

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL
VOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST.
EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

XXX. JULY: CONTENTS. No. 7-1929

NEW GOVERNMENT
By Mr. HENRY S. L. POLAK.
A AND THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT
By Mr. S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.C.
A: A NATION
By Mr. S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.
EASTERN HISTORY AND POLITICS
By Prof E. W. GREEN.
KING ORGANIZATION IN IND.
By Mr. TULSIDAS L. VASSA.
LIBRARY DISCIPLINE
By PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI, M.A.
SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIA
By Mr. NARENDRA SIKANDERRAI DESAI, B.A.
CO-OPERATION IN INDIA
By Mr. VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA, B.A.
INDIAN LINK WITH THE ANTIPODES
By Prof. C. S. SRINIVASACHARY, M.A.
REALLY CALLS THE TUNE IN E. AFRICA
By Mr. P. B. KHARE.
EASTERN MINDS IN ANCIENT INDIA
By Dr. V. R. KOKATNUR.

OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD
U. S. A.
CANADA.
FIJI.
SOUTH AFRICA.
EAST AFRICA.
CEYLON.
ICE IN INDIA: ITS ROMANCE
By Mr. D. SCOTT BRENNER.
SIR C. V. RAMAN
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL & SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS

ANNUAL SUBN. INDIAN RS. FIVE* FOREIGN 12s. *SINGLE COPY AS. 8. (1 sh.) G. A. NATESAN

GOVT. OF INDIA
Important Books.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Final Report of the Delegates of India to the Ninth (Ordinary) Session of the Assembly 1928. As. 14. (3s).
INDIA IN 1927-28.—Moral and Material Progress made during the year. It contains a Survey of the Financial and Economic conditions of the year, together with an account of important developments in every branch of Governmental activities. The book will appeal to members of the General Public as much as to students and men of affairs. Contains a map of India, coloured charts, and descriptive diagrams. Rs. 2-8. (10s).
TRADE MISSION TO NEAR EAST AND AFRICA. Rs. 1-2 (6s).

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIA.—Proceedings: tenth Conference of Registrars, held at Siml. Rs. 1-2 (2s).
BANKS IN INDIA.—Statistical Tables relating to issue 1927. As. 14. (3s).
TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—Annual Statement of the Home Trade of British India with the British and Foreign Countries for 1927-28. Vol. 1-1 Exports and Re-exports of Private Merchants Goods, etc. etc. Rs. 1-4 (Re. 1-8).
Vol. 2—Abstract and detailed tables of the Trade Shipping with each Country and each Port. Rs. 1-5 (Re. 1-6).

(Amounts in Parentheses are for Postage.)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH.
POST BOX 2078, CALCUTTA. AND FROM AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

BHAGAVAD GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI
AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BY ANNIE BESANT

(SEVENTH EDITION.)

AMONG the priceless teachings that may be found in the great Hindu Epic of the Mahabharata, there is none so far and precious as this—the Bhagavad Gita. Innumerable translations of this great classic have appeared since the days of Warren Hastings, but Dr. Besant's rendering is designed to preserve the spirit of the original, especially its deeply religious tone, while at the same time it gives an accurate translation reflecting the strength and terseness of the Sanskrit. More than a lakh of copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold, and now another five thousand copies of this astonishingly cheap edition are issued for the benefit of the public. The text of the slokas is printed in Devanagari.

The Modern Review—"Mr. Natesan is bidding fair to be the Indian Routledge. This finely printed edition of a well-known and excellent translation has been here offered at an impossibly cheap price, and it should make its way to every Indian home and heart."

United India And Indian States—"Not the least important features of the book are its handy size and cheap price."

The Hindu—"The reader has here a rare opportunity of enjoying both the stately music of our ancient tongue and the crisp, nervous English for which Dr. Besant is famous."

Price Per copy, Annas Four. (Foreign 6d.)

Price of a single copy by V.P.P. is 7 (Seven) as.

Two copies, 12 as. Three copies, Re. 1-1.

Four copies. Re. 1-6.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK

A Systematic Description of the Social customs and institutions of Malabar

By T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B.A.,

With Special Chapters on

"The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali.

THIS book is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of the life and institutions of the peoples of Malabar. Mr. Gopal Panikkar writes of his compatriots with intimate knowledge born of long study and close association.

There are twenty-three chapters in all, besides "A Glossary of terms", and advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent history.

CONTENTS

Thoughts on Malabar; A Malabar Nair Tarawad; Marumakkathayam; Local Traditions and Superstitions; The Malabar Drama; The Onam Festival; The Vinhu Festival; The Thiruvathira Festival; Feudalism in Malabar; Cook Festival at Cranganore; The Malabar Kettu Kallanam; Serpent-Worship in Malabar; Some Depressed Classes of Malabar; Village Life; Some Phases of Religious Life; The Syrian Christians of Malabar; The Numbutiris of Malabar; The Village Astrologers of Malabar; Occupation and Industries; Malabar Castes; Western Influences in Malabar; The Land System of Malabar; The Moplahs; A Glossary of Terms.

OPINION

The Madras Mail—"The author has deserved well of Sociologists in setting down in black and white a description of Malabar customs, now rapidly disappearing before they are totally swept away—a task for which he should be accorded their ungrudging thanks."

Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of "The Indian Review". Re. 1-8.

G. A. NATESAN & Co. PUBLISHERS MADRAS.

Save in the Petrol Bills!
By fitting

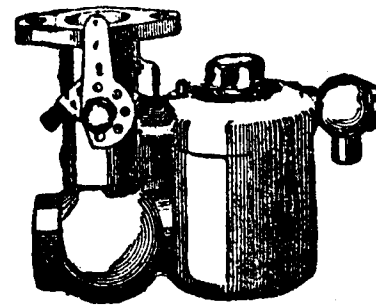
SOLEX

THE NO-TROUBLE CARBURETTOR

Convincing Testimony from Solex Users

PRIVATE CARS: ESSEX—"Car runs smoother, acceleration easier, more power, considerable petrol saving." ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY 18 H. P.—"Cold starting easier, acceleration infinitely better, power on hills much improved." AUSTIN 7—"Average m.p.g. 51." MORRIS—"Mileage increased 12 m.p.g. Beautiful smooth running." CLYNO—"Difference to car unbelievable." SINGER 10 H. P.—"52 m.p.g. with four up." CHRYSLER—"Certainly increased power, averaging 20 m.p.g. Wonderful improvement."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES: A.E.C.—"Solex has paid for itself, I am getting 8 m.p.g." DENNIS LORRY—"Improvement of consumption over 30%. 4 Ton DAIMLER—"An average of 10 m.p.g." FORDSON TRACTOR—"Pleased with results. Glad we made alteration." F.W.D.—"Am obtaining 8.9 m.p.g." 5 Ton PIERCE ARROW—"Am saving 50% petrol and lorry pulls better." PEERLESS—"Mileage per gallon increased from 5 to 9½, saving 20/- per week."



Your own Garage can
Supply you with a 'Solex'

or write to—

RANE LIMITED

The All-India Distributors

Queen's Road—BOMBAY.

Tel: FISK TIRE.

(Sub-agencies for a few territories still open).

In 30 days—you'll know!

July '29.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

VOL. XXX.]

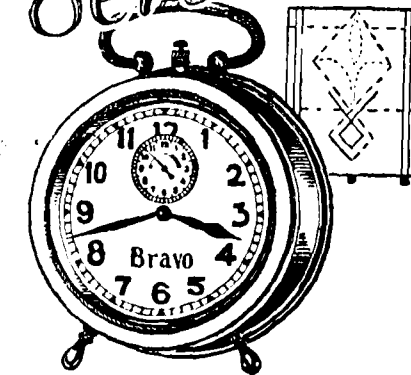
JULY—1929 :—DETAILED CONTENTS.

[No. 7.]

