు ఎంతధనము వ్యర్థపరచుచున్నదియో చెప్పనక్కరలేదు. శ్రీనూతంక రాను శేషయ్యగారు ఈమధ్య కమ్మ రైతుల కిచ్చిన నుపన్యాసమున ఈవిషయములను ప్రస్తావించుచు, కమ్మ వారు లోకలుబోర్డు ఎన్నికలకు సమర్పించు ధనమును కుప్పచేసిన బెజవాడ కొండకన్న నెక్కువ పెద్దదిగనుండు పర్వతమై పోగలదని నడివి యున్నారు.

ఇక మెట్టభూములలోని రైతుల కష్టపరిస్థితులను చెప్పనక్కరయేలేదు. వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులు చక్కగ లేకపోయిన రైతులు పెద్ద



మొత్తములను అప్పచేయవలసి యుండును. పంట ఒక సంవత్సరము రెండు సంవత్సరములు చెడిపోయిన నూటికి 12 రూపాయల వడ్డీకి సొమ్మును తెచ్చుకొనగలరు. పంటయే ఇంకను చాలకాలము చెడి పోయిన అంత కన్న రెట్టంపు వడ్డీ నీయవలసి వచ్చుచుండును.

కొంతమంది రైతులను భూముల వ్యాపారమునకుగాని, లేదా భూములను బాగుచేయుటకుగాని కొనుటకుగాని అప్పులు చేయుచున్నారు. కొందరు స్థానికముగపండు పంటపదార్థముల మీద వర్తకము చేయుటకు ఋణముచేయుచున్నారు. ఇకకొందరు శిస్తును చెల్లించుటకు గాను సొమ్మును అప్పుతెచ్చుచుందురు. దత్తమండలములలోని రైతులలో ననేకులు వ్యవసాయపరికరములను కొనుటకుగాని, లేదా ఇండ్ల కట్టుటకును, మరమత్తులు చేయుటకును డబ్బును అప్పుగా తెచ్చుకొనవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఈప్రాంతములలోని, రైతులు కేసులకు స్థానిక సంస్థల ఎన్నికలకు వ్యయముచేయు సొమ్మునకు పరిమితియేలేదు. కొంతమంది రైతులు అల్లుండ్ర వరశులకములకుగాను అప్పులుచేయవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది.

పైవిషయములనుబట్టి చూచిన రైతులు తమపొలములను చక్కజేసి కొనుటకును, కష్టకాలములలో జీవనోపాధిని గడపుటకును, భూముల వ్యాపారమునకును, వివాహకట్నములకును, కోరులకు, ఎన్నికలకును, ధనము చాలవరకు అప్పుచేసి తెచ్చి వ్యయపరచుచున్నారని తెలిసకొనవచ్చును. వ్యవసాయమునకు చేయు ఋణములే త్వరలో తీర్చుటకు అనుకూలములు కావున, సహకారపరపతి సంఘములు రైతులకు ఈ విషయమున తోడ్పడి తగిన ధనసహాయము చేయుట అత్యవసరము.

సహకార సంఘములు

డెల్టా భూములలో నేడు సహకార పరపతిసంఘములు ఎంతయు వృద్ధిగాంచుచుండుట సంతోషకరము కాని వానివృద్ధిచాలదు. సంఘములు స్థాపింపవలసిన గ్రామము లింకను నెన్నియో, డెల్టా ప్రాంతములలో అధికముగ గలవు. ఈసంఘములు స్థాపింపబడిన చోట్లలో ఋణ విషయములలో కలుగుచున్న మార్పులు అత్యద్భుతము. పెద్దపెద్ద పెట్టుబడి దారులు, రైతులు వీని లాభములను గ్రహించి, పెద్దపెద్ద మొత్తములను సంఘములనుండి అప్పుగా గైకొనుచున్నారు. దీనివలన గ్రామములలో ప్రచారముననున్న వడ్డీమొత్తము నూటికి 12 రూపాయల నుండి 9-కి తగ్గినది. ఇంచుమించు 20 ఎకరములకన్న తక్కువ భూమిగల రైతులందరును సులభ వడ్డతులతో అప్పును తీర్చువద్దతిని

సొమ్మును సంఘములనుండి గైకొనుటకు అవకాశముగలదు. వీనివలన ప్రాతలప్పులను తీర్చుకొనుట, పన్నులను చెల్లించుకొనుట పూర్వము కన్నను, ఎంతయో సులభతరముగ నున్నది. ఎక్కువ ఎకరముల భూమి గలవారు అవసరవ్యయములను సర్దుకొనుటకు ఋణములను తెచ్చుకొనుటకు ఎన్నియో అనుకూలములు గలవు. ఇంక ఇతర కార్మికుల సంగతి చెప్పనక్కరయేలేదు. సాలివాండ్రు మొదలగు పనివాండ్రు సంఘములనుండి వాయిదాల వడ్డతిని సొమ్మును అప్పుగ గైకొనుట కెంతయో అవకాశములు గలవు.

నిడుబ్రోలులోని యొక్కరైతు పూర్వము డబ్బును తనపంచమ సేద్యగాండ్రకు పెట్టుబడి పెట్టాడు, దాని వడ్డీకిగాను, లేదా తాను వారికిచ్చు ధాన్యమునకు బదులుగా రాత్రింబగళ్లు తనపొలములలో పనిచేయించు కొనెనువాడు. 1923 సం॥న పరపతి సంఘము అచ్చట నెలకొల్పబడిన తదనంతరము ఏకొద్దిమంది పంచములో తప్ప నెవరును ఆయన దగ్గరకు అప్పులకు వచ్చేడి వారుకారు. అందువలన తనపొలము పనిని చేయించు కొనుటకు రూ. 400 ల వరకు ధాన్యమును కూలివాండ్ర కీయవలసి వచ్చెను. దీనిని బట్టిచూచిన పరపతి సంఘములు సేద్యగాండ్రకు కలుగచేయుచున్న లాభములను చెప్పకయే తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. గుంటూరు మండలములోని పరపతి సంఘములు డబ్బును వ్యర్థముగ వ్యయము చేయువారికి నీయక, తగినకట్టుదిట్టములతో నుండుట ఎంతయు సంతోషకరము.

The Real Life

నిత్య జీవితమేది?

(ప. శ్యామన్నగారు, బి. ఏ., ఎల్. టి.)

ఆచారము యొక్క మహత్వము చెప్పతరముగాదు. కొందరి పట్ల అది చూపుకొన్న సంపన్నత వర్ణనాతీతము. అంతవరకు పోనేల? కొంత కాలము క్రిందట జనులందరును దానికి దాసాను దాసులై యుండెడి వారు. దానినుండి తప్పించుకొనుట అసాధ్యము. నేడు ఆకాలము పోయినది. అందరును ఆచారమును నేడు త్రోసివేయ జూచువారే! అయినను ఆచారమున కింకను బద్ధులయిన వారుగలరు. తమసంతతి ఎల్లప్పుడును దీనిలోనే నీడుచుండవలయుననియే వారు వాంఛించుచుం

దురు. అట్టివానినేడు మనమెచ్చట గాంచగలము? అనికొందరు ప్రశ్నించవచ్చును. గ్రామమున అట్టివారిని సతతము మనము చూడ వచ్చును. వారుచేయు పనులన్నియు నీఆచారము వనుసరించి యుండును. నేటి నాగరీకతా లక్షణము లింకను వారిలో ప్రవేశించి, వారిని బోగ పరాయణులుగ జేసి చెడగొట్టలేదు. అట్లహాసములేదు.

కాలము మారిపోవుచుండగ, గ్రామస్థులు దానితో నడువక, ప్రాతకట్టు బాట్లలోనే నింకను ఎందులకుండవలయునని కొందరికి సందేహము కలుగవచ్చును. మారిపోవుట వారికిష్టములేదా? తమ తెలివితేటలన్నియు ప్రాతపద్ధతులలో నిపుకొనియేనా వారుండవలయును? భవిష్యత్తు యొక్క పరివర్తన మంతయు మనలోనే గలదు. కాలమును మార్పుట మనక సాధ్యమైనది. నాగరీకతలో రెండు రకములు గలవా? వీనికి జవాబు అతిసులభమైనది. దేవుడు గ్రామమును సృష్టించెను. మనుష్యుడు పట్టణమును నిర్మించెను. గ్రామ జీవితము భగవానుని ప్రసాదము. ఆయన సంకల్పము ప్రకారమే గ్రామ జీవితము జరుగుచుండును. నిర్దోషత్వము, శుచిత్వము, ధర్మము, శాంతి, సహకారము, విషయసంపన్నత గ్రామజీవితమును దెలుపు లక్షణములు. మోసము, గొంతులు కోయుట, నాస్తికము, క్రోధము మొదలగు లక్షణములన్నియు పట్టణ జీవితమును దెలుపును. ఇవన్నియు ఇష్టానుసారము పోవుమనస్సుచే నిర్మితములు.

నేడు ప్రతివారిచే స్మరింపబడు నాగరీకత నాగరీకతయేకాదు. ఒకరినికొట్టి స్వలాభమును బడయుటకు, ఒక దేశము ఇంకొక దేశముతో పోరాడుటకు, ఒక జాతి యింకొక జాతితో తగవులాడుటకు, మాత్రము ఈ నాగరీకత వికసిల్లుచున్నది. తనసంకల్పమున కిదియే ఫలితమని భగవానుడు ఎప్పుడును తలంచుచుండడు. అన్నివిధములగు కలహములకు నిలయమైన పట్టణవాసపు నాగరీకతయేనా నాగరీకత? గ్రామములలో నాగరీకత లేదా? గ్రామములన్నియు అనాగరీకములా? తప్పుచుచేయుటకు భయపడట, మంచినిచేయుటకు ధైర్యోత్సాహములను చూపుట నాగరీకత యొక్క నిజ లక్షణములు. వానిని నేడు గ్రామములలో మనము గాంచవచ్చును. వానికి పోలీసుల గస్తీలు అక్కరలేదు? చట్టముల ప్రకారము శిక్షలు అక్కరలేదు. గ్రామస్థుల జీవితమును ప్రజాభిప్రాయము పాలించుచున్నది. అట్టిది పట్టణములలో నున్న ప్రజానుకూలముగ అన్ని పనులు జరుగవలయునన్న గ్రామజీవితమునకే మనము మరలవలయును. అదియే మన నిత్యజీవనము. మన ఆదర్శమిదియే. ఈ ఆదర్శ ప్రకారము గ్రామ జీవితమేమిటిని జరుచున్నదో ముందుచర్చించెదను.

అడవుల నాశనము Destruction of Forests (“నేచరు” పత్రికనుండి)

అడవులవలన దేశమునకు కలుగు లాభాలాభములను గురించి శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు ఆలోచించని సమయమే లేదని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఎల్లప్పుడును అడవులు దేశములో విస్తారముగా నున్నందున దేశభూములకు కలుగు లాభములు, వానివలన దేశముయొక్క సంపద ఏయేరీతిని వృద్ధియగుచుండునదియు, శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు, రైతులు ఎల్లప్పుడును చర్చించుచుండుట మనము అన్ని దేశములలో గాంచవచ్చును. ఇంక మనదేశము సంగతిని చెప్పనక్కరయేలేదు. మన దేశసంపదయంతయు అడవులమీదనే చాలవరకు ఆధారపడియున్నది. ఇందును గురించి “నేచరు” పత్రిక 1927 సం॥ జనవరి 8-వ తేదీ సంచికలో సమగ్రముగా చర్చించుచు ప్రకటించిన విషయములు, అడవుల అభివృద్ధిని గురించి వాంఛించుచున్న మన సాదగుల కందరికిని ఎంతయు ఉపయోగకరములని తలంచెదము.

