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An
All-India
Weekly.

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

(DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND WELFARE PROBLEMS)

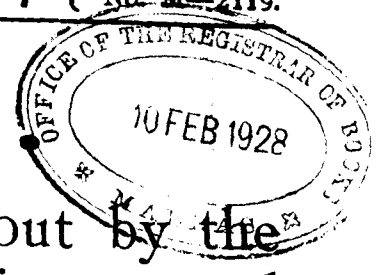
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To

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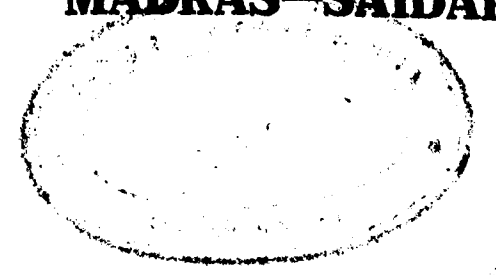
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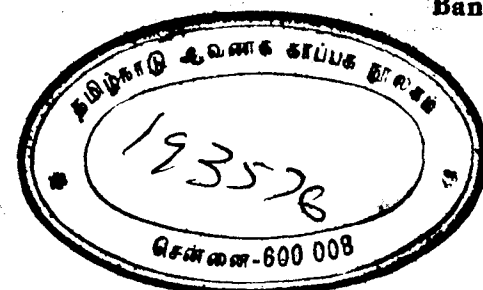
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For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 11th & 18th November, 1927.

Notice.

Owing to the continued ill-health of our Editors the issue of 4th Nov. 1927 has been omitted and a combined issue for the 11th & 18th Nov. 1927 has been Published. The omission will be made up by supplemental issue.

Editor—W & W.

EDITORIAL

[Note:—Series of articles will appear under "Coorg" from week to week].

COORG.—I.

Coorg is a fine tiny spot in the map of India. It is a hilly country rising from the top of Western Ghats spreading towards the East. Coorg has an area of 1,582 square miles. From North to South 60 miles East to West 40 miles is the longest distance. It is bounded on the North and East by Mysore.

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1881 ... 1,78,302
1891 ... 1,73,055
1901 ... 1,80,607
1911 ... 1,74,976
1921 ... 1,63,838

The following figures show the increase of population of Coorgs by race for every ten years :—

1881 ... 27,033 (Kodagus 26,558)
1891 ... 32,611
1901 ... 36,091
1911 ... 39,162 (Kodagus 33,886)
1921 ... 44,898 (Kodagus 44,476)

From the above it will be seen that in the last census, the population of Coorgs by race was 27% of the total population of Coorg.

From the 2nd century to the 11th century A. D., Ganga-rajahs who were rulers of Mysore, ruled over Coorg having Thalakadu in Mysore as their capital. They were of Jain religion. Coorg was conquered by the Tamil Chola Kings in the 11th century and reigned through Provincial Governors who were Jains. In the 12th century Coorg came under the

reign of Hoysalas with Halebed in Mysore as their Capital. In the 12th century owing to the influence of the Lingayat religion, the Jains in Coorg became Lingayats. From the 12th century onwards till the year 1565 A. D. when the Vijayanagar Kingdom was broken up, Coorg was under the sway of the Vijayanagar Kings. The petty chiefs who were ruling under the Vijayanagar Kings were known as Nayaks and Polegars. When the Vijayanagar Kingdom broke up, these Polegars of whom there were eight, declared independence. In the beginning of the 16th century, the Rajah of Ikkeri was driven out of his Kingdom and disguised himself as a Sanyasin and came to Coorg and lived there passing for an ascetic. He was known as "Bhuthi Chavadi Swami." Hallery Nayak was the Polegar, who with the evil influence of this ascetic, killed all the other Nayaks one by one. In the end with the connivance of a low-born man this ascetic murdered Hallery Nayak. Then there was anarchy in the country. Then he pretended to preach democracy and the people wanted him to be their King. Thus the so-called Swami became the ruler of Coorg. His name was Veerarajah. The autocratic rule of this ruler and his descendants continued till 1834. In 1780 the Lingayat Rajah died leaving minor children. Hyder Ali Khan, the then Ruler of Mysore, who had trade connections with Coorg, assumed forcibly the ruling powers over Coorg. In 1782 when Hyder Ali went to Arcot, he left Coorg in charge of a Brahmin. The Coorgs did not like to be ruled by a Brahmin and there was a mutiny. Meanwhile Hyder Ali died. Tippu Sultan imprisoned the minor children of the Lingayat Rajah. In 1784 there was a treaty between Tippu Sultan and the Coorgs. When Tippu turned his back there was again a rebellion. Tippu was very severe with the people this time, confiscated their property, converted about 1,11,000 into Muslims and then gave away the confiscated property to Mahamadans as Jagirs. The following proclamation was issued by Tippu Sultan:—

"This country is given to you as Jagir. You can improve the Jagir and enjoy the same. Our real pleasure is to see you prosper. It is known to all that it will give us pleasure to hear that you kill those who have escaped from our sway. Their children shall be your slaves."

Tippu Sultan imported people from Adoni in Bellary District to improve the agriculture of Coorg under the supervision of one Nagappaya, brother of the Brahmin, whom Hyder Ali had left in charge of Coorg. This Nagappaya swindled the ryots and took bribes from them for which charge Nagappaya was ordered by Tippu Sultan to be beheaded. Nagappaya escaped and joined those people who had escaped Tippu Sultan and began to loot the houses of those ryots from Adoni. By this time the minor son namely Virarajendra who was at this time the minor son of the Brahmin, came to know this and with the help of Nagappaya Periapatam came to know this and with the help of Nagappaya and others invaded Coorg in 1788. Virarajendra enlisted the sympathy of those of his party and took back the Jagirs from Muslims of Tippu's party. This Virarajendra met Tippu in a battle in 1790, defeated him and drove him out of Coorg and killed as many Mahamadans as possible and took possession of the whole of Coorg. Just then Tippu was fighting with the Rajah of Travancore who was being assisted by the British Army commanded by Robert Taylor. The British made a common cause with Virarajendra of Coorg against the common enemy Tippu Sultan, and a treaty was made in 1790. Tippu, knowing that a treaty was concluded by Virarajendra of Coorg with the British, sent Poorniah a Brahmin to dissuade the Coorgs to have anything to do with the British—who were then foreigners. Meanwhile, there was a treaty between the English and Tippu in 1792 A. D. Though a treaty between the English and Tippu in 1792 A. D. Though there was friendship for outward purposes by this treaty Tippu was planning to kill Virarajendra of Coorg, and fight with the British.

In 1799 when the British killed Tippu in Seringapatam they informed Virarajendra that they would help in return for the timely information given by him to the British regarding Tippu's plan to fight them. The territory now in Coorg as far as Periapatam was given over to Coorg from the territory of Mysore which by that time was under the sway of the British. In 1832 one began to ill-treat his sister and her husband who

went and sought protection from the British in Mysore. The then Rajah by name Virarajah requested the British with whom he was on friendly terms to send back his sister and brother-in-law to Coorg which the British refused to do. Virarajah then began to negotiate with the enemies of the English. Mr. Graham, the then resident of Nagpur in Central Provinces, together with a Parsi merchant of Tellichery by name Dara Sait and Kalpathi Karunakara Menon, Sheristadar of the District Collectorate, Malabar, were sent as Ambassadors to Virarajah of Coorg to obtain his explanation regarding his conduct. Virarajah imprisoned Karunakara Menon and kept him as a hostage until the British sent back Virarajah's sister and her husband to Coorg. War was declared between the British and Coorg. The British besieged Coorg from all sides. The Coorg Rajah hid himself in Nalkanad Palace and sent his army to fight with the British Army. Coorgs won in two places and were defeated in other places. Virarajah sent his Dewan Laxmi Naranaya, a Brahmin, to make peace with the British. On 5th April 1834 one of the Dewans by name Apparanda Bhopanna met Lt. Col. Fraser in Khushalnagar followed by 400 Coorgs and escorted Colonel Fraser to Mercara. From that date Khushalnagar came to be known as Fraserpet. The next day (6th April 1834) the British Flag was hoisted in Mercara Fort. The British then asked the Coorgs what they required of the British. Then the Coorgs unanimously gave out their willingness to be ruled by the British East India Company, but required their King Virarajah to be kept in Mercara itself. The British could not accede to this and sent the Rajah to Benares as a State-Prisoner, and issued the following proclamation:—

"Since the Coorgs unanimously desire to be under the sway of the British East India Company, the Governor-General of India is pleased to annex Coorg as part of the British Territory in India, and that the country will not be handed over any more to the Native Rulers."