	PAGE	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	PAGE
THE NEW GOVERNMENT By MR. H. S. L. POLAK	449	The King's Speech	505
INDIA AND THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT By MR. S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.C.	452	New Prohibition Appeal	505
INDIA: A NATION By MR. S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.	454	Congressmen and Councils	505
FAR EASTERN HISTORY AND POLITICS By PROF. E. W. GREEN	456	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	
BANKING ORGANIZATION IN INDIA By MR. TULSIDAS L. VASSA	457	Mr. MacDonald and India	506
LITERARY DISCIPLINE By PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI, M.A.	460	Lord Irwin's Speech	506
THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIA By MR. NARENDRA SIKANDERRAI DESAI, B.A.	462	True Patriotism	506
CO-OPERATION IN INDIA By MR. VAJUNTH L. MEHTA, B.A.	464	INDIAN STATES	
AN INDIAN LINK WITH THE ANTIPODES By PROF. C. S. SRINIVASACHARY, M.A.	466	The Baroda Assembly	507
WHO REALLY CALLS THE TUNE IN E. AFRICA By MR. P. B. KHARE	467	Status' People's Conference	507
MASTER MINDS IN ANCIENT INDIA By DR. V. R. KOKATNER	470	Mysore Agricultural Colony	507
OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD		New Kathiawar State	507
U. S. A.	473	INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA	
CANADA	474	Sastri College in Natal	508
FIJI	475	Common Roll Question in E. A.	508
SOUTH AFRICA	476	Indians in East Africa	508
EAST AFRICA	477	Coloured Labour	508
CEYLON	478	The Hon. Mr. E. Baring	508
THE IN INDIA: ITS ROMANCE By MR. D. SCOTT BRENNER	479	INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION	
SIR C. V. RAMAN	481	Unemployment and Emigration	509
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		Indian Chamber's Deputation	509
The Cambridge History of India	493	India and Lancashire	509
Early English Intercourse with Burma	494	The Bank of Hindustan	509
Christianity and the Government of India	495	AGRICULTURAL SECTION	
Introduction to Vedanta Philosophy	496	Agricultural Research	510
BOOKS RECEIVED		Cover Crops in Ceylon	510
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS		Agricultural Wealth of Canada	510
British Empire and Foreign Relations	497	Agricultural Economics	510
The Controlling Minds of Asia	498	MEDICAL	
The Problem of India	499	Medical Research in India	511
The Indian Banking Problem	499	Danger in Pan	511
Motherhood	500	Sir Ronald Ross	511
Man and Woman in Hindu Society	500	Hygiene Congress in London	511
Indian India	501	Electrical Heart	511
The Soul of the East	501	Mission to Lepers	511
Indians in German Universities	502	SCIENCE	
Compromise	502	Sir J. C. Bose Challenged	512
The Expansion of the White Race	503	Toy Trains moved by Word	512
India's Cultural Swaraj	503	A New Fire Extinguisher	512
Punishment and Prisons	503	Talking from Pole to Pole	512
Industry and Politics	504	DEPARTMENTAL NOTES	
The Power of Serenity	504	LITERARY	513
Science and invention	504	EDUCATIONAL	513
for the Indians	504	LEGAL	513
PERIODICALS	504	PERSONAL	513
		POLITICAL	513
		SPORT	513
		GENERAL	513
		DIARY OF THE MONTH	513
		PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
		Sir C. V. Raman, F.R.S.	515
		Miss Shyamakumari Nehru	515
		Mr. Ramsay MacDonald	515
		Sir G. M. Chitnavis	515
		Dr. R. P. Paranjpyo	515

"BRAVO" AND "GLOBE" RELIABLE ALARM TIME-PIECES

The Faithful Servant



THE BRAVO IS THE NEWEST ALARM TIME-PIECE WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN RICH CLARET COLOURED-ENAMELLED CASE WITH AUTOMATIC ALARM STOP.

ORDER EARLY TO
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

P. ORR & SONS Ltd.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

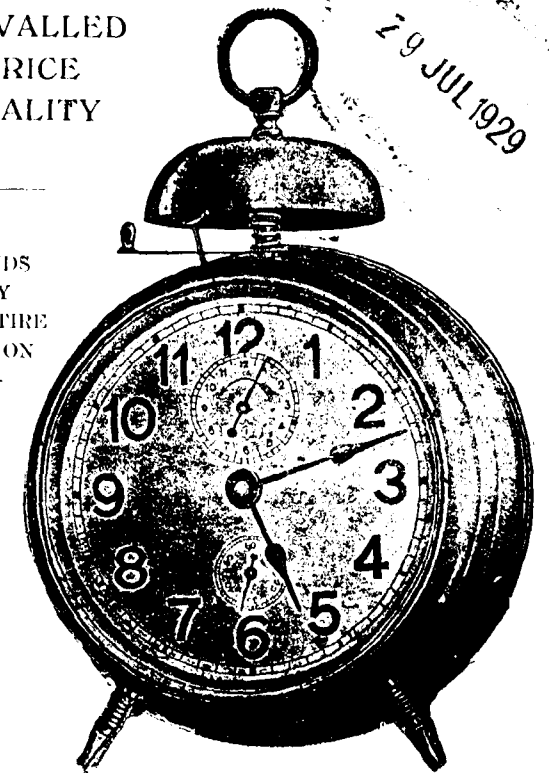
SULE PAGODA ROAD
RANGOON

Rs. 4 NETT EACH

WITH A TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
PACKING, POSTAGE ANNAS TWELVE EXTRA

UNRIVALLED
IN PRICE
& QUALITY

THOUSANDS
ALREADY
GIVING ENTIRE
SATISFACTION



30 HOUR SICKEL ALARM TIME PIECE
WITH DIAL 4" DIAMETER, ALARM
BELL ON TOP VERY ACCURATE AND
RELIABLE.

MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS

ORIENT BUILDINGS,
OOTACAMUND.

E. May '30.

CALENDAR FOR 1929.

	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.			
SUN.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	3	10	17	24	31
MON.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	4	11	18	25	...
TUES.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	5	12	19	26	...
WED.	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	6	13	20	27	...
THU.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	7	14	21	28	...
FRI.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
SAT.	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...
	MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.			
SUN.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28
MON.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29
TUES.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30
WED.	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31
THU.	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...
FRI.	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	...
SAT.	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...
	SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
SUN.	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	31
MON.	2	9	16	23	30	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...
TUES.	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...
WED.	4	11	18	25	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...
THU.	5	12	19	26	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...
FRI.	6	13	20	27	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
SAT.	7	14	21	28	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...

NEW ARRIVALS

JOHN O'LONDON'S BOOKS.

(Rs. 1-8. each).

MORE LONDON STORIES

By John O'London.

LOOKING ROUND

A miscellany by Lord Riddell.

ROMANCES OF HISTORY

By H. Greenhough Smith, Editor of the STRAND.

THE TRIAL OF JESUS CHRIST

By the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw.

THE SCOTTISH TREASURE TROVE

Edited by George Blake.

THE GRAMMAR OF POLITICS

By H. J. Laski. Indispensable to all serious students of Politics. Rs. 13-8.

STUDENTS' ESSAYS AND LETTERS

By Dr. K. B. Bose. (Rs. 1-4)

AN END TO POVERTY

A valuable contribution to the problem of sociology. By Fritz Wittels. Originally written in German. Rs. 3-12.

LONDON TOWN

By J. B. Booth. (Illustrated) Rs. 15-12.

THE FOUR DOMINIONS

By Trevor Smith. An account of South Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Rs. 1-14.

AUCTION BRIDGE FOR BEGINNERS

By A.B.C. of the "Daily Telegraph." Rs. 1-14.

A.B.C. OF PSYCHOLOGY

By C. K. Ogden. Rs. 3-6.

POWER OF WILL

By F. S. Haddock. How to build a better brain is shown in this famous book. Rs. 9-6.

AN OUTLINE OF PHILOSOPHY

By Bertrand Russell. Rs. 9-6.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. AND THE SOLUTION OF THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

By Syed Tofail Ahmed, M. L. C. Re. 1.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

By Prof. M. Ruthnaswami. Re. 1-4.

UNCLE SHAM

By K. L. Gauba. A crushing reply to "Mother India" depicting the worst side of the American life. Rs. 6.

AN ENGLISHMAN DEFENDS MOTHER INDIA

By Ernest Wood. One of the ablest replies written. Rs. 3.

MAHATMA GANDHI

By Romain Rolland. Rs. 2-12.

THE OUTLINES OF THE VEDANTA

Based on the Dakshinamurti Stotra of Sri Sankara. By M. Sriivasa Rao. Re. 1-8.

INDIAN SPIRITUALITY

By Mohini Mohan Chatterjee. Rs. 2-4.

SATVOPATHI VINISCHAYA OR NIRVANA

VIBHAGA By Dharmaratna. Re. 1-14.

INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

By F. Faubell. Rs. 6-12.

