

wealth and welfare.

III

42

21st Oct, 1927.

52
Lm 2, N25
N27.3.42
193574

For God
Crown and
Country



An
All—India
Weekly.

Chief Editor :
Mrs. M. R. JANAKI
B.Ā. (Madras), L.T., (B.H.U)
M. R. A. S. (Lond.)

WEALTH & WELFARE

Vol. III No. 42
12 pages.

Lucknow, Friday, 21st October 1927.

{ Registered
No. M-2119.

Proprietor

AGAR BATTI FACTORY,
Market Square, Sreerampet, Mysore.

[illegible]

Samples of Varieties of Batti will be sent per V. P. P. for Rs. 2— Only.

Address should be clearly written in English.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

THE AGAR BATTI FACTORY.

The Best Mysore Perfumeries.

Suppliers to Nawabs, Rajas, Jahagirdars. Colonels, Lt. Colonels, Advocates,
Inamdars & Other Several Leading Merchants.

Awarded Gold & Silver Medals & Certificates.

ATTAR M. MAHOMAD KHASIM SAHIB

PROPRIETOR,

Agar Batti Factory,

Market Square, Sreerampet, MYSORE.

We Manufacture the best agar, ambar, Javaji, Kasturi-javaji. Punugu batties, varying Prices ;—

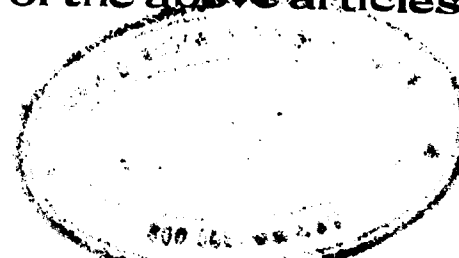
From Re. 1 to Rs. 50 a seer of 24 tolas. If ordered batties of higher value up to Rs. 100 per seer—

We also prepare the best Billes As 2 to Rs 5 each. Aragasas Re 1 to Rs 5 per tola Fitna 1—8 to Rs 5 per tola Kasturi Powder Re 1 to Rs 2 per tola Ambar Powder Rs 2 to Rs 5 per tola the best Rose Water Re 1 to 3 per bottle Halumaddi Re 1 to Rs 3 per seer. Dasanga Re 1 to Rs 5 per seer. Varieties of attars Re 1 to Rs 10 per tola;—Rose, Suhag Hina Kevad, Ambar, Istambole, Musk-anda etc. and other English Scents, Hair oils:—Punugu From 8 to Rs 12 per tola.

A trial order will convince and give you entire satisfaction.

KIND PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Samples of any of the above articles will be sent by V.P.P. if desired.



UMBRELLAS

MANUFACTURERS
AND
EXPORTERS
OF
SUN BRAND
UMBRELLAS



The Best, Cheapest,
Light, Strong, Durable
Fashionable.
Popular & Reliable
UMBRELLAS
SUN BRAND
SWISS
AND
GERMAN
UMBRELLAS
ALSO STOCKED.



LIGHT
DURABLE &
STRONG
Salt Nagjee
Purushotham & Co.
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
CALICUT. (Malabar)
Telegrams:—"KALPATHARU"
Telephone No. 48.

BANIANS

OF
REPUTED MAKES
BANGALORE
COMMONWEALTH
GERMANY, JAPAN
AND OTHER CONTINENTAL
FACTORIES
—
WALKING STICKS
OF DIFFERENT
KINDS & PATTERNS

Branch at:—
237, Govindappa Naick Street,
George Town, Madras.

Quality first.

It is most important that you should order the very best.
When choosing your Tea or Coffee do not be attracted by the
package but look at the contents.

RED ENSIGN COFFEE & TEA.

Are the only brands that will give you that delicious flavour
which distinguishes their quality.

The altitude at which these are grown on the Nilgiri Hills renders
them super-excellent in QUALITY.

All good stockists sell our brands.

T. STANES & Co., Ltd.
COIMBATORE.

Time Quickly Passes

and so does
Poorly Made
Furniture

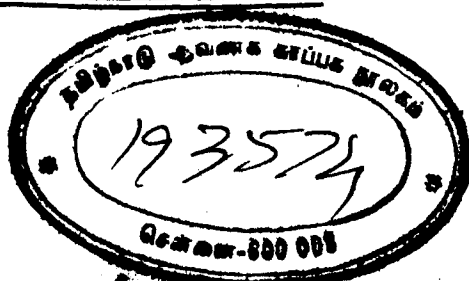
For durable
Furniture

at
reasonable
rates.

Apply to:—

American Advent Mission
Industrial School,
Saidapet, Madras.

Rev. F. B. CLOTHEY,
Manager.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial:—	
Adult Education ...	3
Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference ...	4
On the Line:—	
So Far as May Be ...	5
A Poisonous Drug ...	5
"Judge not that Ye be not Judged" ...	6
Assault Upon an Indian I. C. S. ...	6
Malaria ...	6
Trade of India ...	7
Swaraj Party's Loss ...	7
Gratuities to Police ...	7
Companies in Madras ...	7
Compulsory Physical Culture ...	9
Mysore Railway Extension ...	9
Some Facts about "Mother India" ...	9
Industrialism in India ...	9
Railway Improvements ...	10
Agriculture ...	10
Judicial Stamps—Madras ...	10
Miscellaneous:—	
Adult Adventures ...	11
Co-operation Through Cinema ...	11
Railway Travelling Theatres ...	12
Music at any Cost ...	12

For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 21st October, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The whole question of education in India suffers greatly because the term is equated in the mind exclusively with the school-room and the child. If the education of the nation depended entirely, or even mainly, on elementary schools, figures tell a significant story.

Years.	Number of children in all institutions (in millions)	Expenditure (in crores).
1861	25	40
1923	Less than 8	19

While in 40 years the progress has been from 25 to 8 millions, the proportion to the population is still only 3 per cent. whereas population is increasing every year at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And it is officially stated that 39 per cent. of the children educated in India relapse into illiteracy within 5 years of their leaving schools. Consequently, the schools for the young cannot possibly overtake the task of educating the community

sooner than in some centuries. They are entirely out of consideration in the matter of fitting the average Indian of to-day to the task of citizenship to which he is summoned with immediate urgency. The situation seems obviously to point towards the development of an adult or mass education movement in India. Since the introduction of the Reforms, attention has been turned towards it. Some of the provinces have gone forward with it. But it seems that the subject has been somewhat misunderstood. In India before the art of writing prevailed how literature, philosophy and mathematics had developed to great heights is an interesting problem. To millions of people who are totally illiterate the mass of their Dharma in its many details is known. Numerous legends, ballads, epics, and devotional psalms high merits and beauty have passed from father to son down the centuries all without the instrument of reading and writing. In the ordinary transactions of the bazaar, all reckoning of purchase and sale, interest and commissions, all forecasts of future are done with the aid only of memory and speech. All that has been possible through adult education. There are certain established social facilities and organizations which could still lend themselves effectively to adult education work.

1. Religious institutions like Hari Kirtan or Kathas, Kalakshepams, in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal.

2. Dramas which have a brilliant record in this country have never attracted the people and exercised educational influence.

3. Weekly and bi-weekly rural markets where large number of retail sellers gather together on fixed dates. While bustling trade goes on at the market, the entertainer finds a ready chance for his livelihood, the missionary for preaching his mission. There the propagandists of agriculture, co-operation, of sanitation have their opportunities, so have the men of magic-lantern and patriotism.

In Europe and America people go to endless trouble to work up such gatherings, while we here with our education, divorced from our traditional life don't know how to make proper use of them.

The great festivals of India are again an opportunity.