అడవులు చక్కగా వృద్ధిగాంచవలయునన్న వాని సంతయో చక్కగ సంరక్షణము చేయవలయును. ప్రాచ్యు, జర్మని దేశములలో వీని సంరక్షణమునకు చేయబడిన చట్టములు చాలకాలమునుండి ఆచరణములోనున్నవి. ఇటలి, స్పెయిను, గ్రీసు మొదలగు దేశములలో అడవులను ధ్వంసము చేసినందున ఆదేశములకు కలిగిన నష్టము అపారము. ఇందును గురించి ఆదేశముల ఆర్థిక చరిత్రములను చదివినవారికి చక్కగ తెలియును.

అడవులు చక్కగా ఫలించుటకు కొండ ప్రదేశము అనుకూలము. అచ్చట వృక్షములు చక్కగ ఫలించగలవు. వానవలన జలము కొండల మీదపడి అడవులద్వారా పల్లపు ప్రదేశములకు దిగుచు, గొప్పగొప్ప ప్రవాహములుగ దేశమంతటను పారుచుండును. వాన తిరువాత ఎండ వచ్చినయెడల, కొండ పైభాగమంతయు యెండి, క్రింద నీటి కమ్మతో నిండియుండును. పెద్ద పెద్ద తుపానులు కొట్టినయెడల కమ్మతో నిండి యున్న పర్వతభాగములన్నియు క్రిందికి కొట్టుకొనిపోయి కొంత పరిమాణమును క్రమేణ తగ్గించుచుండును. కొండ అడవులతో నిండియున్న యెడల వానసీరు వృధాగా క్రిందికి పారిపోక, అచ్చటనే నిలచి ఉండి వానవలన దేశమునకు కలుగు ఉపద్రవమును చాలవరకు తప్పించుచుండును. క్రమేణ ఇట్టిజలము నేలలోనికి ఊటలుగను, కొన్నిచోట్ల సరో

వరములుగను ఆప్రాంతముననే పూరుచుండును. కొన్నిచోట్ల నదులకు మూలస్థానము లగుచుండును. ఇందువలన ఆప్రాంతములలోని భూముల సేద్యమునకు, ఈజలము ఎంత యుపయోగమో చెప్ప నక్కరయేలేదు. విద్యుత్ శక్తి నీ ప్రదేశములలో నుపయోగించుచు, ఎన్నియో పరిశ్రమా లయములను నిర్మించవచ్చును.

దేశమున కిట్టి అవకాశములనిచ్చు చెట్లను కొట్టివేసినందువలన కలుగునష్టము వర్ణింపతరముగాదు. బొంబాయి ప్రాంతపు సముద్రతీరము చాలకాలము చక్కనికలప అడవులతో నిండియుండెడిది. వీనినివృద్ధిపెట్టడే కొట్టివేయుచున్నారు. దీనివలన ఆప్రాంతమున కలుగుచుండు వరదుల సంఖ్య అపరిమితము. నదులన్నియు సర్వోత్తమమైనట్టితో కలిసిపోవుచున్నవి. చోళమండల ప్రాంతములలో పూర్వకాలమున డచ్చివారు, కైంది వారు, ఇంగ్లీషువారు వలస స్థానముల నేర్పరచుకొన్న కాలములలో గోదావరి, కృష్ణానదులలో పెద్దపెద్ద ఓడలలో నడుపుచుండుట అతిసులభముగ నుండెడిది. అట్టి అవకాశము నేడుపోయినది. ఈనాళ్ల అడవులు చెడకొట్టుచున్నందున నదులకు కలుగునష్టములనుగురించి, పరిశీలింతుకు గాను, “నేచరు” పత్రికలో నీవ్యాసమును వ్రాసిన విలేఖరి గోదావరి నదిలో దక్షిణ చందా సరిహద్దుననున్న సింగొంచానుండి రాజమండ్రికి వెళ్లవలసివచ్చెను. అది మార్చి నెలారంభము. అప్పుడే ఎండాకాలము ప్రారంభమగుచుండెను. నదిలో నంతటను ఇసుకదిబ్బలు విస్తారముగ నున్నందున, చిన్నపడవులు మాత్రము కొన్ని అప్పుడు నడచుచుండెను. పెద్దపడవులు పోవలయునన్న ఎంతయో కష్టతరము. నూరుసంవత్సరముల క్రిందట ఈనదిలో పడవులు ఎంత పెద్దవియైనను అనాయాసముగా రస్తామీద నడచునటుల పోవుచుండెడివి. పూర్వము మచిలీపట్టణము యొద్ద, డచ్చివారు ఓడలను పట్టణ తీరముననే లంగరు వేయుచుండెడివారు. ఇప్పుడు పట్టణమునకు ఐదుమైళ్లదూరమున కవతలపడవులు లంగరువేయవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఇట్టిపరిస్థితులనే ఇతరనదులలో సైతము నేడు మనము గాంచవచ్చును.

కొంతకాలము చెన్నపట్టణముల అడవుల శాఖకు ప్రధానాధికారులుగనున్న డాక్టరు క్లెగుహారనుగారు. 1850 సం॥ న ఎడింబరోలో జరిగిన బ్రిటిషు అసాసియేషనువారి సభలో అడవులు కొట్టుటవలన కలుగు నష్టమును గురించి తెలిపియున్నారు. అంత సభవా రీవిషయమును గురించి పరిశీలించుటకొక సంఘమును నియమించినారు. ఈసంఘము తరపున డాక్టరు ప్రకటించిన నివేదికము చదివియే తీరవలయును.

అందు వారు అడవులను నాశనము కలపవలసిన కార్యము వలనను, అడవుల చుట్టుప్రక్కలనున్న గ్రామముల పశువులు చెట్లను నాశనము చేయుట వలనను కలుగుచున్నదని నుపసంహరించుచున్నారు. కొండజాతులవారు వ్యవసాయమునకుగాను కొంత అడవి భూమిని కొట్టివేయుచున్నారు. దీని వలన మంచి మంచి అడవులన్నియు నాశనమగుచున్నవి. ఈనష్టములను నివారణచేసినగాని అడవులు వృద్ధికి రాజాలవు. దేశ వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులను చక్కబరచ జాలవు.

కొండప్రాంతములలో తేయాకు కాశిపంటల నుత్పత్తి చేసి కొనుటకు చాల అవకాశముల నిచ్చుచున్నారు. ఈ పంటను పండించుటగాను నేడు ఎన్నియో అడవులు చెడకొట్టవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. వీనివలన ఆపంటలను వేయువారికి అపారమైన లాభమే కలుగుచున్నది. కాని దేశమున కిందువలన కలుగు నష్టములను పంటల యజమానులు గ్రహించుట లేదని 1876 సం॥ న ప్రచురింపబడిన నివేదికలో స్పష్టముగా తెలుపబడియున్నది. ఇంకను ఈనష్టమును కొంతవరకు చర్చింతుము. 1850 సం॥ న అజమీరు మేర్ వాల్క్విరాష్ట్రములోని బంజరు భూములను అడవి ప్రదేశములను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రజల స్వాధీనము చేసియుండిరి. అప్పుడు కొండలలోని కలప కొట్టబడినది. పశువులు స్వేచ్ఛగా కొండలలో తిరిగి మేయసాగినవి. అడవులు కొట్టివేసి ఆప్రాంతములను సాగుబడి చేయసాగిరి. వీనివలన వృషాతములేగెను. అధవావర్షము కురిసినను కొండచుట్టసంతను వీనిమీదకు తీసికొనివచ్చి నాశనము చేయుచుండెను. సాగుబడి చేయుటకుగాను కట్టబడిన కట్టలు కొట్టుకొనిపోయెను. పశువులు నాశనమయ్యెను. ప్రజలు ప్రాణరక్షణమునకు అచ్చటినుండి పారిపోవలసివచ్చెను. గ్రామములు అందువలన నిర్మానుష్యములయ్యెను. దేశము అంతయు చెడిపోయెను. ఇట్టివిపాద పరిస్థితులనే పంజాబులో సైతము గాంచవచ్చును. ప్రజలకీదేశమున అడవులను కొట్టివేయుట వలన కలిగే నష్టమును వర్ణించుట అనవసరము.

ఈవిషయము అతిముఖ్యమైనది. నేడు భారతభూమిలో అడవి శాఖలలో అడవులను తమస్వాధీనము చేసికొని, ఈలోపములను తగ్గించుటకు అన్నివిధముల ప్రయత్నములను సలుపుచున్నారు. 1920 సం॥ న ఎడింబరోలో జరిగిన బ్రిటిషు అసాసియేషనువారి సభలో భారత దేశమునందలి అడవులను గురించి కొంత చర్చజరిగియుండెను. ఇట్టి చర్చయే 1926 సం॥ మేనెలలో రోమునగరమున జరిగిన పరిశుంఠ అడవుల కాంగ్రెసు సభలో సైతము జరిగియుండెను. ఆకస్మిక సగరమున

గత సంవత్సరము బ్రిటీషు అస్సాసియేషను సభలో జరిగిన చర్చల ఫలితముగ సభాధ్యక్షులగు క్లింటను ప్రభువుగారిొక నివేదికమును ప్రచురించి యున్నారు. అందువారు కొండలమీది అడవులను కొట్టివేయుట వలన దేశమునకు కలుగు నష్టములను గురించి యెంతయో చక్కగ దెలిపియున్నారు. ఈనివేదికము బ్రిటీషువారి వలసరాజ్యము లన్నింటిలో ప్రచారములో నున్నది. దీనినిబట్టి అన్ని దేశములవారు అడవులనుకొట్టి అచ్చట పంటలను వేయుటవలన కలుగు నష్టములను ముందుగనే తెలిసి, జాగరూకులై యుండవలసి గాత!

జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ల సభ

A Conference of Collectors

గత మే నెల, జూన్ నెలలలో ఉదకమండలమున, జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ల సమయ సమావేశమై వారివారి మండలములకు సంబంధించిన రాష్ట్రీయవిషయములను గురించి చాలనూతునర్పించిరి.

చర్చించిన విషయము లన్నిటిలో ముఖ్యమైనది నీటిసంగ్రహ ప్రస్తుతము ౭లము తగినంత లేనందువలన గ్రామస్థులు, పట్టణవాస్తవ్యులు పడుచున్న కష్టములేవియో చాలనూతు ఆలోచించిరి. రాజధానిలో నొకవోట, ప్రత్యేకముగా పరిశోధనలు నలిపి, నేలమట్టమున వియేరీతని నీటి యోజనలు నచ్చుచుండునదియు, ఆగిని చచ్చుజలము వలన ఎంతమంది ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగముగనుండు సనువిషయము పరిశీలించుటకు సభలో తీర్మానించబడినది.

చెరువులకింద సాగుబడి చేయబడుచున్న భూముల పరిశీతులను గురించియు, చెరువులు ఎంతవరకు మాగాణిభూములకు ౭లము సంగ్రహ చేయుచున్నవియు, కనుగొనుటకును, ఉన్న చెరువులను పీరితని మరమ్మతు చేసిన జలమెక్కువగా రాగలదో విచారించుటకును సభలో నిర్ణయింపబడినది.