KALI THE MOTHER

By Sister Nivedita. As. 12.

MAHOMET AND THE KORAN

By Dr. K. B. Bose. Re. 1-4

SELECTED STORIES OF SOME INDIAN SAINTS

By P. Dayal. Re. 1.

DASTUR-I-USHSHAQ

"The book of lovers" in Arabic. By Md. Yahya Ibn Sibak. Rs. 11-4.

HANDBOOK OF TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL

Institutions in India and Burma. Rs. 2-4.

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY (1929)

This is a great marketing book containing all information on the commerce and industry of the Indian Empire. Rs. 5.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

By the Editor of the "Tit-Bits". As. 6.

HEALTH PAMPHLETS (14)

By the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao. Rs. 2-8. a set.

WINGS OF DESIRE

By Maurice Dekobra. This novel is translated from the French. Re. 1-14.

THE LIGHT OF CHRIST

By John S. Hoyerland. Re. 1-2.

WORKS BY G. K. CHESTERTON

The man who knew too much. Re. 1-14.

Tales of the Long Bow. Rs. 2-10.

The Club of queer trades. Rs. 5-10.

CHAUCEER'S CANTERBURY TALES

With Explanatory Notes. Rs. 4-8.

THE WHITE PROPHECY

By Arnold Bennett. Re. 1-14.

Replies to "Mother India."

UNCLE SHAM

By Kanbaya Lal Gauba. Uncle Sham is a brilliant challenging book. The author shows that dollars are facts, and God a superstition in America. The new code of chivalry of violating virginity and letting unmarried motherhood take its course is comprehensively treated. In fact it is a crushing reply to MOTHER INDIA. Rs. 6. net.

AN ENGLISHMAN DEFENDS MOTHER INDIA

By Ernest Wood. In giving an all-round picture of the real India, the book serves as a complete constructive reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India."

With illustrations. Rs. 3.

FATHER INDIA

By C. S. Ranga Iyer, M. L. A. The book is a fitting reply to Miss Mayo's MOTHER INDIA. Rs. 4-8.

UNHAPPY INDIA

By Lala Lajpat Rai. The Lalaji shows that the book is a part of a skilfully engineered anti-Indian political propaganda. Illustrated Edition. Rs. 7-8.

DO. Popular Edition. Rs. 4.

SISTER INDIA

By "World Citizen." This book is a reasoned reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India." Rs. 2-8.

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan. As. 12. To. Subs. of "I.K." As. 10.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA

Their many merits. By distinguished Europeans who have known them. As. 4.

THE CHARACTER OF INDIA

(A reply to MOTHER INDIA). By J. A. Chapman, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta. Re. 1-8.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present-day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW BUSINESS

	1925	...	...	Rs. 296 Lakhs	1925	...	...	Rs. 93 Lakhs
	1926	...	...	" 391 "	1926	...	...	" 106 "
	1927	...	...	" 468 "	1927	...	...	" 122 "
	1928	...	...	" 585 "	1928	...	...	" 140 "

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS

Bonuses Declared on Whole Life Assurance Policies

1921	Rs. 10	1921	Rs. 22½	1927	Rs. 25
	per		Rs. 1000	per	Annum.

THEREFORE

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:-

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.L.A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOK-SELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADR'

Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review."

	PAGE		PAGE
Addison & Co., Ltd., Madras	... 7, 11	Mohini Flute Co., Calcutta	... 36
All-India Astrological & Astronomical Society	... 29	Motor Reconditioning Station, (New Nash)	... 3
All-India Occult House, Dacca	... 27	Madras	... 39
Amrutanjani, Madras	... 37	National Indian Life Ass. Co., Madras	... 37
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. 4TH COVER		National Insurance Co., Madras	... 29
Asiatic Tourist Agency	... 33	Neo Komala Vilas, Madras	... 37
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works	... 9	Oriental Life Assurance Co., BELOW CALENDAR	
Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay	... 18	P. Orr & Sons, Ltd., Madras	... 13
Prof. K. N. Bhannu	... 36	Osler, F. & C. Ltd., Madras	... 1, 2
Birth Control Centre, Calcutta	... 38	Pelham Institute, Delhi	... 8
Biswas & Sons, Calcutta	... 36	P. & O. and British India Companies	... 31
Bombay Book Depot	... 19	Prabuddha Bharata	... 5
Bombay Chronicle	... 26	Quaker Oats	... 23
Bombay Life Assurance Co.	... 31	Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta	... 15
Brijmohan, & Co., Amritsar	... 50	Rane Ltd., Bombay	... 12
Calcutta Astrological Syndicate, Calcutta	... 39	Sakti Onshadhadaya, Dacca	... 25
Calcutta Insurance Ltd., Calcutta	... 27	Sanatogen	... 22
Carr & Mahalanobis, Calcutta	... 31	Scindia Steam Navigation Company	... 31
Central Bank of India—Reading Matter	... 478	C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 32
Ceylon Morning Leader	... 28	M. L. Shaw, Calcutta	... 16
Charles Morgan Co., Ltd., Madras	... 22	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	... 10
Chirological Society, Calcutta	... 23	Specific Co., D., Bombay	... 39
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. Madras	... 29	Spencer & Co. INNER CONTENTS,	6, 40
Chowdry Dr. B. K., Calcutta	... 38	Steel Construction Co. Ltd., Bengal	... 465
Dacca Museum	... 37	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	... 23
Dr. S. Chowdry, Calcutta	... 38	Superior Watch Co., Madras	... 21
Dairy & Co., S. B.	... 38	Surajmal Lalubhai & Co. - Reading Matter	... 17
"Democrat," Nairobi	... 21	Tamil Nesan, Kuala Lumpur	... 25
Dey & Co., S. K. Calcutta	... 27	Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar	
Dwarkan & Son, Calcutta	... 21	Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	
English Electric Co., Ltd., Madras	... 19	Wilson & Co. Madras	
East Bengal Stores, Calcutta	... 39		
Erasmic, London	... 4		
Flit, London	FACING READING MATTER		
Govt. of India Central Book Depot.	1st COVER		
Guardian, Calcutta	... 29		
Himrod's Asthma Cure	... 12		
"Hindustan Times," Delhi	... 20		
Horlick's Malted Milk	... 14		
Ic-Mic-Cooker Co., Calcutta	... 10		
India School of Accountancy	... 12		
Indian Daily Mail, Bombay	... 35		
Klein and Peyerl, Madras	... 27		
Kalidas Motiram, Rajkot	... 36		
Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 30		
Kerala Soap Institute, Calcutt	... 46		
Kitchen Craft Agency—READING MATTER	... 515		
Macmillan & Co., Madras	... 13		
Madras Mail	... 24		
Madras News Agency, Madras	... 32		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry. Co.,	... 11		
Madras Type-foundry, Madras	... 19		
Massey & Co., Ltd., Royapuram	... 32		

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

(The Children's Encyclopædia)

Edited By Arthur Mee.

The following are the departments into which the work is divided: Plant life, Our-selves, Picture Atlas of Countries, Familiar things, Men and women, Animal life, Earth and its neighbours, The Bible, History, Wonder stories and legends, Power, Poetry, School lessons, Art, Ideas etc. etc.

In Ten Volumes

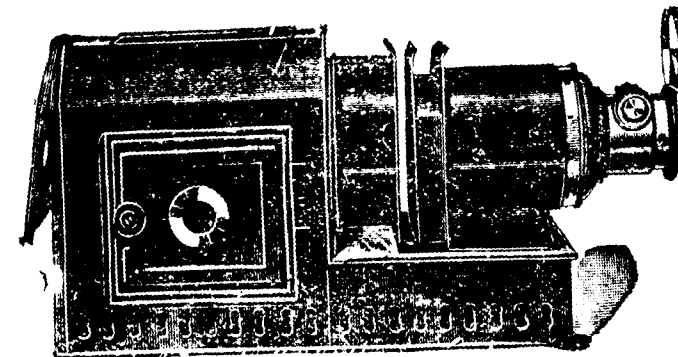
Each illustrated and bound in royal blue half-morocco leather, with a beautiful Queen Anne book case. Price Rs. 208-net. Postage extra. 25% of the cost must always accompany the order.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., BOOK-SELLERS, MADRAS.

LECTURE LANTERNS

These Lanterns are now extensively used in Schools, Colleges, etc., for demonstrating purposes.

