

068

Reg. No. M. 2169.

RURAL INDIA

(JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS)

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

EDITED BY

A. SWAMINATHA AIYAR

Office.—No. 9 Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras S.

Vol. II

FEBRUARY 1928.

No. 8

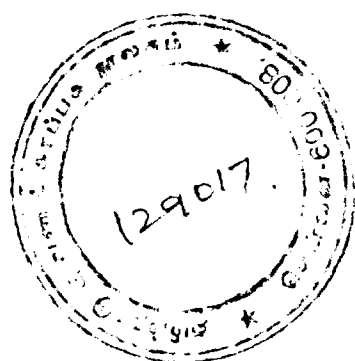
CONTENTS.

Forestry and Agriculture	...	...	...	133
Work on Rice improvement in Tanjore Delta. By K. Venkataraman, M.A., Assistant Paddy Special- list, Aduturai	...	...	...	135
Notes on Rural Health and Sanitation. By Dr. M. S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, M.B.C.M., F.R.I.P.H.	...	...	...	138
Coimbatore Bred Canes Win Golden Opinions in Cuba. (From a correspondent)	...	...	...	139
The Cow in India	...	...	...	141
The Village School	...	...	...	142
Notes and Comments :	...	...	...	145
The Forest Panchayats Conference—The Agricultural Commis- sion—Development of our industries—Rural Bengal—Synthetic Nitrogen—Leprosy—Co-operation in Mysore—League of Nations Health Delegation—Some feeding experiments—The sweetest plant in the world—How to protect milk—Milk and Scurvy.	...	...	...	150
Reviews and Notices	...	...	...	150

Annual Subscription (inclusive of Postage) Inland Rs. 5; Foreign Rs. 4-8-0

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

Rural India reaches the Villages and Towns of India. It is the best
Medium for Advertisement.



TALISMANS AND CHARMS

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

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

Note:—A Money Order or G. C. Notes will bring the Talisman to your door. One Extensive Life Reading Rs. 15, two Rs. 25, three Rs. 30 or more at a time at Rs. 10 per reading. Remit with birth date. Always the full amount should be remitted in advance. No V. P. P.

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

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Publications (English)

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

For Catalogue and other Particulars apply to:—

The Manager, Vedanta Kesari,
Mylapore, Madras.

RURAL INDIA

VOL. II. } FEBRUARY, 1928. { No 8.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Forestry and Agriculture ...	133
Work on Rice improvement in Tanjore Delta. By K. Venkataraman, M.A., Assistant Paddy Specialist, Aduturai ...	135
Notes on Rural Health and Sanitation. By Dr. M. S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar. M.B.C.M., F.R.I.P.H. ...	138
Coimbatore Bred Canes Win Golden Opinions in Cuba. (From a correspondent) ...	139
The Cow in India ...	141
The Village School ...	142
Notes and Comments : ...	145
The Forest Panchayats Conference—The Agricultural Commission—Development of our industries—Rural Bengal—Synthetic Nitrogen—Leprosy—Co-operation in Mysore—League of Nations Health Delegation—Some feeding experiments—The sweetest plant in the world—How to protect milk—Milk and Scurvy.	
Reviews and Notices ...	150

RURAL INDIA

VOL. II. }

FEBRUARY, 1928.

{ NO. 8.

Forestry and Agriculture

One of the subjects that is engaging the consideration of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is the interdependence of forestry and agriculture. An indirect benefit of forests to agriculture consists in the influence which forests have on the regulation of water supply, rainfall and draughts. Experts are inclined to the opinion that forests do not appreciably affect the *amount* of rainfall but only the *distribution*. As observed by a writer in the "Jungle-Wallah," if this were true of the variable climates of Europe, how much more should it apply to the Indian climate with its regular monsoon conditions and currents. Even a comparatively small rainfall will be sufficient for the growing of Indian crops *provided there is proper distribution*. Forests particularly in mountainous regions act as nature's stronghold for the waters that fall from heaven preventing their rapid surface flow and consequent running to waste and thus minimising their evaporation, minimising the rapid and uneven flow and finally giving them off in the shape of perennial springs and rivers. It has been demonstrated that the soil under the forests is soft and capable of absorbing moisture for some considerable time after the floods have ceased and the lands are frozen hard. We have the experience of China, of France and of Spain where the denudation of forests has led to a succession of freshets and droughts on what were once fertile slopes *and except where afforestation has taken place*, has reduced the agricultural population that once tilled those soils by sweeping away the very soil itself. History abounds with examples of streams that have dried up and vanished owing to deforestation. We have seen this in Russia, France and other countries and in our own country we have the example of Berars, Burma, Orissa and Hyderabad which have suffered from the denudation of forests with consequent disaster to the agriculture of the land either by excess of floods or by want of water resources. The recent Orissa floods should prove an eye-opener to us. These

floods which occur almost every year have been causing serious damage to human life and property. Experts have warned us time and again in unambiguous language that the destruction of forests in the catchment areas are for the most part responsible for the heavy floods in rivers. It is almost a truism to say that India is mainly an agricultural country depending for its material prosperity upon its rivers and harvest lands; and not much argument is necessary to prove the great importance of preserving the catchment areas which are generally hill-slopes and valleys. Heavy rains cause large torrents of water which flow down the slopes and if in these areas we have dense vegetation of forest growth there will not be such tremendous flow of water as unfortunately is the case now. It is an accepted fact that forests hold up moisture and prevent serious flow of water on to the plains. As stated by the writer in the "Jungle-wallah", we have never heard of such devastating floods in the past for then the forests were not a prey to the demon of destruction. Subsequent fellings of trees and natural destruction by fire have laid the catchment areas so bare that there is nothing to hold up water, and prevent it from flowing rapidly into rivers to the plains below. The maintenance of forests on the plains too is essential, for then all the water will be regulated through the proper channels without flooding the land. Even if there be excess of rains, extra water would be checked and regulated. Our forests are the excellent heritage that our elders have carefully conserved for many centuries. There is an enormous consumption of timber as civilisation has made the use of timber essential to our very existence and the forests have got to feed the civilised man in all his voracious needs of timber. We are by the method of destruction running our sources dry until at last we may have to face a serious shortage in our supply of timber. Living on capital is a dangerous policy alike in the case of an individual or a State and yet that is exactly what we have been doing so far as our forests are concerned. Those who know have pleaded in no uncertain terms for a more prudent utilisation of the forests and for the renewal of the trees, shall we say vigorous renewal of the trees that are felled day by day in the name of civilisation. Let us take note of these warnings and pursue a rigid and systematic policy of afforestation for the national weal.

Work on Rice improvement in Tanjore Delta

BY

K. VENKATARAMAN, M.A.,

Asst. Paddy Specialist, Aduturai.

Before I begin to deal with the subject of rice improvement in the Tanjore Delta, I propose to give briefly the salient points relating to work on crop improvement in general. It is a commonly recognised fact that the agricultural prosperity of a country is dependent upon the magnitude of its crop production. The growing of better crops, the reaping of heavier harvests, and the realisation of better returns, are objects that are ardently desired by all agriculturists. There are over a million acres under rice cultivation in Tanjore delta area and if it should be possible to increase the output of paddy from this area, it would undoubtedly be a material contribution to the welfare of the country. A recognition of the following facts is a necessary preliminary to work on increasing the productivity of any crop.

It is a truism to say that no two individuals are quite alike, and this saying holds good with regard to plants as well. A close examination of a large number of individuals discloses the fact that there is a very large range of variation occurring among them. There are minor differences distinguishing one individual from another, and there are also what may be called racial differences separating one class or race of individuals from another class or race. A recognition of this fact is of great importance in work on plant-selection.

It would be futile, nay ridiculous, to think of converting a pigmy into a giant by carefully regulated nutrition. Nature is something entirely different from nurture, although the two factors co-exist in actual life. Something not inborn cannot be introduced by environment. The yield of a paddy plant is determined by the interaction of two factors namely, heredity and environment. The environment may be favourable or unfavourable to the expression of a hereditary factor, but the factor must be there before it could be made to show itself. All paddy plants are not of the same yielding capacity, and it would be absurd to imagine that a very high yield could be produced by manuring alone, and that is rightly so, because the capacity to assimilate nutrition and build it up into paddy grains is something quite different from the supply of nutrition alone. It is a well recognised fact that different varieties or races of paddy possess different yielding capacities. It would thus be possible to get at the best yielders by judicious selection.

If we look at a paddy crop growing on a ryot's field, we notice that some plants are tall, and good yielding, some short and low yielding, some sickly and producing very little grain. From the plant-breeder's point of view these seemingly different kinds represent distinct varieties. This mixture of good, bad and indifferent plants is the chief cause of the deterioration of the ryot's paddy. If the ryot had taken care to select the very best plants in his fields and used the produce of such plants for the next sowing, his crop would certainly be better. We received a sample of kuruvai seed from an ordinary ryot in the neighbourhood and when we looked at it closely in the laboratory, the so-called 'kuruvai' paddy which was supposed to be one variety with the ryot, really consisted of six different kinds of paddy and two different colours of rice. Some of the varieties are positively unmarketable, being either black in colour, or slender and fragile or with awns. The rice too, being a mixture of red and white rice is graded as a low class of commercial product and consequently the financial return to the cultivator is poor indeed. It may be asked what the remedy is, that will solve this problem. We do not propose to teach the ryot the details of scientific work. The State or the Government gladly undertakes the trouble and expense of such work. We examine very carefully a sample of the mixed paddy grown by the ryot, separate it into its constituent pure races by single plant-selection, try these varieties one against the other with regard to yielding capacity and finally isolate the very best strain, multiply it on a large scale, and recommend the new seed to ryots for adoption. We do not wish that the ryot should give any preferential treatment to this seed, but we only ask him to grow it in place of the mixed seed which he had been growing formerly. These processes lead to the evolution of an improved strain of paddy by pure line selection. This method can be relied on with certainty to produce good results. It stands to reason that once we fix upon an extremely good race of plants and keep them pure, they will certainly go on producing their like. It takes usually as many as six years before an improved strain of paddy could be produced by this process.

Varieties of paddies grown in various parts of the country are collected and grown here to give us an idea of their relative yielding-power under local conditions. This again affords us material for further selection work. There is yet another more interesting and absorbing line of work for effecting crop-improvement. This method is known as 'hybridisation' or 'crossing,' a method which holds out very great promise of future possibilities. Every mirasidar knows that if he wants to improve his breed of cattle, he should set about it by the crossing of local

types with superior foreign breeds. He fully recognises for instance that it is impossible to raise the milk-yield of his cow above a certain limit, by feeding it with any amount of nutritious cattle fodder. The same fact holds good in regard to plants as well. Among paddy plants, as has been already pointed out, there are numerous varieties, the plants of each variety exhibiting definite characters. One variety is late and heavy yielding, while another is early maturing but low yielding. It may be asked how one variety of paddy may be crossed with another. It would be unnecessary for me to go into the details of this process here. There is a variety of paddy cultivated largely in the Tanjore delta. This is the 'Korangu samba' paddy which gives a very good yield in years in which it is free from the attack of fungal disease (paddy-blast); but should the paddy be attacked by the disease, it is very badly affected and most of the grains get chaffy and sowers have to reap with regret a harvest of chaff. Another strain of paddy called 'Kichili-samba' (G.E.B. 24) appears to be rather resistant to the disease although not a very good yielder. To combine these two desirable characters of heavy yield and disease resistance found in 'Korangu-samba' and 'Kichili-samba' respectively, a cross is made between the two types. When the progeny of the cross should be examined, we may get plants which are disease resistant and high-yielding. It may thus be possible to produce a new type of 'Korangu-samba' which will be able to resist the disease. Work of this kind is laborious and slow, and it takes a long time (about ten years) before definite results are achieved.

Having so far, dealt with facts relating to scientific work, let me now briefly describe what exactly has been done so far at the Paddy breeding station here to improve the paddy crops of the Tanjore delta. This station was started in 1922 with the intention of increasing the output of paddy in the million acres of paddy-fields in the Tanjore delta. The soil at Aduturai is fairly representative of the delta soil, and improved strains of paddy reared on the station could be expected with certainty to do well anywhere in the delta tract. As a result of several years of work, seven improved strains of paddy have been distributed to the ryots and encouraging reports have been received from places where they have been tried. These strains are.

(i) Aduturai No. 1—(Red sirumani).—

This crop takes about six months from sowing to harvest and the seed of the station gives an increased yield of 16% over the ryots' sample of the same variety.

(ii) Aduturai No. 2 (White sirumani).

This is again an improved variety of white sirumani paddy and it gives an increased yield of 10 % over the ryots' seed of the same variety.

(iii) Aduturai No. 3 this is a selected strains from Kuruvai taking only about 90 days to mature.

(iv) Aduturai No. 4 is another improved Kuruvai variety giving 12 % increase over the ryot's seed.

(v) Aduturai No. 5 is a selected Nellore samba paddy which gives an increase of 25 % (or 3 marakals per kalam) over the unselected variety.

(vi) Aduturai Nos. 6 and 7 are selected ottadan varieties which give a 13 % increase over the unselected ryot's crop.

Notes on Rural Health and Sanitation.

BY

DR. M. S. KRISHNAMURTHI AYYAR, M.B.C.M., F.R.I.P.H.

Village wells.—The source of water supply for a village is generally a well. If it is properly sunk and constructed, it is better than either a river or a tank. In sinking a well, it is advisable to strike a stratum of water between two impermeable strata. The permeable stratum above the first impermeable stratum should be well steered so as to keep away the water issuing from that stratum to enter the well. It has been found by experiment that micro-organisms, find their way into a well, from a trench containing excreta at a distance of 232 feet from the well. Chemical pollution was noted up to 450 feet. It is therefore necessary that there should be no night soil trenches within 232 feet of a well. The ground surrounding the well for 232 feet should be raised and sloped so as to prevent any stagnation near the well. The platform round the well, should be so big as to have a radius equal to the length of the distance between the surface of the well and the bottom of the water in the well. It should be impermeable. The water should be drawn in a separate vessel or vessels provided for the purpose, by means of pulleys. The practice of standing over the parapet wall and drawing water is bad as the split water is liable to enter the well. Instead of coir rope, a chain is preferable to draw water. One such well for each street is quite sufficient. The direction of the flow of the subsoil water should be found out and wells sunk with reference to it. It must be borne in mind that subsoil water flows as well as water on the surface. A map showing the flow

of sub soil water otherwise called cantour map should be prepared for every village. It is easily done. The surface water level is the depth from the ground i.e., the base of the parapet wall if any, to the surface of the water in the well. If this level is taken for all the wells in the village periodically, say every month at a fixed date and if the ground level of the village is taken, it is easy to find out the flow of sub soil water and note its direction by means of line drawn connecting the water surface levels of the several wells. The object and necessity of knowing the direction of the flow of subsoil water are clear. Supposing there is a source of contamination at a given site, if it lies in the direction of the flow of subsoil water it is a sign that the wells situated down the line of flow will be contaminated. Further it is known that in a village some wells yield good water and others brackish water. The well yielding good water is sunk in the stratum through which good water flows while the brackish water well is sunk in the stratum through which brackish water flows. If the direction of the stratum yielding good water is known, wells sunk in that stratum will always yield good water. Thus the cantour map may will serve as a correct guide in sinking wells. There is an easy way of finding out whether or not a source of contamination, as a cesspool, will affect the water in an adjoining well. A small quantity of fluorescein is made into a solution and put into the cesspool, the colour of the fluorescein will appear on the water of the well, if the subsoil water flows from the cesspool to the well.

Coimbatore Bred Canes Win Gold Opinions in Cuba

(From a Correspondent.)

Though India can boast of nearly half the world's acreage under sugarcane, she had to import in 1926-27 sugar worth 19 crores of rupees. This paradoxical position is due at least partly to the fact that in Northern India, where the main sugarcane area of the country is concentrated, some of the poorest canes in the world are cultivated. The experience of the sugar growing countries having shown that it is possible to produce by hybridization quite new canes with a high tonnage capacity and a rich sugar content, the Government of India established in 1912 the Imperial cane-breeding Station at Coimbatore where were known to flower and set viable seed. Some of the seedling canes bred at this Imperial Station have proved far superior to India's indigenous canes. In Northern India where Coimbatore canes are now being grown on a fairly large scale, they have increased

the acreage profits of cane-growers by 50 to 100 per cent. They have put, too, a different complexion on the prospects of the indigenous white sugar industry. In Behar, where these canes have been introduced through Pusa, factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane turned out 819,920 maunds of white sugar in 1926-27, as against only 35,747 maunds in 1919-20. This large increase would have been impossible but for the introduction of superior Coimbatore canes.

The fame of this new variety is by no means restricted to India; they are winning golden opinions by their remarkable performances in as far a field as Cuba. Dr. F. S. Earle, the well-known sugar technologist of Herradura, Cuba, in a recent communication, in which he compares the yields of the Coimbatore canes with the variety Crystalina commonly grown in Cuba, says: "Coimbatore 210 is a thoroughly good cane under our condition, giving big tonnage and sufficiently good sucrose at full maturity.....Co. 213 in well grown fields gets to be almost as stout as Crystalina and on poor lands it will give a very much heavier tonnage.....It seems certain that it can be grown successfully on many soils where Crystalina is now failing to give profitable yields and its planting is being recommended for such locations. This cane is a strong ratooner which is a point of great importance for Cuba". Dr. Earle reserves his highest praise for Co. 281. It (Co. 281) seems to be particularly well adapted for their Cuban Red lands, he says: and is succeeding admirably in soils which are far too old and exhausted for Crystalina and other local varieties. He adds: "It is, however, in early maturity and high sucrose and purity that this cane is most remarkable. Among all of the varieties we are testing Badila is the only one which can compete with it in this respect." The first crop of this variety (Co. 281) when 13 months old gave on analysis a sucrose content of 18.10 per cent, with a purity of 92.22, while the ratoons were found to have a sucrose content of 20.52 per cent, and a purity of 91.36. In the words of Dr. Earle, "this is a record of which any variety may well be proud".