5. In recent years the propaganda used on behalf of maternity and child welfare is a step in the direction of adult education.

The village school itself should become a community centre. One of the most marked characteristics of the school in America is the variety of social functions they perform. In some defective community the school is temporarily attending to most of the duties of the home, the church and other social institutions. A teacher should take for his school the whole community in which he is living and not merely the little children who irregularly frequent a certain building. For a large part of education needed in the impoverished villages of India is adult education, "Leading hesitant personalities to throw themselves in some positive way into the social regeneration of their little world." In ancient India schools used to be attached to temples which were used as assembly halls. Many country schools in the West have their assembly hall at one end and their library at the other, each with an outside entrance so that any resident may come in and use these facilities without disturbing the school proper. They might be here made the centre of spreading agricultural improvements, initiating co-operative societies and of imparting instruction in sanitation. They could be made the place of evening gatherings where instructive stories from our old epics and also humorous stories could be told and group singing and dramatic performances occasionally given. On account of the routine way in which most village occupations are carried on, little literacy is demanded, a fact which lessens the motive for acquiring the ability to read and write. The motive in educating their children would be partly supplied and strengthened by the ability of their parents to read and write. Educating the children alone in an illiterate community goes for naught in many cases. The number of literates in the United Provinces is (the smallest) 42 per 1,000 according to the census of 1921, figures for other provinces being—Bengal—104, Madras—98, Bombay—95

Assam—72, Bihar—51, Central Provinces—49, Punjab—46. No organization which could lend itself effectively to this kind of educational work is more suitable than the co-operative society. In any well-managed co-operative society distinctions of educative value are constantly being made between directly productive expenditure, indirectly productive expenditure and unproductive expenditure. A still more practical distinction is drawn between necessary and unnecessary expenditure. How to save, how to keep accounts, the advantage of prompt payments, business method, and the checking of drunkenness are things that are worked for. It can bring and hold together a whole village community on the powerful basis of economic solidarity. And it is economic questions that now rule the world. And the spirit of co-operation in progressive ventures is what rural India needs above all. It is the peoples' own affair continually building up self-respect, acting as a steady moral lever, widening outlook and imparting ambition, the very means for disseminating knowledge. It has financial possibilities, either of its own or at its virtual command, for every purpose of whose value the community is convinced. It is emerging from the necessary preliminary stage of credit work and is testing itself along productive and distributive lines of work. It is looking forward to social service and work of public utility. It is already beginning educational work. One thing must be remembered also that in the West adult education means continuing the education of the young that cannot go on to a university, here it means educating the illiterate adults and therefore the methods in the two cases must differ to a great extent.

Adult pupils progress at much more different rates than the boys. When once, therefore, the rudimentary ground-work has been covered, the teaching should be largely individual. Night schools have not shown very good results, because the teachers generally have ignorantly used methods unsuited to adult education. There are institutions to disseminate adult education which few school teachers know how to use. Let us take, for instance, that one of the most effective instruments of popular culture, the Drama. It (like music) has one great preliminary advantage over other forms of adult education, in that it carries in the popular mind no association with the atmosphere of the classroom. But there will be found few teachers who could organise it. The drama is really a co-operative enterprise. When a society undertakes the production of a play, it enlists the services not of actors alone, but of musicians, dancers, etc. It helps not only to educate the adults but also to create the co-operative spirit among its members. The first necessary condition for the success of adult education is, therefore, to find the right kind of teachers, in fact to prepare them by giving them the necessary training. The second is to organise people into societies (preferably co-operative) to get the full benefit of the movement—societies whose members will manage their affairs themselves. "Young-men's associations" like those formed in Japan are excellent institutions and of the type required in this country also. The third thing is to use our schools as community centres, as they are used at Moga (Punjab) and Bolpur. Lastly, to prevent literate adults from relapsing into illiteracy, special notice should be taken of them by giving them little distinctions and privileges; the amount of appealing reading material in the village should be increased, and all their work organized on co-operative lines. Of course to carry out any scheme it is taken for granted that the necessary financial help is forthcoming. The task appears to be of appalling magnitude, but there need be no fear that there is not that in people of India which will be adequate to the task when once suitable guidance is available.

MYSORE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

His Highness the Yuvarajah of Mysore opened the 14th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference arranged by the Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute. It is over 16 or 17 years since the practice of holding an Annual Conference of Co-operators originated in Mysore. The organization is still as undeveloped as it was at the beginning. The Membership

of the Conference is based on no definite system. His Highness the Yuvarajah in his message to the 10th Conference pointed out the necessity for the creation of a non-official agency for carrying on co-operative propaganda in Mysore. His Highness congratulates the co-operators on the promptness and thoroughness with which they have evolved a scheme for propaganda and put it on its own basis. From the speech of His Highness it appears the number of societies has increased from 217 in 1912 to 1750 in 1927. There are 16,500 villages in Mysore and His Highness feels the development by five times would still be short of the needs of the villages. With a membership of 1,02,000 operating over about 6,500 villages, the total share capital of these societies being about 36 lakhs, deposits about 42½ lakhs and the reserve fund built up about 17½ lakhs. The total number of membership is about one lakh out of a population of sixty lakhs and the total working capital about 108 lakhs or an average of 100 to 110 rupees per member. About 11 lakhs of families and nearly 10,000 villages have not been touched by the movement at all. An economic enquiry into the general state of the villages has been embarked upon. There are 178 societies for the Depressed Classes with a membership of 2,350 people. The Propagandist Institute have to consider the following:—

1. The indebtedness of the agriculturist has increased and not diminished and the village money lender is yet a force to be reckoned with.
2. The improvement of facilities for borrowing which the movement has brought about will result in grave danger if it does not, by enabling the members gradually to discharge their debts, enable them also to save against a rainy day.
3. One of the great difficulties of agricultural finance through the medium of the village co-operative society is its inelasticity and its rigidity.
4. It is not by allowing the village society to be merely a loan club that we shall be able to improve the economic condition of the country. We must develop a proper banking system through the agency of the co-operative movement. We must pay more attention to developing thrift among the people and to develop the economic virtue, so that ultimately they may be able to manage their own affairs and their accumulated savings.
5. The appeal to people to join societies is based generally on the comparatively low rate of interest at which they can get loans, but little or no stress is laid upon the spirit of self-help and mutual help underlying credit organisations.
6. Certain links in the co-operative chain are not as strong as it was expected they would be. The future of the supervising unions, for instance, is a subject which has given some anxiety.
7. Progress has been one-sided and the application of co-operative principles to spheres other than credit has to be done in a systematic manner.
8. The time has arrived when more determined efforts have to be made to strengthen the non-official hold on co-operative institutions by improving the inspecting and supervising agency under the unions and banking federations, and by placing the machinery for propaganda and education on a sound basis.
9. Rural reconstruction is a task which should engage greater attention.