On the 16th of January 1835 Lt. Col. Fraser, who was the Political Agent of the Governor-General in India to rule over Coorg, wrote as follows to the Superintendent of Coorg:—

"Having ascertained that it is highly offensive to the religious feelings of the people of Coorg that cows or bullocks should be killed for the purpose of being used as an article of food, I request you will be so good as to prohibit this practice throughout the whole of the district by any person whomsoever whether European or Native."

Two days latter the following proclamation was made:—

"Whereas it has been reported to Headquarters that certain persons are in the habit of killing cows and bullocks, it is hereby ordered as follows":—

"To harm the lives of cows and bullocks in this manner is contrary to the custom of this country and it is a crime, accordingly you must make it known to all people that in view of Muslims, Holeyas and others must not kill cows in the Nads and bazaars of your Taluk and you must make enquiries into this matter. Whoever acts in this manner will be punished with fine. Be this known to you, dated 18th January 1835."

Coorg was being administered by the Government of India direct until a few years ago when under the Reforms Act Coorg was given the privilege of being a small provincial unit under the Chief Commissioner-ship of the Resident of Mysore. It is not possible to say at this distance of time and in the absence of satisfactory financial statements whether the Coorg Administration was carried on at profit or loss to the Coorg Territory.

COORG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Coorg Provincial Budget was generally discussed in the Legislative Council for the first time on the 24th March 1924 with the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Cunningham Watson, C. I. E. : I. C. S. : Chief Commissioner of Coorg, presiding and 19 members being present. The strength of the Legislative Council is 20 including the President and the official members,

namely, the Commissioner, the District Magistrate, Conservator of Forests and the District Educational Officer. This Council has an elected absolute majority. It has one nominated non-official member to represent the interests of the Depressed Classes. This Council, as it is constituted, seems to represent the interests of the Capitalists though the role of representative labour interests is said to have been played by Mr. Palekonda Medappa B. A., B. L. Sanction to inauguration of the Coorg Legislative Council was not received till late in the financial year 1924-25 and it was the desire of the Government of India that the right of scrutinizing the financial proposals should not be lost to Hon'ble Members that year and though the dates prescribed by rule were long past and the Budget for 1924 was presented not under normal conditions. The Government is not yet in a position to adjust the Budget in conformity with the Council's policy. The Government, as far as finances permit, have been accepting the recommendations of the Council as a whole as usual with Councils elsewhere in India. The Hon'ble Members of this Council that take real interest by studying questions affecting the economic interests of Coorg are few. Some members imitate too much the vicious side of the Legislative Council Members elsewhere in India. It must be said, by going through the proceedings of the Legislative Council ever since its inception up to date, to the credit of the Members of the Council and to the Government that there has been a good co-operation between the Treasury and the Opposite Benches. The Opposition consists mainly of 3 or 4 members who are supposed to be the party of the "Codagu" Weekly. The main support of the Government has been coming from the party that supports the "Lokapavana" paper of Coorg. Very often unnecessary questions are raised and the Government must be said to have adapted themselves to face such volleys and eventually good sense prevails by withdrawing the resolutions. In fact the most sympathetic attitude taken up by the Government resulted in the withdrawal of most of the resolutions on the assurance given by the Treasury Bench to look into the questions. It cannot be denied that many of the resolutions have been spoiled by putting in unimportant questions, such as the employment of non-Coorgs, and the cry of monopolizing all the offices by Coorgs etc. The Government have been very considerate to the claims of Coorgs by race, and we must be pardoned for even pointing it out that in very many cases efficiency has been sacrificed for the sake of clanishness. Unfortunately the vicious side of the Administration of Mysore was copied in this respect. The cry of 'Mysore for the Mysoreans' must have induced the Coorgs to raise the cry of 'Coorg for the Coorgs.' With a population of 1,63,838 people the Coorgs

are about 44,476 as per census of 1921. Considering that there are tax-payers who are non-Coorgs and who contribute most of the revenue to the coffers of the State, it is not British justice to give all facilities to a particular community and deny even the smallest mercy to non-Coorgs. We are not pleading for non-Coorgs who are not tax-payers. People who are not Coorgs by race and who have lived in the country even for three generations from the 18th century are denied the right of holding appointments for the flimsy reason that such people are not Coorgs by race. In these days of India for Indians and economising the Administration for the benefit of the country and of each different unit, it is absurd to talk of confining the benefits of Coorg only to Coorgs by race and leaving the non-Coorgs that contribute most of the revenue to take a subordinate place in the matter of the Administration. We should not be misunderstood to plead for non-Coorgs who are birds of passage, but the claims of those who have vested interests in Coorg for generations together, should not be ignored. As it is, the proceedings of the Council only create the impression in the mind of an outsider with unprejudiced mind, that British justice has not been rendered to the several people that are under the sway of the British rule in Coorg. The proceedings of the Legislative Council must develop on more useful and economic lines. Repeating the same question year after year without showing any improvement and the Government throwing cold water over the face of the same members, only add to the wastage of the Coorgs' tax payers' money. It cannot be denied that the proceedings of the Council leave in one's mind the impression that the Coorgs want the whole of India to be at their disposal for the benefit of Coorg without their showing even in the least the tendency to be of any service to the rest of India. Communal questions are developing unfortunately even in this tiny toy council. The 'local Sathyamurthy' is the Leader of the Opposition in the local Council. Studying the official mind through X-ray apparatus, it must be said that "Lokapavana" paper is the "Coorg Justice of the Panagal Ministry of Madras". It is extraordinary that Mr. C. N.

interpreted only as that of a vakil holding brief for his clients though his conscience played the upper part at times by holding him being at least absent in the meeting so as not to oppose the interests of labour. The European interests are watched very enthusiastically and supported by Mr. Tipping, a planter, born and bred up in Coorg. A few minutes discussion with this Hon'ble Gentleman will convince any that he is more patriotic about Coorg than any Coorg by race.

ON THE LINE.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

(By Mr. E. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, B. A.,
VAKIL, HOSUR).