Such testimony coming as it does from so high an authority, clearly demonstrates the value of the cane breeding work being done at Coimbatore and gives one reason to believe that the first requisite of a prosperous indigenous sugar industry has been provided by the Agricultural Department of the Central Government in India. It is gratifying to know that the work which India's Imperial Department of Agriculture is doing for the development of the World's Sugar Industry is much appreciated in far-distant Cuba.

The cow in India.

When the minds of the two important communities in India—Hindus and Musalmans—are agitated on the question of the killing of cows, it may be of interest to have information on the measure of protection which the cow has enjoyed from Hindus and non-Hindus alike in the history of our country. We have valuable material in this respect in a monograph on *Cow protection in India* by L. L. Sundara Rau M.A., F. R. Econ, S. (Lond.),

The cow had always been given a prominent place in Indian life and thought. Not only Hindu Sovereigns but Muhamadan conquerors of India also have striven their best in the cause of cow protection. The Hindu Dharma enjoins among other things veneration to the Brahmins, respect for the sanctity of animal life in various degrees and especially veneration for horned cattle, pre-eminently the cow, and State action in this behalf received powerful stimulus from the legacy of the Aryan Dharma; Kautilya describing the conditions of Ancient Hindu India emphasises the importance of the State regulation of cattle life and meeting their necessities. Special superintendents of cows were appointed. The Superintendent was required to see that cows and calves were not put to any inconvenience as regards maintenance and general relief. And to that end, the cattle census which has made for proper efficiency as regards the administrative functions of the Superintendent's office was recommended. A legal injunction was that "Cattle in calf, a bull or milk cow shall not be slaughtered." There were also Superintendents of Agriculture, and Forest Produce and Pastures, whose functions were to see that there was a sufficient quantity of pasture and grasses available for cattle to feed upon. Coming to the Moghul period we find that Baber, the first of the Moghul rulers of India, recognised the importance of cow preservation. In his death-bed advice to his son Muhammad Humayun, he said "O Son, do not ruin the temples and shrines of any community which is obeying the laws of Government, the Kingdom of India is full of different religions. It is incumbent on thee to wipe all religious prejudices off the tablet of the heart, administer justice according to the ways of every religion. Avoid especially the sacrifice of the cow."

The Great Akbar has stated "Providence has proposed a variety of food for man but through ignorance and gluttony, he destroys living creatures and makes his

body a tomb for beasts. Akbar's respect for the feelings of his Hindu subjects and his leaning towards the *Ahimsa* doctrine of Jainism doubtless influenced him to order prohibition of cow slaughter in his dominions. Probably also he was influenced by the economic relationship of the cow protection problem to the country's needs. But it will not be quite correct to say that these were the only ideals which actuated the policy of the Moghul Rulers of India. Our Mughal fellowsubjects know well that the Holy Prophet Muhammad, lived chiefly upon bread and milk and dates and honey. Further, the Holy Quran Says. "O men! eat the lawful and good things out of what is in the earth and do not follow the foot steps of the devil." And evidence is not wanting to show that the Prophet himself was always very compassionate towards animals and looked upon them as possessing a God-given life, which he held sacred. Akbar's policy which was shaped by the Islamic view also, was maintained and perpetuated by his successors Jehangir and Aurangzeb. The Shatrunjaya inscriptions mention Jahangir's firmans to protect cow life which is in complete harmony with that of his father Akbar. Further he is credited with having stopped all slaughter of animals on Sundays to commemorate Akbar's birth day. According to *Islamic Gorakshan*, later Moghul sovereigns of India such as Muhammad Shah and Shah Alum prohibited cow slaughter, and they seem to have conceded that cow slaughter was never a tenet of Islam. The latest instance of a great Mohamadan ruler publicly repudiating the slaughter of cows is the pronouncement made the other day by his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan at Bombay.

The Village School

A powerful potential factor in rural Improvement.

T. VIBAR, DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY, PHILLIPPINES

As an agency for rural improvement, the village school has a great potentiality. It occupies a very advantageous position for the extension of all government activities in the rural districts. Geographically, it stands in the midst of potential wealth, the lands that surround it, farms, forest and pastures and, in addition, along the coasts, the fisheries.

The village school, through the school children and otherwise, is in contact with all people in its rural district. This contact is constant and friendly, and it can be used to advantage. No institution created for the improvement of rural conditions

can attain the highest degree of usefulness and efficiency unless it can maintain constant and friendly contact with the people. The rural people look toward the village school for leadership and guidance. For them, the school is a source of information, instruction, and inspiration. Tradition ties the village people to the school.

All government activities that have anything to do with the education, health, public welfare, agriculture, etc., for the rural people can be most economically consolidated and extended through the village school. There is no agency in the rural community that is more stable and is held in high respect than the village school. Of all the Government institutions only the Bureau of Education has a wonderfully efficient system of agencies that keeps it in contact with the families in the remotest corners of the Archipelago. By the nature of their organisations, the other Government institutions cannot be furnished with like systems. Economy forbids. It is not necessary that they are furnished with such a system. Means must be sought so that the several institutions concerned may find a way to use the village school for the extension of their activities. Co-operation is an all-powerful means under the present system of Government organisations. It opens a way for the solution of vexed administrative questions and overlapping activities. Bureaus must co-operate for the extension of their activities to the rural districts for the sake of efficiency. The village school can be made a central agency for these activities.

The improvement of the village school as an educational and social centre needs the most urgent consideration. Most of the pupils that fail to complete the primary grades are children in the rural districts, the future producers of agricultural products of the country. There are several reasons for their few years in school. Rural people are too poor to let their children continue schooling in towns where the higher grades are taught. They need their children to help them in their farm work. Also many rural children are so poorly prepared in their school work that they cannot catch up with the town children. Generally they quit school before completing the primary grades. Most of the graduates in the elementary schools are city children. Among the high school graduates there are very few who come from the rural districts. This is one reason why our high school graduates do not go to the farm. They do not come from the farm.

The farmers do not come from children raised and trained in cities. With the exception of a few who were trained in the farm and agricultural schools, the farming population come

from the children in the rural districts. City families rear city people and rural families, rural people. Therefore if we want to raise the proportion and standard of our rural population we must keep in mind that the village schools in the rural districts are the places where the people get their training.

The village school can be used as an educational centre for the older people, as a social centre of the rural community, as a health centre and as a recreational centre. The rural people know very little about what is going on in the towns and provinces, much less about what is going on in the country and in the world. A provincial or regional newspaper and a Philippines weekly, at least, should be in the village school library. A weekly or bi-weekly gathering of the older people to learn the current news will help to raise the educational level of the rural community. Rural people are oftentimes misinformed about agricultural, economic, and political conditions. Correct news and information can be transmitted to the older people in the rural districts through the village school children. Civil educational lectures adapted to the needs of the rural communities are of great value.

Social intercourse among the rural people should be promoted. Social intercourse begets friendship and understanding, and understanding begets co-operation. There should be a room in the village school for social purposes. The village school can be used as a health centre. Health work in the villages should be carried on in connection with the village school. A small cabinet containing first aid remedies in the school building would be very handy for cases not needing expert medical treatment.

We are spending much of the Government income for the aggrandizement of the city institutions. We are making city conditions very inviting to the rural people. The flow of the rural population to the cities should be curtailed. Improvement of rural conditions and spirit will tend to dam the flow. The improvement of the village school to physical plant, equipment, and personnel should take precedence over all projects of the Government in the rural districts.

The taxes that come from the rural districts should be spent for the improvement of rural conditions. A law so providing would be a blessing to the country. The insular aid to the academic high schools—most of it—should be shifted to the schools in the rural districts. Part of the municipal income for general and school purposes should also be set aside for the improvement of rural conditions.

The expenditure of more money of the Government in the rural district will be conducive to symmetrical and well balanced development of the country, educationally, socially and economically. We need it to stabilize conditions, political and economic. How many times the countries of Europe have been saved from political chaos and economic crisis by the rural class? We must develop a rural class to produce our food and to produce the raw materials for industry and manufacture. The development can be most advantageously made by means of the village school or consolidated school or any kind of school in the rural district. We cannot develop a rural class in the city. The rural atmosphere is not there. The rural problem must be attacked first and foremost in the rural districts.

(From the Philippine Agriculturist).

Notes and Comments

The Forest Panchayat Conference.—The Third Forest Panchayat Conference will be held in the Gokhale Hall, Madras, at 10 A.M. on Sunday the First April. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohamad Usman Saheb Bahadur, Home Member, has kindly consented to open the Conference and Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai C.I.E., M.L.C. will preside. It is hoped that the Panchayats will muster strong and make the Conference a success.

The agricultural commission.—The Marquis of Linlithgow and other members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in the India are busy drafting their report at Mahabaleshwar, says the "Times of India" correspondent. He also says that unanimity of opinion seems assured on almost everyone of their conclusions. One-half of the report is expected to be completed by the beginning of April. It is inferred that the Commissioners are out to remove all defects in the way of making agriculture pay in India and to discover and adopt for immediate introduction any new methods and ideas that would readily appeal to the Indian agriculturist. The report is expected to contain recommendation of an all India character but nonetheless practical and concrete. (*Free Press of India*).

Development of our industries.—Writing in the *Bengal Technical Institute magazine*, Mr. Banerwar Das observes that in order to develop industries, a country must primarily depend on its own

resources in material as well as in the initiative of its financiers and the brain power of its workers. The industries of a country should be developed along the lines of its present needs as far as compatible with its resources and available technical force. It is apparent that the industrial research in some form or other is absolutely necessary to provide the country with some suggestions or plans that such and such industry or industries ought to be developed. It will be a mistake to expect to build industries simply by copying or by learning some secrets or processes here and there in some European or American factories. We should take of course full advantage of whatever opportunities we may get abroad and learn whatever secrets or processes we can. Every little thing helps. Particularly we should aim to utilise the achievements of the West in the design and construction of machinery suitable to our conditions. But it is not an easy task and it requires brain to do this. And in this respect Japan is a living example and we should take lessons from her. "Like the Japanese we must depend on our own initiative and brain power to solve our troubles and problems. Like the Japanese financiers, the Indian financiers must risk their fortunes in industrial enterprises. Japan has not been great by only copying, but she has been great by copying, creating and applying. India must also be prepared to follow the same course."

Rural Bengal—Professor Upendranath Ball writes thus in *Bengal Co-operative Journal*:—The problems of Rural Bengal demand a very careful and scientific study. The province is pre-eminently a rural province. More than 443 lacs of its population live in villages and a little above 32 lacs in towns. The province, therefore, may be expected to be happy and prosperous only when the vast population of the country side are in a position to enjoy health and prosperity. Since 1872 the districts of Burdwan, Hoogly and Wadia have decayed. The loss in population is an indication of economic decay. If people had sufficient resources to fight with the diseases then the loss in life would not have been so great as it has been. The districts which have suffered were not unhealthy half a century ago. They were poor persons and held a good position in agriculture, industry, trade and commerce. Besides malaria, cholera and smallpox carry away a large number of victims annually. Other preventible diseases such as tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhoea are ruthless in their ravages."

Synthetic Nitrogen.—According to the *Industrial Chemist* (August 1927), the synthetic nitrogen industry is in a fair way of being established as a permanent national industry in Great Britain. The synthetic nitrogen plant erected at Billingham—

on Tees is capable of producing 250 tons of ammonium sulphate per day. The sulphate part of the fertiliser is obtained, mostly from anhydride which is mined in the district. By-products plants for the manufacture of nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and ammonium carbonate are also in course of erection. From these substances concentrated fertilisers will be manufactured and this it is stated, will render Great Britain independent of other Countries for her supplies of these fertilisers. This is good news so far as we are concerned, as we are now exporting large quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers much to the disadvantage of Indian agriculture, and these will be retained in the country.

Leprosy.—According to the census of 1921 there were in India 32 lepers per one hundred thousand of the population against 59 in 1881. Whether the decrease in the number of lepers during the period 1881—1921 is due to better healthy conditions we cannot say: But it is common knowledge that lepers of good social position usually try to conceal their affliction and the figures given above are probably an under-estimate. A leper is a source of great danger to healthy persons and from the very earliest times segregation has been practised as the most effective means of reducing the prevalence of the disease. It appears to be generally believed says the Federation Gazette that the disease is not directly hereditary, children being free from actual infection at birth although they are especially susceptible to contagion from an early age. The advice is given and we think correctly that it is necessary that children born of leper patients should be separated from them at the earliest possible age. Further safeguards to prevent the spread of the disease are also necessary. A very wholesome rule which all lepers should rigidly follow is that they should not marry. Ignorance and indifference on this vital point are responsible for much of the leprosy that now exists. Another precaution which is easily capable of being carried out but which unfortunately is not, is that lepers should not be permitted to beg in the bazaars or on Railway platforms nor allowed to roam about in the streets, to keep shops or handle food-stuffs. These are simple precautionary measures, and it should be within the means of everyone interested in the public health that he should co-operate with the authorities in carrying them out.

Co-operation in Mysore:—His Highness the Yavaraiah laid the foundation stone the other day of the new building of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank. Besides being the apex Bank for the State financing rural co-operative societies and agricultural improvements, the Provincial Co-operative Bank will interest itself in Co-operative house-building activities.

League of Nations Health Delegation :—The members of League of Nations Health Delegation on their recent visit to Madras were given a public welcome by the Minister of Public Health at the Government Secretariat Buildings. In the course of his welcome address, the Hon'ble Mr. Arokeaswami Mudaliar, the Minister for Health, briefly passed in review the problems of Public Health in the solution of which his Department was engaged. The problem of public health is intimately connected with the question not merely of the avoidance of poverty but of an increase of material prosperity. But in any scheme for the avoidance of poverty or for increasing the prosperity of the people the solution of the drink problem must claim an important place. The Minister rightly stressed this aspect of the problem as the drink revenue amounted to a third of the total revenue of the Presidency. Among the many problems the Public Health Department have to deal with, the first place must be given to malaria which is sapping the vitality of the nation. Another most serious problem in this Presidency is that of infant mortality which averages about 200 per thousand and in parts of Madras City it is nearly 500 per thousand. Infant mortality figures are the highest among the poorer classes and no scheme of public health can be considered effective in respect of health matters, which does not take into account the poverty and ignorance of the people. We are glad to note that the Minister has spoken with such commendable candor on the problems confronting him and that itself is a healthy sign. It is to be hoped that the visit of the members of the Health Delegation to Madras will be a source of inspiration and benefit to those who are engaged in the great task of fighting diseases and improving public health.

Some feeding experiments :—Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India Chemical series Vol. IX No. 5-Experiments on the feeding of sorghum silage and concentrates on Scindi calves by F. J. Warth M.Sc., Physiological Chemist, Imperial Department of Agriculture and Shari Kant Misra, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.

Experiments were undertaken to determine the consumption and digestion of rations by Scindi calves and to estimate the productive values of the rations employed. Sorghum (chulam) silage was used as roughage. The concentrate mixtures used were (1) wheat-bran, two parts and groundnut cake, one part and (2) broken rice one part and groundnut cake one part, representing 13%, 26% and 31% respectively of protein. The concentrates were selected in order to observe the relative effects of bulk, net energy and protein content upon consumption,

digestion and growth. The results of the experiments may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The amount of food consumed by the healthy calves of uniform breed was found to be remarkably regular in various respects. The high rate of food consumption attained in the experiment is attributed to the quality of the food.

(2) *Sorghum* silage fed *adlib* together with suitable concentrates produced very rapid growth.

(3) The rations were very well digested and the high digestion attained is attributed to the quality of the *Sorghum* silage.

(4) The high rate of live weight increase is adequately accounted for by the digestion results.

(5) The digestion of protein was found to be proportional to the amount of protein on the ration and the assimilation of the digested nitrogen was efficient to the extent of 56% when wheat-bran formed the sole concentrate. With the other rations, the waste was greater. The low utilisation in these cases appears to have been due mainly to the fact that more protein was fed than the animals could utilise.

The sweetest plant in the world :—This plant comes from Paraguay where the inhabitants call it "Kaahee." It is of an erect habit and reaches a height of 70 to 90 cm. Its leaves contain a substance whose sweetening power is 200 times that of common sugar. This substance is incapable of fermentation and is consequently very useful for diabetes and for sweetening syrups etc.; whether it is also harmless has yet to be proved.

The plant was discovered in 1829 and was introduced into the Botanical gardens of Rio De Janeiro in 1918 where it has grown well. A certain number of plants, obtained from seed are undergoing experiments in the United States. Its propagation is easily effected by cuttings which a week after planting sends out a shoot, the latter reaching a length of 15 cm in a month's time.

How to protect milk.—A red glass bottle seems to have the effect of preventing milk from spoiling. Pure fresh milk, sterilised and pasteurized milk, if placed in an uncoloured glass bottle and left in the full sunlight is completely spoiled by evening. But if a red glass bottle is substituted or the bottle containing milk is wrapped in red paper, even standing ten hours in the sun does not spoil the milk.