The "COMET" Projection Lantern Russian Iron SPECIFICATION



BODY.—Russian iron, well-made, very compact and neat appearance open stage; panelled door with fibre handle and sight-hole. The top is perforated, keeping lantern very cool, and the foot is also ventilated and carries the lamp chimney when not in use.

FRONT.—Open stage design with brass front sliding tubes supported on brass uprights. The condenser sleeve and cover are pierced with holes to correspond with those in condenser giving perfect ventilation.

CONDENSER.—4 ins. Plano-convex in brass cell

OBJECTIVE.—Best double Achromatic, large diameter back lenses with flashing shutter and rack and pinion.

CASE.—Japanned tin with carrying handle. Complete in case with Jet Tray and Cowl, without lamp. PRICE

Rs. 86

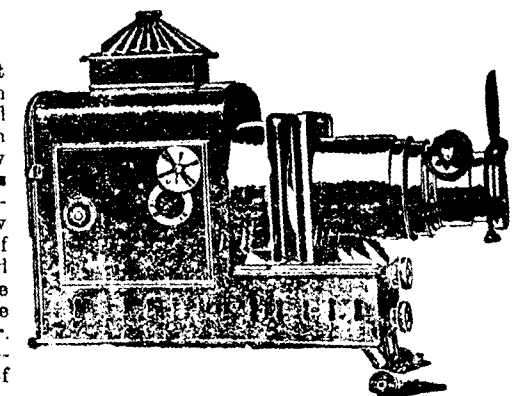
The "HARLAND" PROJECTION LANTERN

As supplied to District Boards, Municipalities and the Health Department and specially recommended.

BEST QUALITY. RUSSIAN IRON

SPECIFICATION

BODY.—Handsomely made in best quality stout Russian iron with panelled door, fitted with flashing shutter sight holes fitted in corner and fibre door knobs. FRONT.—Best quality finish in solid brass with massive square plates, two draw telescopic tubes accurately fitted in split collars ensuring perfect rigidity, when extended; suitable for 12-inch focus lenses. TILTER.—New patent design, giving a graduated rise to front of lantern up to 2¼ inches. OBJECTIVE.—Mounted in tube from interchangeable, best quality double Achromatic, 2 inches diameter, massive double pinion jacket with tinter slot and flashing shutter. CONDENSER.—4¼ ins. "Empire" patent Plano-convex, so designed as to render fracture of condenser lenses almost impossible.



CASE.—Russian iron with leather carrying handle and lock and key. Complete with Jet Tray and Cowl.

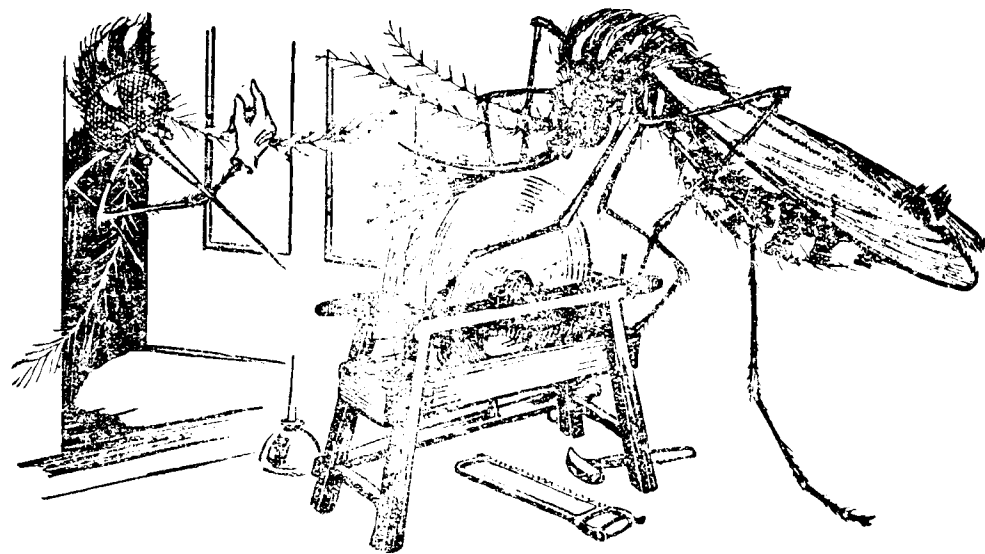
PRICE (without illuminant.)

Rs. 185

Complete list of Magic Lanterns and Accessories sent post free on request.

SPENCER & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS AND BRANCHES.



No Sleep Tonight!

THE mosquito's sting makes night a sleepless agony. But worse, the mosquito menaces your health with malaria, yellow fever, filariasis, dengue, and other wasting diseases. Stop this attack on your peace and comfort—spray Flit.

Flit clears the house in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, ants, and fleas. Its searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs. Fatal to insects, harmless to you. Will not stain.

Do not confuse Flit with ordinary insecticides. Greater killing power insures satisfaction with Flit. Made by the largest manufacturers of insecticides in the world. Buy Flit and a Flit Sprayer today.

Four Sizes { 8 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 1-5 32 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 3-8
Convenient { 16 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 2-0 128 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 10-0
Sprayers, Rs. 1-8

*Distributed by
Spencer & Company, Ltd.



FLIT

For your protection FLIT is sold only in sealed tins



The Yellow Can
with the Black Band

905

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST
EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

Vol. XXX]

JULY 1929.

[No. 7.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

By Mr. H. S. L. POLAK.

BY the fortune of the Ballot-box, the sweets of office have fallen to Labour. The British people, having had an electoral flutter, have seen the favourite badly beaten. It was generally supposed, notwithstanding the post-election wisdom, that the result of the General Election would be to bring the Conservatives back to power by a narrow working majority. There were well-informed Labour people who were even willing to contemplate the possibility of an even greater Conservative success. The Liberals too were expected to secure nearly twice the number of seats that they held in the last Parliament, and, at the worst, to have so large a group in the House as to provide the deciding factor in policy, whichever administration might be formed by either of the other two parties. It was the first time that the women's vote was thoroughly polled. London, curiously enough, was relatively apathetic on polling day, whilst the other constituencies polled in sufficient numbers to raise the percentage of voters that cast a vote to 78. It will be remembered that hardly any constituency returned a Member unopposed. In the result we find that the Conservatives, who polled about eight and a half million votes, as against a quarter of a million less for Labour, hold thirty seats less than the

Labour party, whilst the Liberals who cast five and a half million votes are represented by some 58 members instead of more than double that number to which they would have been entitled on any system of proportional representation. In consequence, Labour is the largest group in the House, but without a majority, and has been entrusted with the task of forming a Government. Two things are clear, the first is that the Conservatives, who during the election, played for "Safety First", have lost the confidence of the country. The second is that a mandate has been given by the electorate to Labour to carry out a Liberal policy. The significance of this latter fact is that under its present leadership, at any rate, the Liberal Party is distrusted to give effect to the country's main desires. With all his driving power and personality, Mr. Lloyd George is held to have been tried in the balance and found wanting. Quite a number of Liberals have refused to vote at all so long as he and his fund control the party's destinies. A number of others, who feared that he might help to put in a Socialist administration have voted Conservative. Many others still dismayed by his suggestion that, alternatively, he might help to keep a Conservative administration in power, have revolted to Labour. Others again, desiring an ener-

getic policy of peace at home and abroad, and realising that the Liberal Party could not hope to be returned to office to pursue such a policy, have preferred to give their votes to Labour in the belief that Labour could not expect a majority over all and would, therefore, be unable to put into operation its full programme, and would, accordingly, be compelled to carry out a Liberal Policy. It will thus be seen that Liberalism is a very much more powerful element in the electorate than first impressions, or the number of Liberal members in the new House, would indicate, and the new Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has fully recognised this by the composition of his Government and in other ways.

In its electoral campaign, Labour was studiously moderate in its appeal to the public. Those who listened to the persuasive tone of Mr. MacDonald's voice, during the broadcasting of Party appeals, could not detect the slightest trace of the revolutionary. Even Mr. Wheatley, the stalwart of Clydeside cooed with dovelike sweetness. The Communist rabble was scattered. Mr. Saklatvala simply disappeared into the obscurity from which an accidental success in special circumstances had produced his temporary emergence. It will thus be realised that the policy of the new Government is unlikely to be tinged with anything deeper than the very faintest of blushes, and probably for the next two years, at least until the preparation of the second budget, the Labour Party will walk with the most scrupulous nicety as though treading upon eggs. Fortunately, in this country, after the campaign of a General Election, party passions very speedily die

down, the inevitable is loyally accepted by the defeated party, who decide to give the new Government a reasonable chance of producing a practical programme to give effect to its electoral policy and to carry out the country's mandate, whilst the party in office recognises the limitations imposed upon it by the circumstances of its existence, the nature of its mandate, and its responsibility to the electorate generally, and not merely to the minority of voters that have given it their franchise.