These are days of extension of franchise, and the belief, rightly or wrongly, is gaining ground that the broadening of the franchise is likely to lead to the attainment of real Swaraj on democratic lines more quickly than any other step. Conservatives in politics as also the moderate Liberals would prefer a policy of *Festina Lente* in these matters in view of the experience gained in the past that the extension of the franchise quite recently under the Reforms has resulted in no substantial good to the country. On Monday last two Madras leaders had their say on what may be called 'a constitution for India'. The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan was of opinion that the present franchise was too high and that if we have to progress democratically we should work up to a state of adult franchise. It may be useful to point out

that the Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan represents the interests of Landholders of a few districts in British India, and has been returned by a constituency which is neither wide nor numerous and which has a limited number of names on the Electoral Roll. Mr. Satyamurti, the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist party, has been returned by another constituency which though not so limited as the one which had the honour of returning Dr. Subbarayan, must needs be put down as extremely limited when compared with General Constituencies where all classes of people come in for the exercise of the franchise, and where every second man we meet with is a voter. The University Constituency which Mr. Satyamurti represents may no doubt be the most enlightened constituency, but nevertheless it is a limited one. It is therefore no matter for surprise that gentlemen who had the good fortune to enter the Legislature supported by small constituencies can ventilate their views on what in politics is

known as adult or Unive sal Suffrage. The question for consideration is whether such a step as adult suffrage is within the range of practical politics in India, and whether the expansion of the Legislatures numerically is conducive to the well-being of the masses whose interests ought to be the chief concern of the state. It is some small satisfaction to me, and to men of my thinking that both these Leaders do not consider that adult suffrage can be achieved immediately or that it is feasible to attain this goal in the near future. The other day Mr. Mardy Jones led us to believe that the Labour Party's grant of self-government to India would virtually be based on Universal suffrage, and the views of these two Indian Leaders would, we take it, damp his enthusiasm a bit. Whatever may be said in favour of the so-called adult or Universal suffrage, one thing more than any other is patent in India. The Indian has not yet realised the value and the sanctity of a vote. The privilege of exercising one's discretion

in the matter of casting his vote in favour of the best qualified candidate in the field is very often misused, and the cry at the time of the elections is that several influences are brought to bear on the Electorate constituted as it is of all classes and kinds of people. Leaders ought to propound remedies for this undesirable state of things. The panacea for many of the ills so commonly observed at the elections is Education. The masses ought to be educated on right lines; lessons in civics ought to be given in Elementary and Secondary Schools with greater diligence and practicality than heretofore. More propaganda work in this direction at some cost to Government would serve the end in view. It may be several years before India can stand up and say that her citizens have understood the value of the franchise which a benign Government has bestowed on them, and when that happy millennium is reached by slow, constant and untiring effort, it will be time for our leaders to think of adult suffrage. Till then they might concentrate their attention on the inclusion of some classes of men who are kept out of the pale of the electoral lists. The enfranchisement of graduates is a matter that should seriously engage the attention of the authorities, for if it is true that those who think must govern those that toil, it should equally be true that those who think or can think ought to be on the Electoral Rolls so that they may cast their votes in favour of the man who is prepared to make large sacrifices for his country and his less favoured fellowmen. So much then on this aspect of the question, and I shall in a later article deal with communal Electorates.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Sir Donald Hall pleaded for a council agricultural research for India, whose function would be in the main a constructive one, which would review the situation and think out schemes of investigation and at the same time develop the machinery of research. Such council should have funds at its disposal for a period of years. Sir David Chadwick suggested standardisation in the case of agricultural produce and the formation of an organisation for agricultural development with a fixed non-lapsable sum allotted to it by the Central Government. (C).

PAPER MILLS AT BHADRAVATI

A Mysore message reports that the Mysore Government is contemplating the opening of a paper mill at Bhadravati, and for this purpose a senior forest officer, Mr. M. Machiah, has been deputed to Dehra Dun. The forests round about Shimoga are full of bamboo as well as other varieties of soft timber to yield pulp. The manufacture of electrolytic alkali as a subsidiary industry of the Bhadravati Iron Works is also under consideration. (C)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a letter to the Government of India, Home Department, refer to one of the terms of the Cinematograph Film Enquiry Committee, and depiccate the attempts to get the acceptance of Imperial preference

by a side door. The committee therefore request the deletion of this from the terms of the reference. They further request the appointment of at least two more Indians to the committee to secure an Indian majority, as without such an Indian chairman may not be able to do much. (C).

PROTECTION TO COTTON

The Director of the department of Industries and Commerce of H.E. H. the Nizam's Dominions has promulgated the Hyderabad State Cotton Transport Ordinance, which is to remain in force for a period of one year for preserving the high quality of cotton grown in certain areas of the Nizam's Dominions. The ordinance lays down that no cotton of any kind shall be imported by rail, road or river into the protected areas of these dominions except under a license granted by the Director of the Industries and Commerce Department, and any person transgressing this order shall be tried and fined. (C).

RAILWAY BOARD

The committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a telegram to the Government of India protesting against the extension of the term of office of Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, on the ground that "it delays the appointment of Indians in spite of the Assembly resolution on the subject dated September 20, 1924, and the Government pledge to appoint Indians on the Railway Board." The telegram urges the appointment of an Indian on the Board on the expiration of the term of office of Sir Clement Hindley. (C).

A RIGHT CHOICE.

The Government of India have selected Mr. Kichlu of educational fame in U. P. and Miss C. Gordon of Kindergarten fame, Teachers' College, Saidapet, Madras as his assistant, on deputation to south Africa to assist the Indian Education Commission in Natal.

MATRICULATION BACK.

Loud complaints are made that the lowering of standards in the University education has reacted on the efficiency of the training imparted in the secondary Schools. The School Leaving Test Examination held by the Madras Government through the Director of Public Instruction has proved to be very unsatisfactory. The abolition of the School Leaving Test and the reversion to the old Matriculation Examination conducted by the Madras University as a qualifying test for admission to College classes require the immediate consideration of the authorities. The present cause of deterioration in the high standard of attainment of University students must be said to be mainly due to the so-called specialisation introduced in the very low class of 4th Form denying the opportunity of acquiring general knowledge in various subjects. Under the old Matriculation system History, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vernacular Composition and English Composition, were all compulsory and failure to secure the minimum number of marks in

each subject was a disqualification to secure a pass in the Matriculation Examination. It is no wonder that even the graduates of the Madras University nowadays are not equal in general knowledge to the old Matriculates of this University when they enter life. It is even necessary to include Social Hygiene, a bit of natural Science, book-keeping and general principles of Physiology ought to be made compulsory subjects for the Matriculation Examination. If a student secures a good percentage of marks in all these subjects and secures a pass he deserves to be called a Matriculate. The present day School Final students look miserable with their Barbers' Adaption the School Leaving Register—which is really a no-test. It is a pity the authorities should be trying experiments on young lives having introduced this School Final Test for nearly two decades. The majority of the students stop with Matriculation Examination and if they go out even without the elementary knowledge of general subjects such as those mentioned above the world is all the more poor for it. These are the people that really deserve to be looked after and these are the people that will contribute to the material prosperity of the country while those that go above and take several alphabets after their names and pass through the portals of the University Degree are struggling hard for their names. The Government has taken a tour round India and visited the Secretariats of several Governments watching the work of the clerks—Matriculates, F. As, Intermediates, B. As., B. A. Honours, M. As, B. Ls, M. Ls, Doctors—will surely hold out that an old Matriculate of the Madras University shines by far superior to the so-called Degree holders of several Universities. Has not Madras been losing its reputation for the last few years by over-production of partly-instructed products. The old Matriculation Examination was functioning remarkably efficiently and was instrumental in furthering the cause of real higher education as it was conceived in those days. The Madras University fell on evil days during the last two decades. The present Education Minister has attempted to redeem the pledge made some time ago that a Bill to amend the ill-drafted University Act of 1923 and introduced the same into the Legislative Council. It will be most satisfactory if communal considerations are introduced thinly disguised in the working of a purely academical body. The unnecessary multiplication of University Authorities has led to a great deal of avoidable circumlocution and has stood in the way of the rapid development of activities of the University. The public of Madras do expect the Legislative Council to abolish the School Final Test and revert to the old Matriculation Examination.

TIDINGS.

Great Britain is drinking less beer and has been doing so for the past three years. The decrease during the year ending June 1927 was 4% as compared with the preceding twelve months.

The *Temperance Clip-sheet* has been honoured by imitation very early in its revived career. From Hyderabad, Sind we have received a copy of the *Animal Protection Clip-sheet*, which is prefaced by a note to Editors in the phraseology and in all but a few places the identical words that stand at the head of this page. We congratulate the promoters of the new venture for recognizing a good idea.