Milk and Scurvy :—Writing in the current issue of *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Professor L. F. Meyer, of the University of Berlin, recalls the great increase in scurvy among children in Germany in the lean years that followed the world war.

"I was able" (he writes) "with my colleagues to establish the cause of the increase. During the inflation period there was a lack of fresh fruit and vegetables, but this was not the sole cause of the increase in scurvy; it was ascertained that the milk for the children of the big cities lost in the process of long distance transport, preservation, and pasteurisation, the scurvy-preventing quality natural to it. Porpoises, which are easily brought up on fresh cow's milk, fell victims to scurvy within two or three weeks when fed on town children's milk. On the strength of this the demand was made for fruit juices to be more liberally supplied in order to make up for the deficiency of the anti-scorbutic vitamin C. in the milk and for a child's milk worthy of the name containing the vitamin to be supplied."

Other sorts of milk were tested for their anti-scorbutic property—i.e., their content of vitamin C. Our researches showed that the addition of mother's milk to their food kept porpoises free from scurvy, and this bore out the fact already observed that breast-fed children never fall victims to scurvy. Goat's milk, on the other hand, even when quite fresh, contains only traces of vitamin C. This is interesting in connexion with the fact that infants fed on goat's milk not infrequently suffer from grave forms of anaemia, which may be due to the poverty of the milk in vitamin C. In any case these researches show that goat's milk must not be regarded as a perfect substitute for cow's milk.

Reviews and Notices

A Text-book of Hygiene by Dr. C. Ramamurthi, B.A., M.B.B.S., B.S. Sc.,

Dr. C. Ramamurthi has written in compliance with the request of the Director of Public Instruction, an excellent book on Hygiene. By his educational attainments, special study and qualification in Hygiene, and experience in teaching, Dr. Ramamurthi is in every way fit to undertake the work and he has done it, with credit to himself and usefulness to those for whom it is intended. It is indeed encouraging to see, that though the practice in vogue of permitting teachers who are not qualified in Hygiene, to teach the subject, the Director of Education has thought fit, to request a qualified person to write a book and it is hoped that it will be translated and prescribed as a text-book in all schools in place of those written by men with no special qualification now being used. The outstanding feature of the book is the provision of a complete and ample guide, a feature rare among Indian publications.

Lt. Col. Russell, the talented Director of Public Health, in his Foreword to the book points out, that in the Educational system, things which are much needed, are not taught and those not needed are taught. This applies particularly to the system obtaining in Madras. Boys and Girls are required to get by heart, the imports and exports of Brazil and the Natural products of Alaska, but are not taught the nature of the food they eat every day and the source and the nature of action to which it is subjected in the process of

digestion in its passage through the intestinal canal. Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, both personal and environmental, must be made compulsory subjects in all schools and taught by medical men. Before a person earns to live, he must know how to live. I concur with Dr. Russell in saying that in the book under notice, the subjects are well arranged and it contains a wealth of information in a small compass.

M. S. K.

Art as will and Idea.—By C. Jinarajadasa.—Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar.

It is rather difficult to review in a short paragraph or two this little, but profound book by one who is well known for his deep content in all that he says and writes.

The book under review consists of a collection of thoughts expressed at different times and places either written or spoken, but one cannot fail to notice and feel the uniform background that relieves right through. Mr. C. Jinarajadasa is really an artist and so instead of moulding what is generally believed to be inanimate matter into animate ones, as do all creative artists, he moulds by his thoughts animate beings into creative artists.

His book is not only for the artists but for all, because all are, as the author says, artists. It is very rarely that we come across an author who is so tolerant, whose appeal is so universal, whose thoughts are so eternally true as that of the author of this little book. Ruskin was so in the West, though his background was that of a true Christian. But Mr. C. Jinarajadasa belongs to all religions and that fact alone makes him see things in a light which Ruskin could not have dreamt of.

In one of the essays entitled 'Art as Liberator' in the book under review, the author makes a distinction between the artists of *Form* and artists of *Life* and he brings within the latter category the Hindu artists of old. He therein slips in with the current view and criticism on Indian art by foreigners and foreign trained Indians who think that Indian art needed unnatural expression to depict the supernatural. Hindu artists have never spurned nature. Witness for instance in India the recently discovered frescoes of Sittannavasal, the sculptures of Darasuram temple and those at Gangaikondacholapuram. Indian art is more than ten times two thousand years old. It was when, what we call Orion now, stood upright in the Southern sky, the date of which can now be ascertained with accuracy by those who know about the procession of the equinox, that the Aryan Root-Stock who came to this land, struck by the beauty and splendour of the then Southern constellation, super-imposed upon it their conception of Siva as the Cosmic Dancer. Of the history of such an old art we know very little because we allow ourselves to be so much obsessed by our immediate present as to make it loom large and obscure the grand panorama of the glorious past. So it is impossible to judge of Hindu Art from the existing distorted and distant twistings, mere shadowy echoes of an once glorious and genuine art. Unnatural forms can never be made to represent the supernatural. If we cannot sense the supernatural in the living forms round about us we can never hope to see the same in any formal language. That it is so, is confirmed by the view propounded in this country as may be gleaned from the much interpolated versions of the so called Silpa Sastras. 'Make the image as beautiful as possible and adorn the same with the ornaments after the fashion of the country and time;' concludes every such work on the subject.

Beauty really belongs to a realm wherein there can be no line of demarcation. What is beautiful, just as what is true, must be universal. Time and clime have nothing to do with the same. It would be a poor compliment to the Rishi-Artists of India if we say and attribute to them a different conception of beauty of form from that of us. Even the distorted versions of the rules of

proportion given in the Silpa Sastras would make an image look really beautiful in the Greek sense of the term, if one can say so. But it is only to be noted with regret that even the blind following of such rules have been long ago forgotten especially during the early Puritanic days that followed the preaching of the Lord Buddha.

M. S. S.

A social survey of the city of Edinburgh:—with a preface by Sir Richard Lodge—published by the Council of Social Service—Edinburgh Price 1 sh. Pp. 102.

We have in this book a survey of the activities in Social service in the city of Edinburgh. The object of the publishers is to furnish carefully sifted and arranged material which may serve as a guide for those who are engaged in similar work elsewhere. Distinct sections of the book are devoted to the several departments of social service and deal with Public Health, Housing, Education, Maternity and Child Welfare, Recreation or the use of Leisure time etc. written by persons who have intimate knowledge of the subjects dealt with by them, under the general editorship of Marjorie Rackstraw. The book should prove of great value to our bigger Municipalities who will we trust be encouraged to start similar surveys for their cities. The work done in such a big city as Edinburgh with four lakhs of people should afford practical lessons for us in India in solving many of our civic problems.

Sangita Chintamani:—by K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Tamil) published by M. S. Ramulu & Co, (Price Rs. 3)

It is a healthy sign of the times that the educated men and women of India should take such genuine interest in the revival of our national music as may be evidenced by the large volume of opinion, in favour of music being made a subject for the conferment of degrees by the University. We have had in our midst recently a Musical Conference in which the various aspects of Indian music were scientifically expounded to critical and enthusiastic audiences. All this is in no small measure due to artistic renaissance in this country. The publication of suitable text books on the rationale of the Indian systems should prove really helpful in guiding this awakening on right lines. Among the exponents of the Carnatic system of music, Vidwan K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar is held in esteem and needs no introduction. His analysis of ragas is original and affords ample proof of the author's erudition and judgment. The illustrative composition of the famous singers of South India is a special feature of the book which should be useful both to beginners and scholars alike. The book is neatly printed by the India Printing Works, Madras.

We have received the opening issue of "*Peace*" a monthly journal of Life, Light, and Love, published by the Santiasram, Tottapalli, Prattipadu Post, Godavari District. The publishers state that the object of the journal is not to create a sect or a creed but to establish a broad cultural religious basis dealing with the fundamental ideals taught by the great religions and philosophies of the World. This is an ambitious but a laudable programme and we wish all success to the enterprising publishers in their endeavours.

"*Studies in Indian Economics*" by M. S. Seshu Iyengar, M. L. A. (published by Messrs. Srinivasavaradachari & Co.) The object of the collection of these lectures and papers by Mr. Seshu Iyengar M. L. A. is claimed to be "to popularise the fascinating study of Indian Economics". Investigation has not been brought up-to-date as is clear from a close perusal of chapter IX. It is not every pen that can produce a work like that of Ranade or Gokhale.

Mr. Seshu Iyengar, who is found to champion the Indian point of view consistently in this brochure, it is hoped, will do some tangible constructive work in the Assembly. The get up of the work is satisfactory. (K. R. R.)

Our Exchanges.—In the list of exchanges published at page 132 of the Journal, includes "*Bharata Dharma*."

Dr. G. B's Medicated Snuff.

Registered



Trade Mark

Sole Manufacturers:—

GURU BASAVA & Co, Ltd.,

Snuff Manufacturing Specialists,
Post Box No. 510, Park Town, MADRAS.

Tele: "MEDICATED"

Telephone No. 3272

S. C. Nagichettiar,

Managing Director.

A Sovereign remedy for
Neuralgia, Scrofula, Nasal
Catarrh, Headache Tooth-
ache and such other kindred
ailments.

Try a bottle and be now
convinced.

Price As. 4/- a bottle.

V. SAWMY AIYENGAR'S

Remarkable Araikeerai Verai Jhailam.

This bathing oil is the only companion both to the
young and old of both sex.

The diseases such as dimness smarting or (burning) and smokiness of the eyes, Neuralgia or (Hemicrania) Head-Ache-Phlegm, Running of the Ears, Buzzing in the ears, Ear-Ache, and other complaints arising out of Bile excesses are wonderfully cured. It promotes growth of hair preventing the Rash and the falling of hair. Fragrance is lovingly agreeable and remains unchanged for 8 days.

No diet restriction, but sleep to be avoided on bath days. Bathing in hot water in the early hours of the day is recommended. Breakfast to be taken immediately after bath.

Rs. 1-10-0 per phial.

Packing and postage extra.

Sole distributor:—

T. (R. VARADACHARI,

8, Brodies Road, Mylapore,

MADRAS. S.

A FOREST GUIDE ! JUST OUT !

"Handbook of Forest (Systematic) Botany for Madras."

With notes on the *distribution, identification, and uses* of more than 200 important trees and shrubs of the Madras Presidency.

(*Vernacular names, and flowering and fruiting seasons* given for all the trees). pp. 131 (Demi Octavo).

A SURE AND SAFE GUIDE FOR THE NOVICE. •
BY

G. VISWANATHAM, B.A.,

Curator Forest Museum, Coimbatore.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 only (exclusive of postage).

Copies can be had of the Author.

రూ ర లు ఇ ం డి య

(ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల పత్రిక)

సంపాదకుడు:—ఎ. స్వామినాథయ్యరు, రిటైర్డ్ డిప్టి కలెక్టరు

కార్యాలయము: 9, బ్రాడ్వేస్ రోడ్డు, మైసూరు.

సంపుటము II.]

ఫిబ్రవరి 1928.

[సంచిక 8.

అడవులు, వ్యవసాయము

Forestry and Agriculture

అడవులు, వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి విరేచిని తోడ్పడగలవా యను విషయమును గురించి నేడు రాయలు కమిషనువారు ఆలోచించుచున్నారు. పొలములకు నీటిపారుదల విషయమునను, వర్ష పాతము సక్రమముగ కొనసాగు విషయమునను అడవులు మనకు కలుగ చేయు సదుపాయములు వర్షింప నలవికాదు. కొంతమంది కాస్త్రజ్ఞులు అడవులు జలమును పొలమునకు పారుదలచేయు విషయమున తప్పు, వర్షము కురియు విషయమున అంతగ సహాయభూతములు కావని వచించుచున్నారు. వీరి యీవాదము పాశ్చాత్యదేశ పరిస్థితులకు అన్వయించినను, మనభూమికి సంబంధించదని జంగిలువాలా పత్రిక కొకరు వ్రాసిన వ్యాసమున సూచించుచున్నారు.

నీటి పారుదల చక్కగ నున్న యెడల, మనదేశమున వర్షము కొద్దిపాటిగ కురిసినను, పంటలు పండటకు వీలుగలదు. అడవులు కొండలమీద కురియు వర్షమును తమలోనికి నాకర్షింప జేసికొని ఆచుట్టినండి వర్షజలమును పల్లపు ప్రదేశములకు బంపుటకు సాధనోపాయములుగ నుండును. అడవి ప్రదేశములలోనుండి మట్టి మృదులగనుండి, ఎంతటి జలమునైనను ఆకర్షించుగల శక్తి గలిగియుండును. అందువలన వనదులు ఆచుట్టినండి పల్లపు ప్రదేశములకు వచ్చుటకు వీలుండజాలదు. ఈ చెమ్మను చాలకాలమువరకు ఆచుట్టిభూములు నిలుపుకొనగలుగు శక్తియు కలిగియున్నవి. అడవులు కొట్టివేయబడుచున్న చీనా, ఫ్రాన్సు, స్పెయిన్ దేశములలో నటులకాదు. కొండలమీద వర్షములు కురిసినవనగా, పల్లపువోట్లలోనున్న రైతుల పొలములన్నియు నవిరకాలములో వనదలలో కొట్టుకపోవును. అందువలన

ఆదేశములలో రైతులు వ్యవసాయమును మానుకొని ఇతరవృత్తులలో దిగవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. అడవులన్నియు నాశనమగుచున్న బీహారు, ఓరిస్సా దేశములలో సైతము మన మీ పరిస్థితులను గాంచుచున్నాము. అడవులను కొట్టుటవలన వచ్చు యీకష్ట పరంపరలను గురించి శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు నిరంతరము వాఙ్మనుచున్నారు.

హిందూదేశము అనాదిగ వ్యవసాయక్షేత్రము. దేశభాగ్యమంతయు ఆదేశపు వర్షముమీదను, పంట భూములమీదను నాధారపడి యున్నది. దీనివలన కొండప్రాంతములలో లోయలలో అడవులు విస్తారముగా నుండిన దేశభాగ్య మేరితి సభివృద్ధి యగుచుండుననియు మనము తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. నేడు మనము గాంచుచున్న వరదలు, వానివలన నుత్పత్తియగు కాటకములు ఈపరిస్థితులు చక్కబడిన నివారణయగునని, విశేషిరి పత్రికలో నుడువుచున్నారు.

అయిపోయిన దానిని గురించి చింతించక, ఇకనైనను మన లోపములను నివారణ చేసికొనవలయును. ఒక్క కొండప్రదేశములలోనే గాక బయలుదోట్లలో సైతము అడవులను పెంచి దానివలన వ్యవసాయక్షేత్రములకు గలుగు లాభములను మనము అనుభవించగలము. అంతియేగాదు. అడవులలో నుత్పత్తియగు కలపసామానులు సైతము మన నాగరీక తాభివృద్ధికి ఎంతయు జయప్రదముగ నుండును.

దేశీయులు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈవిషయమును చక్కగా గమనించి, తగిన నివారణ పద్ధతులను వెంటనే అవలంబించి దేశాభివృద్ధియును తొలంగించుటకు తోడ్పడుదురని నమ్ముచున్నాము.

తంజావూరు వడ్డపంట

Work on Rice Improvement in Tanjore Delta

ఏరిటిని పండింపబడుచున్నది ?

(శ్రీ. కే. వేంకటరామనుగారు ఎం. ఏ.)

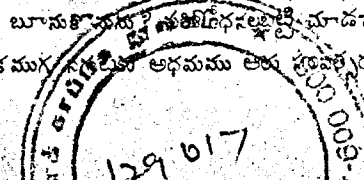
మనరైతుల సంపద అంతయు వారువేయు పంటలనుబట్టి విశ్లేషింపబడుచుండును. అందువలననే చక్కని పంటలను వేయుటకును, వానివలన చక్కగ లాభము పొందుటకును, రైతులు ఎల్లప్పుడును వాంచింపుచుందురు. ఈసందర్భమున తంజావూరు డెల్టాలో రైతాంగమువారు ఏరిటిని పరిశ్రమను సూపుచున్నారో ఈక్రింది వ్యాసమున చర్చించబడినాను.

మనుష్యులలో నొక్కొక్కరికి ఏరిటిని బేధములు కనుబడుచున్నవో, అదేరిటిని మొక్కలలో సైతము మనము వ్యత్యాసమును గాంచవచ్చును. మనము పంటలను గురించి

నిచారించునపుడు ఈభేదమును మనమున నిడికొనుట అత్యంతావశ్యకము. విత్తుయొక్క నాణ్యత ననుసరించి మొక్కజత్వత్తి యగును. మనము దానిపోషణకు ఎరువు ఎంతవేసి నను, ఇతరతా ఎంత పరిశ్రమచేసినను, విత్తుమట్టమైన యెడల, మనపనులన్నియు నిశ్చయమొనములే. అదేరిటిని పరిగంజ యెంతపుష్టికరమైనయెడల, పంటసైతము అంతబలవత్తరమగును. అటువంటి విత్తును పోషించుటకు మనము ఎంతపరిశ్రమ చేసినను విమాత్రమును వృద్ధము కాజాలదు. పరిమొక్కలన్నియు ఒక్కటే విధముగ పంటను ఇచ్చునని యెన్నటికిని తలంచకూడదు. పరిమొక్కలలో సైతము అనేకజాతులుగలవు. ఆజాతి లక్షణముల ననుసరించి పంటలయొక్క పరిణామమును తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. కావున రైతాంగము ఈవిషయమున ఎంతయో వివేకవంతుడైతను చూపుటకు సంసిద్ధులై యుండవలయును.