Thrift, the most important item of the foundations and aims of all forms of co-operative activity, has not been kept in view by the co-operators. Thrift is the golden key to unlock the door of happiness. The cost of living is increasing on account of various causes. At the present day the middle classes in Mysore State find it almost impossible to adjust their expenditure to their income. They do not recognize the fact that by being thrifty and by avoiding all unnecessary luxuries they can cut their coat according to their cloth. We tried to make a close study of the work of some of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore. It must be pointed out that the working of the societies would go to show that neither thrift is encouraged nor the credit made available for the improvement of agricultural or rural business has been aimed at. The cultivator

is not learning thrift. It is the well-to-do man that deposits his saving in the society. Borrowing is done to the extent money is lent on easy credit which only has created facilities to encourage indebtedness among the rural population and efforts have not been made to see that the money borrowed is put to some beneficial use which is likely to bring greater benefit by way of business. In very many cases the money borrowed is utilized for purposes other than the improvement of the land. The members hardly care to know what happens to the money after once it is borrowed. The easy availability of the credit has tended to encourage spend-thriftness and waste amongst the cultivators rather than thrift. The rural people have been borrowing in advance of their savings and they are encouraged directly to maintain their spend-thriftness in unnecessary evils such as newer forms of social luxuries which have augmented the old. It must be said that the Co-operative Movement is encouraging directly money-lending for purposes other than helping productiveness. The encouragement of the co-operative credit in Mysore, as it is today, has merely shifted the business of money-lending to some extent from the hands of the Sowcars to a body of small money-lenders in co-operation without in any way reducing the indebtedness of the cultivators. While encouraging co-operation for various productive purposes, it is the duty of the co-operators to see that it must be made impossible for the cultivator under his present social conditions to borrow for any other purposes than for only the improvement of his own lands and make it necessary for him to accumulate his own savings. The cultivator must be made to learn thrift. The Co-operative Movement must realise the fact that the indebtedness of the rural class of people is on the increase and no real attempt has been made to free the cultivator from indebtedness. The easy accessibility of the money to the borrower in village Co-operative Societies with light conditions for repayment have only tended to produce a result which, if continued, will not, in the long run, prove beneficial to agriculturists in Mysore. In the enthusiasm exhibited by the co-operators and the Government officials towards enhancing the activities of the Co-operative

movement, it is desirable that the Government should take steps to obtain the supply of agricultural implements, manures, seeds etc., in kind and not cash, and the problem of increasing the income of the agriculturists require the immediate attention of the co-operators. Mahatma Gandhi has been eloquently advocating the use of the Charka by the people who are unable to employ their time either wholly or partly in remunerative subsidiary occupations. We agree with Mr. Balasundaram Iyer who presided over the 14th Co-operative Conference in his views that he is not prepared to endorse everything that has been said about the virtues of the Charka. The Mysoreans should not forget that the development of sericultural co-operation in this State has affinities both with agriculture and with industry and that Mysore silk is considered to possess many natural advantages. Instead of utilizing the leisure hours during unemployment in working on Charka for prepar-

ing Kaddar that time can be more usefully utilized in co-ordination of work between the Sericultural Department and Co-operative Societies thus greatly benefitting themselves and the country. The scientific side is now developed by the Sericultural Department of the State and the Co-operative Societies with the help of the unemployed should attend to the business side. Sericulture as a profession, if adopted, will greatly benefit the people, as an occupation and this will be a career of great usefulness not only to Mysore but to the whole of India. Charka and the manufacture of Kaddar may be very useful elsewhere under different economic conditions but to preach the policy of Hand-spinning and running Charkas everywhere in Mysore must be said to be uneconomic and killing of the Sericultural industry. The co-operators should try and raise the economic position of the masses by means of industrial co-operation. The bulk of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore are managed by people who have no deep knowledge of co-operative principles, and in spite of this they are discharging their functions fairly well. It is the duty of the State and the Co-operators to provide for co-operative training on a large scale. In this connection we would request the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore State to keep in touch with Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, the veteran co-operator of the Madras Presidency, who has been trying to establish a College for training co-operators on right lines. The rudiments of co-operation has to be taught to masses, lantern lectures and cinema pictures on several aspects of co-operation might be the vehicle through which education may be imparted to the adults. With the present financial condition of the people, it is not at all possible for the non-official agency alone to do this kind of educative and propaganda work and it is the duty of the State to provide an item in the budget specially for instituting travelling cinemas for the education of the adult masses on co-operative basis. In one of the previous issues through our Editorial Columns we pleaded for "Fine Arts" being encouraged in Mysore State. A good way of driving home co-operative principles to the village folk will be by means of Harikathas and Kalakshepams. The masses are generally religiously inclined and even illiterate people will be ready to listen to the story of the Punjab 50,000 adults are receiving adult education. It is the duty of the Co-operative Institute to undertake an active campaign for educating the rural masses. In course of time the Rural Co-operative Societies should take the place of the Village Panchayats in the administrative machine of the State, thus building a net-work of self-governing institutions, hastening the advent of a true democracy, representative and good self-government. Co-operation alone will succeed in the work of rural reconstruction through the promotion of the moral, intellectual and economic condition of villages. We commend to the co-operators in Mysore, the appeal of Mr. Balasundaram Iyer, the Executive Council Member of the Government of Mysore, in his Presidential address to the 14th Provincial Co-operative Conference of Mysore.

ON THE LINE.

"SO FAR AS MAY BE."

The time-honoured document containing the famous Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of everlasting memory says that "so far as may be, there shall be no distinctions of caste, creed or colour, in appointing subjects of Her Majesty to the various offices under the Crown" is being torn into smithereens. The words "so far as may be" constituted the dominating cross of the memorable sentence in the eyes of one of the late Viceroy's. The "Hindustan Times of Delhi" has published in extenso an office order issued in the month of August 1927 by the President of the Forest Research Institute and College to the effect that no Hindu will in future be appointed on the ministerial or technical staff, whether

permanent or temporary, so long as candidates of other communities are available, and that this order has been passed with a view to stop the preponderance of Hindus on the staff of the Institute. This is a splendid occasion for inculcating in the Hindus the Malthusian Doctrine of population, otherwise they should prepare themselves for harder times that threaten to be in store for them. It is this kind of undue preferential favouritism shown to particular communities in India that set up one community against another devitalizing the economic stability of India.

A POISONOUS DRUG.

Lt. Col. J. W. D. Megaw, M. B., I. M. S. in "The First Laws of Health" has the following to say about "drink."

"Pure water is the best drink of all but if you get tired of it and want a change, tea is a safe drink. This should not be drunk while it is very hot and should not be strong....."

"Alcohol is not really a drink at all. It is a poisonous drug which is never needed by healthy people. Many Indians have adopted the habit of taking alcoholic drinks and a large number of them have ruined their health by doing so."

This book is printed and published for the Red Cross Society by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. For saying less than this the liquor trade has tried to punish other learned physicians and welfare societies. Let us hope they will not attack Lt. Col. Megaw and the Red Cross Society.

"JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED"

A Mysore press communique issued says:

The attention of Government has been invited to certain criticisms of Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, a retired Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore in *The Hindu* of July 25, 1927, in the course of which he has made certain statements in connexion with the Krishnaraja Sagara High Level Canal project sanctioned recently.

Statement 1.—"No provision is made for the Canal in the Budget, nor has any supplemental budget been submitted to the Council. May I appeal to Amin-ul-Mulk Mr. Ismail to stay his hand till the Council has an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the scheme of irrigation and estimates?"

This statement is not correct. A supplemental budget of Rs. 25 lakhs for the High Level Canal was placed before the Legislative Council. Copies of the Committee's report were furnished to all the members, plans of the Canal were circulated and members were clearly given to understand that if any further information were to be asked for, it would be furnished. The Council, unanimously passed the grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for the Canal Project.

The statement that the opinion of the Council and its sanction to the Budget provision were not obtained is thus not a fact.

Statement 2.—"Only the other day I submitted two notes to the High Level Canal Committee on its Chairman inviting me to appear before the Committee and state my objections to his scheme. He finally decided I need not appear."

Mr. Paramasiva Iyer's criticisms were placed before the Committee by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, one of the members. From the discussions and correspondence that took place on the matter, it was understood that Mr. Paramasiva Iyer would attend the meeting of the Committee at 3 P.M. on May 10, 1927 to state his objections. But, owing to some misunderstanding, Mr. Paramasiva Iyer was not present at the time arranged.