తదనంతరము సభవారు ఆలోచించిన విషయములలో ముఖ్యమైనది రైతులకు సంబంధించిన రైతుల భూములు, అన్నియు ఒకేవోటయుండక, అనేకవోట్ల చీలియుండుటవలన వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి అంతగ శ్రేయస్కము గాదనియు, రైతులకు సంబంధించిన భూములన్నియు నొకేవోట కేంద్రీకరింపబడియున్నయెడల బాగుగ నుండుననియు, ఈవిషయము నేరీతని అమలులో పెట్టుటకు వీలుండునో పరిశీలించుటకు తీర్మానించుకొనిరి.

తరువాత నేటిపంచాయతీల వ్యవహారములను గురించి చాలనూతు సభవారు చర్చించిరి. ఇందులో రివిన్యూ అధికారులకుగల బాధ్యతలను గురించి ఆలోచించిరి. వ్యవసాయ కాఖవారికిని; రివిన్యూకాఖవారికిని గలసంబంధమునీ, పీరితని వారు సంప్రదించుచుండిన, వ్యవసాయకాఖవారు గ్రామస్థుల కుక్కునతోడ్పడవచ్చునో కొంతవరకు ఆలోచించిరి.

అడివిపంచాయతీల వృద్ధికి పీరితని తోడ్పడిన, అవి అడవులచేరుననున్న గ్రామస్థులకు అనుకూలముగ నుండునో అనువిషయము చాలనూతు చర్చించిరి. ఇంతవరకును వీనిపై అధికారమును రివిన్యూబోర్డువారి బాధ్యతలోనున్న ప్రత్యేకాధికారులుపహించుచున్నారు. వీనిలో చాలనూతు, కలెక్టరులే అధికారులుగనుండి, పెత్తనము చూచుకొనుచుండిన బాగుగ నుండుదా యనువిషయము సభలో చాలనూతు చర్చకు వచ్చినదిగాని, ఇందునుగురించి యెట్టితీర్మానమును చేసియుండలేదు.

పరపతి సంగమములు, గ్రామకోర్టులు చేయుచున్న పనులను గురించి చర్చించిరి.

అడవి పంచాయతీలు

ఇంతవరకు జేయుచున్న పని

Progress Report of Forest Panchayats

రాజధానిలోని అడవుల పరిపాలనమును గురించి 1926 నాటి డిసెంబరు 31-న తేదీ తో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ పాతకన్న మున అన్ని వోట్లను చేయబడిన పనిని నివేదించుచు, మదరాసు ఫారెస్టుపంచాయతీల అధికారి ప్రకటించిన రిపోర్టు చదువుటకంతయు అనందకరముగనున్నది.

285 చదపుమైళ్ల వైశాల్యముల అడవుల భాగములలో ఈ అధికారకాలమున 57 పంచాయతీలు నెలకొల్పబడినవి. లోగడ 485 చదపుమైళ్ల వైశాల్యభాగమున 124 పంచాయతీలు స్థాపించ బడియుండినవి. పంచాయతీల పాలనములోనున్న అడవుల 2400 చదపు మైళ్లనుండి 2152 మైళ్లకు హెచ్చుచేయబడినవి. గుత్తమొత్తము రూ. 95364 ల నుండి రూ. 1,04,560 లకు హెచ్చయినది. ఇంకను పంచాయతీల స్వాధీనములోనికి దేవలనైన అడవుల భూములు చాలయున్నవియు, రివిన్యూబోర్డువారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధను వలెనే గాకొనిన యెడల, ఈకార్యము నిర్విఘ్నముగ నెరవేరగలదనియు తెలియుచున్నది.

పశ్చిమగోదావరి, కృష్ణా, ఆనంతపురము, చిత్తూరు, చెంగల్పట్టు, ఉత్తరాంధ్రా, దక్షిణాంధ్రా, జిల్లాలలో పంచాయతీలు చెట్లను పెంచుటలోను, క్రొత్తచెట్లను నాటుటలోను ఎక్కువశ్రద్ధను దీసికొనుచున్నవని వినుటకంతయు కంఠసేందుచున్నాము. తిరుచనాపల్లి, దక్షిణాంధ్రా, నేలము మొదలగు కొన్నిమండలములలో పంచాయతీ లనేకములు, చెరువులను బాగుచేయుచుటలోను, క్రొత్తవానిని నిర్మించుటలోను ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధలూనుకొనినందులకు సంతోషము. చిత్తూరు మండలమున రెండుపంచాయతీలు పశువుల వృద్ధిలో నెక్కువ శ్రద్ధలున్నుకొనినందులకంతయు అనందకరము.

పంచాయతీలు దేశీయుల ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులను చక్కబెడుటకు చేయుచున్న సేవ ప్రశంసనీయము. ఇందులకు అధికారులు పంచాయతీల వారికి ఇంకను ఎక్కువ ప్రోత్సాహమును కలుగచేసినయెడల, వారు తమ విధుక్తధర్మములను చక్కగ నెరవేర్చుకొనగలరని మాయాశయము.

తిరువాన్కూరు-వ్యవసాయభివృద్ధి

Agriculture in Travancore

వ్యవసాయదారులలో నేద్యమున తగినంత ఆభిరుచిని కలుగజేయుటకు తిరువాన్కూరు రాష్ట్రమున వ్యవసాయ శాఖవారు అనేకనూతన పద్ధతులను ఆచరణలో పెట్టుట ఎంతయు సంతోషకరము. వేరుశనగ, ఆముపప్పు, విత్తులు, వేపవిత్తుల గానుగపిండి ఎరువులను పరీక్షికి అనుకూలముగనుండునో అనేక నిదర్శనములతో పైతులకు ప్రత్యక్షముగ చూపుచు నది. చేపల, ఆకుల ఎరువు, దొడ్లఎరువు, పంటలకు పోతిన అనుకూలముగనుండునో ప్రాము వ్యవసాయ శాఖవారు చూపియున్నారు. ఎరిపంట నేరీతిని యుత్పత్తిచేసిన ఆర్థికముగ లాభవంతముగ నుండునో చూపబడినది. కొబ్బరి ఆప్రాంతము వారి సంపదలలో ప్రధాన మైనది. కొబ్బరి పంటను నేరీతిని పెంపొందించిన పంటపెత్తిపురుష్కులకుచున్నో వ్యవసాయ శాఖవారు అనేక నిదర్శనముల నుల చూపుచున్నారు. అంతటోనారు స్త్రీ ప్రసాదములకు లేదు, వ్యవసాయ విద్యాలయములతో తగ్గియున్న విద్యార్థులకు వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు, ప్రభుత్వపుభూముల నిచ్చుచున్నారు. అంతయేగాదు, ప్రభుత్వమువారి విద్యార్థుల భూములలో చేయు సాగుబడికాను, కొంతవ్యయమును పెట్టుచు విచ్చుచున్నారు. ఇటుల తగినంత పోత్రానా మిచ్చినగాని మనయులకు యుత్పత్తియతో వ్యవసాయమున ముందంజ వేయుట కష్టతరము. ఈలేతని, కార్యరూపమున ముందంజవేయుచు, పైతాంగమునకు సకలరీతుల తోడ్పడుచున్న వ్యవసాయశాఖవారిని, వారిప్రధానాధికారులగు డాక్టరు కుంజను పిళ్లగారిని మేముభివందించుచున్నాము. వారి యుద్యమము ఇతను నిర్వహించుచు కొనసాగునాత.

సంపాదకీయ వ్యాఖ్యలు

Notes and Comments

గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణ సంఘము (Rural Re-construction Trust):— గౌరవనీయులగు పి. రంగనాథ మొదలియారుగారిచే నెలకొల్పబడిన గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణ సంఘమువారు, ఈఉద్యమమున విద్యావంతులందరిలోను తగినంతయుత్సాహము కలుగజేయుటకుగాను, 'ఉపాధ్యాయుడు పోతిన దక్షిణదేశమున గ్రామపునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమమునకు తోడ్పడగలడు' అను విషయమును గురించియు, "విద్యవంతుడేరీతిని దక్షిణప్రాంతమున పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమమునకు తోడ్పడగలడు" అనువిషయమును గురించియు చక్కనివ్యాఖ్యలను వ్రాసినవారికి రూ. 50 ల వంతున రెండు బహుమానముల నిచ్చుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొని యున్నారు. బహుమాన వ్యాసములను పరిశీలించి బహుమానములను నిర్ణయించుటకుగాను, రాయబహదరు ఎన్. గోపాలస్వామి అయ్యంగారు, కే. టి. పాలు, వి. వెంకటసుబ్బయ్య గార్లతో ప్రత్యేకసంఘము నిర్ణయించబడినది. ఈసోటికి ఆందరును రావచ్చును.

సంఘమువారు బహుమానములతో తృప్తిపడలేదు. పునర్నిర్మాణోద్యమము వెంటనే ఆచరణలో పెట్టుటకు గాను నెయింటుతామను మోంటు సమీపముననున్న ఉల్లగరము గ్రామమున వెంటనే పనిని ప్రారంభించుటకు తీర్మానించుకొనినారు. ఈగ్రామము అన్నిరీతుల కార్యచరణకు యోగ్యవ్యవసాయపు డైరెక్టరుగారి కార్యాలయమునకు చేరువనే యున్నది. పెట్టుమాగాణి, భూము లిచ్చట తగినన్నియున్నవి. జలము పుష్కలముగ గలదు. గ్రామములలోనిరైతాంగము ఈయద్యమముపట్ల అన్నివిధముల ఆమోదము చూపునట్టివారు. ఈ గ్రామమునకు సమీపముననే పులిడివాకమున ఇంకొక కుగ్రామముగలదు. రెండుగ్రామముల వ్యవహారములు ఒకరీతిగనున్నవి. రెండు గ్రామములలో కలిసి 300 ఎకరముల భూమిగలదు. 800 మంది జనులుగలరు, వీరికితోడ్పడుటకు ప్రస్తుత మొకపరపతి సంఘముగలదు.

సంఘమువారు, వెంటనే వ్యవసాయశాఖవారి సహాయమున మంచి విత్తులను ఎరువులను, ఇత్తురు. లాభవంతములగు పద్ధతులతో పాలములను దున్నించుటకు విరాట్టను చేయుదురు. కూరగాయల పంటను వేయించుటకు అన్నిరీతుల తోడ్పడుదురు. ఈవిషయమున పైతులను పెట్టుబడి పెట్టుటకును వారికి కావలసిన ఎరువులను, విత్తులనుకొని యిచ్చుటకు, వారు తయారుచేసిన పంటను కొనుటకును, పూనుకొనుటకు పుష్కలసంఘమువారు తీర్మానించుకొనిన వినుచున్నాము. అంతయేగాక, గ్రామస్థుల ఆరోగ్యవిషయమున, విద్యావిషయమున, సంఘమువారే అన్నిరీతుల విరాట్టను చేయుదురు.

ఈపద్ధతుల వలన సంఘమువారు గ్రామస్థులకు ఎంతయో సహాయముచేయుదురనుటకు సందేహములేదు. వారు చేయబోవుపని నిర్విఘ్నముగ నేరవేరుగాక. ఉద్యమమున ఆభిమానము కలవాడందరు ఇందులకు సంఘము వారికి తోడ్పడుదురుగాత.

శ్రీ జి. టి. డిసిల్వగారు (A Veteran Veterinary Officer).— మదరాసు పశువైద్యకళాశాలధ్యక్షులగు జి. టి. డిసిల్వగారు మెన్ననే పింఠము పుచ్చుకొనిరి. వీరి యొక్క నేతన ప్రశంసించుటకుగాను కళాశాలవిద్యార్థులు వీడ్కొలుపుభద్రను సమావేశపచి, గురుభక్తినిచూపిరి. విశ్రాంతికాలమున వీరు నుభోపేతులై వర్ధిల్లెదరుగాత.