The new Cabinet is one that has been generally welcomed. On the whole, it is consistent with itself. The left-wing element in the Labour Party has been deliberately omitted from the Government. How this will react upon the fortunes of the Party in the House remains to be seen. There are not wanting prophets who say that these will depend upon internal developments rather than upon external circumstances. It is not the Oppositions that will cause the greatest anxiety to Mr. MacDonald, nor is it likely to be on matters of foreign policy that the Government may arouse distrust in the country, as on the last occasion. Rather will trouble come from the undisciplined members of the Labour Party itself and in respect of the Government's industrial policy. Already, the Independent Labour Party has reminded the Prime Minister that the great majority of Labour members of Parliament are numbered among its members, and that its policy, contrary to that of Mr. MacDonald, is "Socialism in our time." The Government back-benchers, therefore, led by the redoubtable and disappointed Mr. Wheatley, are more to be feared than the Opposition majority.

Taking, first, the conspicuous absentees, it is noteworthy that neither Lord Olivier nor Col. Wedgwood finds a place in the new Labour Government. Whilst no one aware of their whole-hearted loyalty to humanitarian causes and to the principles for which they have long stood can withhold his admiration from these two generous advocates of great causes, it is not difficult to understand the reason for their omission by the Prime Minister. Lord Olivier has never succeeded in displacing the general impression that he is lacking in lucidity and firmness, and is too doctrinaire. Col. Wedgwood, on the other hand, is too strongly individualist by temperament to find it easy to run well in harness. He was deemed to have been lacking in discipline when, after the Labour defeat in 1924, he, like Mr. Wheatley, refused to accept the restraints and responsibility of of the Opposition Front Bench. In circumstances of difficulty such as present themselves to-day, it is essential for Mr. MacDonald to ensure for his principal colleagues a maximum of harmonious relationship. Other notable omissions are some of the Trade Union Leaders who have shown little if any understanding or appreciation of the spirit of Parliamentary procedure.

There is no longer going to be a deputy leadership of the House, as in the last few Administrations, resulting from war or other special necessities. On the other hand, Mr. MacDonald has decided that the duties of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury are sufficient for any man, and he has therefore put Mr. Henderson in charge of the Foreign Office. But that is only the more effectively to control Foreign Affairs, which are very close to the Prime Minister's heart, as witness his

intention of going to Geneva soon, and later in the year to meet President Hoover in Washington. Mr. Thomas ceases to function as a Secretary of State, but is charged with the great task of promoting industrial reconstruction and the reduction to the minimum of unemployment, in which he is to be aided by the veteran Mr. Lansbury and the comparatively youthful Sir Oswald Mosley. Mr. Snowden, as was expected, becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst Lord Justice Sir John Sankey has been persuaded to leave the Court of Appeal for the Lord Chancellorship, in place of Sir Henry Slesser, who bids farewell to politics. Mr. Sidney Webb, who will be elevated to the Lords, has been dragged from his retirement to go to the Colonial Office. It will be the first time that the partnership of himself and Mrs. Webb, who is sister to Lady Parmoor, the wife of the Lord President of the Council, has been broken.

Naturally, the most interesting appointments, from the Indian point of view, are those to the India Office. Capt. Wedgood Benn is universally liked and is generally regarded as one of the ablest and sanest members of the new Government. His experience of political life is unusually wide, and his mind is an elastic and progressive one. It would be very unwise to antagonise a man of his qualities and antecedents, and everyone here will wish him to have a fair chance of carrying out the duties of his office with due regard to Indian sentiment and aspirations. His junior colleague I have known for some time personally. Dr. Drummond Shiels, as is known, was a prominent member of the Donoughmore Commission that recently reported on Ceylon

constitutional reforms, and especially recommended the abolition of communal electorates. I am hopeful that, with Dr. Shiels at the India Office, a new view may be directed towards the Kenya problem, which the Indians Overseas Association has already brought prominently to the notice of Mr. MacDonald's Government. The significance that the Prime Minister gives to the Simon Commission is clearly indicated by his refusal to withdraw the Labour members, Messrs. Hartshorne and Atlee, in order to provide them with ministerial appointments, for which they are eligible. Mr. MacDonald's decision shows unmistakably that he is determined that the Labour element in the Simon Commission should pull its full weight, and that he will

have a great deal to say in the composition of the Joint Standing Committee of Parliament when the Simon Commission's report before Parliament and the Government legislative proposals are published.

As my friend, Major Graham Pole, M.P. writes me, this is to be an Indian Parliament and I am fairly certain that Mr. MacDonald who is so keenly concerned with the establishment of understandings with foreign countries and the establishment of peace in industry will not hesitate to take steps to ensure that the Indian political leaders, when the time comes for more intimate discussions, will be made to feel that their presence here, for purposes of close consultation and friendly discussion, will be cordially welcomed.

India and the Labour Government

BY

MR. S. SATYAMURTI, M.L.C.

—:o:—

IT is a truism that nations, like individuals, are by themselves made. This, however, is not an absolute truth. Modern inventions are very nearly annihilating time and space. The world is becoming too small for any country to live in isolation. The international situation affects every country. The next World-war, if it comes, will profoundly affect India, as it will affect every other country.

Moreover, situated as India is in relation to England, England's dealings with India are bound to affect the future of both countries, until India becomes free. Hence the Labour Government's attitude towards India's political future is a matter of some interest to thoughtful men in both countries. It is

cheap cynicism to say that the Labour Government is not different from the Conservative Government, and even to express a preference for the latter as "more frank". The Labour Party, which to-day has assumed the Government of the "Empire", stands committed in the most unambiguous manner, and in the words of its own Premier, to Dominion Status for India, and that at no distant date, but in a very short time. The Labour Government may fail us. But I do not believe in prejudging them. Thereby, we gain nothing. We may lose something.

I do not accept the excuse that the Labour Government is a minority Government, and cannot keep its promises to India. No decent

Party should accept the responsibility of government, unless it can keep its promises. The Labour Government has begun to boldly and independently deal with foreign policy and unemployment. I invite them to deal with the Indian problem, with the same boldness and independence.

They have two factors in their favour. It is now increasingly recognised in Great Britain that India's political future should be allowed to automatically develop itself, and that it should not be interfered with by periodical inquiries or commissions. Moreover, it is recognised by all people in Great Britain, except the Jingo newspapers and some retired Indian officials who hate the Labour Party, just as much as they hate the Indian politicians, that there can be no going back, and that the least political progress should be full provincial autonomy, with almost complete responsibility in the central Government.

Another fact, in favour of the Labour Government dealing fairly with India, is that the boycott of the Simon Commission is now realised by everybody to have been an almost complete success. The sooner that unwanted Commission is asked to wind up its labours and quit the stage, the better for everybody concerned. I must say one thing to the Labour Government, and to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. There is no use saying, "that the Simon Commission has created unanimous assent in Britain." The obvious and complete answer is that the Commission has created practically unanimous dissent in India. After all, it is only a Commission. The moment it has reported, as it will, in January next, it is *functus officio*. The Premier must have been wrongly inform-

ed, when he says "Surely, with the experience they (the Indian Leaders) have had of the working of that Commission, they might reconsider their position." That Commission has left behind bitter memories. "Let the dead past bury its dead".

The Premier has appealed to us to reopen our minds and to consider whether we may not go to help them "to give a happy and beneficial solution to this very difficult question". May we reciprocate the compliment, and appeal to him and his Government to "re-open their minds", drop all further talk of this Simon Commission, and summon a genuine Round Table Conference to settle the future of India on the basis of immediate and full Dominion Status? If they make the proper gesture, India will not be slow to respond.

In saying this, I am speaking the language, neither of despondency, nor of threat. So far as we the people of India are concerned, our course is clear. While doing nothing on our part to prevent an amicable settlement of the relations between India and Britain, unless it becomes too late, we must so conduct our national affairs as to strengthen the nation to demand and get what it wants even from unwilling hands.