ఈసమస్యను గురించి ఇంకను కొంత గూఢముగ నాలోచింతము. రైతుయొక్క పొలము నొక్కసారి పరికించుడు. అందలి పరిమొక్కలు కొన్నిపొడవుగానుండి మంచి కంకులను వేయును. కొన్నిపొట్టివిగానుండి మందముగనుండును. అట్టివానిలో గింజలంత నెక్కువగానుండవు. ఇట్టి వేర్వేరు తెగలుగల మొక్కలు ఒక్కపొలములోనే పెరుగుచుండిన మంచి మొక్కలు చెడిపోవును. సామాన్య మొక్కలు ఎన్నటికిని అభివృద్ధిలోనికి వచ్చుటకు అవకాశములుండవు. రైతు ఈవిషయమును చక్కగా గుర్తించి, మంచి విత్తులనే పోసి, చక్కని యెరువులతో వానినిసాగుచేయుచుండిన బంగారు పంటను పండించుకొనగలరు. మాచరిశోధన కాలకు సమీపప్రాంతమునున్న రైతు యొక్కరు పరీషార్థము “మరువాయి” అను పేరుతో పిలువబడుచున్న ధాన్యమును పంపియున్నారు. దానిని మేము పరిశోధించిచూడగా, అందు విడుదలముల గింజలుండెను. అంతియేగాదు. ధాన్యములో రెండురకముల రంగులను చూడవచ్చును. దీనినిమార్కెట్టులో అమ్మినచేల అంతగరాదు. కావున రైతునకు ఇందుమూలమున వచ్చు ఆదాయము సైతము చాలవరకు స్వల్పము.

అటులయిన రైతు ఈవిషయమున నేర్పుకొనవలసిన విషయమేమి? అని కొందరు ప్రశ్నించవచ్చును. రైతు ఈపరిశోధనమునకు సంబంధించిన శాస్త్రవిషయములను నేర్పుకొన నక్కరలేదు. అవిషయమును గురించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతునకు సలహా నీయగలరు. అంతియేగాదు. ఎట్టి విత్తువలన అతనికి లాభకరమో ఎట్టిది లాభకరముకాదో సైతము ప్రభుత్వమువారే సలహా నీయగలరు. రైతు చేయవలసినది రెండురకముల విత్తనములను కలిపి పొలములో చల్లకుండ నుండుటకు పూనుకొనవలయును. ఈపద్ధతిని రైతు అనుసరించిన మంచి విత్తనము చక్కగా మొక్కఅయి పెరిగి వృద్ధికివచ్చుటకు పిలుచుండును. సామాన్య రకపు విత్తనము సైతము ప్రత్యేకపరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి, క్రమేణ మంచి విత్తనములవలె ధాన్యమును పండించుటకు సైతము అవకాశ ముండగలదు. రైతు ఎప్పుడు ఈనూచన ననుసరించి కార్యక్రమమునకు బూనుకొనునో నాణ్యతగల ధాన్యము మాడగా, సామాన్యరకపు విత్తనము మంచి విత్తనపు రకముగ నుత్పత్తి అధమము అగు ప్రభుత్వములు పట్టునని నిర్ణయించు



పంటదీని. అప్పుడే రైతు ఈవ్యత్యాసములను తెలిసికొని మంచివిత్తనములకే ప్రాధాన్యమిచ్చివయెడల మంచిధాన్యమును పండించుకొని వృద్ధికి రాగలడు.

మా పరిశోధన క్షేత్రమున ఒక్కొక్కరకపు విత్తనపుపంట స్వరూపము పిరితిని యుండునో ఎంతధాన్యమును పండింపగలదో రైతులు చూడవచ్చును. మాపద్ధతులను రైతులు వారివారి గ్రామ పరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి పంటనువేసి లాభమును పొందవచ్చును. దీనివలన స్థానిక పంటలను వైతము ఎక్కువ చక్కగ ఫలింపగలవు.

ఇటువంటి పద్ధతులనే మనము పశువులవిషయమున నుపయోగించు చున్నాము. రైతు సాధారణముగా తనపశువుల చక్కగ అభివృద్ధి చెందవలయునన్న ఇతరవోట్లనుండి ఆబోతు యెద్దలను తెచ్చి తన పశువులమీద దాటించును. దానివలన పశుసంపద యేరితిని వృద్ధిగాంచుచున్నదను విషయము అతనికి చెప్పటం అవసరము. ఇట్టి పద్ధతినే మనరైతు పాలపు పంటలలో వైతము చేయవలయును. ఆపశువులకు అనుసరించిన పద్ధతులు పంటల కేరితిని అనుసరింప జేయవచ్చునాయని రైతు ముందుకొంత సందేహించవచ్చును. ఆ విషయమునుగురించి వైతము కొంతచర్చింతము. తంజావూరు జిల్లాలో “కొరంగుసాబ” వరి వైరు పెరుగుచున్నది. చీడ పాలములలో లేక యున్న కాలమునందు ఆపంట ఎంత చక్కగనో వృద్ధియగుచుండును. అధవా ఎప్పుడయిన పంటకు చీడ పట్టుకొన్నయెడల పంట చెడిపోవును. గింజలు గుల్లలగును. దానివలన రైతులు కోతకాలమున ఎంత నిరుత్సాహవంతులగుదురో చెప్పవలయునా? “కిచిలిసాబ” అను మరియొక వరిపంటగలదు. దీనికి చీడ నెంతయో దైర్ఘ్యముతో నెదుర్కొన శక్తిగలదు. కాని సహజముగా ఇది యిచ్చుపంట ఇతర రకములతో చూచిన అంత యెక్కువగ నుండదు. మొదటిదానికి చక్కనిపంట నిచ్చుశక్తిగలదు. రెండవదానికి చీడను నెదుర్కొను శక్తిగలదు. ఈరెండుకత్తలను సమన్వయము చేయుటకు, రెండురకముల విత్తనములను కలిపివేసిన అట్టిమిశ్రపు విత్తనముల పంటలన చీడ ఉండదు. చక్కనిపంట ఉత్పత్తియగును. అంతయేగాదు. ఈ రెండురకములనుండి నూతనవిత్తనము ముందుపంటలకు నేకరించవచ్చును. ఈపద్ధతి చక్కని రూపమునకు చేవలయునన్న అధమము 10 సెల్లలు పట్టును. ప్రారంభమున కొంతకాలము తీసికొనవలయును. కాని ఫలితము వ్యర్థము కాజాలదు.

ఇందునుగురించి పరిశోధనలను చేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తంజావూరు ప్రాంతమున 1922 సం॥న శోధనాలయమును నెలకొల్పి యున్నారు. రైతులు అనేకవేల ఎకరములభూములలో వేయుపంటను కొద్దిపాటి ఎకరములలోనే ప్రయోగముపొనియొక్క పరిణామమును పరిశీలించుచుండును. పంటలకు వేయవలసిన, ఎరువులను గురించియు నిచ్చట పరీక్షలు చేయబడుచున్నవి. ఈపరిశోధనల ననుసరించి నానారకముల విత్తనముల మిశ్రతవలన విడుదలములగు కొత్తవిత్తనలను తయారుచేయుటకు అవకాశము కలిగినది. ఇట్టి నూతన విత్తనములను నేడు ఈప్రాంతమునందలి రైతులు తమ పాలములలో వేయుచు, పూర్వమున కన్నను మంచిపంటలను ఉత్పత్తి చేసికొనుచు లాభమును గడించుచున్నారు.

గ్రామారోగ్యము

Notes on Rural Health and Sanitation

(డాక్టరు ఎం. ఎన్. కృష్ణమూర్తిగారు ఎం. బి., బి. ఎస్.)

గ్రామారోగ్యమును మనము చూచునపుడు ప్రత్యేకముగా గమనించవలసినది గ్రామపునాతులు. గ్రామస్థులకు కావలసిన జలమును సర్వసాధారణముగా నూతులే సరఫరా చేయుచుండును. మనము వానిని చక్కగా శ్రవ్యి, కట్టినయెడల అందలి జలము చెరువులలోని వానికన్నను నదులలోని వానికన్నను సర్వోత్తము. నూతులు కట్టునపుడు మరికజలము వానిలో చొరనియకుండ చాలకట్టుదిట్టము చేయవలయును. ఎంతకొద్దిరక్షణములున్నను, నూత్నతీవుల ఎంతలాతుగనున్న నూతులలోనికయినను నెంచలినుండి చొచ్చి జలమును పాడుచేయునని పరిశోధనల వలన కనుగొనబడినది. కావున నూతికి సమీపమున ఎచ్చటను కల్మషపదార్థము లేమియునుండకుండ చూడవలయును. నూతియొద్ద వాడబడు జలము అచ్చటనే కూడి పాడుగాకుండుటకుగాను, నూతిచుట్టును కంకరచేసి, జలము స్వేచ్ఛగా దూరమునకు పారునట్లు తగిన విరాట్లుచేయవలయును. నూతికి గిలకలుండవలయును. బొక్కినలతోగాని, మరిఇతరపాత్రములతోగాని జలమునుతోడి, వేరుపాత్రములలో పోసి కొనవలయును. నూతులు శ్రవ్యనపుడు ఊటలువచ్చు మార్గమును చక్కగా గమనించవలయును. వానిననుసరించియే జలపుమట్టమును తెలిసికొనవచ్చును.

నూతిగోడమీద నిలుచుండి కొన్నిచోట్ల నీళ్లను తోడుకొనుచుండురు. ఈపద్ధతి మంచిదికాదు. గోడలమీద మురికినీరుచేరి, కల్మషము నుత్పత్తిచేయుచు జలములోనికి పోయి అంతయు చెడగొట్టును. ఈపద్ధతిని నివారణచేయుటకు పూనుకొనిన జలము బాగు పడును.

జలము మంచిగానున్నదా చెడిపోవుచున్నదా, అను విషయమును తెలిసికొనుటకు నీటిమట్టము మనకు సహాయభూతముగ నుండును. జలముయొక్క మట్టమును ప్రతియుతువునను దీసికొనవలయును. దానినిబట్టి యూట పిరితిని పారుచున్నదియు గాంచవచ్చును. ఒకప్రదేశము కల్మషముగ నున్నయెడల ఊటయొక్క స్వచ్ఛత మారిపోవును. నీటిరుచి మారిపోవును. దీనిని గమనించి, మనము మంచినీరు ప్రవహించుచోట నూతులను శ్రవ్యనయెడల మంచినిరుత్పత్తులగుగా దొరకును.

జలము మంచిగానున్నదా చెడిపోయినదా అను విషయమును గుర్తించుటకు ఇంకొక శోధన సహాయకరముగ నుండును. పోడోసిను పదార్థమును కొంత నీళ్లలోకలిపి, నూతిలో పోయవలయును. ప్లోరోసినురంగు నూతిజలములో వైతము మారకయున్నయెడల, ఆజలము మంచిగాదనియు, ఆ నూతిలోనికివచ్చు ఊట కల్మషముతో నిండియుండు చోట్లనుండి వచ్చుచున్నదనియు మనము గుర్తించవచ్చును.

మనదేశపు ఆవు The Cow in India

నేడు మనదేశమున హిందువులు, ముగల్కలు ఆవువిషయమున అనవసరముగ తగవులాడుకొనుచున్నారు. దీనిరీత్యా, ఇరుజాతులలో లేనిపోని అంతఃకలహములు వ్యాపించుచున్నవి. అటువంటి యీపరిస్థితులలో పూర్వకాలమున మనదేశము నేలుచుండిన హిందూరాజులు, మౌండ్ వేతరులగు ఇతరరాజులు ఏరీతిని ఆవునుపోషించి నేటి క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితుల కేమాత్రము అవకాశమియ్యక యుండిరో తెలిసికొనుట అనవసరము. ఇందును గురించి ఎల్. ఎల్. సుందరరాముగారు “భారతదేశమున, గో రక్షణ” అను పేరిట ప్రవ్రాసిన పుస్తకములోని విషయములు మన కెంతయు సుపయోగకరములుగ నుండును.

అనాదిగ మనవారు ఆవునకు ఎంతయో గౌరవస్థాన మిచ్చియుండెడివారు. ఈవిషయమున ఒక్క హిందూరాజులేగాక, ముగల్కరాజులు చేసిన ఏర్పాట్లులు వర్ణనీయములు. ఇందునుగురించి హిందూధర్మము వాకొనువిషయములు చెప్పవలయునా? కాటిల్వని అర్థశాస్త్రమున ఆవురక్షణకు సంబంధించిన విషయము లనేకములను మనము తెలిసికొనవచ్చును. గోపోషణకుగాను ఆకాలపు ప్రభుత్వములు ప్రత్యేకాధిని నియమించు చుండెడివారు. ఈయన ఆవులకు, ఆవుదూడలకు ఏమాత్రము ఇబ్బందులు కలుగకుండ కట్టుదిట్టములు చేయుచుండెడివాడు. అంతియేగాదు. పాలిచ్చు ఆవును, ఆవుదూడను ఎద్దును చంప కూడదని కఠినశాసనమును నైతము ప్రభుత్వము చేయుచుండెడివారు. వ్యవసాయమునకు సంబంధించిన ప్రత్యేకాధికారులు నైతము అడవులలో, పచ్చికబయళ్లలో పశువులకు తగినంత మేతయున్నదా లేదా అని చూచుచు, మేత ఇబ్బందిని ఏమాత్రమును లేకుండ చూచుకొనవలయును.

ఇక ముగల్కరాజుల పాలనలోనికి వత్తము. ఆవుయొక్క రక్షణను చక్కగ గుర్తించిన రాజు బాబరు. ఆయన చనిపోవునందర్భమున కుమారున కిచ్చిన సుపదేశములో “ప్రభుత్వమువారి చట్టములకు లోబడుచున్న పేకులము వారియొక్క దేవాలయములను, పూజాస్థలములను చెడగొట్టవద్దు. మతవిషయమున ఏమాత్రమును దుర్విప్రాయముల నుంచుకొనక ఆయామతముల సాంప్రదాయముల ననుసరించి న్యాయమును పాలించుము. ఆవును ఏమాత్రమును చంపకుండునట్లు చూడుము” అని చెప్పియున్నాడు. అక్కరుచక్రవర్తి నైతము ఈసమస్యను చక్కగా గుర్తించి “దేవుడు ప్రతివారిని భోజన సదుపాయములను చూపుచున్నను, మానవుడు దానితో తృప్తిపడక, అజ్ఞానమై రుచికి దాసానుదానుడై ప్రాణముతోనుండు జంతువులను చంపుచు, అజంతువులకు తనదేహమును సమాధిగ చేసికొనుచున్నాడు” అని వచించి యున్నాడు. హిందూసాంప్రదాయముల పట్ల ఆరాజు

చంద్రునకుగల అభిమానము వర్ణనాతీతము. అహింసా ధర్మమున ఆయనకు పెట్టినదేమో ఆవులహత్యను నిషేధించుటకు ఆయనకరిన శాసనములను ప్రకటించియున్నాడు. అంతియేగాదు. ఆవు దేశసంపదకు ఏరీతిని ముఖ్యాంగముగనున్న చక్కగనుండునో తెలిసికొని యెంతయో గౌరవించుచుండువాడు. ఈఅధర్మమునే మొగలుచక్రవర్తులందరు అనుసరించి యుండిరి. జహంగీరునకు ఈవిషయమునగల అభిమానమును శత్రుంజయశాసనములో గాంచవచ్చును. అంతవరకు పోనేల మొన్న మొన్నటివరకు నేలిన సా అలం నవాబు మొదలగు వారు దీనినేఅనుసరించి యుండిరి.

అంతవరకు పోనేల? కురాసులో మహమ్మదులవారు “ప్రజలారా భూదేవత ఇచ్చుమంచి వస్తువులనే భుజించుడు. దయ్యపు మార్గముల ననుసరింపకుడు. చెప్పిరి. అంతేగాదు. వారికి జంతువులయందుగల పానుభూతి వర్ధింపవలయుగాదు.

ఈకాలమున వైతము ముగల్కలు సాంప్రదాయములను గౌరవించుచు, ఆవును అమీరుగారు ఈవిషయమున ప్రకటించిన ప్రకటనను మనము మరచిపోగలమా?

గ్రామ సమస్య

గ్రామ విద్యాలయము ఏరీతిని తోడ్పడును?

Village School

గ్రామసమస్యను చక్కచేయుటకు గ్రామవిద్యాలయమే ముఖ్యాంగమనియు, గ్రామవిద్యాలయము గ్రామస్థుల జీవితమున కంతకును కేంద్రస్థానమై ఏరీతిని తోడ్పడగలదను విషయమునుగురించి ఫిలిప్పయిను అగ్రికల్చరిస్టు పత్రికకు, ఫిల్లిప్పయిను ద్వీపవాసులును ఈవిషయమున నెక్కువ అనుభవపరులగు టి. విబరుగారు చక్కని వ్యాసమును వ్రాసియున్నారు. అందలి ముఖ్యవిషయములను నిందు ప్రకటించుచున్నాము:

గ్రామ పరిస్థితులను చక్కచేసి గ్రామ పురోభివృద్ధికి అన్నివిధముల గ్రామవిద్యాలయము తోడ్పడినట్లు మరి యేసంస్థయు గ్రామమున సహాయము చేయజాలదు. ఈవిషయమున గ్రామ విద్యాలయమునకుగల శక్తిసంపదలు అపారము. గ్రామభౌగోళము బాగుపడవలయునన్న మనము ఈవిద్యాలయమునకే రావలయును. గ్రామ వ్యవసాయము, పరిశ్రమలు బాగుపడ వలయునన్న పల్లెటూరిబడికే రావలయును. లేపటి గ్రామనాయకులందరు ఇచ్చటనే తయారగుచుందురు. కావున మనము గ్రామాభివృద్ధికి చేయదలంచు పను

లో దేనిని వైతము విద్యాలయమునందలి విద్యార్థుల సహాయసంపత్తి లేనిది యేరీతినిగాని చక్కగా చేయజాలము.