Statement 3.—"With the available storage it is easy to secure under a South Bank Canal and extensions of existing Canals. 50 per cent. more of irrigable area at a third of the cost."

The point as to whether the High Level Canal Scheme or some other scheme is the best has been carefully considered by the Special Committee of 1921, and subsequently again investigated in great detail by an expert staff and examined by the recent Committee also. There is unanimity on all sides that the North Bank High Level Canal is the best scheme under the circumstances of the case.

Thus the criticisms of Mr. Paramasiva Iyer are misleading and not based on facts.

Below will be found reprinted from the *Amrita Bazaar Pathrika* an article reporting and remarking upon "a base assault" upon an Indian I. C. S. officer, in Bengal. We find it difficult to

believe that the District Magistrate acted in the manner attributed to him. We find it difficult to drop this question when avoidance amounts to shirking. Facts must be faced plainly. A country occupying the dubious political position in which India is naturally may be said to be full of racial issues. As things are, we have to face the racial issue when our sense of national self-respect is hurt.

ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN I.C.S.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, Sept. 8.

Mr. Kripalani is the Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahi. He is not only an I.C.S. but comes of a very high family. One of his brothers, who also is an I.C.S., is the chief executive officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Another brother is also an I.C.S., and is serving in the Punjab. Mr. Kripalani became an eyesore to some of the local Europeans because though merely an assistant magistrate he lived in high style. He is a member of the local European club by virtue of his being an I.C.S. Some of the local sahibs who are also members of the club had often tried to humiliate Mr. Kripalani just to let him know that despite his high connections and the Heaven-born service to which he belonged he is a mere Indian. Mr. Kripalani treated these attempts with contempt and even ceased to be on speaking terms with these people. That naturally led to the wrath of the latter.

On the day of occurrence (17th July last) Mr. Kripalani as he came out of the club at 11 p.m. saw that a tyre of his cycle had been punctured. He began to walk towards his bungalow with his cycle in hand. When he had gone to some distance he found that some of the sahibs (whom he had given offence in the manner described above) were coming from behind in a motor car. Mr. Kripalani stepped aside to allow the car to pass but an attempt was made to run the car over him. Mr. Kripalani was naturally annoyed.

"What do you mean?" he asked turning to these people. "We want to teach you manners!" With these words the sahibs came down from the car and began to assault Mr. Kripalani. They pushed him and threw him into the tank nearby and Mr. Kripalani would have been drowned but for the fact that there was not much water in the tank. His shouts attracted the notice of his *chaprasi* who came and rescued him. In that condition Mr. Kripalani saw the district magistrate, Mr. Larkins, and told him about the incident. The district magistrate asked him to come next morning. Mr. Kripalani went and again stated his case. The district magistrate promised that he would make an enquiry. But as nearly two weeks passed and nothing was heard. Mr. Kripalani again saw the district magistrate. Imagine his surprise when the district magistrate told him that Mr. Kripalani had been under the influence of drink on that night and he should apologise to his assailants. Mr. Kripalani, who evidently received the

shock of his life at this foul calumny, told Mr. Larkins that he would ask his Excellency the Governor to institute an open enquiry. Mr. Kripalani petitioned the Governor immediately but though a month has passed since then nothing has been heard about the matter. Has the chief secretary placed the petition before his Excellency?

We have given above the whole story as gathered by our special representative by an independent enquiry on the spot. We have every reason to believe the story to be true in material particulars.

We have been taken to task several times in the past by high officials, including Governors, for what they have been pleased to describe as the *Patrika's* inveterate habit of raising racial controversies. Here is the case of an Indian magistrate. Will his Excellency the Governor give his personal attention to it? Will he, after due enquiry, be pleased to tell the public why such a serious matter has so long been kept hanging fire if it has not been actually shelved? Had Mr. Kripalani been a European could the Government sit tight over the incident so long. We shall wait for the Government's version of the case, if any, for a reasonable time before we take up the matter again. In the meanwhile we hope pressure will not be put on Mr. Kripalani to agree to the hushing up of the affair and that his Excellency the Governor will see to the bottom of the whole affair. To Mr. Kripalani our appeal is to fight the matter out to the bitter end.

It is not the spirit of fight to vindicate their just cause that we have to suffer indignities and bear with injustices. Mr. Kripalani is fortunately not like many of our people who have to depend for their bread on their oppressors and who for that reason have to submit to anything. He comes of a wealthy family and even if he loses his high office in the attempt to get justice he should take the risk. The Indian who suffers for his race and yet fights to assert his right, fights for his country, his nation and oppressed humanity.

MALARIA.

C. H. Souter Esq., I.C.S.: Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, states in his Annual Report on the Administration of the Vizagapatam Agency as follows:—

It may be of some general interest that during my long tour in the Gudem agency I tried the experiment of using kerosene oil to keep off the attacks of mosquitoes. I have long been of the opinion that quinine, used as a prophylactic against malaria, is of little practical use. I speak with a lay-man's diffidence in the matter but for two main reasons I consider that the use of quinine before an attack of malaria may do positive harm instead of good. In the first place, to be of any use against the malarial parasite, quinine must be taken in large doses. The effect of those doses on the system is not at all good. In fact, they thoroughly upset the person who takes them. In the second place I believe it is established that if quinine is taken continuously in small doses its subsequent effect when taken in large doses against an infection

of malaria is very greatly lessened. These two reasons have made me come to the conclusion that the only way to avoid attacks of malaria is to see that mosquitoes are kept at a distance. I have been for many years subject to attacks of malaria. Since I began to tour in the agency of this district, however, I have had no attack of any kind. This I attribute to the frequent use of kerosene oil smeared over the exposed parts of my person. The results of this treatment both on myself and my wife have been so good that during my tour in the Gudem agency I resolved to try it on all the staff accompanying me. This agency is notorious for its very heavy incidence of malaria. I therefore gave orders to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon that he should have a parade of all servants, peons and clerks every evening before nightfall and see that they were thoroughly smeared with kerosene oil. The effect of this was extraordinarily good as during this long tour only two persons went down with fever. This fever lasted only for a few hours and never reappeared. It was probably not malaria. To be effective the treatment ought to be undergone before dawn as well as before dusk and this is the great difficulty so far as those who do not sleep under mosquito nets are concerned. I am pretty confident, however, that if thoroughly carried out this treatment would go a long way towards keeping officers in the agency free from fever. One great advantage is that kerosene oil is everywhere obtainable and is very cheap. It is true that two or three of the members of the party did develop fever after they got down to the plains but this development took place so long after they reached the plains that it is not at all certain that the infection was got in the agency. The one point against the treatment is its disagreeableness. It is remarkable, however, how soon this

disagreeableness disappears. One seems to get accustomed to the smell of kerosene oil very quickly. I think that the treatment is well worth further trial and I may add that the Civil Surgeon has issued instructions to all his subordinates to try it.

TRADE OF INDIA.

The review of the trade of India in 1926-27 shows that the value of exports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3,09 crores as compared with Rs. 3,85 crores in 1925-26, showing a reduction of about 20 per cent. The most important factor that contributed to this decrease was a heavy fall in the world prices of raw materials, particularly of cotton and jute. The value of imports showed some slight expansion being valued at Rs. 2,31 crores as against Rs. 2,26 crores in the preceding year, an increase of approximately 2 per cent. The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India which reached the record figure of Rs. 1,61 crores in 1925-26 fell to Rs. 79 crores in the year under review. As might be expected, therefore, there was contraction in India's absorption of the precious metals, the net imports of treasure being Rs. 39 crores against Rs. 52 crores in the preceding year. The net imports of gold amounted to nearly Rs. 19.1-2 crores or Rs. 15.1-2 crores less than in 1925-26, while the net imports of silvers showed a small increase of Rs. 3 crores from Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 20 crores owing to the reduced shipments of the white metal to China.