The international Bureau Against Alcoholism is arranging for an exhibition of papers concerned chiefly with the movement against alcohol as a beverage at the International Press Exhibition in Cologne next year. It is proposed to exhibit the title page of every temperance periodical in the world if this can be done. The Editor of the *Temperance Clip-sheet* would be glad to hear from the Editors of all such papers, whether published in English or one of the vernaculars and to receive samples of their papers for forwarding to the organizers of the exhibition.

On Friday September 16th the second Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations discussed at length proposals relating to alcoholism submitted by the Governments of Finland, Sweden, Poland, Denmark, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. The liquor trade is trying to consolidate

its position by international treaties. The only real solution of the problem of drink is prohibition in every country the world over. Foreign liquor interests have compelled Iceland to modify its prohibition law, have interfered with prohibition in Finland and Norway by threatening to cause discriminatory tariffs to be imposed against goods coming from those countries, have conspired to induce smuggling and other law-breaking in America and have attempted to deceive the world by an unparalleled campaign of mendacity against prohibition and its supporters. Here and there their efforts have been partially successful but they are hastening the inevitable day when their trade shall be outlawed through all the world and those who engage therein shall be treated in every country as enemies of society.

Ceylon temperance workers are denouncing the protection afforded by the Government of Ceylon to the foreign liquor trade. The Government concedes the right of the people to say that country liquor shall not be sold in their areas but denies the right of the people to say the same thing about foreign liquors. Steps are being taken by non-official members of the Legislative Council to propose that the foreign liquor trade be brought under the local option law. If necessary to choose between foreign liquor and country liquor the choice of country liquor should ordinarily be made for it has much less alcoholic content than is found in foreign liquors. But public opinion in

Ceylon has done well to close the country liquor shops and should now be aroused and organized to demand the closing of the more dangerous trade in foreign liquors.

SAW-MILL IN SOUTH CANARA.

A Saw-Mill was started at Parappa in South Canara on 1st May 1927. The total outlay—capital, expenditure—on the mill is Rs. 34,943/—, the staff consists of a foreman and forester and 7 drivers and operators. The estimated annual expenditure is Rs. 15,900/—. The mill has not worked for a year yet. It is situated at a distance of 26½ miles from Kasaragode. There is some dislocation in the supply of logs to the mill but this is not likely to be more than temporary. The Mills have refused an offer of 10,000 c. ft. of timber from the forests from which they were previously supplied but have bought their requirements of logs from other Government Depots. In February 1927, a petition was submitted to the Government by the Manager requesting among other things the grant of a loan under the State Aid to Industries Act and the supply of timber at reasonable rates and he was referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for orders regarding the supply of timber to this mill and he was informed that he should address the Director of Industries in the prescribed form for a loan under the State Aid to Industries Act.

MUSEUMS.

No consolidated guide book of the exhibits of the Museum has been published. A number of bulletins and catalogues relating to the collections have, however, been published. Copies of these are kept for reference by the public in the respective galleries and all the current publications are on sale at the entrance to the Museum. Catalogues of coins and bronze images are in course of preparation. The Government state that it is not feasible to adopt a consolidated guide book, in view of the time, labour and expense involved. Further it may not be desirable to publish together catalogues of the very diverse subjects represented in the Museum. Owing to the large accumulation of photographic work in the Museum, it has not been found possible to organise the sale of photographic prints to the public. Photographs of all the archaeological exhibits are obtainable from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Kotagiri. The ethnographical photographs will also be made available to the public as soon as possible.

THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS

The Carnatic Paper Mill Company, Limited, Rajahmundry, have not yet commenced work. Apart from an over-draft of Rs. 1,34,469/— guaranteed to the Imperial Bank of India in August 1926 the Government have so far sanctioned as shown below loans aggregating Rs. 4,64,000 to the Company:—

Rs. 4,00,000/—were sanctioned in March 1925	
" 30,000/—	" January 1926
" 20,000/—	" June 1926
" 9,000/—	" March 1927
" 5,000/—	" July 1927

An application from the Company for another large sum of Rs. 3,50,000 which was received in November 1925 has not yet been sanctioned. The question of further financial assistance to the Company and that of its future control and management are engaging the attention of Government. It is high time that the Government should take charge of this concern and bring it to a working state.

BIO-CHEMIST FOR COTTON RESEARCH.

Applications for the post of a Bio-Chemist for Cotton Research work at Coimbatore were invited first from the graduates either of the British or an Indian University, but the Government have since published a second advertisement inviting applications from graduates of other than British or Indian Universities as well.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN COORG.

The system had been circulated and was discussed by the Coorg Planters' Association. It was decided that this Association agrees to have a Secret Ringing System provided that the cost is reasonable and it is understood that Government would co-operate in the starting of this system.

PERSONS TO ANDAMANS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to the Andamans since 1922 from the Presidency of Madras:—

(1) Convicts—	
(a) Mapilla deportees	1,277
(b) Mapilla volunteers under the Colonization Scheme	334
(c) Non-Mapilla volunteers under the Colonization Scheme	43
Total ...	1,654.
(2) Free men, women & children—	
(a) Mapillas	1,424
(b) Non-Mapillas	186
Total ...	1,610.

The number of deaths after arrival in the Islands is 111 among convicts and 28 among free men, women and children. The present condition of the persons sent out from this Province is reported to be very good.

LIBRARIES.

The Government of Madras have been sanctioning grants to local bodies and Village Panchayats for the maintenance of public libraries. The amount of grant allotted for the purpose is as below:—

	Local bodies.	Village Panchayats.
1921-22	Rs. 20,000	—
1923-24	" 15,000	—
1925-26	" 10,000	8,000
1926-27	" 10,000	10,000
1927-28	" 10,000	20,000

The Government are not able to say what number of new Libraries were opened in the Presidency. The Government are considering the advisability of converting the Connemara Public Library into a Central Lending Library with branches in

important centres of the Presidency without prejudicial to its continuing as a Reference Library and of appointing a Committee to go into the question and formulate a comprehensive scheme for the same. The Government state that no complaints have been received regarding the inadequate representation in the Connemara Public Library of important subjects like industry and labour, rural economics, politics, agriculture etc and the subjects referred to are fairly well-represented in the Public Library. A complete list of books in the Library is not available and the proposals for the preparation of an up-to-date catalogue are under consideration. The suggestions of the reading public as recorded in the Suggestion Book placed at the counter are scrutinised by the principle librarian. The suggestions of the public as to accommodation are also attended to as far as possible. In view of the insufficiency of the accommodation in the Library the Government are not able to make due provision for the opening of a News-Room in the Connemara Public Library and for the supply of the necessary local and foreign Newspapers and numerous periodicals. The Connemara Public Library is largely fitted with woodwork and contains a very large number of books and the Government state that it is considered unsafe to introduce Electric Current for Electric Lights and Fans into any part of the building in view of the possible risks of fire.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

The economic prosperity of the country depends upon the facilities of communication, and every one ought to co-operate with the Railway Administration in the matter of its proper working. No right-thinking person can have any lurking sympathy with the wrongdoers whether they are ordinary passengers or extraordinary privileged class of Railway Employees who rarely purchase tickets whether they travel on official or private business and who usually insist on travelling in greater comfort than the paying passengers. Travelling without tickets in Indian Railways is deplorable and it is the duty of the numerous societies now operating throughout India whose object is to bring to the notice of the Railway Administrations the hardships which passengers are alleged to be called upon to suffer, to utilise their time more profitably in co-operation with the Railway Administration in checking this unauthorised travel, and to prevent or detect such persons. People who are in the habit of travelling without tickets are bound to grumble when the screw is tightened. Complaints mostly emanate from the respectable persons whose personal testimony is entitled to greater respect and attention. The Administrations have mostly themselves to thank when they find that the travelling public is apathetic on the question because the Railway Authorities always airily dismiss complaints from third class passengers and give particular attention to the complaints emanating from the so-called respectable persons of higher classes. The Advisory Committees should co-operate with the

Railway Administration in the matter of putting down the numbers of free service. The usefulness of the Advisory Bodies will be considerably enhanced if only the Administration really care to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of these Advisory Committees in checking and detecting persons travelling without tickets.