ఈయొక్క నిజతత్వమును గ్రహించియే, ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామములలోని విద్యను గురించిగాని, ఆరోగ్యమును గురించిగాని, వ్యవసాయమును గురించిగాని, మరి గ్రామ సమస్యలకు సంబంధించిన ఇతర విషయములను గురించిగాని కార్యక్రమమునకు ప్రారంభించవలయును. వానినన్నిటిని గ్రామ విద్యాలయము ద్వారానే కొనసాగించవలయును. ఈవిషయమున ఇతర ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలోకన్న విద్యాశాఖవారు చేయుచున్న సేవను పరిశీలించ తరము గాదు. ఇతరశాఖల వారు పీరిషడ్డతి ననుసరించి కార్యరంగమునకు దిగిన వారు విద్యాలయముయొక్క సహాయసంపత్తివలన గ్రామ జనాంగమునకు ఎంతయో తోడ్పడగలరు.

విద్యాలయము గ్రామపురోభివృద్ధికి ఇంత చక్కగ చేయుటకు అవకాశములున్నను, విద్యాలయ పరిస్థితులు మాత్రము ఇంకను అంత తృప్తివంతముగ నుండుటలేదు. ఇందు చదువు బాలురు సాధారణముగ రైతులబిడ్డలు. నీడలబిడ్డలు. అబడిలో నీయబడు చదువు తప్ప, అది ముగిసినతరువాత ఇతరత్రావారు పట్టణములకువెళ్లి యున్నతవిద్యను బడయుటకు అంతగ అవకాశములు లేవు.

కావున గ్రామవిద్యాలయమున బాలుడు విద్యను పూర్తిచేయు లోపుగనే, అతడు పెద్దవాడైన తదనంతరము తన గ్రామమునకు పిరితిని నేయచేయగలను, దానికి సంబంధించిన పాదసంపత్తిని పిరితిని నావిద్యాలయమున లభ్యము చేసికొనగలను విషయమును నిరంతరము మననము చేసికొనుటకు అవకాశము నీయవలయును. గ్రామ వ్యవహారములకు సంబంధించిన అన్ని దృశ్యములతో బాలురు పరిచయము గలిగియుండుటకు విద్యాలయాధికారులు అవకాశములను కలుగచేయ వలయును. ఈవిషయములకు సంబంధించిన పత్రికయొకటి ప్రకటింపబడవలయును. దానిని బాలురుచదివిన, తన గ్రామపరిస్థితులు లోకపరిస్థితులు గ్రహించుటకు అప్పుడు వారికి వీలుండును. గ్రామవాసులు ఏమియు తెలియని అజ్ఞానులని వారికి తమబాతీయ సమస్యలనుగురించి నిజ విషయములను పత్రికాధిపతు లీయరు. అది అంతయు పోవలయును. బాలు రీ పత్రికాపాఠములను దేశసమస్యలను చక్కగా తెలిసికొని తమ పెద్దలకు వానిని తెలుపుటకు శక్తిసంపన్నులను గలిగియుండురు.

గ్రామారోగ్యమునకు సంబంధించిన కార్యములను విద్యాలయమువారే పూనుకొని చేయుచు, ప్రజల కష్టసుఖములను కనుగొనుచుండ వలయును. అప్పుడు బాలురు గ్రామ వాసులందరితో కలిసి మెలసి అన్నిరీతుల నిరంతరము తోడ్పడుటకు అవకాశ ముండగలదు. గ్రామారోగ్యమునువదిలి గ్రామస్థులు పట్టణములకు వలసపోవుచున్నారు. గ్రామజీవితమే వారికి ఆనందదాయకముగ నుండునటులచేసిన ఈవలగను మనము ఆపవచ్చును. ఇందువిషయమున విద్యాలయము ఎంతయో సేవచేయగలదు.

ఇంతవరకు మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామస్థుల పన్నులను, పట్టణవాసుల సాభాగ్యమునకు వినియోగించుచున్నారు. అది అంతయు పోవలయును. గ్రామస్థుల సామ్యము గ్రామస్థుల పురోభివృద్ధికి వినియోగించవలయును. అందు ముఖ్యముగా గ్రామ విద్యాలయములు గ్రామ జీవితమునకంతకు కేంద్రస్థానములుగ నుండుటకు విద్యాలయాభివృద్ధికి వినియోగించవలయును.

పట్టణవాసులకన్న దేశకల్యాణమునకు తోడ్పడువారు గ్రామస్థులే! కేటి పాశ్చాత్యదేశ పరిస్థితులను గాంచిన గ్రామస్థులెరితిని కమదేశములను రాజకీయ, ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితుల నుండి రక్షించుచున్నారో చూడవచ్చును. మనము వైతము ఈవిషయమును గమనించి గ్రామస్థుల భాగ్యదయమును అందుముఖ్యముగా వారి వ్యవసాయమును పరిశ్రమలను పెంపొందింప జేయుటకు తోడ్పడవలయును. గ్రామసమస్యను ఎదుర్కొన నిది, మనమే యితర సమస్యను ఎదుర్కొనజాలము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈహాస్యమును గ్రహించి దేశ భాగ్యమును రక్షించవలయును.

సంపాదకీయ వ్యాఖ్యలు

Notes and Comments

వ్యవసాయ విషయము (Agriculture Comments):—రాయలు వ్యవసాయసంఘసభ్యులు తమ కార్యక్రమమునంతయు పూర్తిచేసి, ప్రస్తుతము శుశాసనశక్తి రమున సమావేశమై, నివేదికను వ్రాయుటకు ప్రారంభించినది, మైమ్సు ఆఫ్ ఇండియా పత్రికలో గలవార్తనుబట్టి తెలిచుచున్నది. నివేదికలో నూచింపబడు సూచనల విషయములలో సభ్యులందరు నేకీభావముతో నున్నారనియు, నివేదికములో సగముభాగము ఏషియలు సెలారంభమునకు ముగియగలదనియు, ఈపత్రికవలననే తెలియుచున్నది. నేడు వ్యవసాయమున మనదేశమునగల లోపములను నివారణచేయుటకు, సంఘమువారు అనేక సూతనపద్ధతులను నూచించి, భారతదేశపు రైతుల కష్టపతంశులను నివారణచేయుటకు తోడ్పడగలరనియు తెలియుచున్నది.

మనపరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధి (Development of our Industries):—బెంగాలు టెక్స్టిల్స్ ఇండ్రిట్యూటు పత్రిలో వేణేక్వరదాసుగారు మన పరిశ్రమల చక్కగా పభివృద్ధికి దేవలయున్న యెడల, ధనవంతులు, కార్యచతురులు ముందంజవేయవలయుననియు, అప్పుడే భారతపారిశ్రామిక సమస్య పరిష్కరింప బడగలదనియు వచించుచున్నారు. పరిశ్రమలు దేశముయొక్క అవసరముల ననుసరించి, తగినంత పునాదులతో

ప్రారంభముకావలయును. ఇందునకు కావలసిన పరిశోధనలను ముందుగ చేయవలయును. ఈవిషయమున ఇతరదేశములలోని పద్ధతులను మనదేశములో ఎన్నటికిని ప్రవేశపెట్టగూడదు. అచ్చటి అనుభవములను మన దేశపరిస్థితులకు సమన్వయముచేయుటకు, చక్కని తెలివి తేటలను చూపవలయును. జపాను వారి వలే ధనవంతులు, పరిశ్రమలలో వెంటనేలాభము వచ్చునను తలంపునుమాని, ఆపరిశ్రమ అభివృద్ధిచే ముఖ్యాంగముగ నై కొని పెట్టుబడి పెట్టవలయును. అప్పుడే జపానువారివలే, మనము పైతము బాగుపడగలము. మన పరిశ్రమలు బాగుపడగలవు అని, వీరు వ్రాయుచున్నారు.

కుష్ఠరోగము (Leprosy):—1921-సం॥ పు జనాభా లెక్కనుబట్టిచూచిన మనదేశమున చెయ్యిమందికి 32 గురువఱకున కుష్ఠరోగులుగలరు. అంతకు ముందటి జనాభా లెక్కలను చూచిన ఈసంఖ్య కొంతతృప్తికరమనియే చెప్పవచ్చును. కాని మనలో చాల మంది ఈరోగమును వెలిబుచ్చుటకు ఇష్టపడుటలేదు. ఈరోగమున బాతికి సంభవించు ఆపదలు వ్యంఛితరముగాదు. ఈజబ్బు వంశపారంపర్యముగాగాక, బాలురకు, బాల్యమున అంటుచున్నదని. వైద్యులుచెప్పుచున్నారు. రోగిష్టులకు తలదండ్రులనుబట్టిన బిడ్డలను చిన్ననాటనే వేరుగానుంచిన ఈరోగము వాత జనులు ఎక్కువగాబడగని తెలియుచున్నది. రోగిష్టులను బజారులలోను, రైల్వేలోను సంచారము చేయకుండ నాపుట మరియొక పద్ధతి. ఈనిరోధపద్ధతుల సరికఠినముగా నులరించిన ఈరోగము సత్వరలోనివారణయై, దేశము బాగుపడగలదని, మనము దృఢముగా చెప్పవచ్చును.

మైసూరు సహకారోద్యమము (Co-operation in Mysore):—మైసూరురాష్ట్ర సహకారకోశాగారభవనములకు మొన్న నే యువరాజుగారు పునాదులను వేసియున్నారు. ఈకోశాగారమువారు మైసూరురాష్ట్ర సహకారసంఘముల ద్రవ్యమును బాగురూకతో పెట్టుటయెగాక, ఈయంద్యమము దేశమునంతటను వ్యాపింపజేయుటకును, సంఘములకు స్వంతభవనములను కట్టించుచు, ఎంతయో తోడ్పడుచున్నది.

నానారాజ్యసమితి ఆరోగ్య ప్రచారకులు (League of Nations Health Delegation):—నానారాజ్యసమితి ఆరోగ్యప్రతినిధులు ఈమధ్య మదరాసు నకువచ్చేసి, యిచ్చట ఆరోగ్యమును పెంపొందించుటకు చేయబడుచున్న పద్ధతులను గమనించియుండిరి. ఆరోగ్యశాఖామంత్రివర్యులగు గౌ॥ ఆరోగ్యస్వామి మైదలీయారగారు, ప్రతినిధులకు రాష్ట్రవాసులపక్షమున స్వాగతమొసంగుచు, తాము ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యమును భంగపరచుచున్న త్రాగుబోతు తనమును, చలిజ్వరము, బాలాగిష్టములను నివారణ చేయుటకు ఆవలంబించ బూనుకొనిన పద్ధతులను చెబిసియుండిరి. ఆరోగ్యప్రతినిధుల ఆగమనము వలన, మంత్రివర్యులు తలపెట్టిన ఈకార్యములు జయప్రథముగా జరుగవలయుననియు, అందుమూలమున మనప్రాంతము ఆరోగ్యవాతావరణముతో వాసిల్ల గలదనియు చెప్పవచ్చును.

జంతువులమేత (Some Feeding Experiments):—ఎట్టి మేతను పెట్టిన మనదేశపు పశువులు ఆరోగ్యవంతములై చక్కని పాడినీయగలదను విషయమునుగురించి యీమధ్య ఎఫ్. జీ. వర్తగారు వ్రాసిన గ్రంథమును స్వయంసాయశాఖవారు ప్రచురించి యున్నారు. గ్రంథకర్తగారి సమగ్రము గురించి యెక్కువ పరిశోధించి, గోధుమపాట్లు, వేరుశనగ పిట్టు, బియ్యపునూకలు మంచిఆహారములనియు, వానిని గోధుమపాట్లు రెండు భాగములు, వేరుశనగపిట్టు ఒకభాగము కలిపిగాని, లేదా బియ్యపునూకలు ఒకభాగము వేరుశనగ పిట్టు ఒకభాగముగాని కలిపి పశువులకు మేతగానిచ్చిన యెడల, పశువులు పుష్టివంతములై వర్ణిల్లగలవని వీరు సింధు ఆవుదూడలమీదచేసిన పరిశోధనలవలన కనుగొన గలిగినారు. దీనితో జొన్నదంటును వేయవలయును. వీనివలన, పశువులకు కావలసిన పుష్టికరములగు పదార్థులన్నియు సమకూరును. ఇటుల మేపబడిన పశువులు చక్కగ వృద్ధికిరాగలవు. తిన్న మేతను చక్కగ నిగించుకొనగలవు. చక్కనిపాలను నీయగలవు. మనము సాధారణముగ వేయబడు మేతకన్న, ఈపద్ధతి లాభకరమని పైతము కనుగొనబడినది.

తియ్యని మొక్కలు (The Sweetest Plant in the World):—ఎక్కువ తీపిదనమునిచ్చు మొక్క పెరిగోదేశమున గలదు! దీనిని కాహి అని పిలిచెదరు. మొక్క చాలఎత్తుగ నుండును. ఆకులకు వేయును. సాధారణ పంచదారకన్న నివి 200 రేట్లు తీపిగనుండును. వీనిని అతిమూల్య వ్యాధిగలవారికి వాడుదురు. వరబత్తులు చేయుటకు నుపయోగింతురు. దీనిని 1829 సం॥న కనుగొనినారు. రియోడిజెనోరో తోటలలో దీనిని 1918 సం॥న పెంచబడినది. అచ్చట మొక్క చక్కగా పెరిగినదని తెలియుచున్నది. ఆమెరికా సంయుక్తరాష్ట్రములలో నీమొక్కను గురించి అనేక పరిశోధనలు జరుగుచు న్నవి. మొక్క ఎచ్చటవేసినను త్వరలో పెరుగగలదు.

పాలను ఏరితిని కాపాడవచ్చును ? (How to Protect Milk):—ఎర్రని నీసాలలో పాలునుపోసి బిరడావేసిన అవి చెడిపోవని తెలియుచున్నది. ఇట్టిస్థితి నుమారు 10 గంటలవరకు నుంచవచ్చుననియు, అట్టి నీసాను ఎండలో పెట్టినను ఏమాత్రమును చెడిపోదనియు తెలియుచున్నది.

పాలు - పాలరోగము (Milk and Scurvy):—బర్మీను విశ్వవిద్యాలయపు పండితమృదులగు ఎల్. ఎఫ్. మేయరుగారు జర్మనీదేశపు బాలకులలో పాలరోగము ఎక్కువగా వ్యాపించుటకు గలకారణముల నరయుచు, ఈవ్యాధి ప్రబలుటకు కారణము రోగులకు పాలు చక్కనివి శుభ్రమైనవియు ఈయబడుట వలయుననియు, నుడువు చున్నారు. పాలుపిరికిన తరువాత, చాల దూరము ప్రదేశములకు పంపుటవలనను, ఆరోగ్యకరముగ నవి యుండుట పొనుగుటలేదనియు, అందువలన నూత్నజీవులు వానిలో ప్రవేశించి యీరోగమును ఆపాలను త్రాగు బాలకులలో ప్రవేశపెట్టుచున్నవనియు నుడువుచున్నారు. ఇందుఆవుపాలలో నీ జీవులు విస్తారముగా ప్రవేశించుననియు పరిశోధనలవలన

కనుగొనబడినది. మేకపాలలో నివి త్వరగా చేరవటం, అందువలననే రోగులకు వీనిని వాడి నను ఫలవాలేదట. కాని వీని అన్నిటికన్నను పండ్లరసమే మంచిదట. బాలురకు పండ్లరసమును ఇచ్చిన ఈరోగము వారిని చేరక దూరముగా నుండగలదట.

సురేకారము పరిశ్రమ (Synthetic Nitrogen):— సురేకారము పరిశ్రమలో గ్రేటుబ్రిటనుదేశము త్వరలో ముందంజ కేయటకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశములు గలవు. ఇందులకు సంబంధించిన యంత్రాగారములు అదేశమున ననేకములు గలవు. అచ్చటి చెట్లు ఇందులకు సంబంధించిన ద్రవ్యములలో చాలవరకీయగలవు. ఇందులకు కావలసిన మిగిలిన గంధకద్రవ్యములు గనులలో దొరకగలవటం. ఈపరిశ్రమవలన వ్యవసాయమునకు ఎంతయు లాభదాయకము.