SWARAJ PARTY'S LOSS

The *Pioneer* writes:—
It is announced that Mr. Rangaswami Ayengar, the chief whip of the Swarajist Party in the Legislative Assembly and the Secretary of that party, has resigned his office. This is a great loss to the Swarajists. The "power behind the throne,"

COMPANIES IN MADRAS.

It will be interesting to record here certain peculiar features discernible in the companies working in the Presidency of Madras.

(i) The company which has the biggest authorized capital is the Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Limited, a Madras (Rs. 2,50,00,000) and the smallest authorized capital is claimed by the Coral Mills, Limited (Rs. 1,000), at Tuticorin. The largest share value is Rs 18,000 in the Champaka Rice Mills Company, Limited (a private company) in the Negapatam district while the smallest share value is the trifling sum of 4 annas in the Cauvery Syndicate, Limited—a public company in the Tanjore district.

(ii) The unmentioned share capital companies restrict the issue of their shares to a particular class or community:—	Class to which the issue of shares is restricted.
Name of company.	
(i) South Indian People's Association, Limited (Madras).	Non-Brahmin Hindus.
(ii) Triplicane Fund, Limited (Madras).	Brahmins.
(iii) Sri Sankara Ramanuja Siddhanta Paripalana Nidhi, Limited (Kumbakonam).	do
(iv) Viswakarma Vyapara Company, Limited (Kumbakonam).	Kammalars.
(v) Reddi Industrials, Limited (Kistna).	Reddis.
(vi) Sengunther Company, Limited (Ramanad district).	Sengunthers.
(vii) Catholic Benefit Fund, Limited (Palamcottah).	Roman Catholic Christians
(viii) Malabari Company, Limited (Calicut).	Muhammadans.
(ix) Karnataka Bank, Limited (South Canara).	Dravida Brahmins.
(x) Catholic Bank Limited (South Canara).	Roman Catholic Christians.
(xi) Canara Bank, Limited (South Canara).	Goud Saraswath Konkani Brahmins.
(xii) Jayalakshmi Bank, Limited (South Canara).	Canara Saraswath Community.
(xiii) Pangal Nayak Bank, Limited (South Canara).	Family of Pangal Nayaks of Katpadi (South Canara).

(iii) The following companies have the longest names:—

- The Madras Purasawalkam Hindu Janopakara Saswatha Nidhi or Permanent General Benefit Fund, Limited.
- Idigara Majira Govindanaikenpalayam Sri Kodandarama Krupa Vilasa Nidhi, Limited.
- Ramanadhapuram, Madurai Tinnevely Zillah Ezhaigalin Kashta Nivarthi Company, Limited.
- Masilamony Mudaliar's Thuluva Vellala Boys' Free Boarding, Lodging & Education Fund.

Amongst companies with short names are:—

J. J. Ram, Limited and Garage, Limited.



Classified list of auditors on the 31st March 1927.

Station.	Chartered and Incorporated accountants.	Holders of permanent unrestricted certificates.	Restricted certificates.										Total.
			English.	Tamil.	English and Tamil.	English, Tamil and Telugu.	English, Tamil and Malayalam.	English, Tamil and Kanarese.	English, Tamil Telugu and Guzarati.	English, Telugu, Kanarese and Mah-ratti.	English, Guzarati, Mah-ratti, Hindi and Tamil.	English and Telugu.	
1. Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2. Delhi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Mysore	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Rangoon	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Madras	...	3	27	3	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	41
6. North Arcot	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Coimbatore	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8. Godavari	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9. South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10. Kistna	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11. Madura	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12. Malabar	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
13. Tanjore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. Tinnevely	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15. Trichinopoly	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
16. Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total.	3	54	4	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	77

Classification of companies at work in each district on the 31st March 1927, in Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Nidhi.	Chit Association.	Banks.	Insurance.	Transport.	Trading.	Mills and Presses.	Plantation.	Mining and Quarrying.	Lumber and Building.	Breweries.	Sugar manufacturing.	Hotels and entertainments.	Other.	Total.
1. Madras	24	3	6	2	7	68	8	2	2	3	1	1	6	23	156
2. Anantapur	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
3. Arcot (North)	5	10	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26
4. Do. (South)	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5. Bellary	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
6. Calicut	...	...	8	...	...	10	2	9	...	...	...	...	2	4	35
7. Chingleput	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15
8. Chittoor	4	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
9. Coimbatore	139	...	...	...	1	17	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	171
10. Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Erode	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
12. Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13. Godavari (East)	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
14. Do. West	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
15. Guntur	1	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22
16. Kanara (South)	...	9	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22
17. Kistna	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	18
18. Kurnool	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
19. Madura	1	2	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	28
20. Negapatam	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
21. Nellore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
22. The Nilgiris	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	15
23. Palamcottah	1	...	2	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	18
24. Palghat	...	11	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	22
25. Ramnad	4	...	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19
26. Salem	3	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	15
27. Tanjore	5	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
28. Tellicherry	...	10	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
29. Tinnevely	1	...	5	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17
30. Trichinopoly	17	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	27
31. Villupuram	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
32. Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	255	23	60	5	13	190	63	22	4	6	2	3	23	76	745

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"The days have gone by when reading and writing were considered sufficient education for the public. Physical culture is now considered as part and parcel of our education. No education worth the name is complete without physical culture. Madras Corporation is therefore to be congratulated for accepting at one of their meetings the resolution to the effect that students of schools under the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras should regularly and compulsorily undergo physical culture. Every Corporation and Municipality in India ought to adopt such resolutions and make physical education compulsory throughout the country."

(H & H).

MYSORE RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In connexion with the proposed extension of the Mysore Railway line from Chamrajnagar to Satyamangalam in the Coimbatore District, a preliminary investigation of the possible traffic that would be available has been begun by Mr. Kanakasabapathi Iyer of the South Indian Railway and Mr. K. Gundappa of the Mysore Railway. The proposed extension will afford a through connexion for passengers from Bombay to Colombo via Mysore, Erode, and Trichinopoly.

SOME FACTS ABOUT "MOTHER INDIA."

"Mother India" is the name of a book by Miss Katherine Mayo, an American woman, who visited India, sometime ago. In this book Miss Mayo paints Indian life in the worst colours and declares that the Indians are a degenerate race, degenerates in body, mind and spirit. She quotes selected passages from Young India, the Minutes of the Legislative Assembly, Michael O'Dwyer's India as I saw it, Cornelia Sorabjee's Between the Twilight and other books and reports to prove her contention. For this reason her book has been hailed by interested journals as a very well-documented Defence of British rule in India.

It is doubtless a Defence of the British raj, but it is neither well-documented nor ever impartial in its outlook. Wherever Miss Mayo gets a chance, which she often creates herself by telling gruesome stories (undocumented) about Indian life, she puts in a word in support of British rule. Her quotations also are selected in a way which will go in favour of the Government of India. Young India as well as the Minutes of the Legislative Assembly contain much material which will support India's claims to high idealism and progressiveness; but such material is assiduously overlooked. The other books referred to are well known propagandist works by people who have never been friends of India. Abbe Dubois, one of the authors quoted many times by Miss Mayo, is described by the Encyclopaedia Britannica (XI Ed., Vol. VII. P. 624) as a man who was paid Rs. 8,000 by Lord William

Bentinck for his scurrilous monograph on Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies. He was also awarded a pension by the East India Company. Sir Michael O'Dwyer needs no introduction as a propagandist against India. These facts as well as the way in which Miss Mayo has collected foolish statements made by all sorts of orthodox persons of indifferent merit before the University Commission, the councils and in the columns of Young India, a paper well known for its utopian and unpractical views on most socio-economic matters, prove conclusively that Miss Mayo is a propagandist par excellence and not a dispassionate student of social hygiene.