INDIANIZATION-RAILWAY BOARD.

The Government in India deserve to be congratulated on the clever manner in which they have rigged out of a difficult position created by their conditional promise to meet the persistent demands of the Assembly for the appointment of an Indian on the Railway Board by putting off the evil for two years at least by granting an extension to Sir Clement Hindley. It cannot be denied that the Railway Department of the Government of India is most unpopular and the least amenable to public opinion especially in the matter of Indianization. The general impression is that the Railway Board delights in the votes of censure which the Legislature in its fury hurls against it year after year. We do not believe in interference by Legislature in matters of detail relating to the administration of Railways or other commercial undertakings. We know that such interference is calculated seriously to injure the efficiency of these undertakings and hamper the development and right claims. But the National Legislature must have the inalienable right to dictate to the Executive the broad lines of policy in the administration of all State Departments, Commercial or otherwise. The Indian public has not been lacking in due appreciation of the beneficial results that have flown from the reorganisation of the Railway Board effected as a result of the scathing criticism of the Acworth Committee. If only the administration really care for the public opinion, Indianization of the Railway Board ought not to be put off any further.

MUHAMADAN & DEPRESSED CLASSES STUDENTS.

There were no applications from the Depressed Classes for admission to the Madras Engineering and Veterinary Colleges and the Agricultural College at Coimbatore during the past five years ending with 31st July 1927. Nor did any Muhamadan graduate or under-graduate apply for admission to the Veterinary College; the number of Muhamadan graduates and under-graduates admitted into the other two Colleges is noted below:—

Year.	Engineering College.	Agricultural College.
1923	One selected but not joined	...
1924	Seven	...
1925	Five	...
1926	Three selected but one joined	Two selected but one joined.
1927	Four	Two.

The economic uplift of India cannot be brought about by merely securing more Government posts. An economically

flourishing community weilds more political influence than its numbers warrant. Any community's share in self-Government will be more substantial if it gets out of the rut of economic dependence and educational backwardness. To spend one's last rupee and then trying to find him a clerkship in the Secretariat is all wrong. Sound vocational training would bring many rupees into the house to add to one's comfort in old age. What is very necessary at the present time is to prove to the Musalmans and the Depressed Classes that their poverty and backwardness are due solely to their neglect of well-ried economic systems quite as much as their lack of education. In fact the education of their children suffers chiefly because of their neglect to these opportunities for advancement which those systems offer. The unsatisfactory economic condition of the Musalmans is due to the fact that educated Musalmans have been devoting hardly any attention to the important subject of Commerce and Agriculture and have been concentrating their energies on the fight for securing the loaves and fishes of office and invoking in some places the aid of religious fanaticism with deplorable consequences to the cause of communal amity to enforce their claim for larger communal representation in the public services. With more and wider practical interests evinced in education, agriculture and commerce not only will the houses of these classes be free from decay and their lands free from mortgage, but the Musalmans will become efficient and their share in the self-Government more substantial.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION-UNITED PROVINCES.

The total Government Demand on land from all sources of Revenue rose from Rs. 896 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 931 lakhs that is about 4 per cent, the rise being due partly to slight increase in the land revenue demand but mainly to a good increase in the demand for occupiers' rate owing to the increase in the area under Canal Irrigation. There was a good increase in the Loans for Improvement under the Agricultural Improvements Act. The Occupancy Area showed an increase of 21,522 acres in Agra and 3772 acres in Oudh. The Irrigated area showed a good all-round increase. Floods caused severe loss in certain districts. The public health was fairly good, the total number of deaths reported being 8% lower than in the previous year. The condition of the cattle was fair though 7 Divisions suffered severely from rinder-pest and foot and mouth disease. The passage of the Agra Tenancy Act only 24 days before the close of the year ending 30th September 1926 hardly enables one to judge from the working of the year the probable effects of the new legislation on the volume or character of litigation. There are clear signs that it will succeed in one of its main objects, viz: the reduction of litigation. Its reception by the agricultural classes generally and the initial indications of its probable results augur well for the future.

SURVEY—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The following instructions were issued to the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries in Madras as to the lines on which the survey should be carried out:—

The aims and objects of the survey and the lines on which it is proposed to be carried out, have been indicated in the press communique on the subject issued on 23rd February 1927. It will be observed therefrom that the object of the survey is to collect detailed information in regard to existing cottage and rural industries, the methods in force, the tools and appliances used and the number of persons employed in them, as also with reference to such questions as the availability of the requisite raw materials and the markets for the finished products. The scope of the survey will include the handloom and hand-spinning industries in respect of which separate questionnaires will be drawn up for the guidance of the Special Officer. In particular, a careful enquiry should be made into the economics of hand-spinning. Separate questionnaires have been issued to Tahsildars, as well as to non-official gentlemen who are in close touch with the economic life and industrial possibilities of their districts, with a view to eliciting preliminary information as to the existing local industries and the economic resources of the local area wherein they are carried on and of the people engaged in them. The information, when received will be communicated to

valuable in his detailed enquiries into each cottage industry and the prospects of potential rural industries. The Special Officer could verify and amplify the information so derived in personal consultation with the Tahsildars and the non-official gentlemen concerned and conduct the necessary further enquiries. Considering the wide and varied scope of the survey, the Special Officer would do well to associate in his enquiries prominent non-official residents of the local area who may be conversant with the history and economics of the cottage industries carried on in that area. All officers of the Department of Industries will render as much assistance as possible with technical advice and by placing at the disposal of the Special Officer such knowledge and experience as they may possess of particular industries and local conditions.

It is difficult to lay down general instructions which will necessarily be equally applicable in the case of every industry or every taluk or area. In the following paragraphs, however, are indicated certain lines of enquiry which will serve as a guide to the Special Officer in pursuing his investigations. The survey should aim at a full and clear ascertainment of facts and the Special Officer's report should contain a brief history of each industry, care being taken to discriminate between what is mere tradition and what is fact which may be regarded as capable of establishment by evidence, and the organization of each industry should be carefully studied.

Illustrations should be given where possible of tools, machinery, designs and finished articles—

- Name, location and population of the taluk or area.
- What are the main products of the taluk or area and how are they utilized?
- What are the chief occupations of the people?
- What are the average wages of the workers in the occupations mentioned?
- What are the existing cottage or rural industries of the taluk or area?
- When were the industries started and where are they carried on?
- On an average, how many people are employed in each industry and what wages do they receive? Are they full-time or part-time workers? If the latter, is it of primary or subsidiary importance in the domestic economy of the household, for how long do they work at it and what other work do they do? Information should be given separately in respect of the men, women and children employed.
- To what class do they belong and in what way do they obtain training in the industry? Are female workers employed in it and, if so, in what proportion?
- What raw materials are utilized in the cottage industry and what are the sources of their supply? Give the average price for the last five years, including the current year, of the raw materials used in connection with them.
- How is the raw material procured by the worker? Is it supplied by a sowcar or bought by the worker in the market?
- In what manner is the industry carried on? In groups or in a workshop attached to the house of a master artisan, who personally supervises the work of a few fellow artisans or does each artisan work by himself with his family? Are they financed by any co-operative organization? If not does the industry lend itself to co-operative effort and do the economic and other conditions of the local area afford facilities for the establishment of a co-operative society for the benefit of the industry?
- What sort of articles are being made? Why are these particular articles selected for manufacture? Is it because they sell best or because they are best suited to the workers?
- The implements used should be described and the methods by which they are obtained, e. g., whether the artisan makes his own implements and tools or purchases them from the village blacksmith or carpenter or from others?
- Where and how are the products of the chief industries disposed of? Do they sell all the articles they manufacture and in what manner does the worker dispose of the finished article, i. e., is it handed to the sowcar or other middleman or sold direct by the artisan? If the former, what is the

basis of payment and are the workers given advances by the sowcar or is payment made only on completion of work? Suggest means of securing to the workmen the profit which in such cases is usually appropriated by the middleman.