To the Labour Party and Government, I would like to say this. When a great nation makes up its mind to be free, there is no power on earth, no, not even Great Britain, which can stand in its way. The only question is whether this freedom is to be obtained with, or in spite of, Great Britain. The answer to this question depends, during the next few months, on the Labour Government.

THE multiplicity of communities and creeds in this country has always been regarded as an insurmountable obstacle in India's political progress. The dominant part that Nationalism has played in the politics of Europe during the past one century, and the emphasis, which modern political thinkers have placed on Nationality, have led the few friends and the many foes of India's political aspirations to look upon the evolution of Indian Nationality—a dim and distant possibility, according to them—as a condition precedent to the attainment of Swaraj. It cannot be denied that the conception of the Nation has been one of the latest-born and the most supreme conceptions of Western Civilization. Although the theory of it only began to be expounded in the nineteenth century, yet it has, to-day, become one of the axiomatic truths of political thought. It is now regarded as the surest foundation for the organisation of the modern State. But like all the other conceptions, which have been brought into being by the impact of Western ideas upon the conservatism of India, it has been exaggerated out of all proportion to its true effect on the formative processes of the State. It is, therefore, necessary for clear thinking to apprehend its exact meaning, without, on the one hand, minimising its significance and, on the other, overrating its importance.

The terms "Nationality" and "Nation" have not yet been brought within the limits of a clear and concise definition, in spite of persistent efforts of some of the profoundest political thinkers of England, owing to the derivation of both these English words from

the same root "natus". The confusion has become all the more confounded, because there happens to be a German word "Nation", which is not identical in meaning with the same word in English and means Nationality. For the purposes of this article, it would suffice to state that, while the English word "Nation" has a political significance, the word "Nationality" has an ethnic meaning attached to it.

The question arises, whether a Nation, or its constitutional manifestation, the State, can be evolved without a common Nationality. The fundamental pre-requisite of Nationality is the community of race with its concomitant, the community of language. No Nationality can exist, without this common characteristic. The English, the French, and the other numerous Nationalities of the civilized world have sprung up from racial unity. There are some remarkable instances in the history of civilization which go to show that a common language has proved to be a stronger adhesive force and a more tenacious medium than the community of race in the growth and development of Nationality. Men belonging to different and distinct ethnic stocks have been fused into one Nationality, because of their adoption of a common speech, or the growth of a common language out of diverse tongues. But these exceptions do not derogate from the unparalleled importance of racial affinity, as the principal foundation on which a Nationality can be broad-based.

Nationality is supposed to possess another characteristic—residence in a common territory—but a glance at the existing Nationalities of Europe will show that it is not

absolutely essential to its vitality. Several Nationalities are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the world. An Englishman is an Englishman from the Punjab to Peru or Quebec to Calcutta. The Negroes are as organised a Nationality in the United States of America as in their homelands of Abyssinia.

This one pre-requisite of Nationality—the community of race—is not, however, one of the fundamentals of Nation. Just as there can be a Nationality, without the community of religion, there can be a Nation without the community of race. Just as Nationality can be susceptible of a diversity of creeds—a German or English Jew is as much English or German as his Christian compatriot—Nation can admit of ethnological heterogeneity. The Americans embracing a bewildering diversity of races, Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Ruthenians, Czechs, Poles and other communities of European extraction to-day are as organised and compact a Nation as Belgians or Italians. The British Nation is composed of such distinct races as the English, the Scots and the Welsh, descended from such different ethnic types of mankind as Normans, Angles, Romans and Danes. If the French, the Germans, and the English can become Americans or the Scots and the English can be welded into one Nation, there is no reason why the different races in India should not be absorbed in a National Organisation. It is unnecessary to point out that the community of religion has never been the condition precedent to the evolution of a Nation or the development of a State. We have before us the examples of European Nations, each consisting of members professing as diametrically

opposite faiths as Christianity and Judaism, Catholicism and Presbyterianism, religious persuasions, which had been more at loggerheads in the past, than Islam and Hinduism are to-day.

How far Nationalism is conducive to the contentment and happiness of Mankind is too thorny a problem to be discussed in the course of this article. Some eminent *savants*, like Sir Rabindranath Tagore, have been bitterly denouncing Nationalism for the past few years. This campaign against the tyranny of Nationalism was first launched by the great English historian, Lord Acton, to whom the very word was taboo. Not long ago, Maulana Mahomed Ali characterised Nationalism as the creation of Satan, just as Mankind is the creation of God. The great Poet-Philosopher of Bengal has embodied his ideas, exuberant with poetic fancy, in a book which took Europe by storm, at the time of its publication. The opposition of all these "anti-Nationalists" is based on the supposition that Nationalism tends to divide humanity into warring camps. From this point of view, they look upon it as a menace to mankind. They, however, forget that the division of mankind into groups or sections is a political, economic, and psychological necessity. Even if "Inter-Nationalism" succeeds in extirpating "Nationalism", and the entire mankind becomes one Nation—a vision too fantastic to materialise—humanity will be divided into "Camps". It has been so divided since the very dawn of history. After passing through all the successive stages—division into tribes, communities, and creeds—the civilized world has accepted Nation as the only feasible basis of division. As long as Nationalism continues to wield its present colossal powers in the affairs of man, India cannot disregard the supreme necessity of the evolution of an Indian Nation for self-preservation, as well as the right solution of the complex problems of her body politic.

Far Eastern History & Politics

By PROF. E. W. GREEN, M.A.

Principal, Mahomedan College, Madras.

POLITICAL interest since the Great War is being focussed to an increasing extent upon the Far East. The future of China and her relations with Japan and the West are the subjects of innumerable books and magazine articles. Such a moment is therefore a particularly appropriate one for the publication of Professor Treat's (*THE FAR EAST*, Harper & Bros.—G. A. Natesan & Co., Rs. 12.) survey of Far Eastern history and politics. The histories of China and Japan are his special concern. Their early history up to the period when their countries were opened to foreign intercourse is given in outline. From the middle of the nineteenth century to the present time, the history of their relations with each other and with Western Powers is traced in fuller detail. The survey includes chapters on the history of England and France in Indo-China and of the United States in the Philippines and concludes with a review of the history of Oriental emigration to America and of the treatment of Orientals there.

The two outstanding questions of the moment in the relations of China with Western Powers—extra-territoriality and the control of customs have been treated in a scholarly and judicial manner. It is shown how they arose, both in Japan and China, when these countries first admitted the foreigner to trade. In the absence of a uniform code of laws and an honest administration, foreign merchants were forced to seek protection behind a barrier of treaty rights. The striking contrast in the reaction of the two countries to this encroachment on

their sovereignty is effectively drawn. The Japanese Government solved the problem by reforming her judicial and administrative system on modern lines, thus placing herself on an equality with other nations. China, on the other hand, adopted an attitude of puerile self-sufficiency (*vide* her attitude to the missions of Lord Macartney in 1793 and Lord Amherst in 1816) and allowed her administrative system to degenerate to such a degree of corruption that she could provide no safeguards for her own subjects, let alone foreigners. For the ensuing anarchy, foreign governments have been blamed, whereas these pages show that the main cause is to be sought here, as in the opium question, in domestic incapacity. The opportunity that this book affords to compare the course of events identical in their origin, in these two Far Eastern States, is not its least valuable merit.

The volume has been well prepared for the Press. It is well printed and lucidly paragraphed. References for further reading are listed at the end of each chapter, and at the end of the book there is a full bibliography of authorities on the subject. The work can be confidently recommended not only as a useful book of reference but as a scholarly introduction to the study of a live political issue.

BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST

THE MOST ANCIENT EAST

The Oriental prelude to European History. By V. Gordon Childs. Rs 11-4.

THE SILKEN EAST

A record of life and travel in Burma. By V. C. Scott O'Connor. Rs 15-12.

THE CHANGING EAST

By J. A. Spender. Rs 7-14.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

Banking Organization in India

By MR. TULSIDAS L. VASSA

THE depression of trade and industries of India is due to many reasons, one of them being "insufficient financial help" and the cause of the financial difficulties is attributed *inter alia* to the so-called hoarding habits of the people of India. That the people of India prefer hoarding their savings in gold and silver was an argument from many economists and financiers of the country, but that argument was based on ignorance of the economic organization of the country. That India is short of Banks is clear from the fact that there are still approximately 500 towns in India with a population of 10,000 and over, which enjoy no modern banking facilities at all. Therefore, among the most obvious necessities for the increased development of India's resources is the extension of modern banking facilities with which the country is so poorly equipped. Of course, steady progress is being made in this direction but not at the pace desired.