Indifferent and biased as her documentation is, she supports only one of her statements by quoting an "authority" where she makes seven gross allegations unsupported by any document good, bad or indifferent. This is found by simple tabulation. And most of these undocumented statements are so impossibly gruesome or filthy that one wonders how Miss Mayo saw so many extraordinary things during her short stay in India. She could not possibly have seen and experienced so many horrors, horrors enough for a hundred grand guignol shows and worse, unless she were dreaming, or concocting things. Some of her "true stories" are what may be described as "chestnuts of propaganda." Such is the one she tells about a certain ruling chief she met who told her that if the British left India one day, not a rupee or a virgin would be left in Bengal the day after. We heard this story many years ago as originating from a polo-playing warrior who stopped playing Bridge this side of Lethe several years before Miss Mayo got her commission (from God) to visit India after vilifying the Filipinos who were then, as now, unwillingly undergoing a course of civilisation provided by America's "Republican" Rubber growers. Many of her other stories are, also similarly "first hand."

Miss Mayo condemns India as a breeding ground for diseases and as the home of a race which leads a sub-grade of existence. She forgets to mention that in spite of her poverty India is fast progressing towards better health and better living. She also forgets to describe the part that the British played in reducing the Indians to their present state of misery. On the contrary she ascribes Indian backwardness, after giving a highly exaggerated description of the same, entirely to Hindu religion, morals and social system. All students of Indian History and Economics will clearly see the grossly false nature of the above cansation.

She says that Indian women are all or very largely married off and made to bear children before they properly attain puberty. This is surely true of many Indian women but not of most; for we learn from the Census of India Report, 1921 (Vol. I, pt. 1, p. 159) that among women of the age group up to 15 years 601 per thousand remain unmarried. In 1881 only 481 per thousand of them remained unmarried. These figures thus

prove the falsehood of Miss Mayo's allegation as also the progressiveness of India. The census report (ibid) comments on the above to the effect that "This (progressive) movement is most marked among the Hindus."

Miss Mayo alleges that Indians are widely affected with venereal diseases. The reports of Army health examinations, the Lascars' health examinations as well as the opinion of numerous medical practitioners disprove her statement. Studying the figures of insanes, deaf-mutes, blinds and lepers as given in the Census of India Report, 1921 (Vol. I, pt. 1, p. 205) we find that there has been a fall in these infirmities in India since 1881. Medical opinion says that this is incompatible with an increased prevalence of venereal disease.

So much about Miss Mayo's truthfulness regarding social matters. She, however, devotes a great deal of space in her book to political and economic questions and, in keeping with her mission, defends all British deeds and institutions. Her arguments in some places are very interesting. Regarding the Cotton Industry in India she says all sorts of things to disprove an alleged "Indian argument" which blames Great Britain for taking away Indian raw Cotton and sending back finished goods to India for the exploitation of the latter country. Miss Mayo quotes figures to show how Indian Cotton is not exported to Britain in any considerable degree. And then joyously declares Britain "not guilty" in connection with injuring the Cotton Industry in India! She makes no mention of the real arguments put forward by Indian economists at all.

In short the whole book may be well described as a thing which is altogether a lie in spirit with a letter of truth here and there.

(Inserted as Advertisement Matter in Statesman by the Modern Review, 91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.)

INDUSTRIALISM IN INDIA.

"India's contact with the West gave her the problem, and has given her the remedy. Industrialism is still a comparatively small patch on the map in India, but it presents the same problem as elsewhere. In Bengal, with a factory population of 550,000, there were 3,010 accidents in 1926. Of these, 76 were fatal. In mines throughout India, in 1925, 233 lives were lost, and 496 persons seriously injured out of 250,000 employed. Of the 200 fatal accidents, 61 per cent. were classed as due to pure occupational risk. Thus the problem in India, though not so acute, is a very real one. India had to have an Act. The first question, then, is what classes of workmen are to be covered. The Indian Act is intended to include only hazardous occupations in which the workers are more or less organised. The main classes covered are miners, factory workers, dock labourers, seamen, railway and tramwaymen, telegraph and telephone

linesmen, and persons employed in the construction, repair of demolition of buildings bridges (the last class subject to restrictions); non-manual workers on over Rs. 300 a month and casual workers are excluded." (C).

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

"The Pamban-Dhanushkodi line of the South Indian Railway, which has been recently realigned has now been reopened for traffic. The realignment has been necessitated by the fact that the existing line between Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi has been frequently covered up by sand driven from the sea shore by a strong breeze, causing considerable inconvenience to traffic and also a heavy expenditure to the railway authorities to keep the line in order. The proposal to realign the line to avoid these difficulties met with a strong opposition from a certain section of members in the Legislative Assembly some time ago, but the railway authorities eventually made out a good case in favour of the proposal. Through trains now run on the new alignment over the Pamban-Dhanushkodi section and trains connecting with the main line can also be arranged to run on the Pamban-Rameswaram branch. A new station called Rameswaram Road will also be opened between Pamban and Dhanushkodi on the new alignment. The existing Rameswaram station will become the terminus of the Pamban-Rameswaram branch." (C)

AGRICULTURE.

With a view to push on the progress of agricultural development made so far through the Agriculture department, it is high time for those interested in the industry of agriculture to see that further improvements in agriculture are not feasible to the desired extent, unless the means of co-operation are adopted. As to how the agricultural work in general can be progressive by co-operation, we would like to mention at first in brief what Agriculture department has done since it came into existence. The Department in spite of the attacks received from the critics just at its infancy, was run on sound lines and faced the opposition with great perseverance, in consequence of which the speed was not so hopeful nor was the progress so quick as ought to have been. However it is satisfactory to note that the work was continued with the same zeal and it consisted of the following activities.

- (1) Research work.
- (2) Experimental farms.
- (3) Demonstration farms.
- (4) Supply of improved seeds from various seed stores.
- (5) Introduction of improved implements and labour saving machines, and their practical demonstrations.
- (6) Field demonstrations villages.
- (7) Introduction of improved methods of cultivation.

- (8) Supply of cattle of good breeds.
- (9) Provision of irrigation facilities.
- (10) Assistance to public bodies and private persons.
- (11) Supply of manures.

In the light of the above there arises a question why the progress falls short of the expectations of the public. The agricultural indebtedness answers the question, which is really an obstacle standing in the way of rapid improvements in agriculture. This difficulty is being partially met by rural credit societies, but from agricultural point of view the co-operation is yet to be extended in the shape of agricultural societies. A co-operative society enables the small farmer to cultivate scientifically, to get good seed, manures and agricultural machinery at cheap rates, to sell his crops to the best advantage while avoiding the profit of the middle man, to manufacture his dairy produce and sell it in the best market, to improve the breed of his live stock and to insure their possessions against all risks. There are only a few of the directions in which the principle of co-operation can be applied. The movement can encourage agricultural education and reap the benefit in improved cultivation. Agricultural societies, if organized, will form practically a huge unpaid agency for the supply of improved seeds, useful implements and manures. Unless such a development is attained, the propaganda of the Agriculture department has no bright future before it. Hitherto the departments of Agriculture and Co-operation have worked independently, but in future their activities should increasingly converge. When the Agriculture department has demonstrated the value of a particular method of cultivation or of an improved implement, the Co-operative department ought to supply the channel, so greatly wanted, by which these improvements will be carried down to the ryots. If the two Departments so work together and if, most important of all the people themselves and specially the more enlightened classes co-operate, the coming years of Agriculture department will have much to their credit and the activities will be practically more than double what they have been so far, and will surely be more appealing to the people in general than they are at present.