(xv) If a wider market could be found for the products of the industry, could the producers (a) turn out a larger quantity or (b) turn out a better article. Is the industry organized to comply regularly and promptly with orders received? Are the articles durable and costly or cheap and inferior. Could the workers be relied upon to supply goods according to approved samples?

(xvi) Could the department assist in any way to find a better market for the products of the industry? For instance would it help if the department made a collection of samples of the articles and endeavoured to get a London firm to sell them on commission, or arranged for their display in London at Exhibitions and Trade Fairs? Could the Victoria Technical Institute be of assistance?

(xvii) How is instruction in the manufacture of the products of each cottage industry imparted? Do the workmen train themselves and acquire the necessary degree of personal skill as part of the family life?

(xviii) The question of design should be carefully investigated. Where do the manufacturers obtain their designs or patterns from? Do they ever evolve new patterns or designs or do they adhere rigidly to old ones. Has any attempt been made to introduce new designs or patterns and if so by whom?

(xix) Are there any special difficulties which have to be overcome in connexion with any particular cottage industry in the area?

(xx) If the industry has shown a tendency to decline, either in quantity or quality, the reasons for such a decline should be fully investigated.

(xxi) Can you offer any suggestions by which the industry or the conditions of the artisans can be improved?

(xxii) Can you offer, as a result of your investigation, any suggestions in regard to the starting of new cottage or rural industries in the area with reference to such factors as the availability of suitable labour and raw materials.

The Special Officer has studied all the available literature with the Department of Industries on the subject and detailed questionnaire has been issued to Tahsildars and many non-official gentlemen, the replies to which will, it is expected, place at the disposal of the Special Officer information relating to cottage and rural industries and the economic conditions of these engaged in those industries and indicate the lines on which existing industries could be developed up, moribund ones resuscitated and new ones introduced. As an officer of experience in the Revenue Department, the Special Officer possesses the requisite knowledge

and ability to conduct the enquiry entrusted to him. The Survey of Cuddapah and Bellary has been completed. That of Kurnool is nearing completion. Report on the Cuddapah survey has been received and published for general information and criticism. Recommendations made therein will be taken up for examination immediately on receipt of views of the officers who have been consulted. Action on individual reports will not be delayed pending conclusion of the survey of the presidency as a whole. Beyond giving him assistance to expedite the survey, it is not the present intention to associate formally any one else with the special officer. But the Special Officer has been instructed to consult non-officials wherever possible and to associate in his enquiries prominent non-official residents of the local area under survey.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the Veterinary department in Madras are steadily expanding. The number of veterinary assistant surgeons has increased and more hospitals and dispensaries have been opened with the result that more animals have been treated. In the year 1925-26 a change was made in the system of touring by veterinary assistants. Previously these assistants were expected to tour systematically but in consequence of proposals made by the Veterinary Adviser early in 1926 the Government considered that they might be more usefully employed in veterinary institutions or in running camp dispensaries in towns in which there were no such institutions. It was the intention that such of these assistants as were attached to existing institutions should attend to outbreaks of contagious disease when required. The Veterinary Adviser has now stated that one result of the new arrangement has been that the number of cases treated has decreased. In order to prevent the continuance of such a state of affairs the Government have decided that the veterinary assistant surgeons who were formerly expected to tour regularly and who are now attached to institutions should run camp dispensaries like the rest when not required to attend to outbreaks of contagious disease. It is hoped that this will result in more satisfactory work. Attention should be paid to the paucity of staff in his department. Considerable expansion is not only possible but desirable; but as it takes time to train men and build hospitals the expansion is bound to be gradual. Only eleven men graduated from the Veterinary College during the year and even on the assumption that only twelve new veterinary dispensaries should be opened each year the number of men turned out by the college during the year 1926-27 is six short of the normal requirements of the department. The reason for a shortage of students at the college is that the number of stipends was reduced from 40 to 15 in each class with effect from the year 1923. In order that there may be a sufficiency of trained recruits to the department it is necessary that as many men as possible should seek training at the college and with a view to effect this the

Government are considering the question of increasing the number of stipends. Owing to the inadequacy of the sanctioned leave reserve in the department it was possible to depute only four veterinary assistant surgeons to attend the post-graduate course which is held at the college each year. The reserve staff at present should be increased. During the year there were 46,371 deaths from contagious diseases. Out of this number 21,476 deaths were due to rinderpest. This disease has been virulent and widespread for some years. It is a disease which is extremely difficult to check and although every effort has been made by means of inoculation and the introduction of the Cattle Diseases Act, large numbers of cattle still succumb to it. The Government are considering the question of organizing the resources of the Veterinary Department in a more effective manner so that the disease may be diminished in its incidence, if not entirely stamped out. Of the two systems of inoculation adopted, one, the serum-alone method, is easily administered but gives only a very short period of immunity while the other, the serum-simultaneous method, confers permanent immunity but is attended with certain difficulties. The Veterinary Adviser reports that during the year 597 animals were protected against rinderpest by the serum-simultaneous method. The Government are considering how the number of animals inoculated by this method can be increased. Two of the chief difficulties in the way are the sentimental objections of the ryots and the necessity for highly trained officers to make the inoculation. The work at the Madras Veterinary College continued to be satisfactory. The question of improving the standard of education at the college should receive the immediate attention of the Government.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The passing of any particular examination is not the condition for a person being appointed as an examiner, or assistant examiner, for Government Technical Examinations, Madras. The Commissioner appoints only persons who possess the knowledge required and are competent to discharge the duties of an examiner or assistant examiner. The principle of fitness cannot suitably be made subordinate to the holding of certificates of having passed certain tests and the Commissioner consults, whenever necessary, the Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of the different departments and interests. The Government of Madras are unable to publish the list of examiners, and assistant examiners, since the list is said to be treated as "confidential". The present Board for Government Technical Examinations does not constitute any fixed number of members. It varies with the different Boards, and with the number of question papers, and as well as the number of candidates, and the names of the members of the Boards are confidential. No remuneration is paid to any person for being the member of a Board. The Boards help the Commissioner in the conduct of the examinations by drawing up question

papers, valuing answer papers, and conducting oral and practical tests. The Boards are constituted by the Commissioner, and his choice of persons is not restricted to the City of Madras, or to the mofussil, or to those who have passed the technical examinations. He takes into account the competency of the individual and his status and experience as well as fitness, in general, for appointment. The Government are right in stating that they are unable to accept the suggestion that only those who have passed higher grades in Government Technical Examination should in future be appointed as members of the Board. It would result in the young and the inexperienced persons, being preferred to those of rank and experience, with higher attainments.

MAPPILLAS IN MALABAR REBELLION.

Mappillas connected with the Malabar Rebellion confined were as follows:—

- (i) in Indian jails ... 5,339 convicts and 167 State prisoners.
 - (ii) in the Andamans ... 1,127 convicts.
- Hindu prisoners connected with the rebellion confined—
- (i) in Indian jails ... 51 convicts
 - (ii) in the Andamans ... 5 "

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

Madras University as qualifying for a college course should also be recognized by the Government as an alternative qualification for Government Service is now under the consideration of the Government of Madras and it is not possible to say whether a revising order will be issued.

COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE—MADRAS.

The total cost incurred for the Collectors' Conference in Madras amounted to approximately Rs. 2,650/ consisting of the Travelling allowances of the Collectors who attended the Conference. The proceedings of the Conference was not reported.

EXPORT OF FERTILISERS.

The following statement shows the quantity and the nature of Fertilisers that are being exported to foreign countries:—

	Quantity in tons.	Value in Rs.
Bones and bonemeal	6,566	6,37,935
Groundnut oil cake	14,985	15,96,989
Castor oil cake	1,212	1,10,931
Rape and sesamum oil cake	18,261	25,56,483
Other oil cakes (omitting cocoanut cake)	349	40,671
Fish manure	1,093	1,37,399
Fish guano	5,054	6,84,137
Horns	1,072	4,43,624
Other kinds of manure	301	36,937

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH WORK MADRAS

Power driven wooden chekkus—In the Presidency of Madras oil is extracted by means of iron mills worked by power and by country wooden chekkus driven by bullocks. The former method is not generally in favour as the oil extracted in iron mills, besides being slightly discoloured, is supposed to be unsuitable for edible purposes on account of its "sudu" or heating effect on the human system and does not therefore fetch a good price. Moreover, the profits of the oil milling industry of this presidency are mostly made by sale of the cake, the oil having to be disposed of at very competitive prices which mean a very small margin of profit and the cake from iron mills which takes the form of powder and small lumps is in little demand as cattle food and has therefore to be sold as manure at a very comparatively low price.

Country wooden chekkus are almost universally used. The bullock power employed is expensive but the oil extracted is clear and in great demand and therefore commands a higher price. The cake comes out of the chekku in the form of semi-circular flakes and is sold entirely as cattle food at a better price than cake which is fit only for manurial purposes.

The chekku evolved by the Industrial Engineer Madras, is made entirely of wood as far as the crushing portion is concerned so that the seed does not come into contact with the metal at all and a suitable arrangement is made to drive it by power. The output of the chekku is about 10 lbs. of seed per hour of the bullock driven chekku which cannot possibly work for more than 10 hours a day. The average percentage of oil extracted in the power driven chekkus is 42 per cent as against 38 to 39 per cent of the bullock driven chekkus. Orders for two machines of this description have already been received from private oil millers in Madras and are now under execution in the workshop. Several other parties interested in oil milling have evinced interest in the working of the machine.

II. Experiments with a view to devising an improved method of drying warps on a wooden hand-sizing machine.—A furnace burning country charcoal was designed for this purpose and manufactured in the workshop. This was fitted on to a wooden sizing machine and worked. The output was 75 yards of sized yarn as against 30 yards previously. With a view to further increasing this output, the Industrial Engineer has altered the design and the final arrangements has been manufactured and fitted on to the machine which is now ready for test by the Textile section.

III. Improved mechanism for working a drop box slay.—This slay carries four shuttles and the mechanism evolved enables the weaver from his seat to use any shuttle desired by pressing a lever on the slay.

IV. Groundnut decorticators.—(Works in progress).—Two definite stages have been reached in this experiment. It has been established by actual trial that breakage depends to a certain extent on the rate of feed. An arrangement to feed

groundnuts at a uniform rate has been devised and made.

It has also been ascertained that the breakage is minimized if nuts of uniform size are fed into the decorticator. The Industrial Engineer has designed a machine to grade the nuts.

HEARSAY VS. EXPERIENCE.

Mr. A. E. Blackburn, of London, and Mr. Robert Herod of Lausanne, Switzerland recently visited America together. At the docks in New York they met newspaper reporters who, for reasons best known to themselves, were slandering prohibition and trying to fill them with disgust for the law. Having been warned against the propaganda falsehoods of the drink crowd they refused to accept everything that was said at its face value.

"Prohibition is a farce" said the reporters. "Drink can be secured anywhere without the least trouble."

"How strange!" they said. "Your country has a law prohibiting the sale of drink and yet it can be procured without the slightest trouble. Are you certain?"

"Very certain," replied one reporter. "I can take you out and buy you all the liquor you want without the slightest trouble."

"Let's go," they both said in unison. "We want to see this for ourselves."

They went. First they went to a restaurant. The waiter was asked for something alcoholic to drink, but protested immediately that such a thing was impossible. "See another waiter was asked, and then the head waiter, but to use Americanese, 'there was nothing doing.' They tried elsewhere; tried and tried again, but not a drop was to be had. Finally the evening growing late, the reporter in despair said, 'Well come on and let's go over to Jersey City. I know I can get it there.'"

The two gentlemen from Europe, however, decided that they had had enough drink hunting for one evening and while they did not doubt that something might be found in Jersey, they were inclined to believe that it takes entirely too much work to find it. Now they are telling the story as a huge joke.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST.

Several months ago the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Ootacamund, offered prizes to the pupils of the European schools of the Nilgiris for the two best essays on the subject: "What Harm Results from the drinking of Alcoholic Liquors?" Seven schools entered the contest. Each school held a contest of its own (as many contestants as they liked). The Principal and staff chose the best two of their school and sent them to the manager of the contest. From these fourteen essays the judges chose the best two for the prizes, the judges being entirely ignorant of the writers or from what schools they came.

The first prize of Rs. 20 was awarded to Roland Talbot, of the Lawrence Military School; second Rs. 10 to Olive Trousance, of the Hebron Schools, Coonoor. One of

the judges was impressed with the excellence of the third best and offered a prize of Rs. 5 to Dorothy Cunningham, of Hebron. Three others received special mention.

Saturday 18th June, the Women's Christian Temperance Union held a special entertainment in the Y. W. C. A. hall, Ootacamund, when the winning essays, were read, the prizes given, and a splendid address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sarber, of Chicago.

The President, Mrs. Denning, was happy to announce that another similar contest was in preparation for the near future.

DRINK CRIMES

A drunken Arab in the Deccan entered the home of a Christian preacher few weeks ago and attacked him. It was not an "unprovoked" attack for the alcohol in the drunkard provoked it. Alcohol has provoked more attacks upon unoffending spectators in this 20th century than an expert statistician could count in a week.

Leningrad is reported to have broken all records for drunkenness, suicides and murders. During one week recently 5,124 persons were arrested there for drunkenness. Russia was once blessed with a prohibition law, which the Bolsheviks repealed. They have given the people the privilege of buying drink, and murders have so increased (there are now seldom less than three a day, says the Associated Press) that several hundred have paid with their lives for what they or some one else have bought.

FEDERATION AT LUCKNOW

The strength that is found in unity is necessary for success in the fight against drink. As long as some Moslems fight drink in the Moslem way, and some Hindus according to a Hindu programme and some Christians as seemeth best unto themselves and the three do not join forces the makers, importers, and drink retailers and the whole force of men and women who make money out of the evil thing, have little to fear. India's liquor dealers are not now disturbed nor will they ever be by loose anti-drink sentiment.

In Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta and a number of other cities representatives of the several temperance societies have united to form Temperance Federations. After a period of comparative inactivity the Federation at Lucknow, called the Oudh Temperance Federation, was reorganized on the 2nd of September. The President is Babu Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, B.A., LL.B. a leader of the bar in Lucknow and an ex-President of the Municipality. Three Vice-Presidents were selected Chaudhri Niamut-Ullah, Dr. Benarsi Das, and the Rev. J. W. Pickett. Mr. S. P. Andrews Dube was chosen as Secretary with Mr. Ghulam Hassan B.A., LL.B. as Joint Secretary and Mrs. G. H. Thomas, as Treasurer.