అగ్నిప్రమాదము (Forest Fires):—యూ-రోపులోని ఆల్బుస్ మారిమైన్సు అడవులలో అగ్నిప్రమాదము జరిగి 20 వేల ఎకరముల అడవి ప్రదేశము నాశనమయ్యెనని తెలియుచున్నది.

భారతదేశపు బీదరికము (Poverty in India).—ఈయద్య సింహాస్రభువు గారు మాంచెట్టరు నగరమున భారతదేశీయుల బీదరికమును గురించి ప్రస్తావించుచు, భారతీయుల ఈకష్టములను తొలగించుటకు వ్యవసాయ సంఘమువారి నూచెలు చాలవరకు తోడ్పడగలవని నుడివిరి. భారతీయులలో విద్యావంతులకు వ్యక్తముపట్ల ఆంతయుత్సాహము లేదనియు వ్యవసాయము పట్ల ఆడగూపోవుచున్నదనియు నుడివిరి. వ్యవసాయ సంఘము వారు దేశీయులకు, అందుముఖ్యముగా విద్యావంతులకు తగినంతయుత్సాహము కలుగజేయుపద్ధతులను దేశీయవ్యవసాయోద్యమమున చూపెట్టిన ఈయద్య చక్కగాపరిష్కరించబడగలదు.

గ్రామవిద్యాలయములబోధన (Natural History and Rural Schools) వ్యవసాయ శాఖ డైరెక్టరు అయ్యెడుగారు ప్రసిడెంసీకలాశాలలో నుపన్యసించుచు, గ్రామ

విద్యాలయములలో ప్రకృతిశాస్త్రమును చక్కగా అభివృద్ధి చేయుటకు అవకాశములుండవలసి నుడివియున్నారు. ఇది యెంతయు నిజము. ప్రకృతిశాస్త్రమునను గ్రామస్థులు నేడు ఆలోచించియున్న మూఢ అభిప్రాయముల ననేకములను తీసివేయవచ్చును. వాతావరణమును ఆనందించుటయు చేయవచ్చును.

ఆస్ట్రేలియాలో వ్యవసాయము (Agriculture in Australia):—ఈమధ్యనే ఆస్ట్రేలియా దేశమును సందర్శించి, అచ్చటి అభివృద్ధులను చూచివచ్చిన దివానుబహదరు టి. రంగాచార్యులుగారు, అచ్చటి వ్యవసాయపరిస్థితులను గురించి మచరాను సంగతులను పర్యవేక్షించుచు, నవీనపద్ధతుల నన్నిటిని ఆత్మత్పాహముతో ఆవేశమున వ్యవసాయమున రైతులు ప్రవేశపెట్టుచున్నందున, వ్యవసాయోద్యమము అత్యంత వైభవముగా కొనసాగుచున్నదని నుడివరి. యంధ్రప్రదేశ్ దేశమున ఒకచున్న 200, 300 ఎకరముల భూమిని రుమ్మటకు సమర్థుడై యున్నాడు. వ్యవసాయముతోనే నైపుణ్యమును, తృప్తిని పొందక తీరక యున్న వేళలలో ఉన్న పరిశ్రమ మొదలలో పాల్గొనుచు ఉత్పత్తి కనుగొని ఎంతయు వృద్ధిగాంచుచున్నాడు. నేడ్యు అచ్చట ఉచితము నొప్పించును. అందులను ప్రతి రైతును విద్యవంతుడు. తమవృత్తి ధర్మములను చక్కగా గ్రహించి, వానిని సాగ్ధక పనులు కొనుచున్నాడు. వ్యవసాయశాఖవారు రైతులమునకు చేయు సహాయము వ్యవసాయ తీతము. ఏదైన కొత్త కొత్త పద్ధతులను రైతులకు చూపుచున్నాడు, వానిని వ్యయముగా రైతులగుహముల యెద్దకే దీసికొనిపోయి చూపుచు నున్నాడు. ప్రతిరైతును ఆర్థిక శీత్రములుండును. అచ్చట పరిశోధనలలో తాముకనిపెట్టిన విషయములను గురించి శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు రైతులకు ఉపన్యాసముల నిచ్చుచుండును. ఎప్పుడో భాగ్యమును మనదేశమున గాంచెదమో గదా!

అడవి పంటలమీద పన్ను (Fees on Forest Produce):—అడవిలో నుత్పత్తియగు పంటను చేరువగ్రామములలోనున్న ప్రజలు ఉపయోగింపవలసివచ్చిన, పరిశీలింపక కట్టాక్షరము వల్లముల వసూలుచేయవలయునను విషయమును గురించి మచరాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొన్నియు తీరుపులు నీమధ్యనే నిర్దేశించియున్నాడు. గడ్డిమోపునకు మామూలురేటు గడ్డిబండికి గడ్డిమోపునకున్న 1½ రెట్లు ఎక్కువ మొత్తము ఇతర వస్తువులకు ఇంచుమించు అదేరీతిగ నుండును. కలప బజారులకు ఈయబడును.

కోయంబుత్తూరు వ్యవసాయ కళాశాల (The Coimbatore Agricultural College):—కోయంబుత్తూరు కళాశాలను ఈమధ్య నే ప్రసాదించి దర్శించి అచ్చట చేయబడుచున్న వ్యవసాయపు నూతనపద్ధతులను, పరిశోధనలను గాంచి తెలియజేసినది. అందు ముఖ్యముగా వారు చెరుకుగడ్డను, నవీనపద్ధతుల ననుసరించి యేయే రీతిని అభివృద్ధికి దేవచ్చునో, కళాశాలవారు బహువిధములగు పరిశోధనలతో చేయుచున్న పరిశ్రమలను, వాని ఫలితములను గాంచి యెంతయు ఆనందించుచు వినుచున్నాము.

నీటిచీడ (Water Hyacinth):—ఈ చీడము రాష్ట్రమున ప్రజలకు కలుగజేయుచున్న ప్రక్షయ వర్షింపకము గాదు. కాని యంతవఱకు ఈ చీడను నివారణచేయుటకు ఎవరును బూను కొనినవారుకారు. ప్రస్తుతపు బంగాళా గవర్నరుగారు ఈవిషయమున తగిన శ్రద్ధను బూనుకొనుట సంతోషము. ఈసందర్భమున చక్కాలో నొక గొప్పపథచేసి, ఈ చీడ మనదేశమునకు అందు ముఖ్యముగా పంటలకు జలమునకు కలుగు నష్టములను గురించి నివేదించి, దానిని నిర్మూలములు చేయుటకు తగిన పద్ధతులను వలయునని కోరిరి.

కేసరి రత్నత్రయము

లోధ

గర్భాశయరోగ నివారణి

స్త్రీలకు గలుగు ఋతుశూల, క్రమభంగము ప్రదరము. సోమరోగము, మొదలగు గర్భాశయరోగము లన్నియు నివర్తించి సంతానవృద్ధి గల్గి ప్రపంచ సుఖముల చక్కగ ననుభవించునట్లు చేయును.
12 డౌ య 3-0-0 ల, 6 డౌ 1-10-0 ల

అమృత

రక్తశుద్ధి ద్రావకము

బలహీనత, అజీర్తి, మలబద్ధకము, మేహనొప్పులు, మేహవ్యాధులు, మొదలగు వాటిని కుదుర్చును. 2 డౌ య. 3-0-0ల. 1 డౌ య. 1-10-0ల

అర్క

సర్వ జ్వరనివారణి

సమస్తజ్వరములను ఆశ్చర్యముగ నివారించును.
6 డౌ య 2-8-0 ల. 3 డౌ య. 1-8-0 ల
కేసరికుటీరం, ఆయుర్వేదావధశాల, ఎగ్నూరు, మద్రాసు.

ఆశాభంగము కలుగకుండుటకై తక్షణమే ఆర్డరును పంపుడు. ఆంధ్రభాష తెలిసినవారు మిక్కిలి సులభముగా ఆంగ్లభాషను నేర్చుకొనవచ్చును.

ఆంగ్ల ఆసాన్ లేక ఆంగ్లబోధిని

ఈ దిక్కుమైన గ్రంథము ఇప్పటికి 15,000 మందిచే చదువబడి నుప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. 3-వ సారి ముద్రింపబడినది. తక్షణమే ఆర్డరు పంపుడు.

ఆంగ్ల ఆంగ్లభాషలయందు ఎక్కువ ప్రావీణ్యముగల పండితునిచే పరిశీలించి వ్రాయబడినది.

ప్రతిమొక్కరినైతే ఒక ప్రతినిధుడతగినది. 80 రెనములలో ఎవరైనను ఆంగ్లభాషను గురువోయము లేకయే నేర్చుకొనవచ్చును.

ఇది ఆంగ్లభాష మాట్లాడుటకును చదువటకును, వ్రాయుటకును, బాగుగా నేర్చును.

800 పుటలు గల పెద్దగ్రంథము ధర ప్రతి 1-కి రూ. 2-0-0. ఆశాభంగము కలుగకుండుటకై తక్షణమే ఆర్డరును పంపుడు.

తపాలు ఖర్చు రూ. 0-8-0 లగును.

అపారమైన విషయము గలదు. ఈ పుస్తకము 15,000 జనులచే ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినది. 800 పుటలు గలవి. మూడో కూర్పు సీమకాలికోనైండు. శ్రీరాములవారి పట్టాభిషేకము శ్రీసీతాదేవి వివాహము మొదలగు 3 ఆఫ్టోకోపుములు గలదు.

ముఖ్యగమనింపు:—మోసముపోకుండుటకై మారిజిప్తర్ల లేడి శ్రేణు మార్కు వర్తకగుర్తు గలపు పుస్తకమును గమనించితియుడు. మోసపోకుడు. ఈ ప్రకటనయందు ఖచ్చితపడిన ప్రకారము ఈ పుస్తకమందు లేనివో పైకము వాపసు పంపబడును.

టి. రాజగోపాలు మొదలియారు,

302, టంకశాల వీధి, మింటుపోస్టు, మదరాసు.



జీవామృతము
(రిజిస్టరు చేయబడినది)

బుడి 1-3 మా. 3-4-0

చున్నట్లైన పిజ్జింటు కావలెను. —

151, గోవిందప్ప నాయుని వీధి, మదరాస్.