The work of agricultural societies as suggested above consists of the following :-

- (1) Seed supply;
- (2) Implements supply;
- (3) Manure supply;
- (4) Cattle supply;
- (5) Demonstration farming;

1. *Seed supply.*—This can be arranged by opening seed stores of the improved and selected seeds, for distribution at sowing time on cash or Savai among members of the society. It is an admitted fact that the improved seeds are best yielders and affect the income of a poor cultivator.

2. *Implements supply.*—Improved implements for tillage are most essential and in case of their use there are possibilities not only for increasing the yield of crop, but also

for saving the labour. The societies should have stock of such implements which can either be sold on cash or given on hire. Some of them are very useful and cheap as well, and are quite suitable for the requirements of ordinary cultivators, such as Mestou ploughs, harrows, cultivators, sugarcane mills chaff-cutters and screw-water-lifts.

3. *Manure supply.*—As it is difficult in villages to secure a good supply of manure which is so very essential for the fertility of the soil and increasing its produce, it is therefore only reasonable that artificial manures and cakes should be stocked by the Society for supply to its members.

Such manure depots can be very paying at such places where the people have to import castor and nim cake from outside stations at heavy cost.

4. *Cattle supply.*—For the cultivation as well as for carting purposes, good cattle are backbone to a cultivator. In order to improve the local breed, sound bulls should be purchased from the Bull depots established by the Government and be kept at central places. One or more bull and a suitable number of cows kept at important places can improve the breed and thus benefit the people of that locality.

5. *Demonstration Farming.*—A larger number of small demonstration farms should be opened at important places, they can form most useful centres for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and practice on the right lines. The people of the neighbourhood will thus be enabled to see the improved methods of cultivation carried out before their eyes, as no other method but demonstration has been found to be so successful of impressing even a peasantry as illiterate and conservative as that of India.

JUDICIAL STAMPS—MADRAS.

The increase under this head in 1926-27 is Rs. 4,65,581 or 3·2 per cent. There was increase in all districts except Krishna, Nellore, Madras, Chittoor, Tanjore, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Malabar districts. The increase is mainly due to the increase in litigation. The Collector of Coimbatore reports that the larger number of civil suits instituted during the year under report increased the revenue by Rs. 77,358. There was another larger increase of Rs. 68,794 in West Godavari district. A decrease of nearly Rs. 20,000 is observed in Chittoor district. The decrease of Rs. 17,000 in Tanjore district is attributed to decrease in litigation. The decrease of Rs. 20,000 in Malabar district is attributed to a reduction in the number of petty cases filed in the District Munsif's Court owing to the increased facility given to litigants in the village and panchayat courts and to the increased popularity of these courts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDIT ADVENTURES.

"The Annual Report of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, on the audit of appropriation Accounts of the Central Government affords interesting reading in spite of the mass of figures and tables which it contains. Every now and then through its solemn pages discovery is made of the human touch which must make audit adventures so thrilling. For instance, under the scrutiny of the Accountant-General comes the successful expedition into the Naga Hills, and it may be noted that the Local Government's estimate of 3½ lakhs for compensation for owners for the release of their slaves and for giving the slaves financial assistance was not exceeded, the actual expenditure being about Rs. 2,96,000. Excess of expenditure over estimates is, of course, a very serious matter, and the Public Accounts Committee whom the Accountant-General advises, severely criticises the habit and counsel perfection, with the approval of the Government, when they remark that, with a well regulated system of control for expenditure, there ought not to be any excess at all. However, careful analysis has been made of the causes of this defect, and no doubt soon the departments will be immaculate in their spending performances. Not only is expenditure a target for the regular scrutiny, but it is also a target for the irregular scrutiny of the public. In a Government office an ingenious clerk made an arrangement for the bogus sale of his house to a friend. The deed being registered, the clerk applied for a house building advance from the Government declaring, with the support of his friend, that the house was free from encumbrances. The local Remembrancer was cautious, and enquired whether the sub-registrar could give a certificate to the effect that the house had been free from encumbrances for the last 12 years. The sub-registrar could give such a certificate, and the advance was sanctioned. It turned out that neither the Government nor the clerk had any title to the house, so the advance could not be recouped out of property. The clerk was dealt with by the Criminal Courts. The success of his fraud was due to the incorrect certificate of the sub-registrar, but as he had passed to a better world the only thing that could be done was to impress upon his succession the importance of entering the registers up properly.

Then there was the case of a Moharir who, under the shadow of the Acts, decided that he would do the best for himself by absconding with a little trifle of Rs. 1,236. Punishment overtook him, too, and the Accountant-General makes various recommendations for preventing such an adventure in future. A judge had to revert to the clerical line after having been so neglectful of his administrative

duties that various sums were embezzled by a certain court official. A chaplain, receiving the unusual benefit of two pay bills for one month, was inadvertently paid twice over, and the Metropolitan was called upon to notice this. Lack of business habits on the part of the chaplain, no dishonesty of course was involved here, as the Metropolitan pointed out. The chaplain frankly admitted that he had made a regrettable mistake. The Government came in for criticism in the difficulty experienced by the Customs Authorities in the matter of comparing documents with bills of entry and other forms in the Custom house. It is very difficult to detect misdeclaration or short levy of duty under the present system. Seven years ago, the Auditor-General asked for a revision of the Act so that Custom Authorities could have the power to call for documents within a reasonable limit of time after the goods have left the Custom house as can be done in England, but nothing has been done, and we learn that serious frauds have occurred during the period at more than one Custom house. Generally speaking, the Customs Act is very much out of date. Not only Custom Authorities but the general public would welcome a revision. Perhaps it were indelicate not to refer specifically to the gentlemen in one department who drew the pay of posts with which they had no connection. Pay bills were made out regularly, and it was only change of personnel which brought the irregularities to notice. They were condoned, but the head of the department was gently told that he must not allow it again. So altogether Audit adventures have been mildly intriguing during 1925-26. It remains to note that distressed Bombay has still to submit a financial scheme of repayments in respect of advances taken from the fund established for granting loans to local Governments."

CO-OPERATION THROUGH CINEMA.

Mr. C. F. Strickland, Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, gave a most instructive cinema illustration in the Council of State room, at Viceregal Lodge. The object of the illustration was to prove the advantage of the co-operative system as opposed to the village moneylender. The film will be shown in a number of districts in the Punjab and it has taken many months of hard work to produce. The actors were all good, especially the moneylender, and the film is entirely a Punjab product. The story is described as follows: Nawab Khan, a headman of the village, is the owner of about 25 acres. He has plenty of cattle and lives in happiness and comfort. He is respected and honoured by all the villagers and people of the surrounding villages, but is illiterate. He hears and settles disputes among the villagers. He is hospitable and his door is always open

to travellers and other members of his community; though he is not addicted to any vice, yet like most zamindars he has no idea of thrift and thus has saved little for unforeseen circumstances. Unfortunately the village cattle are attacked by a rinderpest epidemic. Nawab Khan suffers a heavy loss in cattle and stands in urgent need of money to buy new animals for his agricultural work. Finding no other way of getting money, he goes to borrow for the first time from Mula Shah, the sahuakar (money-lender) and shopkeeper. The money-lender receives him with respect and courtesy and sympathises with him in his troubles. He offers his services to Nawab Khan who requests him to advance a loan of Rs. 300. The moneylender gladly agrees to it and, though apparently very obliging and courteous, he is cautious enough to see that the headman is entangled in his meshes.