There are really four classes of Banks doing business in India, namely (1) The Imperial Bank of India, (2) The Exchange Banks, (3) The Indian Joint Stock Banks and (4) a miscellaneous group of native bankers, brokers, Marwaris and so on.

The Imperial Bank, the premier banking house in India, is the outcome of an important development in Indian Banking; it was formed in 1921 as the result of an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay. It works as the sole Bankers of the Government of India, and controls, to some extent, the money market of India. During its eight years' working, the Imperial Bank has unquestionably rendered a vast service to the country by opening branches all over the country, numbering over 160, in addition to about 20 sub-agencies, and teaching the people to deposit their savings with it.

The Exchange Banks, next in importance to the Imperial Bank of India, are really branches in India of Banks whose main interests are in Europe or in the Far East and who carry on the finance of the Indian Export trade as an important addition to their main operations. These are the Banks which make enormous profits out of their operation with the Indian Empire and which call for large funds to enable them to finance the trade of India which runs into very large figures.

Indian Joint Stock Banks are at present rendering valuable services to the public, but they have not yet ventured to go deep into the interior parts of India to attract funds from small depositors and to help the poor agriculturists, their sole attention being devoted to the trading centres of the country. These are the Banks which will be called upon to take an important part in the future banking of the country.

Native bankers, brokers, Marwaris etc., numbering thousands, play an important part in India's internal trade and finance. These shroffs, Marwaris, sowcars, mahajans, etc., finance the crops from the interior to the Ports where Exchange Banks take over the export finance. In spite of their valuable services in India's internal trade and finance, they find no place in official statistics owing to their unorganized banking system. As some writers say, these bankers finance India's trade and industries six times more than that which the Banks working on Western lines do. It is, therefore, very important to develop these indigenous banks for the future banking of India.

Having reviewed the present banking conditions in India, we shall now briefly discuss the suggestions for the development of the future banking of the country. None would be found to deny that India's backwardness in this banking question is due to wide-spread illiteracy of the masses. Except in

large cities and a few more where there are modern banking facilities, we would find a number of people throughout India, ignorant of Banks. Therefore, whatever little they can save, they hoard up in precious metals. An immense amount of capital is thus locked up, which, if released, is bound to bring a revolution in the financial history of India. As Sir George Schuster, the present financial member, points out, the amount, that is lying idle in India, *i.e.*, hoarded up in precious metals, is quite sufficient to finance the trade and industries of India. He, further, points out that if the amount, that has been spent every year for imports of precious metals, were used for investments of some kind or the other, India would not be required to borrow money from foreign countries and pay high rates of interest. The investment-habit should, therefore, be encouraged in India.

The Government of India fully recognise the necessity of investment facilities throughout the country, and they are trying their best to expand them. The fact that the Government of India extracted a promise from the Imperial Bank at the time of its formation to open a hundred new branches within five years from its commencement and the introduction of Post Office Cash Certificates for the benefits of small depositors are sufficient to show the measures taken by the Government to expand the banking and the investment facilities in the country. The progress of the Post Office Cash Certificates is increasing every year, but it is still slow because the investors, as Messrs. Premchand Raychand & Sons point out in their Annual Market Review, hesitate freely to utilize these opportunities as the use of the Post Office for the purpose of investment in Cash Certificates and Government Papers, is hedged in with restrictions, and, in practice, the investors are harassed by obstruction. India needs facilities for investment which would give the assurance of quick investment and speedy

realization. Therefore, the only means of developing the investment habit in India without any restrictions on the public is the expansion of banks, and this is evidenced by the fact that wherever the Imperial Bank has opened branches, it has succeeded in attracting deposits from the public.

India is woefully short of Banks as compared with other advanced nations like England, the United States of America, Canada, Japan etc. where modern banking facilities are within the reach of almost every village. The "Big Five" Banks of England have branches throughout the United Kingdom, each having more than 1,200 branches in addition to other hundreds of Branches of other Banks; while India, having a population seven times that of the United Kingdom, has only some hundred offices with between 400 to 500 branch banks when she should not be satisfied with even thousands. India should not rest content until she has a complete network of banks throughout the country and credit facilities are within the reach of every credit-seeker.

India's greatest industry is agriculture. It is here that credit facilities are most urgently required. The majority of the tillers of earth are under heavy debts with the banias or the Marwaris, better known as sowcars or mahajans who not only charge them high rates of interest but also harass them by extorting money from these needy borrowers under some pretext or other. The rates of interest charged from these poor agriculturists vary from 6% to 24% and even more in some parts of India. In order to release the poor farmers from the clutches of these blood-sucking money-lenders, agricultural banks should be established all over the country so as to be within the reach of the poorest farmer. These Banks should make advances to the agriculturists on the security of the crops at moderate rates of interest and should also work as an intermediary between the seller

and the purchaser. The first job of these Banks should, however, be to help the agriculturists to clear off their old debts with the shroffs, mahajans etc. They should also try to spread knowledge of new methods of cultivation among the illiterate farmers; in fact, their sole attention should be devoted to the development of the agricultural industry of the country.

Industrial Banks are of as much importance as Agricultural Banks. Owing to the limited means, Indian manufactures are produced in small quantities, and hence the cost of production is greater than what it is in other foreign countries where they are manufactured in bulk. India has to stand in competition with these foreign countries and the result is that either the industry works at a loss or it totally disappears after working for some time. No one would deny the fact that if India's trade and industries are to be developed on proper lines, it is absolutely necessary that the credit facilities now available should be multiplied hundred-fold. There are several industries in which India has many advantages over other countries, and even in these industries, India is unable to compete with them. The reason is quite obvious—very poor credit facilities. The establishment of Industrial Banks would do a great deal to develop the trade and industries of India.

The Currency policy of India is at present controlled by the Government, while in other civilized countries, this is done by a Central Bank. India must have a Central Bank as in other countries as soon as possible. One of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency is the creation of a Central Bank which would take over the charge of India's currency from the Government. Now the question is whether the Imperial Bank of India should be developed into a Central Bank or quite a new Bank should be created for the purpose. There are differences of opinion on the subject, and to go deep into this question is not within the

scope of this article. However, all admit the benefits of a Central Bank which we will now call the Reserve Bank of India.

This Reserve Bank would not only take over from the Government of India many of the essentially banking functions which they at present perform, but it would also work as Bankers' Bank. The creation of the Reserve Bank would make it obligatory on other Banks in India to deposit with it 7½% of the demand liabilities and 2½% of the time liabilities. This would, naturally, tend to create the confidence of the public in other Banks. Sir Basil Blackett, the ex-Finance Member, pointed out, while introducing the Reserve Bank Bill, that with the adoption of the system, "India will move forward towards that financial and economic development with the granting of additional financial and banking facilities for Indian agriculture, Indian commerce and Indian industry, which has been the theme and object of one commission and committee after another. We shall see the development of a discount market and an acceptance business of increased facilities for the marketing of produce and, in short, a gradual mobilization of India's immense potential capital for the development of India's own resources."

The establishment of the Institute of Bankers in India by Sir Basil Blackett is to-day an accomplished fact. The membership is always increasing, and it is hoped that, through this Institute, India will be greatly benefited in the future banking systems.

The question of the appointment of a Banking Inquiry Committee* is seriously engaging the attention of Sir George Schuster. This Committee will inquire into the present banking systems of the country, will take stock of the existing conditions of indigenous as well as joint stock banks and will arrive at conclusions which will promote their close co-operation.

* The committee has since been appointed with Sir B. N. Mitra as Chairman and Sir Purshothandas Thakurdas as Vice-Chairman.

LITERARY DISCIPLINE

By PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI, M.A.,

Sri Satguru Dharma College, Cawnpore.

WORDSWORTH referred to the genuine pleasure which a poet had in submitting himself to the discipline of his art:

In truth, the prison into which we doom
Ourselves, no prison is : and hence to me
In sundry moods, 'twas pastime to be bound
Within the Sonnet's scanty plot of ground ;
Pleased if some souls (for such there needs must be)
Who have felt the weight of too much liberty,
Should find brief solace there as I have found.