பூரை ஆராய்ச்சி சாலையின் 1925-26-ம் வருஷத்திய பிரகரத்தில் வியவசாய சம்பந்தமாய் அநேக விஷயங்கள் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இம்மீரியல் பாடனின்மீது ரிபோர்டின் பிரகாரம் அநேக முக்கிய தானியங்களில் மேலான வகைகளின் உற்பத்தி விஷயமும் அவைகளைப் பயிர் செய்வதில் மேலான முறைகளும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டன வென்று அறிவிப்படுகிறது. இம்மீரியல் அக்கிகல்ச்சரி

ஸ்டின் ரிபார்ட்டில் பீட்கிழங்கு பீஹார் மாஹாணத்தின் கரிசல் மண்வகை பூமிகளிலும் மணல் நிறைந்த பூமிகளிலும் நீர்பாசனத்துடன் பயிர் செய்யப்பட்டால் நன்றாய் விளையும், அப்பயிர் கரும்பு மாதங்களிற்குப் பின்பு 2½-மாதங்கள் வரையில் நிலத்திலேயே யிருக்கும் என்றும் தெரியவருகிறது. திறமான வெல்லம் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம் கவனிக்கப்பட்ட தென்றும் தெரிய வருகிறது. பண்கள் சுரத்தை கிரஹித்து வைத்துக்கொள்கிற விஷயமாய் ஆராய்ச்சிகள் நடைபெற்றன வென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது. வெண்ணையிலும் நெய்யிலும் கொழுப்புக் கலப்பைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முறைகள் சம்பந்தமாய் ஆராய்ச்சிகள் நடைபெறுகின்றன வென்றும் அறிகிறோம். தழைமுதலியவைகளின் சம்பந்தமுள்ள எருக்கள் புளிக்கவைக்கப்பட்டு பிறகு மண்களுக்குப் பிரயோகிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயமாய் ஆராய்ச்சிகள் நடைபெற்றன வென்று அறிகிறோம். கடுகுப் புண்ணாக்கும் மண்ணும் கரியும் நன்றாய் சேர்க்கப்பட்ட மொத்தை 15-வாரங்கள் வரையில் புளிக்கவைக்கப்பட்டு பூஸா மண்ணோடு பின்பு அது சேர்க்கப்பட்டு 8 வாரங்கள் வரையில் வைக்கப்பட்டது. அது மண்ணுக்குக் கொழுமையைக் கொடுத்ததாம்.

செடி, தழை எருக்களின் சம்பந்தமாய் ஆராய்ச்சி நடைபெற்றதில் முழுச் செடிகளை விட தழைகள் அதிக பலன்களை விளைக்கக் கூடும் என்பது அறியப்படுகிறது. சணல் செடிகளின் கொத்துகளை எருவிற்கு உபயோகிப்பதாலும் அதன் அடிக்கட்டைகளை நாம் உற்பத்திக்காக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதாலும் உண்டாகும் பயன்கள் விஷயமாய் பரிசுஷணங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டன வென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது. முழுச்சணல் செடி உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிலத்தை விட சணல் கொண்டை உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிலம் மிகுந்த ஓட் விளைச்சலை யுண்டுபண்ணித்தாம்.

பயிர்கள் நல்ல பூமிகளில் எருவிடப்பட்டு நன்றாய் நீர்பாய்ச்சப்பட்டு சாகுபடிசெய்யப்பட்டால் அவைகள் பூச்சிகளின் தொந்திரவுகளைத் தாங்கிக்கொள்ளும் என்று அறியப்படுகிறது. மேநாட்டில்போல் நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் பூச்சிகளை அழிக்க புதைச்சல் போடக்கூடாமா வென்று பரிசுஷணங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன வென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது. மாடுகளுக்கு பச்சையில்லாத காலத்தில் உபயோகிக்க புல் பூண்டுகளை பச்சையாகவேயிருக்கும்படி சிலேஜசெய்து வைத்துக் கொள்வது மேலானது அவ்வித ஆகாரம் மாடுகளுக்குப் பால் விருத்தி செய்யு மென்றும் அறியப்படுகிறது.

“ஞாஸ் இந்தியா ” இந்தியாவின் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்கிறது. வியாபார விளம்பரத்திற்கேற்றது.

டெய்ரி எக்ச்பர்ட்டின் ரிபார்ட்டில் பால் விஷயத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பசு நன்றாயிருந்தால்தான் அது மனிதனுக்கு மிகுந்த பாலைக் கொடுக்கும். நல்ல காளிகளை உழவிற்குக் கொடுக்கும். நல்ல பசுவும், நல்ல எருதும் வியவசாயிக்கு வேண்டியது, ஆகையால் பசு நல்ல ஸ்திதியிலிருக்க வேண்டியது வியவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கிய விஷயம். ஆனால் பசு நன்றாயிருந்தால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. பால் வஸ்துக்கள் உண்டாகப்பட வேண்டியதற்கு போதனைகளும் கருவிகளும் ஏற்படவேண்டும். நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் பால் தயிர் நெய் அதிகமாக உட்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து டின்பால் வருகிறது. நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு வேண்டியபால் வஸ்துக்களை நாமே உற்பத்திசெய்து வெளிநாடுகளிற்கும் விற்பனைக்கு அனுப்பக்கூடாதா?

சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த வைசிராய் அவர்கள் இது விஷயமாகக் கவனத்தைச்செலுத்தி வருகிறார் என்பதைப்பற்றி மிகவும் சந்தோஷிக்கிறோம்.

வியவஸாயிகளின் கடன்கள்.

அவைகள் விருத்தியாவதற்குக் காரணங்கள்.

முக்கியமாக ஆந்திர தேசத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டு எழுதப்பட்டது.

Agricultural Indebtedness—causes for its growth with special reference to the Andhra Country.

[இது மிஸ்டர் என். ஜி. ரங்கா பி. ஸ்டீட். (ஆக்ஸன்) அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

நஞ்சை நிலங்கள்.—அநேகமான வியவசாயிகள் நிலங்களை வாங்குவதற்காகவும் அவைகளை சீர்திருத்து வதற்காகவும் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். சிலர் தரிசு நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்காகவும் புஞ்சைகளுக்கு பாச்சல் சமீருத்திக்காகவும் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஜனவரி, பிப்ரவரி, மார்ச் மாதங்களில் ஸர்க்கார்வரிகளைச் செலுத்துவதற்காக சிலர் அதிக வட்டியின் பேரில் கோழுட்டிகளிடத்திலிருந்தும், மார்வாடிகளிடத்திலிருந்தும் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். கல்யாணங்களில் மாப்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சீர் செய்வதற்காகக் கடன்களை வாங்குகிற விவசாயிகளின் சங்கியை அதிகப்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவருகிறது. பத்து வருஷகாலமாய் கிராம ஜனங்கள் பட்டணவாஸ ருசியை யடைந்து பட்டணங்களுக்கு வாஸமாய்ப்போய் துர்ச் சிலவிட்டுக்கடன்களை மார்வாடிகளிடம் 100-க்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 3-ரூபாய் சிகிதம் வட்டி ஏற்பாட்டின் பேரில் வாங்கிக்கடன்களைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுப்பதற்காக நிலங்களை விற்பிறுக்கிறார்கள். 20 ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமாக நிலங்களை உடைத்

தான் வியவசாயிகளும், 30 வயதுக்கு மேல் பட்டபெயர்களும் மஹாத்மா காந்தியவர்களின் போதனைகளைக் கவனித்து நடந்து மேற் சொன்னபடி தூக்கடன்களை வாங்குதல்தொடங்கி 20 ஏக்கருக்குள் பட்ட நிலங்களை யுடைத்தானவர்களும் 30 வயதுக்குள் பட்டவர்களும் தான் தூர்விஷயமான கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். சிபாஜியுச் சிலவுகளுக்காகக் கடன்களை வாங்கி அதைக்குடும்பங்கள் சென்ற 60 வருஷங்களுள் அழிந்து போயிருக்கின்றன. வியவசாயிகள் வியவஸாய வேலையில்லாதகாலத்தில் தங்களுடைய சுவாசத்தைக்காகக் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். 100-க்கு 100 விகிதம் வட்டிகொடுத்து இவ்விதக்கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். தனியாகப் போட்டு இலக்ஷன் மளில் அதிகச் சிலவைச் செய்து கடன்காரர்களாகிறார்கள். கம்மவர்கள் இலக்ஷன்களில் சிலவு செய்கிற பணங்கொல்லாம் குவிக்கப்பட்டால் பெஜவாடா மலையைவிட அதிக உயரமான குப்பலாய்க் குவிந்துவிடும் என்று மிஸ்டர் என்.ஆர். சேஷப்பா என்பவர் உபந்யாஸத்தில் மொழிந்தார்.

பஞ்சை நிலங்கள்.—பழையில்லாக் காலங்களில் வியவசாயிகள் அதிகவட்டி ஏற்பாட்டின் பேரில் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். மழையில்லாதகாலம் 2 வருஷங்களுள் குப்பட்டால் கடன் துளைக்கு வட்டி ஏற்பாடு 100-க்கு ஒன்றாக விருந்தும், கூண்காலம் 2-வருஷங்களுக்கு மேல்பட்டால் வட்டிவிகிதம் அதிகப்படுகிறது. நிலங்களை வாங்கி அதிகநிலைக்குப் பின்பு விற்கலா மென்று கடன்களைச் சிலர் வாங்குகிறார்கள். சிலர் தானியங்களை சரியான ஸ்தலங்களில் விற்றனை செய்வதற்காக வேண்டிய சிலவுகளுக்காகக் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஸர்க்கார் வரிகளைக் கெடுத்தேதிக்குள் செலுத்துவதற்காக சிலர்கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். கடப்பை, அந்தூர், பெல்லாரி, கர்நூல் இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் சென்ன வியவசாயிகள் மாடுகளையும், வியவசாயக் கருவிகளையும் வாங்குவதற்காகவும் மாட்டு கொட்டில், வீடு இவைகளைக் கட்டுவதற்காகவும் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள். இலெக்ஷனிற்காகவும் மாப்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சீர்களைச் செய்வதற்காகவும் கூட இவர்கள் கடன்களை வாங்குகிறார்கள்.

ஆனபோதிலும் பெரும்பான்மையாய்க் கடன்கள் நிலத்தை சீர்திருத்து வதற்காகவும் அதிக விளைச்சல்களையுண்டு பண்ணுவதற்காகவும், கூண்காலங்களில் மீயாகசேஷம் சிலவுகளுக்காகவும் வாங்கப்படுகின்றன. வாதலாட்கட்டுறவு இயக்கம் இவ்வித வழிகளில் பொருளொத்தாசைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டியது. கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அநேக கிராமங்களில் ஏற்பட்டு சுவல்பவட்டி ஏற்பாட்டின்பேரில் வியவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன்கொடுத்து ஒத்தாசைகளைச் செய்கின்றன. ஆனபோதிலும் வெகு கிராமங்களில் இச்சங்கங்கள் இன்னும் ஏற்படவில்லை.

இச்சங்கங்களிலிருந்து சாவுகாரர்களும் வியவஸாயிகளும் பெரும் துறைகளைக் கடன் வாங்க ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். வட்டி விகிதம் குறைவு. சுவல்ப பூரிகளை யுடையவர்கள் கஷ்டநிலைமல் கடன்களை வாங்கக்கூடும். குடியானவர்களும் தொழிலாளிகளும் சுவல்பமாய் சுவல்பவட்டிக்குக் கடன்களை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளக்கூடும். நிதிப் ரூபுவில் ஒருமிராசுதார் கடன்களைக் கொடுத்துப் பஞ்சமாளிடத்திலிருந்து அதிக வேலையை வாங்கிக்கொள்வது வழக்கமாயிருந்து. இச்சங்கங்கள் ஏற்பட்டபின்பு இப்பஞ்சமாளிகள் கடன்களை சங்கங்களிலிருந்து சுவல்பமாய் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறபடியால் மேற்சொன்ன மிராசுதார் இவர்களுடைய ஊழியத்திற்காக 400 ரூபாய்த் தொகையைச் சிலவிட வேண்டியதாயிற்று. குண்டிர் ஜில்லாக்கட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் வீண் சிலவுகளைச் செய்கிறவர்களுக்குக் கடன்களைக் கொடுக்கிறதில்லை.

சரியான 'வாழ்வு'.

Real Life.