పంగదేశపు గ్రామములు (Rural Bengal):— బెంగాలు కొలొ ఆఫ్ రేటివు జిల్లలులో ప్రో॥ ఉపేంద్రనాథరాయగారు పంగదేశపు గ్రామములను గురించి చక్కని వ్యాసమును వ్రాయుచు జనులలో విశేషము గ్రామములలో నివసించుచున్నారనియు, ఎటువంటి రోగముల వైనను వైద్యముతో నెదుర్కొనుచు, ఆరోగ్య సుఖముల ననుభవించు చున్నారనియు నుడువుచున్నారు. జనులు పట్టణములకు వలస బోవుటవలననే గ్రామములు చెడిపోవు చున్నవని కొన్ని మండలములను నుదాహరణముగా దీసికొని నుడువుచున్నారు. ఈమండలములు నేడు ప్రజలు తగినంతమంది లేక, అనారోగ్యముగనున్న నుడు సంతోషములకు పూర్వము ఎంతయు ఆరోగ్యకరముగనుండి వాణిజ్యవ్యాపారములలో ప్రఖ్యాతిగాంచియుండెను. ఈవిషయమును గ్రామప్రచారకులు గమనించుట అవసరము.

కోయంబుత్తూరు చెరకుగడ్డ (Coimbatore Bred Sugercane):— ప్రపంచములోపండు చెరకుగడ్డలలో మంచిది ప్రస్తుతము కోయంబుత్తూరు ప్రాంతమున లభించగలదనియు, అచ్చటఉత్పత్తియగు చెరకు మనదేశములోని ఇతర ప్రాంతములలోకన్న వాణ్యమైనదనియు కూడా దీవులలో ఈపరిశ్రమలో నిపుణులగు డాక్టరు ఎర్నీ గారు వదించుచున్నారు. అదేశమున దీనిని వారు ఉత్పత్తి చేయుచున్నారు. అదేశపరిస్థితులలో వైతము ఈపంట చక్కగా పెరుగుచు, ఇతర రకములన్నిటిలో అగ్రస్థానము విహించుచున్నదని వినుట కొంతయు సంతోషించుచున్నాము. మనము ఇంత గొప్ప పేరును పొందుట ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేక పరిశోధనాలయములను నెలకొల్పి యీపంట చక్కగా పెరుగుటకు చేసిన అవకాశములని వేరుగ చెప్పవలయునా? ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఈపరిశ్రమ మనదేశములోనేగాక, బహుదూరముననున్న కూడా వాచేత వైతము ప్రపంచ సింహభుటం ఎంతయు లాభదాయకము.

ARAIKEERAI VERAI THAILAM

ఆరకీర వీర తైలము

ఎండకాలములో ఇది ఎంతయో మంచిది.

పిత్తమును పోగొట్టును. కన్నులమంటలు, కండ్లపొగలు, కండ్లనీరు, తల నొప్పి, ముక్కులనొప్పలు, చెవులనొప్పలు మొదలగు వ్యాధులను ఈమందు వెంటనే నివారణచేయగలను. చెవుడు నాలుగు సంవత్సరములలోపుగ రోగికి యున్నయెడల అదియు నివారణము కాగలను. తలకు సంబంధించిన అన్ని వ్యాధులు ఈతైలమువలన మానగలదు.

ఇతరులు వైతము దీనిని తలకు రాదుకొని స్నానముచేసిన ఎంతయో ఆరోగ్యకరముగ నుండును. వారమునకు రెండుసార్లు దీనిని మర్దనము చేసికొని వస్త్రీలతో స్నానము చేయవలయును. ఎరిమిది రోజులవరకు మగంధము పోదు. స్నానముచేసిన రోజు పగలు నిదురపోకుండదు.

10 పలములు బుడ్డి రూ. 1-10-0.

అంతటను దొరకును

విక్రయదారుడు:—

టి ఆర్. వరదాచారి,

8, బ్రాడ్వేరోడ్డు, మైలాపూరు, మదరాసు.

కేసరి రత్నత్రయము

లో ధ

గర్భాశయరోగ నివారిణి

స్త్రీలకు గలుగు ఋతుకాల, క్రమభంగము ప్రధమము: సోమరోగము, మొదలగు గర్భాశయరోగము లన్నియు నివర్తించి సంతానవృద్ధి గల్గి ప్రపంచ సుఖముల చక్కగ ననుభవించునట్లు చేయును.

12 ఔ. రూ. 3-0-0 ల, 6 ఔ. రూ. 1-10-0 ల

అ మ్ర త

రక్తశుద్ధి ద్రావకము

బలహీనత, అడిర్తి, మలబద్ధకము, మేహనొప్పలు, మేహవ్యాధులు, మొదలగు వాటిని కుదుర్చును. 2 ఔ. రూ. 3-0-0 ల, 1 ఔ. రూ. 1-10-0 ల

అ ర గ్

సర్వ జ్వరనివారిణి

సమస్తజ్వరములను ఆశ్చర్యముగ నివారించును.

6 ఔ. రూ. 2-8-0 ల, 3 ఔ. రూ. 1-8-0 ల

కేసరికుటీరం, ఆయుర్వేదావధికాల, ఎగ్నూరు, మద్రాసు.

డాక్టరు, జీ. బి. గారి
సు గం ధ స న్య ము

అంగములయందెల్ల శిరస్సును, ఇంద్రియములయందెల్ల నయనములును, ప్రధానము
లను విషయము సర్వజనులకును తెలిసినవిషయమేకదా! ఈరెండిటియందును కలుగు
వ్యాధులు సాధారణముగా ప్రాణహాని కలిగించుచున్న అవి వ్యాధిగ్రస్తుని జన్మమును
నిష్ప్రయోజకముగాఁ జేసి యామృతమును బాధించును. ఇట్టివ్యాధులకు లోనికి తీసి
కొనుమందు లనేక ముపయోగింపబడుచు వచ్చినవి గాని యవి వ్యాధులను నివారించలేక



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

పోవుటయేగాక రసవిషగంధకాదులు చేరినవిగా నుండుట
చేత తుడకు దేహోగ్యము సంతను చెడఁదీయునవిగా
గూడ నేర్పడినవి. తరువాత వైపుతలును పట్టును నవ
నాగరికులచేత మంచి వైద్యములుగా తీర్మానింపబడి
యట్టి మందులకూడ ననేక మివ్వడుపయోగింపబడు
చున్నవి గాని యవిగూడ సంత ప్రయోజనకరములుగా
గ్రహింపబడుట లేదు.

ఈసందర్భము లన్నియును యోచించి చిరకాలము
పరిశ్రమచేసి యాయుర్వేదాంగి లేయయనానీ వైద్య
ములందరితేరి లోకోపకారార్థమై తమ స్వస్వమును
వినియోగించుచున్న డాక్టరు, జీ. బి. గారి సుగంధసన్ధ్య

మును కనిపెట్టిరి. ఇది యదివరకే లోకమండంతటను వ్యాప్తము చేయఁబడి నుప్రసిద్ధ
మైనది కాబట్టి దీనిని గురించి మేము విశేషించి శ్లాఘించవలసిన పనిలేదు. ఒకసారి. యుప
యోగించిన యెడల దానియుత్కృష్టగుణము నదియే స్థాపించగలదు. దీనిచే బాధానివృత్తి
గాంచి కృతజ్ఞతా పూర్వకముగా గొప్పవారును కొలదివారును పంపిన యోగ్యతాపత్రి
కలు లెక్కకు మిక్కిలిగానున్నవి.

విలాసము.—గురుబసవ అండు కంపెని, లిమిటెడ్,

పోస్టుబాక్సు నెం. 510, మద్రాసు.

LANTERN SLIDES

ARE A GREAT HELP IN WORK WITH .

ADULT ILLITERATES



Teach the three "Rs" and lessons in

GEOGRAPHY

HISTORY

GEOLOGY

HYGIENE

AGRICULTURE

SCOUTING

ZOOLOGY

HANDICRAFT

TEMPERANCE

WE SELL LANTERNS
ACCESSORIES
SLIDES

We can help you with your programme of Visual
Lessons.

Write to:—

The Secretary, Lecture Department,
5, Russell Street, Calcutta,

THE STUDENT

AN ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH MONTHLY DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENTS.

Editor : T. E. Veeraraghava Sarma of Chingleput.

Annual Subscription :—Rs. 2-0-0

Single copy. against 3 As. stamps.

Wanted.

CLERKS TO QUALIFY THEMSELVES to
highly paid appointments as ACCOUNTANTS. We
teach by post for LONDON EXAMINATIONS. BEST
RESULTS guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free
Prospectus with Calendar, 1928.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,

Post Box No. 202, Calcutta.

SOON TO BE PUBLISHED

WHAT ???

The long Awaited Special

FEMALE NUMBER OF

THE CHILDREN'S NEWS.

(An Illustrated English Monthly for Boys and Girls)

Recommended and approved by Directors General of Public Instructions,
Education Ministers, Inspectors of Schools, Headmasters, Principals and such

The special issue in question is to be an unique publication. Men as
well as women, boys as well as girls will find it a useful little thing to keep as
a memento. This special issue will have about two dozen illustrations on art
paper, and articles of varied interest from the pens of great women and men
of the country.

Advertisers Have An Unique Chance.

Our paper is already a good medium for advertisers, yet its usefulness is
increased due to this special occasion and the double number of copies to be
specially printed on the occasion.

Intending advertisers should write at once to the below address and get
their spaces booked. Chance lost will never come.

THE MANAGER,

THE CHILDREN'S NEWS,

(A. P. B.), Egerton Road, DELHI.

Junglewallah

A monthly journal dealing with Forestry Sylviculture and
kindred subjects. Published by Mr. C. P. Garudachala Mudaliar
Retired Forest Range Officer, Wee-Nestle, Mambalam, Madras.
Annual Subscription—Rs. 8 only. Sample copies supplied free.

KESARI'S

LODHRA

WOMEN'S FRIEND : : A WEAPON AGAINST :

All Diseases and Disorders
Peculiar to Fair Sex.

HAS MADE SEVERAL HOMES ENJOY HEALTH
AND HAPPINESS.

Get it with Particulars from any
Chemist, or from

“KESARI KUTEERAM,”

Indian Chemists and Druggists,
Egmore, MADRAS.

The Mysore Economic Journal

THE ONLY JOURNAL OF
ITS KIND IN INDIA.

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

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE

WRITES :—

“Most Admirable Journal”.

Sample copy : Eight Annas.

Apply to Editor:

“Mysore Economic Journal,”
Bangalore.

காரம் அசல் அநேக
மணம் மெடல்கள்
நிறம் நற்சாட்சி
குணம் பத்திரங்கள்.
வாடை பெற்றது.
உள்ளது



பலம்	கிராமம்	தபால் சார்ஜு	பாக்கி	மொத்தம்
	ரு. அ. பை.	ரு. அ. பை.	ரு. அ. பை.	ரு. அ. பை.
8	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	1 6 0
20	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	2 6 0
40	3 8 0	0 14 0	0 3 0	4 9 0
80	7 0 0	1 7 0	0 4 0	8 11 0

2-வது தரமானது வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 3. ஸ்பெஷல் சர்க்கு வீ. 1-க்கு ரூ. 4.
பாக்கி சார்ஜும் தபால் கூலியும் பிரத்தியேகமானது.

80 வருஷக்காலமாக சென்னையிலே சிறப்பு வாய்ந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நற்சாக்ஷிப்பத்திரங்கள் பெற்று, தினசரி லெட்டர்களால் புகழ்பெற்று, அன்றாடம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பார்சல்களைச் சோல் ஏஜண்டுகள் தினந்தோறும் மெயிலில் பெற்று, ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா, டவுன், கிராமம் முதல் குக்கிராமங்களிலும் கொண்டாடி, அசல் செப்ரோல் வாடை, அசல்பசுமெந் மணம், குளிர்ந்த குணம், இன்புறும் காரம், பவுன் நிறம் இவ்வெவ்நதம் ஒருக்கே அமையப் பெற்று, கமது ஏஜண்டுகளுக்கு நற்கியாதி தந்து வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நற்பெயரளித்து உபயோகப்படுத்திய கனவான்களுக்கு மனோபீஷ்டம் தந்து இந்தியாவில் ஏராளமாக செல்வாகிவருவது எது? எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் பட்டணம் போடியே. இனிமேலாவது ஏமாந்து போகாமல் எங்கள் அசல் ஷண்முகம் போடியைவாங்கி உபயோகப்படுத்தி இன்புறுங்கள்.

டாக்டர். ஆர். கே. பரிமள முக்குத்தாள்.

இதனால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒற்றைத்தலைவலி, மண்ணைக்குத்தல், உட்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட 103 சகல வியாதிகள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப் படுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. காலண சாதா மூக்குத் துளுடன் இந்தத்தாள் இரண்டோரு சிட்டிகை மத்திரம் கலந்தால் தான் முழுவதும் சுகந்தமாய்விடும்.

1 புட்டி 1 க்கு அ	ரு. அ. பை.
டசன் புட்டிகள்	0 4 0
ஒருசேர்டின்	2-4-0
	1-8-0

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

ரூரல் - இந்தியா

(பாரேஸ்ட் பஞ்சாயத்து பத்திரிகை)

எடிடர், மானேஜர்—எ. ஸ்வாமிநாதையர், ரிடைர்ட் டிப்டிகலெக்டர்
ஆபீஸ் 9, ப்ராடெஸ்ட்ரோட், மைலாப்பூர்.

வால்யூம் II.]

பிப்ரவரி, 1928

[நெ 8.

காடு வளர்ப்பு விஷயங்களும் வியவஸாயமும்.

Forestry and Agriculture.

காடுவளர்ப்பிற்கும் வியவஸாயத்திற்கும் உள்ள சம்பந்தமானது வியவஸாய விசாரணையாரால் கவனிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. காடுகள் பயிர் நிலங்களுக்கு அருகிலிருந்தால் அவைகள் மழை கால காலங்களில் பெய்வதில் அறுகலிச்சின்றன. மலைகளின் மீது உள்ள காடுகள் அவைகளின் மேல் பெய்யும் மழைப் பிரவாஹத்தை வீணுப்போக விடாமற்படி தடுத்து நிறுத்திவைக்கின்றன. அப்படி நிறுத்திவைக்கப்படும் ஜலம் நிலத்தால் கிரஹிக்கப்பட்டு ஊற்றுக்களாகவும் நதிகளாகவும் ஏற்பட்டு பயிர்களுக்கு பாசன நீரைக் கொடுக்கின்றன. காட்டு நிலங்கள் ஜலத்தைக் கிரஹித்துக்கொண்டு நெடுநாள் வைத்துக்கொள்ள சக்தியை உடைத்தாயிருக்கின்றன. சில தேசங்களில் காடுகளழிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு கால மழைகள் தவறிவருகின்றனவாம், நதிகளும் வற்றிப்போகின்றனவாம். ருஷிபா, பிரான்சு தேசங்களிலும், நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் சில மாஹாணங்களிலும் காடுகளழிக்கப்பட்டதால் பயிர்களுக்கு வெள்ளப் பாழினாலும் மழைக்குறைவினாலும் கெடுதிகள் ஏற்பட்டன. ஆறுகளில் ஓடப்புகள் பெருமான்ஷமாய் உற்பத்தி ஸ்தலக் காடுகளின் அழிவினால் தான் உண்டாகின்றன. ஆகையால் ஆறுகளின் உற்பத்தி ஸ்தலக்காடுகளை அழிக்கவேகூடாது. தவிரவும் ஆறுகளின் போக்குக்கருகிலுள்ளப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள காடுகளையும் அழிக்கக்கூடாது. ஏனென்றால் அதிக மழைகளினால் உண்டாகும் ஈரம் அவைகளால் கிரஹிக்கப்படுகிறது. காடுகளால் கட்டிடங்களிற்கு வேண்டிய மரங்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஆகையால் காடுகளழிக்கப்பட்டால் கட்டிடவேலைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மரங்கள் அழிந்துப்போய் தேசத்தில் அவ்வகை மரங்கள் அகப்படாமல் போய் விடும்.

கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இவ்வித விஷயங்களில் கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். காடு வளர்ப்பு விஷயத்தில் ஜனங்கள் அக்கரையை யெடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

II. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் நெல் சாகுபடி.

Work on Rice Improvement in Tanjore Delta.

[இது ஆடுதுரை வியவஸாய விஷய நிரூபணத் தோட்டத்தில் நெல் பயிர் நிரூபண மிஸ்டர். கே. வெங்கட்டராமன் எம். ஏ., அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

கவபாவத்திலேயே குட்டையாகவும் இளைத்தவனாகவுமுள்ள ஒரு மனிதனை உணவினால் பூதாகாரமானவனாக எப்படிச் செய்யமுடியாதோ அப்படிப் போலவே ஒரு வகை நெல்ச் செடியைப் போஷணத்தினால் இன்னொரு வகை நெல்ச் செடியாக மாற்றமுடியாது. எல்லாவகை நெல்ச் செடிகளும் ஒன்றைப் போலவே மற்றொன்று ஒரே அளவான தானியத்தைக் கொடுக்காது. நெல்ச் செடிகளுக்கு எருவை அதிகமாக உபயோகித்தால் மாத்திரம் அதிக தானியங்கள் அவைகளிலிருந்து உண்டாகாது.