After some time as the result of a good harvest Nawab Khan is able to get some money, and takes it to Mula Shah in order to repay his loan, but the money-lender politely and tactfully puts him off and Nawab Khan, through lack of foresight, does not repay the original loan. The money is, however, spent recklessly and the debt continues to grow. The time for the marriage of Nawab Khan's daughter arrives. He is encouraged by Mula Shah to celebrate the marriage in a style suitable to the status of a head man and so borrows a larger sum at heavier rates and celebrates the marriage. A decree of Rs. 2,500 is pronounced, while only about Rs. 900 were borrowed from time to time. Finally, the household material and the cattle of Nawab Khan are attached. Thus disgraced he manages to raise Rs. 1,000 by mortgaging 10 acres of land and another Rs. 500 by selling some ornaments and cattle. He repays this to Mula Shah and executes a new bond for Rs. 1,000. Nawab Khan is in a state of bewilderment and to escape from his sorrow goes to another village where his relatives live. There he hears a lecture on co-operation by one of the workers in the movement, a sub-inspector. There is a society in the village. He clearly realises that the solution of his difficulties lies in the foundation of a co-operative society in his village. He invites the sub-inspector to his village who comes and organises a society, the society works successfully under the guidance of Nawab Khan and other leading zamindars' kamins. By and by Nawab Khan repays Mula Shah, and also redeems his land. Other zamindars do the same. Nobody now goes to Mula Shah and finding no work in the village he leaves for a town. Nawab Khan has realised the benefits of co-operation and now preaches its principles in

other villages too and thus does a lot of public service, and his services are recognised by the Government. Mula Shah goes to a town and invests his money in a cotton mill and continues to flourish. Nawab Khan meets him occasionally and friendly relations exist between them.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING THEATRES.

We must confess we have not been very much impressed by the memorandum issued by the Chief Publicity Officer of the Railway Board on the use of cinemas as an education medium on railways. Mr. Tylden Pattenson, when Chief Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, hit at the novel idea of railway theatres and introduced them on the G. I. P. Ry. The experiment elicited much public criticism in Bombay and the travelling public expressed themselves vehemently against it on the ground that all available space on trains should go to the accommodation of passengers and not for theatrical displays. There is always a certain amount of overcrowding on trains. Third class travel is restricted on mail trains and on some expresses, with the result that there is always a rush on passenger trains. Overcrowding is a chronic complaint. To reserve one whole carriage for cinema displays or even to make room for the show in a crowded carriage always entails much hardship on the travellers. But in spite of the popular opposition the G. I. P. persisted in their attempt and cinemas in trains became a permanent feature of the G. I. P.

PHANTASTIC SCHEME.

Subsequently drastic retrenchment had to be made in the G. I. P. to make both ends meet. They were in a bad state of finance and a large staff had to be brought under reduction. Mr. Pattenson's name too was down to be reduced but the accommodating Railway Board found a new job for him and created the post of Chief Publicity Officer to which Mr. Pattenson was promoted, of course on a higher pay. He carried with him his cinema hobby and now the Associated Press tells us that the show is to be extended to all the State Railways. The company managed lines would not, perhaps, take it because they have to work with an eye on profits and have to answer to their shareholders but State Railways have to answer no one. The supervision of the Assembly is nominal and the Standing Finance Committee have no control over the finance of Railways and say ditto to what the Financial Commissioner of Railways proposes. The Railway Board can launch with impunity any phantastic scheme, however costly and frivolous. If they can spend crores and crores of rupees on remodelling and realignment, relaying and renovating the permanent way, and electrification and so forth, why not a few lakhs on 'tamashas.' After all it is public money and so long as the Government are not responsible to the public they can

indulge in any phantastic venture. So the cinema shows have been extended to all state railway viz the G. I. P. the E. I., the E. B., and the North Western Railways. In order to secure the approval and appreciation of the Viceroy, who is keen on agriculture they have included a group of agricultural films such as sugarcane cultivation, cotton growing, wheat cultivation, poultry farming, cattle breeding etc. On the paper the scheme looks fascinating enough but its value as a medium of instruction is very doubtful. As a tamasha it may be a regaling show but as a means of education it is frivolous. The fillers of the soil are too absorbed in their occupation and too poor to use the railway for recreation. Those who travel by rail are business people who have little interest in agriculture.

BETTER ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD.

If agricultural films can be of any use their place is not a railway train but local fairs which are held in every village once or twice a year. To promote pilgrim traffic cinema shows can have no influence. Reduced fares and travel amenities serve as stronger stimulents to pilgrim traffic than cinema shows. Go to the B. N. R. or E. I. R. trains in Haj traffic and see how the pilgrims suffer and then you will know what a trial it is for them to use the railway. A thousand films on one side and the actual sufferings of a batch of pilgrims on the other bring railway travel into disrepute. Let them concentrate their attention on providing better accommodation, better food and better water on the railways and railway earnings will go up by leaps and bounds. In fact it almost looks like adding insult to injury to thrust a cinema show on people who gasp for breath and struggle for wholesome food and pure water and some sitting space.—I. D. T.

MUSIC AT ANY COST.

(BY A LOOKER ON.)

While I was strolling along around the Prison-House of our Acquatic friends, the Aquarium on the Marina, I came across a couple of folks, a couple indeed in every sense, sitting on the sands and airing themselves. The Visalakshi (long-eyed) of this group had a flirting glance around on all sides and need we say there were groups of young, ardent young men sitting a few yards off. Curiosity, which ought not to be, made me take a place near by and I heard the following dialogue passing between this couple.

She :—How is it G—has not turned up yet?

He :—Perhaps you have offended him during your music lesson. Or else he will not disappoint you at any rate.

She :—Chut. You will be always harping upon the same string. What has my neglect of musical studies to do with his punctuality? I am aware he has a complaint against your not paying him for his lessons to me, which, though he did

not express to me in so many words, I came to know about.

He :—At last the cat is out of the bag! I guessed so. I know this during the past one month and more. Yet...."

She :—Stop Sire. What are you lecturing? What do you know and conjectured Sire? G—is a poor man and has to support his aged parents and you have no sympathy for him. See how steady and punctual he is in his attendance and I am somehow indifferent in my lessons when he is teaching me which he kindly overlooks no doubt.

He :—Of course, you advocate his cause but too well and you cannot but neglect your studies in his presence. But it will be double payments for him if I pay him his salary. Already he is basking in the sunshine of your elegant appearance and seated both of you at music lessons, you both are having a good time of it, I dare say. Will it not suffice that I tolerate such nonsense from him? Should I be penalised further by a money-waste?

She :—Rather perplexed at the tone of her lord's reproachful mocking expression brought forth her womanly wit and shyness and pretended elation by his words edifying her beauty and cunningly with an arch smile looked at him and said—

"It is always the nature of men to be suspicious and do you wish that G—should go without his Rs. 25 for the month? And go about tom-tomming that his tuition fees from you did not come?"

He :—Laughing out a hearty laugh, "No fear of that kind Visalam. He will neither leave you nor go about prattling any nonsense of the kind against your husband. I know that, and I am sure. See he is there, coming. What haste you see!"

By this time G—neared them and salaming a 'good-evening' to our Modern officer-brahmin seated close by. Topics developed when in a few minutes our Iyer left them for a few minutes to go to town and back and so saying he went into his car on the road and drove off. The Pupil and Tutor were merry both together and knowing their relation I could not sit and see their innocent tricks and senseless sensual talks on hazy nothings in young love-sick pair and so I left them alone though the neighbouring groups of men did not.

What nice teaching, nicer disciple and nicest husbandry!!! All for the pleasure of Music-tuition to his wife!—*The Indian Humorist*.