Plans for work during the winter include the holding of one or more meetings for the educated public, meeting in the mohallas special efforts to persuade members of the low castes to give up drinking, essay contests on the evils of drink, recitation contests,



The only possible site for a dam appears to be between the Northern termination of the hill (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles South of Timmalapuram) and the Southern end of the chain of hills extending North of the Tungabadra near Shingtalur-Gadag Tahsil, Bombay Presidency. The bed of the Tungabadra has a gentle fall for miles-averaging about 2 feet in a mile. The banks slope gently towards the river. A dam any whereelse except between the hills mentioned will have to be a very long one. Here the length of the dam will be a little less than 2 miles. The rocks are fairly hard and some of them will be impervious to water. The North bank of the river is in the Bombay Presidency which appears to be on a higher level than the country to the South. It is hilly unlike the country to the South. The level of the river is about 1640 ft. near Timmalapuram. To the South there is gradual elevation to about 1,800 feet. The country is undulating and open except for the hill South of Timmalapuram. There is a low saddle North of the hill on the left bank of the Tungabadra which will be suitable for disposing of the surplus water of the proposed reservoir, Mr. M. Vinayak Rao, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, inspected the site at Timmalapuram, and suggested that trenches should be dug along the proposed line and a staff for this purpose was sanctioned in May last, and the Government expect to finish the preliminary investigation, next year.

IRRIGATION IN CEDED DISTRICTS.

The creation of a separate Tank Restoration Scheme, Division for the Ceded Districts is under consideration. The committee's recommendations in regard to kudimaramat and the revival of derelict tanks are under the consideration of the Board of Revenue; and the Chief Engineer has been asked to revise the instructions to Tank Restoration Scheme parties to include the investigation of ruined tanks. Increased provision is being made for the upkeep of minor irrigation works. The committee's recommendation in regard to the development of well-irrigation by pumping with mechanical and electrical appliances, is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. The transfer of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to the sole charge of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool has been recommended by the Chief Engineer and orders will be passed shortly. The committee's recommendations regarding the Tungabadhra project are being investigated. A preliminary investigation has been made by the Assistant Director of Geological Survey of India; and he has suggested a site. This is to be further examined as soon as seasonal conditions permit.

THE GODAVARI ANICUT.

The total capital expenditure incurred in connection with the Godavari Anicut, Irrigation Canals and other expenditure up to 1925-26 is Rs. 1,66,42,261. The gross total revenue derived from water-cess in respect of the lands irrigated by the Godavari River after the construction of the Anicut from 1852 to 1926 was Rs. 15,94,00,480/-. The total revenue derived from other sources until 1925-26 was Rs. 1,77,00,962/- and the gross and net revenue from the same in the year 1925-26 was Rs. 42,80,292/- and Rs. 33,13,938/-

THE TUNGABADHRA-KISTNA RIVERS.

A project was contemplated to have a dam down the the place where the Tungabadhra joins the Kistna at Sengameswaram, three miles at the junction of the two rivers, but the proposal was finally dropped in 1926, because the Government failed to come to any arrangements with the Nizam's Government on the question of the lands which will be submerged.

THE KISTNA RESERVOIR SCHEME.

The proposal to construct a reservoir to supplement the November-December supply to the delta and to enable a second crop to be grown was first formulated by Mr. Reid who submitted a preliminary report in 1901. A detailed investigation of the project was recommended by the Irrigation Commission and undertaken by Mr. Reid in 1902. Detailed estimates were submitted to the Government of India in 1906 for a reservoir at Daida, but it was subsequently found that this would not satisfy the conditions of a productive work, and engineering difficulties were anticipated in the construction of the main canal. Alternative sites were then considered and a site at Pulichintala (Wadana-palli) was finally selected; the investigation of this scheme was completed and detailed estimates were submitted to the Government of India in 1912. They amounted to Rs. 640 lakhs for 'works' only or Rs. 834 lakhs including establishment, tools and plant and indirect charges. The extent of land this scheme is likely to irrigate is 6,10,000 acres in the Guntur uplands; 1,25,000 acres of new irrigation in the Kistna delta; and 1,67,000 acres of 'late crop' irrigation. Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in 1917 advised the Government that if the Kistna Reservoir project were undertaken it should not be commenced till the Cauvery Reservoir project was approaching completion. The Government since then have failed to secure the co-operation of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government which is essential as 75 square miles of Hyderabad State would be submerged by the reservoir, and accordingly the Tungabadhra scheme will be further considered first.

THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

With regard to the Buckingham Canal the capital outlay to the end 1925-26 was Rs. 90,55,326 inclusive of indirect charges. The working expenses including the cost of establishment and maintenance and the income derived each year for the last ten years are as follows:—

	Charges.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
1916-17	1,23,533	66,999
1917-18	1,42,323	78,798
1918-99	1,96,722	87,428
1919-20	2,25,029	80,754
1920-21	2,24,991	76,842
1921-22	2,46,499	78,869
1922-23	2,69,843	73,814
1923-24	2,96,096	78,927
1924-25	3,31,660	80,204
1925-26	3,36,915	77,776

If the canal is to be made more navigable it, will carry more traffic and is likely to compete with the railway traffic as evidenced by the increase in receipts during

1917-18 and during 1918-1919 which is attributed to the restriction imposed on railway traffic during the war and the fall in 1919-20 and 1920-21 to the removal of such restrictions.

VICTORIA CASTE AND GOSHA HOSPITAL—TRIPLICANE.

There are no latrines or urinals in this Hospital for the use of out-patients or medical students. The students use the nurses' lavatories. Of the 15 Indian pupil midwives, ten are housed in quarters 8 ft. by 7 ft. which were originally built for and occupied by thoties. There are eight such rooms in one block, three of which are used as hospital store-rooms, the remaining five being occupied by ten pupil midwives, two in each room. The other five pupils occupy three rooms in a block originally called "Lady Bashyam Ayyangar's Brahmin Kitchen" which consists of four small kitchen rooms. None of the living rooms are used for cooking or bathing purposes. The pupil midwives do not cook their own food but obtain it from outside. A lavatory and a separate tap for bathing purposes are attached to the above mentioned Kitchen block and are used by all the pupil midwives in common. An officer of the Medical or Public Health department inspected these quarters and reported about their unsuitability from health-point of view. There is no laundry attached to the Hospital. The hospital clothing is washed and spread out to dry in the verandah or on the lawn adjoining the wards according to the weather. The Surgeon-General last inspected the Hospital in March or April 1927. Plans and estimates have been prepared to remedy the various defects in the Hospital and certain suggestions to bring them up to date were considered at a meeting during last month by the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Consulting Architect and the Surgeon-General.

NURSES IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

The hours of duty of nurses in the General Hospital, Madras, are as shown below:—

Day nurses.—Eight-and-a-quarter hours a day between 6-30 a. m. and 6 p. m., deducting intervals for meals and two hours off-duty.

Night nurses.—Eleven-and-a-quarter hours per day between 5-45 p. m. and 6-30 a. m., with intervals for rest and meals.

Nurses are also allowed off-duty time as follows:—

Pupil nurses.—one full day and two half days per month.

Staff nurses:—one full day per month and one half day per week.

The time-table in the other hospitals has been so drawn up by the Superintendents concerned in consultation with the matron, as to suit the work of the respective hospitals and to correspond more or less with the hours of duty and privileges of the nurses in the General Hospital. The dieting arrangements for nurses are, in most hospitals, in the hands of a paid house-keeper who works under the direct orders of the Matron Superintendent of the hospital. Nurses are not ordinarily deprived of their salary when sick in the hospital; they are given the leave due to them as in the case of other Government servants. They are further allowed to draw ration allowance when on leave on average pay. Hospital charges are recovered from the pay of nurses drawing more than Rs. 50 a month as in the case of other Government servants.