ஒரு கழணியில் சில செடிகள் பெரிதாயிருக்கின்றன, சில செடிகள் சிறிதாயிருக்கின்றன. பெரிதாயிருக்கிற வகை அதிக தானியங்களை உற்பத்திசெய்கின்றன, சிறிதாயிருக்கிற வகை குறைந்த அளவில் தானியங்களை உற்பத்திசெய்கின்றன. பயிரிடுவோர் இந்த அளவுகளில் வித்தியாசப்படுகிற செடிகள் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் தனித் தனி வகையென்று கூறுவார்கள். இப்படிப் பெரிய அளவு செடிகளும் சிறிய அளவு செடிகளும், நோயுள்ள செடிகளும் கலந்திருப்பதால் தான் வயல்களில் மாகூல் குறைவுபட்டுப் போகிறது. நல்ல அளவு செடிகளை பயிர் செய்யப்படுமாயின் நல்ல மாகூல் கிடைப்பதில் யாதொருகஷ்டமும் ஏற்படாது. ஆடுதுரை நிரூபண ஸ்தலத்திற்கு அக்கம் பக்கத்தில் அருவடையான குருவை தானியம் பரிசோதிக்கப்பட்ட பொழுது அது அநேக விதத் குருவைத் தினுசுகளின் கலப்பாயிருந்தது. இப்படிப்பட்ட தானியத்தில் கெட்டவகை மூல்யங்களை நீக்கி நல்ல வகையை பிரிக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் சிரமமான வேலை. கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதை அதிகப் பணச் சிலவிட்டுச் செய்கிறார்கள்.

ஆடுதுரைத் தோட்டத்தில் அதிக தானியங்களைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய அநேகவித நெல்பயிர்கள் பயிர் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. இவைகளைக் கவனித்தால் எந்தப் பயிர் வகை நல்ல மாகூலைக் கொடுக்குமென்பது அறியப்படும். அதிக மாகூல் ஏற்படவேண்டிய விஷயத்

தில் இன்னொரு ஏற்பாடு அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படலாம். அதாவது இரண்டு வகைகளைப் புணர்ச்சிசெய்வது. மாகூள் நல்ல கன்றுகளைப் போடவேண்டுமானாலும், அதிகப் பாலைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமானாலும் பசுக்களுக்கு நல்ல ஜாதி பொலிக் காளைகள் வேண்டுமென்பது மிராசுதாரர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அப்படிப்போலவே நெல்ப் பயிர் களுக்கும் புணர்ச்சிகள் செய்யப்பட்டால் நல்ல நெல்ப் பயிர் தினுசுகள் உண்டாகும்.

தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் குரங்கு சம்பாவென்று ஒரு நெல் வகைப் பயிர் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இது அதிக அளவு மாகூலைக் கொடுக்கிறது. ஆனால் சொத்தை விழுந்தால் மாகூல் அடியோடு பதராகி விடுகிறது. சொத்தை விழாத வகை நெல் ஒன்று அந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அதன் பெயர் கிச்சிலிச் சம்பா. இந்த இரண்டு வகைகளையும் சரிபுணர்ச்சி செய்தால் திறமான நல்ல மாகூலைக்கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வகை ஒன்று ஏற்படும்.

ஆடுதுரை நிரூபண ஸ்தலம் 1922-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அது தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா சிலங்களில் அதிக நெல் உற்பத்தியாகவேண்டிய உத்தேசத்துடன் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. ஆடுதுரை மண்தான் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவின் மண். ஆடுதுரை ஸ்தலத்தில் அகப்படும் விரை நெல் வகைகளாவன :—

- (1) சிகப்புச் சிருமணி 6 மாதப்பயிர். சாதாரணச் சிகப்புச் சிருமணியைக்காட்டிலும் அதிக மாகூலை உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடியது.
- (2) அதுபோலவே வெள்ளைச் சிருமணி.
- (3) குருவை. இது 90 நாள்ப் பயிர்.
- (4) இன்னொரு விதக் குருவை. இது அதிக மாகூலைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடியது.
- (5) நெல்லூர் சம்பா. இது அதிக மாகூலைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடியது.
- (6) ஒட்டடம் தினுசுகள்.

கிராமந்தாச் சுகாதார நிலை.

Notes and Rural Health and Sanitation.

[இது டாக்டர் எம்.எஸ். கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அய்யர் அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

கிராமங்களில் ஜலத்திற்குத் கிணறுதான் ஆதாரம். கிணறு சரியாக அமைக்கப்பட்டுக் கட்டப்பட்டால் அது ஆறுகளையும் ஏரிகளையும் விட திறமான வகை. கிணறு எடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் ஊற்று

மேலும் கீழும் கெட்டிப் பிரதேசங்களுக்குள் இருக்கவேண்டும் கிணற்றிற்கு 250 அடி தூரம் வரையில் நாகல் குப்பைகள் இருக்கக் கூடாது. அவ்வளவு தூரம் வரையில் கிணரின் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து மேடு போடப்பட்டு சரிவாக வர வேண்டும் அப்படி மேடு போடப்பட்டால் அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் விழும் ஜலம் கிணற்றில் ஊராது. கிணறு எவ்வளவு ஆழமாக விருக்கிறதோ அந்த அளவில் மேடை கிணற்றைச் சுற்றிலும் போடப்படவேண்டும். கிணற்றுக்களின் மேல் நின்றுகொண்டு ஜலத்தை இழுக்கக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொரு தெருவிற்கும் இவ்விதமாக அமைக்கப்பட்ட கிணறு ஒன்று இருக்கவேண்டும். அடியில் உற்றுப் பிரவாஹம் ஓடுகிற வழியைக்கண்டு பிடித்தறிந்து கிணறுகளை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜலத்தை இழுக்க கயிற்றை விட சங்கிலியை உபயோகிப்பது நலம். ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹ ஓட்டத்தைப் பற்றின படம் ஒன்று ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹத்தின் மட்டம் கிணற்றின் ஆழம் தான். எல்லாக் கிணறுகளின் ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹ மட்டங்களைத் தொடுத்தால் ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹ மார்க்கம் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் அறியப்படலாம். ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹ மார்க்கத்தில் எங்கேயாவது அசுத்தம் இருந்தால் அது ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹத்தில் அசுத்தத்தை யுண்டாக்கும். ஒரு ஊரிலேயே சில கிணறுகளில் ஜலம் நல்லதாகவும் சிலவற்றில் உப்பாகவுமிருக்கிறது. நல்ல தண்ணீர்க் கிணறுகள் நல்ல தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹ மார்க்கத்திலும் உப்புத் தண்ணீர்க் கிணறுகள் உப்புத் தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுப் பிரவாஹ மார்க்கத்திலுமிருக்கின்றன.

IV. கொயம்பத்தூர் வியவஸாய நிருபண ஸ்தலத்தில் விளைக்கப்படும் கரும்புகள் கியூபாவில் புகழப்படுகின்றன.

Coimbatore bred canes win golden opinions in Cuba.

இந்தியா தேசத்தில் தான் மற்ற எந்த தேசத்திலும் காட்டிலும் அதிகமான விஸ்தீர்ணம் கரும்பு சாகுபடியில் அமைக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படியிருந்தும் இந்தியா 19 கோடி ரூபாய் பெறுமான சக்கரையை அந்நியநாடுகளிலிருந்து தருவிக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் வட இந்தியாவில் சரியான ஜாதிக் கரும்புகள் விளைக்கப்படுகிறதில்லை யென்பதே. அந்நிய நாடுகளில் ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் மூலமாக இருவகை கரும்புகளை புணர்ச்சிசெய்து நல்லவகை யொன்றை யுண்டாக்கினால் அது அதிகமான சக்கரை அம்சத்தை வலிக்கும் என்கிற விஷயம் அறியப்பட்டிருக்கிறபடியால் இந்தியா கவர்ன்மென்டார் 1912-ம் வருஷத்தில் இவ்வகை வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டிய நிமித்தம் கொயம்

பத்தூரில் கரும்பு வகைகளை யுண்டாக்கும் ஆராய்ச்சி ஸ்தலத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். இந்த ஆராய்ச்சி ஸ்தலத்தில் உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட விரைக்கரும்புகள் சுதேசக் கரும்புகளைக்காட்டிலும் திறமானவைகள் என்று அறியப்படுகின்றன. வட இந்தியாவில் இந்தக் கரும்புகள் சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு வந்ததில் வியவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக லாபம் ஏற்பட்டதாம். பிறூரில் சக்கரை ஆலையுள்ளவர்கள் இந்த வகைக் கரும்புகளை யுபயோகித்ததால் 5 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் இருந்த உற்பத்தி செய்த அளவைக்காட்டிலும் 30 பங்குகள் அதிக சக்கரையை யுண்டாக்கினார்கள்.

இந்தக் கரும்புகள் கியூபாவிலும் அதிக பிரவித்தியை யடைந்திருக்கின்றன. அந்த தேசத்திய கரும்பு நிபுணரான டாக்டர் எப். எஸ். எரல் என்பவர் கோயம்பத்தூர் வகை ரெ. 210 அதிக சக்கரை அம்சத்தை யுடைத்தாயிருக்கிறதென்றும், ரெ. 213 நன்றாய் விளைகிறது, ரெ. 231 இன்னும் உயர்ந்த வகையென்றும் சீக்கிறத்தில் முத்திப்போகிறதென்றும் அதில் சக்கரை யம்சம் அதிகமாக விருக்கிறதென்றும் கூறுகிறார்.

இவ்விதமாக இந்தியா கவர்ன்மென்டார் கரும்பு வியவஸாயத்தில் மிகுந்த ஊக்கத்தைச் செலுத்தி தக்க விரைக்கரும்புகளை கோயம்பத்தூரில் உண்டாக்கி சக்கரை யுற்பத்தியை இந்தியாவில் அதிகரிக்க உத்தேசித்து முயற்சி செய்வது மிகவும் புகழத்தக்கதே.

V. இந்தியாவில் பசு விஷயம்.

The Cow in India.

பெங்களூரில் பிரசுரமாகும் மிதிக் ஸொஸைடியின் பத்திரிகையில் மிஸ்டர். எல். எல். சுந்தரராவ் எழுதுகிறார்.]

இந்தியாவில் பசுவானது வெகு உயர்வாகக் கொண்டாடப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஹிந்து ராஜாக்களும் மகம்மதிய வீரர்களும் பசு ரக்ஷணையில் மிகுந்த ஈடுபாட்டை யுடையவர்களாகவே யிருந்தார்கள். ஆர்ய தர்கத்தில் பசு ரக்ஷணை விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பண்டைக் காலத்தில் இந்திய ராஜாக்களில் பசு ரக்ஷணைக்காக பிரத்தியேக உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களிருந்தார்கள். பசுக்களுக்கும் கன்றுகளுக்கும் யாதொரு தொந்தரவும் கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்கிற ஒரு சட்டம் இருந்தது. அவைகளை நல்ல ஸ்திதியில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்தரவுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. பசுக்களும் கன்றுகளும் நல்ல ஸ்திதியில் இருக்கின்றனவா இல்லையா வென்பதைப் பரிசோதிக்கிறதற்காக சங்கியை ஒன்று அடிக்கடி யெடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்த

தது. வியவஸாய இலாகா உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் பசுக்களுக்குத் தேவையானபடி மேய்ச்சல் பூமிகளிருக்கின்றனவாவென்று பரிசோதிக்க வேண்டியதாயிருந்தது. பேபர் சக்கிரவர்த்தி அந்தி காலத்தில் தன் குமாரனான ஹுமாயூனுக்கு புத்திமதி சொல்லுகையில் ஒருவரும் பசுவைக் கொல்லக்கூடாது, அந்தப்படி ஹுமாயூன் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று உபதேசித்தார்.

அக்பர் சக்கிரவர்த்தி உணவிற்காக ஜந்துக்களைக் கொல்லக்கூடா தென்றும் மனிதர் இதரமான உணவுகளை புஜிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் ஜனங்களை வேண்டிக்கொண்டார். மகம்மதிய மதத்தை யுண்டாக்கின மகம்மத் ரொட்டியையும் பாலையும் தான் புஜித்தார். சூரானும் மனிதர்கள் நிலத்தில் விளைகிற பொருள்களை மாத்திரம் புஜிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறுகிறது. ஜிஹாங்கிர் சக்கிரவர்த்தியும் அவரங்க ளீடும் பசுரகூணையை ஆதரித்தார்கள். உபிர் ஜீவன்கள் கொல்லப் படக்கூடாதென்று உத்திரவையும் ஜிஹாங்கிர் செய்தார். பின் வந்த மஹம்மதிய சக்கிரவர்த்திகளும் பசுரகூணையில் மிகுந்த ஊக் கத்தைச் செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள். சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு மாக்ஷிமை தங்கிய ஆப்கானிஸ்வானின் மன்னர் பொம்பாயில் வந்திருந்த பொழுது பசுவை மகம்மதியர்கள் கொல்லக்கூடாதென்று கூறினார்.

VI. கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடம்.

கிராமப் பிரதேச புனருத்தாரண முயற்சிகளில் மிகவும் உபயோகமானது.

A powerful potential factor in rural improvement.

[இது பிவிப்பையின் தீவுகளில் வியவஸாய விஷய இலாகா உத் தியோகஸ்தரான தி. வைபர் அவர்களால் எழுதப்பட்டது.]

கிராமப் புனருத்தாரண விஷயத்தில் கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வெகு திறமான வேலைகளைச் செய்யக்கூடியது. கவர்ன்மென்டாரின் சகலவித முயற்சிகளையும் கிராமங்களில் பரவச் செய்வதில் முக்கியமானது. தவிரவும் சாகுபடி நிலங்கள், மேய்ச்சல்கள், காடுகள் இவை களின் அருகில் அது அமைகிறது.

கிராமப்பள்ளிக்கூடம் அதில் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகளின் மூலமாக கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கும் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிராம ஜனங்கள் பள்ளிக்கூட உபாத்தியாயங்களின் யோஜனைகளை எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் நாடுகிறார்கள். கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின் மூலமாக கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், ஜனங்களின் அபிவிருத்தி இவ்வித போதனைகளை ஜனங்

களுக்குச் செய்யக்கூடும். கிராமப் பிரதேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்கள் ஆரம்ப படிப்பிற்கு மேல் படிப்பில் ஏறுகிறதில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் வியவஸாய வேலைகளில் சீக்கிரம் அமர்கிறார்கள். பட்டணங்களைச் சேர்ந்த பிள்ளை மேல்கொண்ட படிப்பை அப்யஸிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவர்கள் வியவஸாயிகளாக ஆக முடியாது.

வயது வந்த கிராம ஜனங்கள் கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கம்ஷியைக் கற்கலாம். அவர்கள் பத்திரிகைகளில் உள்ள வர்த்தமானங்களை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருந்து தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அநேக வித அபிவிருத்தி வழிகளில் உபநியாஸங்கள் செய்யப்படலாம், சுகாதார வழிகளிலும் உபநியாஸங்கள் செய்யப்படலாம்.

கிராம அபிவிருத்தி விஷயமாய் கவர்ன்மென்டார் கிராமப் பிரதேசத்தில் வருஷிக்கப்படும் வரிப்பணங்களில் ஒரு பாகத்தைச் சில விடவேண்டும்.

வர்த்தமானக் குறிப்பு.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

வியவஸாய விசாரணை சபை.—The Agricultural Commission.—வியவஸாய விசாரணை சபையார் பொம்பாயில் மஹா பஸிஷ்வரில் ரிபோர்ட்டை எழுதிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களாம். ரிபோர்ட்டில் ஒரு பாதி அடுத்த மாதத்திலேயே வெளியில் வருமாம். ரிபோர்ட்டு இந்திய பயிர்த்தொழிலின் அபிவிருத்தியின் நோக்கமாக யிருக்குமாம். தீர்மானங்கள் எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களாலும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவாம்.

தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி. Development of our industries.—தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி விஷயத்தில் அந்நிய நாட்டினர்களின் தொழில் களையும் முயற்சிகளையும் அநுசரிக்க முயலக்கூடாது. யந்திரங்கள் யந்திரசாலைகள் இவை விஷயங்கள் அந்நாடுகளைப்போல் நம்முடைய தேசத்திலும் அமையவேண்டியதாக விருந்தபோதிலும் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்குத் தகுந்த தொழில்களும் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு அவசியமாய் வேண்டிய தொழில்களும், தொழிற்சாலைகளுமே ஆதரிக்கப்படவேண்டும் இந்திய பணக்காரர்களே பொருள் போடவேண்டும். இந்தியர்களே அவைகளை உண்டாக்கும் விஷயத்தில் புத்தியையும் யுத்தியையும் செலுத்தி ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அவைகள் அமையும் விஷயத்தில் எவ்வித சங்கடங்களையும் அவர்களே தீர்த்து

துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஜப்பானியர் இவ்விதமாக வேலை செய்து தான் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தியைத் தங்களுடைய தேசத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள்.

பங்காள மாஹாணத்தின் கிராமாந்தரங்கள். Rural Bengal.—பங்காள மாஹாணத்தின் ஜனத்தொகையில் 44% லக்ஷ ஜனங்கள் கிராமங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள், 32 லக்ஷ ஜனங்கள் தான் பட்டணப் பிரதேசங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அந்த மாஹாணம் சேஷம் ஸ்திதியில் இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் கிராமாந்தர ஜனங்களின் சுகஸ்திதிக்கு யாதொரு கஷ்டமும் வாக்கடாது. 1882-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு, பர்வான் ஹூக்லி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்கள் அழிவையடைந்திருக்கின்றன. ஜனமரணம் அதிகப்பட்டதற்குக் காரணம் சுகநிலையின் குறைவு, பஞ்சம், வேலையில்லாமை இவைகள் தான். ஜனங்களுக்குக் கஷ்டமிருந்திராவிட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு நோய்கள் வராது. சுகசௌகரியக் குறைவினால்த்தான் நோய்கள் சுலபமாய் உண்டாய்த் தொந்தரவுகளைச் செய்கின்றன. மேற் சொல்லிய ஜில்லாக்களில் ஒரு நூற்றாண்டுக்கு முன்பு நோய்களே கிடையாது.