[இது மிஸ்டர் ஏ. சாமண்ணா, பி. ஏ., எல். டி., அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

வழக்கம் என்கிற வார்த்தை மிகவும் நேர்த்தியான வார்த்தை. அதன் கட்டளைகளை எல்லா ஜனங்களும் தவறாமல் நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். தற்காலத்தில் அந்தப்பதம் மதிக்கப்படுகிறதில்லை. ஆனபோதிலும் சில ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் சிரக்கையுடனும் ஜாக்கிரதையுடனும் பழைய வழக்கங்களையே பின்பற்றி பின்வரும் தலைமுறைகளுக்கு அனல்களை ஆஸ்திகளாக வைக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சிலர் கிராமங்களிலிருக்கிறார்கள். கிராம விஷயங்கள் வழக்கங்களை யொசரித்தவை. நல்லது என்பது வழக்கத்திற்கு ஒத்தது கெட்டது வழக்கத்திற்கு விரோதமானது. நாகரீகம் என்கிற பெயரை வலிக்கும் கெட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் ஜர்பங்கள், வீண் சிலவுகள், கிராமங்களில் கிடையாது.

என் ஜனங்கள் பழைய வழக்கங்களையே அடித்துக்கொண்டும், என் விவேகத்தோடு மேல்மேலும் அதிகரிக்கிற ஞானத்தினால் ஏற்படும் முறைகளை அதுஷ்டிக்கிறதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு விவேகமார்த்தம் பிடிக்க வில்லையா? இரண்டுவித நாகரீகங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா? கடவுள் ஏற்படுத்தியது கிராமம். மனிதன் செய்து கொண்டது பட்டணம். கடவுளால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட கிராமத்தில் தப்பு வழியே கிடையாது. கிராம வாழ்வு என்றால் ஜம்பமில்லாமை, மோச புத்தியில்லாமை, சத்தியத்தையே கைக்கொள்ளல், சஹோதரபாவம், சஹகாரம். பட்டணம் வாழ்வென்றால் மோசம், ஜம்பம் பொய் தெய்வமில்லாமை, தற்காலத்தில் நாகரீகம் என்று எல்லாம் சொல்லு

கிராங்களை அந்தப்பதம். தனி நபர்கள் இதர ஜனங்களின் சேஷமத் திற்கு விரோதமாய் லாபத்தை யடைதிறைத் உத்தேசிக்கிறது. அப் பதம் அம்மாதிரியாகவே தனி தேசங்கள் இதர தேசங்களின் சேஷ மத்திற்கு விரோதமாய் லாபத்தைக் கொடுதிறைத் தெரிவிக்கிறது.

பட்டணங்களில் அக்கிரமமார்க்கங்கள் நாகரீகங்கள் என்று வழங்குகின்றன.

தப்புசெய்வதில் துணியாமை, சரியான வழியை பயமில்லாமல் அதுஷ்டித்தல் இவைகள் தான் சரியான நாகரீகத்திற்கு அடையாளங்கள். கிராமங்களில் இவைகளை அதுஷ்டிக்கப் படுகின்றன. தனி கிராமங்களில் ஜனங்கள் ஊராருக்குப் பயப்படுகிறார்கள், தப்பு செய் தால் ஊரார் பழிப்பார்களே யென்று பயப்படுகிறார்கள். பட்டணங் களில் ஊராருக்குப் பயப்படுகிறது என்பதே கிடையாது. ஆகவே ஜனங்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று அங்கேயே வசிக்கவேண்டும்.

பிரிட்டிஷ் நாடுகளில் காடு வளர்ப்பு.

Empire Forestry.

முதல் முதலான பிரிட்டிஷ் நாடுகளின் காடு வளர்ப்பு கான்ப ரன்ஸு 1920-ம் வருஷத்தில் லண்டனில் நடந்தது. சென்ற வரு ஷத்தில் லண்டனில் நடந்த இம்பீரியல் கான்பரன்ஸின் முதல் பிரீட் டிங்கில் பிரிட்டிஷ் நாடுகளின் காட்டு விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி விசாரணை களைச் செய்து எழுதும்படிக்கு ஒரு ஸப் கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. பிரிட்டிஷ் நாடுகளின் காட்டுவிஷய நோக்கங்கள் கமிட்டியால் வாதிக்கப்பட்டு கான்பரன்ஸின் பிரதிநிதிகளால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப் பட்டன. காட்டுவிஷயங்கள் மற்ற எல்லா விஷயங்களைக் காட்டி லும் முக்கியமானவை யென்றும் கமிட்டியால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப் பட்டது. மூன்றாவது கான்பரன்ஸை ஆஸ்டிரேலியாவில் அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் நடத்த ஏற்பாடுகள் நடக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கான்பரன் ஸிற்கு பிரிட்டிஷ் நாடுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் பிரதிநிதிகளை அனுப்ப வேண்டும் என்று கம்மிட்டியார்கள் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். நடைபெறப் போகிற கான்பரன்ஸில் ஸர்க்கார் காட்டுவளர்ப்பு சம்பந்தமாயும் வியவஸாயப் பிரதேசங்களில் காடுகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் விஷயமாயும் ஏற்பாடுகள் ஆலோசிக்கப்படு மென்றும் கமிட்டியார்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள. உலகம் முழுவதும் எல்லா தேசங்களிலும் கட்டிட வேலைக் காத நல்ல மெதுவு மரங்கள் மேல்மேலும் அதிகமாக உபயோகப் படுத்தப்படுகிறதால் அவ்வித மரங்கள் சிக்கரத்தில் குறைவுபட்டுப் போகு மாதலால் அவைகளுக்குப் பதிலாக இந்தியாவைப் போன்ற உஷ்ண தேசங்களிலிருந்து சாதாரண மரங்கள் உபயோகப் படுத்தப்படக் கூடாதா வென்கிற விஷயமும் ஆலோசனைக்கு வரு மென்று கம்மிட்டியார் சொல்கிறார்கள்.

கம்மிட்டியார் தங்களுடைய ரிபோர்ட்டிற்கு அதுபரந்தத்தில் தற்காலக் காட்டு வளர்ப்பின் நோக்கம் எக்காலத்துக்கும் மரவேலை, கட்டிடவேலை இவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மரங்களைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய விருஷங்கள் குறைவில்லாமல் பயிராக்கப்பட்டு வர வேண்டு மென்பது தான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தற்காலத்துக் காட்டு வளர்ப்பு என்றால் பணச் செலவு, முழுவதும் கூலிச் செலவு, காட்டு வேலை சில காலங்களில்தான் மேற்சொன்ன கூலி ஜனங்களுக்கு அகப் படும். ஆகையால் மேற்சொன்ன கூலி ஜனங்களுக்கு காடுகளுக்க ருசில் பயிர் பூமி கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் காட்டு வேலையில்லாத காலத்தில் பயிர் வேலையைச் செய்யலாம். இந்தவிஷயத்தை இந்தி யாப் பிரதிநிதியாகப் போகப்பட்டவர் கான்பரன்ஸில் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டு மென்று கோருகிறோம்.

கலெக்டர்களுடைய கான்பரன்ஸு.

Collector's Conference.

சென்ற மேமாதக்கோடியிலும் ஜூன் ஆரம்பத்திலும் உதக மண்டலத்தில் கலெக்டர்களுடைய கான்பரன்ஸு நடந்தது.

அந்தக்கான்பரன்ஸில் ஆலோசனை செய்யப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில் முக்கியமானவைகளாவன:—இந்த இராஜதானியில் ஊற்றுப்பிரவா ஹங்கள் எந்த எந்தப்பிரதேசங்களிலிருக்கின்றன வென்று பரிசோ தித்து அறியப்படவேண்டும். பரிசோதனை செய்யப்பட்டால் எப் போதும் குடிக்கிறதற்கும் சாகுபடிக்கும் வேண்டிய நீர் கஷ்டமில் லாமல் கிடைக்கும்.

மைனர் இரிசேஷன் ஜலாசயங்களைச் சரியானஸ்திதியில் வைத் துக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது. அவைகள் சிர் கேட்டிலிருப்பதினால் அநே கப்பிரதேசங்களில் வியவஸாயம்கெட்டுப் போகிறது. ஆகையால் ஜலா சயங்கள் டாங்கு ரெஸ்டொரேஷன் பார்க்கனால் பரிசோதிக்கப்பட்டு ரிபார்கப்படவேண்டும். புதிதாய் மைனர் இரிசேஷன் ஜலாசயங்கள் மேல் மேலும் ஏற்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

வயல்களும் இதரசாகுபடி நிலங்களும் சின்ன சின்ன துண்டு களாக பாடிக்கப்படுவதைத் தடுக்க முயற்சிகள் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். சிரியதுண்டுகள் ஒன்றாய்ச்சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஜில்லாப் பரிபாலன வழியில் எவ் வேலைகளைக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவைகளுக்கும் ரெவனியூ உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் இருக்க வேண்டிய சம்பந்தங்களும்.

ஆதிதிராவிடர்களையும் இதர கஷ்டஸ்தி திரிவிருக்கும் வகுப் பினரையும் உயர்த்த முயற்சிகளும்.

பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் விஷயங்களும் அவைகள் ரெவினியூ போர்டின் கீழ் இப்போதிருக்கிற பிரத்தியேக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் பார்வையிலிருந்து ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் தனதைய பார்வைக்கு மாற்றப்பட்ட கூடாதா வெள்கிற விஷயமும்.

கிஸ்தானை கஷ்டமில்லாமல் வியவஸாயிகள் கட்டும் படியாக பிரத்தியேகமாக கிஸ்தா கட்டுவதற்காக வேலென்று கூட்டுறவு ரங்கங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு அவைகளின் அங்கத்தினர்களின் கிஸ்தானை மேற் சொன்ன சங்கங்களே ஒரே தொகையாகக் கட்டிப் பின்பு அவை அங்கத்தினர்களிடத்திலிருந்து சரியான விலக்கு மாசுலை அவர்கள் விற்பிறகு வஸூல் செய்து கொள்ளக் கூடாத வெள்கிற விஷயமும்.

அக்கிரகஸ்சரிஸ்டி லோன்ஸ் ஆண்டு லாண்ட் இம்ப்ரூவ் மென்ட் ஆக்டி கடன்கள் திருப்திகரமாகக் கொடுக்கப் படுகிறதில்லைபென்கிற விஷயமும் அவைகளைத் துரித்துத் தந்தபடி ரூல்களில் திருத்தங்களும்.

பஞ்சாயத்து மேர்ட்டிகளுடையவும் கிராமக் மேர்ட்டிகளுடையவும் வேலைகள் அதிகப்பட்டு அவைகளின் ரிசார்ட்களும் கணக்குகளும் அதிகமாகியிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைப் பார்வை யிடவும் பரிசோதனை செய்யவும் தற்சமயத்திலிருக்கிற சிப்பந்தி ஏற்பாடு போதாது. ஆகையால் அது விஷயமாய் என்ன என்ன ஏற்பாடுகள் வேண்டுமோ அவைகளும்.

பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் ரிவ்னூவும் இப்பொழுது ரெவினியூ போர்டாரின் அதிகாரத்திற்குள் பிரத்தியேக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாலும் சிறிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாலும் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. புது பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தங்களுடைய வேலைகளை சரிவர நடத்திக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. தற்போதிய பிரத்தியேக இலாகா ஏற்பாட்டால் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் நல்ல போதனைகளைப் பெற்று சீராய் நடத்து கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றன. கிராமக்காடுகள் ரெவினியூ இலாகாவின் பார்வையிலிருக்கும் பொழுது திருப்திகரமாக விருக்க வில்லை.

பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் அபிவிருத்தி ரிபோர்ட்டு.
Progress Report of Forest Panchayats.

1926-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 31-ந் தேதியோடு முடிந்த 3-மாதங்களைப் பற்றின சென்னை பாரெஸ்டி பஞ்சாயத்து இலாகாவின் தலைவரின் ரிபோர்ட்டு வாசிக்க வெகுருகிகரமாயிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பிட்ட 3-மாதங்களுக்கு முந்தின மூன்று மாதங்களில் 485-சதுரமயி

லுள்ள மொத்த பிரதேசத்திற்கு 124-பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டன, குறிப்பிட்ட மூன்று மாதங்களில் 235-சதுர மையில்களுள்ள மொத்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் 57-புது பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டன. பாரெஸ்டிகளின் விஸ்தீர்ணம் 2,152-சதுர மயில்களிலிருந்து 2400-ஆக வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது, மொத்த குத்தகைப்பணம் ரூபா 95,264-இலிருந்து ரூபா 1,04580-ஆக விருத்தியாயிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சராசரியில் சதுரமயில் ஒன்றுக்கு குத்தகைப்பணம் ரூபா 1-1-0-ஆகவே யிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. மேல் மேலும் அதிகமான பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்பட்டவேண்டியதாக யிருக்கிறபடியால் புதுப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதில் முயற்சிகள் இடைவிடாமல் பிரயோகிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

குறிப்பிட்ட 3-மாதங்களில் அதிகமான பஞ்சாயத்துகள் போத்துகளை நடன. விருஷங்களை நன்றாய்ப் பாதுகாத்தன. மேற்கு கோதாவரி. கிருஷ்ணா. அகத்தூர். சித்தூர். செங்கல்பட்டி, வட ஆற்காடு, தென் ஆற்காடு இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் இவ்வித வேலைகளைப் பாராட்டிச் செய்தன. இது தவிர, அநேகம் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் முக்கியமாக திருச்சிளுப்பள்ளி. தென் ஆற்காடு, சேலம் இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் குட்டைகளை வெட்டுவதிலும் ரிபேர் செய்வதிலும் மிகுந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்தன. தென் இந்தியாவின் கிராமங்களிற்கு இந்த ஊழியம் வெகு முக்கியமான விஷயம்.

சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் நல்ல வகை கிளைக்காளைக் களை வாங்கி கிராம மானுகளின் கிளைக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்கின்றன. இப்படிப்போல் இதரப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளும்களைகளை வாங்கி வைத்தா உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கோருகிறோம். தென் இந்திய மானுகள் இலகூணங்குகளில் குறைவுபட்டிப்போகின்றன வாத வால் மட்டு விருத்தி விஷயமாய் முயற்சிகள் வெகு முக்கியமானவை. நல்ல கறவை மானுகளும் உழவாமானுகளும் வியவசாயிகளுக்கு அவசியமானவை. பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர் அவர்கள் வியவசாயிகளின் கேஷம் விஷயமாய் சிறந்த யோசனைகளைச் சொல்லிவருகிறார். அவைகள் கைகொள்ளப்பட வேண்டியது அவசியமான தென்று சொல்வோம்.

திருவாங்கூர் ஸமஸ்தானத்தில் வியவஸாய முயற்சிகள்.

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திருவாங்கூர் ஸமஸ்தான வியவஸாய இலாகா பலஅதிகப்பல்களை விளைக்கக்கூடிய புதியமுறைகளை வியவஸாயிகளுக்குச் செய்து காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். புண்ணாக்குகள் எருக்களாக உபயோகிக்கப் படுவதைப்பற்றி நிரூபணங்கள் நடந்ததில் அடியில் குறித்தபடி தேறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. ஏன் ஒன்றுக்கு 375-பவுண்டுகள் மணிலாக் கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டதில் எகர் ஒன்றுக்கு 2684-பவுண்டுகள் நெல் தானியம் விளைந்ததாய். வேறொரு புண்ணாக்கு அதே அளவில் உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டதில் 2101-பவுண்டுகள் விளைந்ததாய். கலப்பு எருக்கள். மீன் எரு, குப்பை எரு இவைகளும் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டன.

எருவிடும் விஷயத்தில் விரைப்பு அல்லது நடவடிக்கு முன்னே மண்ணுக்குக் குப்பை ஒரு புண்ணாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகள் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். பின்பு மண்ணின் மேல்பக்கத்தில் பாஸ் பாடிக் எருக்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

நெல் நாத்துகளை நடுகிற விஷயமாய் S-வருஷங்களுக்காக முறைகள் அறிவுறுத்துப் பார்க்கப்பட்டதில் நாத்துகள் ஒன்றிலிருந்து ஒன்று 6-அங்குலங்கள் இடைவெளியுடன் நடப்பட்டால் அதிக விளைச்சலைக் கொடுக்கு மென்று அறியப்படுகிறது. இப்படி நடுவதில் நடவிற்கு விரை தானியம் இப்போது உபயோகமாகிற அளவில் பாதி அளவுதான் தேவையாகும்.

சம்பா நெல் விரைப்பதில் அனாவசியமாக அதிக விரை உபயோகப்படுகிறது, 15-மரக்கால் விரை ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு உபயோகிக்கப்படுகிறது. 10-மரக்கால்கள் உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டால் வேறு மூலம் தென்று அறியப்படுகிறது.

தேங்காய் திருவாங்கூரின் முக்கிய விவசாயப் பொருள். அதன் உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்த முயற்சிகள் விவசாய இலாகாவால் கைக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. தென்னமாம் பயிர் செய்யப்படுவதில் திறமான முறைகளும் அவைகளுக்கும் திறமான எருக்களும் ஜனங்களுக்கு நிரூபிக்கப்பட்டன. கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் பின்னேசாத்தல் காய்களை சேமித்து வைத்து விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தன. அவைகள் விவசாயிகளின் நிலங்களில் சிறு பணங்களைச் செய்து காண்பித்தன. அவைகள் எருக்களையும் கருவிகளையும் விற்பனைக்கு வைத்தன.

ஸர்க்கார் வியவஸாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் மாணுக்கர்களின் பிற்கால ஸ்திதி கவனிக்கப்பட்டது. வியவஸாய இலாகா தலைவர் ஆல் வாரிக்குப் பக்கத்தில் நிலங்கள் வியவஸாயப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திய மாணுக்கர்களுக்கு வியவஸாயத்திற்காகக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார். ஸம்ஸ்தான கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அப்படியே உத்திரவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். 10-ஏக்கர் நிலம் நவர் ஒருவருக்கு 1-ஏக்கராகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு ஏக்கர் கருவிகளும் கொடுக்கப்படும். தவிர சாகுபடிச் செலவுக்காக ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ரூ 250 கொடுக்கப்படும்.

குறிப்புகள்.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

சென்னையில் சென்ற ஆகஸ்டில் நடந்த கிராமந்தர சீரமைப்பு ஊழியக்கூடி சம்பந்தமாய் கனம் எ. ரங்கநாத முதலியார் அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட கிராமந்தர சீர் அமைப்பு ஊழிய நிதியின் அத்தியக்ஷகர்கள் இரண்டு ப்ரைஜுகளைக் கொடுப்பதாகத் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு ப்ரைஜு தென் இந்தியாவில் கிராமந்தர சீரமைப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டிய விஷயமாக எப்படி பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வேலைகளைச் செய்யலாம் என்கிற விஷயத்தைப் பற்றின சிறந்த வியாஸத்திற்கும், மற்றொன்று படித்தவன் தானே

அறிவுறுத்துக் காட்டி எவ்வாறு அந்த இயக்கத்திற்கு ஒத்தாசையைச் செய்யலாம் என்கிற விஷயத்தைப் பற்றின சிறந்த வியாஸத்திற்குமாக கொடுக்கப்படுமாம் வியாஸங்கள் மீஸ்டர் கே. டி. பால் அவர்கள், மீஸ்டர் வி. வெங்கட சுப்பையா அவர்கள், ராப்பஹதார் என். கோபாலராம ஐயங்கார் அவர்கள், இவர்களால் பரிசோதிக்கப்படும். வியாஸங்கள் இங்கிலாந்த் பாஷையிலேயே எழுதப்படவேண்டும், 4000-பதங்களுக்கு மேற்படாது. சென்னை இராஜதானியிலும், மைசூர், திருவான்கூர் கொச்சி இந்த ஸம்ஸ்தானங்களிலுமுள்ள புகழ்வுடனான ஸ்திரீகளும் எழுத்தலார். வியாஸங்கள் மீஸ்டர் வி. வெங்கட சுப்பையா அவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும்.

A Veteran Veterinary Officer. ஒரு சிறந்த மாட்டு வைத்திய இலாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர். சென்னை மாட்டுவைத்திய பாடசாலையின் முதல்தலைவராக இருந்து செங்காணம் ஸர்க்கார் ஊழியத்திலிருந்து சிறந்த வேலைகளைச் செய்துவிட்டு பென்ஷனின் பெயில் உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்து மீஸ்டர் டி. டி. பச்சுலா நிக்ஸன். அவர் வேலையிலிருந்து நிக்ஸன் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சென்னை மாட்டுவைத்திய பாடசாலையின் உபாத்தியாயர்களும் மாணவர்களும் சாகுபடி உபயோகப்படுத்தும் பொழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மீஸ்டர் டி. பச்சுலா அவர்கள் வெகு நாளைக்கு வெகுநாள் க்குமாயிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று காம்ரொம்பவும் க்காருகிறார்.

Forest Fires. காடுகள் தீப்பற்றிக்கொள்ளல் :— பிரான்சு தேசத்தில் ஆஸ்ட்ஸ், மாரிடெர்ன் பிரதேசங்களில் கடிகளில் தீயுண்டாகியதால் 20,000-ஊக்கா அளவு காட்டுப்பிரதேசம் அழிந்தது போய்ற்றார், தவிர அநேக பயிர் பூரிகளும் மாட்டி மந்தைகளும் கிடைத்துப் போயினவாம்.

Poverty in India. இந்தியாவில் ஜனங்களின் தரித்திரத்தை:—மான்செஸ்டரில் ஸாட் சென்ஹா உபநியஸித்தையில் இந்தியாவில் ஜனங்களின் தரித்திர தசையைக் குறித்துப் பேசினார். இந்தியாவில் ஜனங்கள் எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் தரித்திரர்களாகவும், கொடியவர்களாகவும், அளிவேங்கையாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், பிறரால் இவ்வகையில் தனக்குப் பிரத்தியமம் அனுபவம் இருக்கிற தென்றும் கூறினார். வியவசாய விசாரணை சபையினால் அநேக கண்ணைகளை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம் என்றும் இந்தியாவில் இங்கிலாந்த் படித்தவர்களுக்கு விவசாயம், தொழில் இவைகள் பிடிக்கிறதில்லை யென்றும் துறம்பங்களில் பங்கு பிடுக்குவதோடு பயிர் நிலங்கள் சிறிது சிறிதாகப் பிடுக்கப்படுகிறதாலும் அநேக வழக்கங்களினாலும், விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக் குறைவையும் கண்ணதசையையும் அடைகிற தென்றும் கூறினார். ஸாட் சென்ஹா நம்ம தேசத்தவர், வைசிராய் கௌன்சிலில் முதல் முதலாய் இந்திய மெம்பராக விருந்தார், பார்லிமெண்டில் முதல் இந்திய மெம்பரானார். போன வருஷத்தில் ப்ரினி கௌன்சிலில் போய் சபை மெம்பராகவும் ஆனார்.