சிந்தேடிசுடைட்ரோஜன். Synthetic Nitrogen—இங்கிலாந்தில் பில்லிங்காமில் வலிந்தேடிசுடைட்ரோஜன் விஷயமாய் ஒரு யந்திரசாலை ஸ்தாபனம் ஏற்பாடாகிறது. இங்கிலாந்தில் நைட்ரோஜன் சம்பந்தமான எருக்கள் ஏராளமாய் உண்டாக்கப்படும். நம்முடைய தேசத்திய வியவஸாயிகளுக்கு அதிகச் சில்லில்லாமல் இவ்வித எருக்கள் வேண்டிய அளவில் அகப்படக்கூடும்.

குஷ்டரோகம். Leprosy.—1921-ம் வருஷத்திய ஜன சங்கையின் பிரகாரம் இந்தியாவில் 1000 பெயர்களுக்கு 32 பெயர்களாகக் குஷ்டரோகிகளாக விருக்கிறார்களென்று அறியப்படுகிறது. 1881-ம் வருஷத்தில் 59 பெயர்களாக விருந்தார்களாகையாலும் 1881-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து 1921-ம் வரையிலும் சுகாதார விஷயங்களில் அதிக முன்னேற்றத்தை நம்முடைய தேசமடையவில்லையாதலாலும் மேற் சொல்லிய 1921-ம் வருஷத்தியக் கணக்கில் ஏதோ தப்புகிறார்களாகக் கூடுமென்று தோன்றுகிறது. குஷ்டரோகம் தகப்பன் தாய்களிடத்திலிருந்து பிறவியிலேயே குழைந்தைகளுக்குத் தொத்துகிறதில்லை. அது குழந்தைகளுக்கு வயதாக வயதாக குஷ்டரோகி தகப்பன் தாய் இவர்களோடு வலிப்பதால் உண்டாகிறதாய்கையால் குழந்தைகளைக் குஷ்டரோகித் தகப்பன் தாய்களிருந்து பிரிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். குஷ்டரோகிகள் கல்பாணம் செய்துகொள்ளக்கூடாது. குஷ்டரோகி பிசைக்காரர்களை வெளியில் பிசையிடவிடக்கூடாது. சாதாரணமாக நம்முடைய பட்டணங்களில் இந்த நோயுள்ள பிசைக்காரர்கள் பஹிரங்கமாய் கடைகள், பொது ஸ்தலங்கள், கோயில்கள், ரெயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்கள், இவ்விடங்களில் உலாவுகிறார்கள். தவிரவும் கடைக்காரர்களிலும், காய்கறிக்காரர்களிலும் மிட்டாய்க் கடைக்காரர்களிலும், வெகு பெயர்கள் குஷ்டரோகிகள். இப்படி இருப்பதினாலேயே குஷ்டரோகம் மேல்மேலும் அதிகமாய் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தொத்துகிறது. இது விஷயமாய் இராஜாங்கத்தார் சட்டங்களை ஏற்பாடுகளையும் உண்டாக்கவேண்டும்.

மைசூர் சமஸ்தானத்தில் கூட்டுறவு விஷயம். Co operation in Mysore.—சில நாட்களுக்கு முன் யுவராஜா அவர்கள் மைசூர் மாஹாணக் கூட்டுறவு பாங்கிற்கு அமையப்போகிற புதுக் கட்டிடத்திற்காக அஸ்திவாரக் கல்லை நாட்டினார். மைசூர் சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களிற்கு உதவி செய்யும் பாங்காயிருப்பதுடன் வியவஸாய அபிவிருத்தி விஷயமாகவும் இந்த பாங்கு உதவி செய்யப்போகிறது.

லீக் ஆப் நேஷன்சின் சுகாதாரப் பிரதிநிதிகள். League of Nations Health Delegation.—லீக் ஆப் நேஷன்சின் சுகாதாரப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சென்னையை விஜயம் செய்தார்கள். அந்த சந்தர்பத்தில் நமது சுகாதார மந்திரியவர்கள் செக்ரிடேரியட் கட்டிடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வரவேற்பு உபசாரங்களைச் செய்தார். அவர்கவரன்மெண்டாரின் ஆலோசனையிலிருக்கிற சில சுகாதார முன்னேற்ற யோஜனை விஷயங்களை விவரித்துச் சொன்னார். சுகாதார முன்னேற்றம் வேண்டுமானால் ஜனங்களுக்கு தரித்திரம் ஒழிவதோடு சௌக்கியங்களும் அமையவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினார். மலேரியா வினால் ஜனங்களின் பலம் கடினித்துப் போகிறது. மாஹாணத்தில் சிசு மரணங்கள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஜனங்கள் அவிவேகத்திலிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம்பொருத்திய ஆரோக்கியசாமி முதலியாரவர்கள் மேற்சொல்லியவாறு மனதைத் துறந்து மொழிந்தையாவரும் கவனிப்பார்களாக.

மாடுகளுக்குத் தீனி விஷயமாய் சில ஆராய்ச்சிகள்.—Some feeding Experiments.—இந்தியா கவரன்மெண்டாரால் சிந்தி ஜாதி கன்றுகளுக்கு பலவித தீனிகளைக்கொடுத்து தீனி அட்சங்களின் போஷண சக்திகள் அறியப்பட்டன. பச்சைப் புல் உலர்ந்த புல் முதலியவை மாடுகளுக்குச் சாதாரணமாக எப்பொழுதும் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன. கலப்புத் தீனிகளில் (1) கோதுமைத் தவிடு, (2) இரண்டு பங்குகள் கோதுமைத் தவிடோடு ஒரு பங்கு மணிலாக்கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கைச் சேர்த்துப் போடுவது, (3) அரிசி நொய் ஒருபாகம் மணிலாக்கொட்டைப் புண்ணாக்கு ஒரு பாகம் இவைகளைச் சேர்த்துப் போடுகிறது. இந்த மூன்று உணவுகளும் தனித்தனிபாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. இவைகளில் புரோடின் முதல் வகையில் 3 பங்காகவும், இரண்டாம் வகையில் 2 பங்காகவும்

மூன்றாவதில் 3 பங்காகவுயிருந்தது. இவ்விதக் கலப்புத் திணைகளுடன் புல் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டதில் கன்றுகள் நன்றாய் வளர்ந்தன. திணிகள் நன்றாய் ஜீர்ணிக்கப்பட்டன. கன்றுகளுடைய கனம் விருத்தியாயிற்று.

உலகத்திலேயே அதிக தித்திப்பானச் செடி. The sweetest plant in the World.—பாருவியில் காஹி பென்கிற ஒரு செடி இருக்கிறது. அதன் சாரம் கருப்பின் சாரத்தைவிட 200 பங்கு அதிகச் சுவையை யுடையதாயிருக்கிறது. அதை நீர் ரோகத்தில் யாவரும் உபயோகிக்கலாம். இந்தச் செடி 1918-ம் வருஷத்தில் ரயோடிஜனீரோவில் கொண்டுபோய் வைக்கப்பட்டது. ஐக்கிய நாடுகளிலும் பின்பு வைத்து வளர்க்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

பாலு எப்படிக்க கேட்டுப்போகாமல் வைக்கிறது. How to protect milk. சிகப்பு புட்டியில் பால் வைக்கப்பட்டால் பால் கெடாது. நன்றாய் காய்ந்த பால்கூட வெள்ளை புட்டியில் கொட்டப்பட்டு வெய்யலில் வைக்கப்பட்டால் கெட்டுப்போய்விடும். சிகப்பு புட்டியில் அல்லது வெள்ளை புட்டிக்குச் சிகப்புக் கடுதாசியைச் சுற்றியாவது வைத்தால் கெடாது.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



டாக்டர் 'ஜி. பி' என்பவரின் சுகந்த மூக்குத்தூள் இதில் விளையுயர்ந்த பல வாசனைச் சாக்குகள் சேர்ந்துள்ளன. இதை உபயோகித்தால் ஜலதோஷம், ஒய்றைத் தலைவலி, மண் டைக்குத்தல், உள்பட கண்டத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட சுகல வியாதிகளும் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டிக்கப்படுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. கெடுதியென்பது யாதொன்றும் நோவே நோது. சாதா மூக்குத்தூளை 10, 15 தடவை உபயோகிப்பதைவிட இத்தூளை ஒரே ஒரு தடவை உபயோகிக்கலாம். காலண சாதா மூக்குத் தூளுடன் இந்தத் தூள் இரண்டொரு சிட்டிக்கை மாத்திரம் கலந்தால், தூள் முழுவதும் சுகந்தமாய் விடுவதுமல்லாமல், தன் சுபாவ குணமும் காரமும் மாறவே மாறாது. இதைப்பற்றி அநேக நம்மாட்சி பத்திரிகைகளும், தங்கப் பதக்க பரிசுகளும் கிடைக்கப் பெற்றிருக்கிறோம். மொத்த வியாபாரிகளுக்கு விலை சகாயம் செய்யப்படும்.

புட்டி ஒன்றுக்கு விலை அரை 4.
புலி மார்க்

முதல் தாமாண சாதா பட்டணம் பொடியும் விற்கப்படும்.
குருபசவா அண்டு கம்பெனி, லிமிடெட்.

தபாற் பெட்டி ரூ. 510
தாதி விலாசம் "மெடிக்கேட்"

பார்க் டவுன்,
கேக்னை

கேலரியின் "லோத்ரா"

கர்ப்பாசய ரோக நிவாரணி.

இதனுபயோகத்தால் குணம் கைக்கொண்ட பெண்மணிகள், இதை ஸ்திரீகளுக்கோர் வரப்பிரசாதினி யென்றும் அதி சிரோஷ்டமான அலுவல்த மென்றும், விலையில்லாத ஆபாண மென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ருதுகுலை, அகால பஹிஷ்டை, ருது சிராவம் ஜாஸ்தி அல்லது குறைச்சலாய்ப் போவது, பஹிஷ்டை தடைபட்டுப் போவது, வெண் ரக்தப் போக்கு கர்ப்ப ஸ்ராவம், அகாலப் பிரசவம், கருப்பை நழுவி விடுதல், கர்ப்ப விரணம், ருது குலையினால் வயிற்றில் உண்டாகும் கட்டி, மூர்ச்சை, சரீரம் பருத்தோ அல்லது மெலிந்தோபோவது, கணச்சுடு, சந்தான மில்லாமை, மலபந்தகம், இருமல், உப்பலம் மேஹ ஜ்வரம் முதலிய சமஸ்த ரோகங்களும் இந்த லோத்ரா வினுபயோகத்தால் வெகு நம்பகமாய் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படும்.

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

சிறிய புட்டி (6 அவுன்ஸ்) ரூ. 1-10-0

கேலரி குடாம், ஆயுர்வேத ஒளவுத சாலே

எழும்பூர், மதராஸ்

டெலிபோன்

3486

தந்தி விலாசம்

"கேஸரி" மதராஸ்

பிராஞ்சு, பெங்களூர்சிடி

The only cooling oil for the hot and all seasons.
Natural, mild yet deep fragrance.

KUMBAKONAM V. SWAMI AIYANGAR'S
RENOWNED

ARAIKEERAI VERAI THAILAM

This bathing oil promotes and strengthens growth of the hair and protects the skin from the scorching sun. It is extensively used on account of its refreshing odour, stimulating effect on the muscles and cooling effects on the brain.

அரைக்கிரை விதை தைலம்.

பித்த மேகரீரானது சிரசுக்கேரி அதனால் கண்மறைப்பு, கண் ணெரிச்சல், கண் புக்கச்சல், கண்ணிலிருந்து நீர் வடிதல், ஒரு தலை வலி, இரு தலைவலி, பீனிஸம், காதினால் சீழ்வடிதல், காது இறைச் சல், காதுவலி, ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குட்பட்டதாயும் இரைச்சலோடு கூடிய காதுடைப்பு, கறப்பான், தேமல், சிரசில் மயிருதிர் தல், சொண் டுவீழ்தல், முதலான ரோகங்களை நிவர்த்திப்பது மன்றி மயிரை கண் டுய வளரச் செய்யும். சிராவில் ஏற்பட்ட ஸகல வியாதிகளையும் அனு கூலப்படுத்தும். சகலரும் இதைலம் தேய்த்து ஸ்நானம் பண்ணினால், தேகத்திற்குக் குளிர்ச்சியையும் ஆரோக்கியத்தையும் கொடுக்கும். வாரத்திற்கு இரண்டு தடவை காலை 8-மணிக்குள் வெங்கீர் சீயக்கரையுடன் ஸ்நானஞ் செய்து யாதொரு பத்தியமுமின்றி உடனே போஜனம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். 8-நாள் வரையிலும் சுகந்தம் மாறாது. அன்று பகலில் மாத்திரம் தூங்கக்கூடாது.

10-பலம் புட்டி 1-க்கு கிரயம் ரூ. 1-10-0 எங்கும் கிடைக்கும்.

சோல் டிஸ்டிரிபூட்டர்:— R. வரதாச்சாரியார்.

கெ-8, பிராட்டீஸ் ரோட், மையிலாப்பூர், சென்னை.

எங்கே ப்ளேகெங்கே, ப்ளேகில்லவேயில்லை.

நாம் சொல்லும் பிரகாரம் ஹைமாதிபானகத்தை அனு
தினமும் உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் ப்ளேக் ஜ்வரம், ப்ளேக்
கட்டிகள் கூட ஈட்ட நாடமாட்டாது.

(குளிர்ஜ்வரம், முறைக்காச்சல், ஜன்னியோடு,
உண்டாகும் ஜ்வரம் முதலான எல்லாவித
ஜ்வரங்களுக்கும் ராமபாணம்

எங்கள் ப்ளேக் மருந்துகளுக்கு முக்கியபிரசித்தி

இண்டியா, பர்மா, சிலோன், எடன் முதலிய இடங்களில்
30 வருஷமாய் அநேக ஆயிரம் பிராணிகள் ப்ளேகிவிருந்து
காப்பாற்றப்படுவதே.

ப்ளேக் ஜ்வரத்திற்கும், ப்ளேக் கட்டிகளுக்கும்

ஹைமாதிபானகமும் (ரிஜிஸ்டர்டு) & சததௌதக்ருதமும்

பெரியசெட் 1 க்கு 2-2-0
சிறியசெட் 1-6-0

பாகிப் போஸ்டேஜி பிரத்தியேகம்.
கோருகிறவர்களுக்கு எங்கள் கேட்டிலாக்கு
இனாமாக அனுப்பப்படும்.

வைத்யாத்ன. பண்டித டி. கோபாலாசார்லு

அவர்களால் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட

ஆயுர்வேத ஆசிரமம்

151, கோவிந்தப்ப நாயக்கன் வீதி, மதராஸ்.

தந்தி விலாசம்
'பண்டிட்'
மதராஸ்

நெ. 287, மதராஸ்

ஏஜண்டுகள் தேவை.

Tel. Address :
" PANDIT "

Post Box 287,
Madras.

AYURVEDASRAMAM

(REGISTERED)

Established in 1898 by
VAIDYARATNA PANDIT D. GOPALACHARLU
THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR

Plague and Cholera Remedies
(Curatives & Preventives)

For Plague
HAIMADI PANAKAM
(REGISTERED)
SATADHOWTAGHRITAM
Per Set Rs. 2-2-0.

For Cholera
KARPOORADYARISHTAM
(REGISTERED)
VISHOOCHISANJIVINI VATI
Per set Rs. 1-2-0.

FOR

VIM — VIGOUR — VITALITY

JEEVAMRUTHAM

(REGISTERED).

OR

VITALDROPS.

An Excellent Nervine Tonic. It is a sovereign remedy for nervous debility and exhaustion. It is unequalled in restoring vitality to the muscles and in building up the system.

An admirable specific for removing physical prostration consequent upon overwork, worry, excessive mental strain, etc. Improves the powers of memory, sustains continuous study and mental work, keeps the brain cool, gives tone and energy to the body and adds beauty to the complexion and personal appearance. Price Rs. 3-4-0 per bottle.

Catalogue printed with various unsolicited testimonials sent free on application.

Sole Manufacturers.

Ayurvedasramam

151, Govindappa Naick Street, MADRAS.

Bhishagraj Pandit D. DEISKACHARLU,
Managing Proprietor and Physician.

VRISHYAYOGA:—For Nervous exhaustion & Loss of Manhood Price per Complete Course Rs. 5

BHRUGUVATI:—Renowned Gonorrhoea cure which knows no failure Price per Complete Course 6-12-0

AMRUTANJAN



AMRUTANJAN

AMRUTANJAN

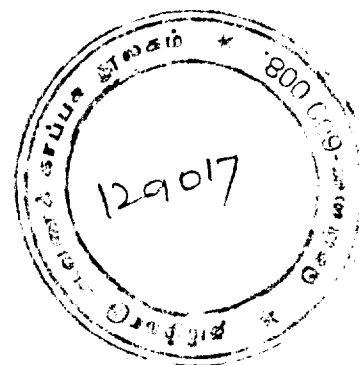
**CURES
ALL ACHES
AND
PAINS.**

Price 10 Annas a Pot

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Amrutanjan Depot,

MADRAS & BOMBAY.



721 102 1027
173.2 18