Natural History and Rural Schools. பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நேச்சர்ஸ்டடி கல்வி.—வியவஸாய இலாகாவின் தலைவர் சென்னை பிரெஸிடென்ஸி காலேஜில் நேச்சர்ஸ்டடி செய்து

பொழுது நேச்சுர்ஸ்டடி கிராமப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டால் ஜனங்கள் வியவஸாய விஷயங்களில் கிரத்தையுள்ளவர்களாக ஆவார்களென்றும். சாதாரணமாக ஜனங்கள் கம்பி ஸிப்பிச்சுக்கும் பாவாடைப்பூச்சுக்கும் உள்ள சம்பந்தத்தை யரியாமலிருக்கிறார்களென்றும் இன்னிதனானம் பயிர்களுக்கு பூச்சிகளால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய அழிவுகளை தாக்குவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுமென்றும், கிராமப்பள்ளிகளும், பெண்களும் இவ் விதக்கல்வியைப் பெறுவது நல்லதென்றும், காலேஜு விடுமுறை காலங்களில் மாணவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கிராமங்களில் தங்கும் பொழுது இன்னிதக்கல்வியை கிராமத்தவர்களுக்கும் கற்பிப்பதற்காகச் சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு அக்கல்வியில் ருசியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர்.

Agriculture in Australia. ஆஸ்திரேலியாவில் வியவஸாய முயர்ச்சிகள் ஆஸ்திரேலியா விற்குப்போய்த் திரைபி வந்திருக்கிற திவான்பஹதார் டி. ரங்கர்ச்சாரியாவர்கள் ஆஸ்திரேலியாவைப் பற்றிப் பல உபநிவாஸங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார். இந்தியாவைப்போலவே ஆஸ்திரேலியாவும் பயிர்த்தொழிலையே முக்கியமாக உடைந்தாயுள்ளது. அத்தேசத்தின் வியவஸாய மேன்மைக்குக் காரணம் அத்தேச ஜனங்களின் கல்வியும் அத்தேசத்தா ஸிபவஸாயிகள் பல யந்திர உபாயங்களை அங்கீகரிப்பதும் தான் என்ற கூறினர்.

உழவதற்கும், விரைப்பதற்கும், அருவடைசெய்வதற்கும் யந்திரங்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன வென்றும் யந்திரத்தைக் கைக்கொள்வதால் ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனாலும் 200 இவிருத்து 300 ஏக்கர்கள் உழப்படக்கூடுமென்றும் கூறினர். ஆஸ்திரேலியா குடியாவ வன் பயிர்வேலையோடு மாடுகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பால் விபாபார தொழிலையும் கம்பிளி நசவுத்தொழிலையும் சகாப்தத்தொழில்களாக அங்கீகரிக்கிறென்றும் கூறினர். மாகுல் விற்பனையும் வியவஸாயக் கருவிகள் வாங்கிப்பிவிதிலும் கூட்டுறவு அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுகிறதாம். வியவஸாய நிரூபணக் காணிகள் வெகுசிறுமாக நடத்தப்படுகின்றன வாம். நிரூபண விஷயமாய் ஒரு ரெயில் வண்டி பல லார்களுக்கு செல்கிறதாம். ரிபுணர்களால் உபநிபாசங்கள் கிராமங்களில் செய்யப்படுகின்றனவாம்.

Assessment of Tree Tax. மரவரி ஏற்பாடு:—தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலும் இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலும் தரிசு நிலங்களிலும், பொருள் போக்கு நிலங்களிலும் மரங்களை மாதிரிச் சொந்தமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற பட்டாதாரர்கள் அடியில் கண்டபடி அம் மரங்கள் விஷயமாக வரிக்கை 1927-28 ம் வருஷம் முதல்கொண்டு செலுத்த பாத்தியப் படுகிறார்களென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டார் உத்திர விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

மேலும் இனிமேல் புதிதாக மரங்கள் அல்லாத நிலங்களில் நடப்பட வேண்டுமானால் அவைகள் ஏற்கெனவே போட்டு ஸ்டாண்டிங் க்கு ஆர்டர் இரண்டாவது வால்பூம் 18-வது உத்திரவின் 10-வது அலுவலத்தின் பிரகாரம் அல்லது ஸ்டாண்டிங் க்கு ஆர்டர்கள் 19, 18 பிரகாரம் தான் நடப்பட வேண்டுமாம்.

Travancore Curzon Prize. திருவாங்கூர் கர்ஜன் பிரைஸ்.—திருவாங்கூர் மஹாராஜா அவர்களால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட கர்ஜன் பிரைஸ் இவ்வருஷம் ரும்புகோணம் காலேஜைச் சேர்ந்த மிஸ்டர் கே. சி. வீரராகவ ஐயருக்கு சென்னை யூனிவர்சிட்டியாரால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. பிரைஸானது தென் இந்தியாவைச் சம்பந்தப் பட்ட சுகாதாரத்தைப்பற்றின ஒரு விபாசத்திற்காகக் கொடுக்கப் பட்டது.

Cruelty to animals. பிராணி ஹிம்சை:—பிராணி ஹிம்சைக் காக அடியில் கண்டபடி கண்டனங்கள் ஹிம்சை செய்வோருக்கு மேநாட்டு ரியாயஸ்தலங்களில் கூறப்படுகின்றன.

ஒரு காலில் ஒரு பகவுத்தழத்தில் கூடான கிட்டானிகளுள்ள ஓர் வளைபம் போடப்பட்டிருந்ததாம். அது அம்நிருத்திற்கு திரைபி தெந்திரவுகளைக் கொடுத்தது பல்லாமல் வந்து காதின் கீழ் ஒரு பெரிய நாயத்தை உண்டாக்கியதாம். அப்பசுதன் பாலைபெரிஞ்சவது வழக்கமாக விருந்தபடியால் பசுவின் சொத்தக்காரன் அவ்வழக்கத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்காக வளயத்தைப் போட்டு வைத்தான். நியாயாதிபதி இவ்வித ஹிம்சையைப்பற்றி ரொம்பவும் கண்டித்தார்.

Public milk supply.—ஜனங்களுக்குப் பால் கொடுப்பது கலத்ததாவில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தார் பகத்தை வைத்து வெகு ஜனங்களுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் திரைபா பங்க்பாலைக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். 120 மணங்கு பால் தினந்தோறும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. கவர்ன்மெண்டு மந்திரியிடமிருந்தானி அவர்கள் அதிகப்பிட்ட அளவில் பால் மேல்மேலும் தெருவிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும் இதரஸ்தாபனங்களும் திரைபுதரும் ஜனங்களுக்கும் கல்வியை உபயோகப்படுகிறார்.

Mosquito menace. கோக உபத்திரவம்:—ஒரு நவனைய பூட்டுக்காலி நிலத்திலுள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய வந்திரம் அங்கம் பங்கம் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதால் வென்றிபு நகரத்தின் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகள் அங்கீகரிக்கத்தக்க தண்டனைக்கு ஆவாக்கினார்கள். அவன் கொக ஏற்படுவதற்குத்தான் வந்திரம் காரணம் ஆங்குரிமென்று வாதித்தான். ஜடீ அந்த சுகாதானத்தை யொப்புக்கொள்ளாமல் அப்பாதத்தை விதித்தார். அவனுடைய வீட்டுச் சாக்கடைகளை அவன் சுத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்திரவிட்டார்.

Back to the Village. கிராமாந்திரங்களில் போய் வஸி:—கனம் வி. ராமதாஸ் பந்து அவர்கள் தெல்லூர் ஜில்லாவின் கூட்டுறவினர் மஹாநாட்டில் செத்த உபநிவாஸத்தில் பின் வருமாறு மொழிந்தார்:—

கிராமாந்திரங்களைச் சீர் செய்யத் தகுந்த ஊழியர்கள் வேண்டுமென்பது எல்லோரும் அறிந்த விஷயமே. ஆனபோதிலும் கம்முதைய தேசத்தில் கனக்கல்லாத படித்தவர் வேலையில்லாம விருக்கிறார்களே, அத்தனை பெயர்களும் தங்களுடைய உடையாகப் பாவித்து மேற் சொல்லிய வேலையைக் கைக்கொள்வார்களாகில் அவ்வேலை வெகு சீராக நடைபெறும். இவ்வித ஊழியத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுகிற ஒவ்வொருவரும் அவர்களுடைய

வேலைகள் விண்போகா தென்றுந் தீராக்ந்பட்ட கிராமங்களால் லாபங்களும் நன்மைகளும் ஏற்படும் என்றும் அறிவிவேண்டும். அதைமால் படித்தவர்களெல்லோரும்—மணாவர்கள், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள், வந்தில்கள் எல்லோரும்—கிராமந்தரருகைப் பெற்று கிராமத்தாங்களிற்ருச் சென்று அங்கே விழாக்காலங்களைச் சிலவழிக் வேண்டும், அவ்விடத்தில் கூட்டுறவு, கல்வி முதலிய விஷயங்களில் வேலைகள் செய்ப வேண்டும். பொருள் கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனம் பிரச்சார விஷயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய திரவியத்தைத் தாராளமாய்க் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவில் ஹானரி அளவியப்பட்டு ரிஜிஸ்டிரார் ஸ்தானங்களைக் கவர்னெண்டார் விடுத்துவிட்ட படியால் அவ்வகையில் அவர்கள் இ ஹானரில் செய்துச் செலவு திட்டத் தொகையை கூட்டுறவு ஆளியவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

இராஜதானியில் மொத்தமாக 5 லட்சங்கள் கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலிருக்கப்பட்ட ஜனங்கள் திருத்திநீதி, நேரமினும் சுகாதாரக் குறைவிலு மிருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் துன்புசேர்ந்து ஒரேமனதாய் தனராபல் முயற்சி செய்தால் இவர்களைத் தீரான ஸ்தியில் வைப்பது கஷ்டசாத்தியமா?

கேவலியின்

“லோத்ரா”

கர்ப்பாசய ரோக நிவாரணி.

இதனுபயோகத்தால் குணம் காக்ககொண்ட பெண்மணி, இதை ஸ்திரீகளுக்கேர் வரப்பிரசாதினி யென்றும், அதி கிரேஷ்டமான அஷுவத மென்றும், விலையிலா அபாண மென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். குதுகுல, அளவ பற்றித்தடை, குதுசிராவம் தான்றி அல்லது குறைச்சலாய்ப் போவது, பற்றித்தடை தடைபட்டுப் போவது, வெண்ணத்தப் போக்கு கர்ப்ப ஸ்தாவம், அகாலப் பிரசவம், கருப்பை நழுவி விடுதல், கர்ப்ப விரணம், குது குலையினால் வயிற்றில் உண்டாகும் கட்டி, மூர்ச்சை, சரீரம் பருத்தோ அல்லது மெலித்தோபோவது, கணக்குடு, சந்தான மில்லாமை, மலபந்தகம், இருமல், உப்பஸ்ம மேற்ற ஜவரம் முதலிய சமஸ்த ரோகங்களும் இந்த லோத்ரா வினுபயோகத்தால் வெகு நம்பகமாய் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படும்.

இதன் விலை பெரியபுட்டி (12 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 3-0-0

சிறிய புட்டி (6 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 1-10-0

கேவலி குடாம், அயுர்வேத அளவத சாலை

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