In the course of this volume* of critical essays, Prof. Erskine endeavours to examine some aspects of such Literary Discipline in a broader sense and also explain their implications.

To those familiar with the morbid sex-literature which is deluging the world to-day, it is not surprising that Prof. Erskine should start with a discussion of Decency in Literature, pointing out the distinction between the great masters of the past who conveyed their impressions of woman's beauty by broad general descriptions, particularly in their effect on others and some of the sensation-mongers of to-day who seem to gloat over the contemplation of sensual anatomical details in women. A knowledge of the abuses in this direction does not, however, precipitate Prof. Erskine into frantic appeals for censorship. In fact, he would rely, like many sensible people, on the ultimate judgment of humanity, for, as he writes: "Human nature is wiser in the long run than any censor; in the long run, the books of the highest decency hold their place in fame by crowding out the others." The history of the censorship of plays in recent years in England can only be said to justify Prof. Erskine's conclusion.

Prof. Erskine barely hints at the dependence of considerations of decency on the particular medium of art under consideration, sculpture

acquiescing, for instance, in certain presentations which may not be equally welcome in poetry. Lessing, of course, took note of this principle in his *Laocoon*, and it might be interesting to elaborate Prof. Erskine's point in relation to decency in literature, but we should not, however, stray into what is really another subject altogether.

In the next paper entitled *Originality in Literature*, Prof. Erskine is anxious to attack the common shibboleth always demanding newness in literature. He could, of course, have gone back to the Bible and taken refuge under the maxim: "There is no new thing under the sun," but his line of attack is different and he wonders whether, after all, the most prized qualities in literature are those of originality. The primal passions of humanity have always been there and they are not the private property of any artist however creative and original in his work. Success lies more in re-discovering the old truths than in professing to find new ones, an essential point of distinction, perhaps, between the aims of literature and those of science. "Our true desire is to realize in ourselves the best of old experience—not to find an original life, but to bring on the stage once more, as far as possible, the old procession of passions, sorrows and delights." Some concession will have to be made to the writer for this extreme statement of opinions, as he is trying to controvert the popular over-statement of the value of so-called originality in literature. But is there no originality in newer applications of the fundamental passions of man to the problems of life; in the discovery of new situations unknown to an earlier social world and in reaching forth to new heights of feeling and thought of which humanity has not yet been capable? The claims to originality may often be exaggerated in literature, but to deny it entirely would be the futile

JULY 1929]

LITERARY DISCIPLINE

461

negation of a perennial and universal fact. We are, therefore, not sure if Prof. Erskine has brought out any useful idea in his concluding statement to this essay that writers "waste themselves in the search for the original, when all that is needed is to be sincere."

The following essay on the *Cult of the Natural* is likely to evoke similar criticism from those who have been brought up in the Aristotelian creed of 'following nature,' made so familiar to readers of modern literature, by Pope's reinforcement of the doctrine in his *Essay on Criticism*. If it be wrong to aspire to be original, it is also wrong, according to Prof. Erskine, to develop the cult of the natural in Art. He has no hesitation in thinking that the aim of art is not to embody nature as it is, but "to sift and rearrange the raw material of life into a history that will have as much meaning as possible for as many readers as possible, for as long as possible." The cult of the natural is objected to only on the ground that it is not conducive to such a result, while it will perhaps be pointed out by others that there is no inherent conflict between the two. "To cultivate nature for nature's sake is absurd," says Prof. Erskine, and that is a proposition which will not be disputed. "Art for art's sake" is not apparently the only absurdity of a similar nature which has been heard of in the domain of criticism.

Attention has been constantly drawn in recent years to the need for greater interest in contemporary literature. It is in any case no longer assumed that English Literature "took to bed, died and was beatified with Tennyson and Browning." Even if one does not go so far as Coleridge and argue that the writings of a contemporary are always of greater interest than the masterpieces of classical writers, it is increasingly recognised that contemporary literature should command adequate attention. But Prof. Erskine would warn us against the cult of the contemporary too in a special paper devoted to the subject.

In the pursuit of the contemporary, there is, according to him, the danger of ignoring the everlasting. "The problem for the artist is to express a vision which necessarily points toward the future in language which necessarily trails from the past." Our ambition must be the selection of matter which is permanently interesting to men and not the treatment of the materials in contemporary life. But why does Prof. Erskine commit the fallacy of assuming that there is nothing of the universal in contemporary life and it is all enshrined only in past literature?

Another strange theory of Prof. Erskine's is that "only a character better than in real life would give satisfaction in serious literature," and this is the subject of a separate essay entitled, *The Characters Proper to Literature*, as if it was possible to set such limits to the spacious realm of art. If Wordsworth came back to life, he would doubtless point out a few considerations leading in the opposite direction. But Prof. Erskine's statement is only due to a dissatisfaction with a class of writers in modern times who seem to think that the socially humble and even the mentally weak are the only proper subjects for art. In this as in the other studies, Prof. Erskine has undoubtedly over-stated his position to bring home his points to the reader, but such occasional criticisms of accepted creeds is undoubtedly of great value. We are apt to lie too lazily in the 'old straw' of our literary conventions, quite as much as in any of our old habits about which Goethe complained so bitterly, and it is good that our complacency should sometimes be disturbed by writers like Prof. Erskine. The book is a frank and first-hand examination of some valuable principles well-known in the history of art and literature, but worthy of periodical review.

* LITERARY DISCIPLINE: By John Erskine (Nash & Grayson, 6s. net).

The Scout Movement in India

BY MR. NARENDRA SIKANDERRAI DESAI, B.A., (HONS.)

THE World Jamboree, which is to be held at Arrove Park, near Birkenhead, England, between July 31st, and August 13th, 1929, promises to be productive of good results. No less than 42 nations are going to be represented there. The Jamboree is being organised on a vast scale and various committees and sub-committees have been appointed to organise the various departments. India is sending out a big contingent of scouts, in which Bombay's share stands predominant. Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, M.A., Provincial Scout Secretary, leads the Bombay Contingent, which consists of 69 scouts, gathered together from all parts of the province. It consists of men of all shades of opinion. Of these, some are middle-aged while some are quite young—the youngest being just 11.

Apart from the economic issue involved, the holding of a World Jamboree is a very nice idea indeed, inasmuch as it would help to bring together men of diverse races and creeds and enable them to join together in devising the best means of rendering service to humanity. Some time back, an All-India Jamboree was held in Bombay when no less than ten thousand scouts met together. The World Jamboree at Birkenhead, Liverpool, is expected to bring round no less than 30,000 scouts. Even then, it is a restricted gathering, since non-scouts have no place in it. Scouting is a creed which works in harmony with all sorts of other creeds in rendering service to humanity.

It appears that there has been some sort of misunderstanding with regard to the manner in which a scout organisation is to be handled and a scout troop is to be managed. Since scouting owes its origin to military organisation and as its founder is himself a military man, some people are led to believe that it has some military end in view. But scouting is akin to military

organisation so far as it has a certain code discipline to observe. Otherwise, viewed from its social aspect, it is purely a voluntary organisation, based on common consent and goodwill of all concerned. It is an offshoot of democratic tendency in society.

The basic principle of scouting, viz., service, is not new to India. Among the Hindus, the moment a boy is invested with a sacred thread, he is a scout, out to render service. He is given a staff very much like the one which scouts carry in their hands. He is invested with the sacred thread which compares very favourably with the investiture ceremony of a Tender-Foot. Just as a scout takes an oath to obey the Scout Law, to help others at all times and to do his duty to God, his country and his sovereign, a Brahmin boy takes a similar vow to obey his Guru, observe celibacy and render service according to his light. Though, in form, the two differ considerably, in essence, they are very much the same. Scouting stands on a higher plane so far as it is universal and is not restricted to certain circumscribed limits. Granting that scouting helps materially in bringing about social efficiency, it is at the same time true that charity begins at home, and so the first and foremost duty of a scout should be to look after the well-being of his neighbour, his fellow-brother in his village, in his district, in his province, in his country and so forth. To some, it would appear that the spirit of scouting is narrowed down, but in truth it is not so. We have not yet been able to consolidate ourselves as a nation and organize ourselves in the way in which they have done in the West. I believe that unless a village is well-organised, it cannot be expected to contribute towards the well-being of a district, and so also a district cannot be expected to hold out its hand

JULY 1929]

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

463

in the common well-being of a province, much less that of a nation. The greatest need of India to-day is consolidation from within. A villager cannot appreciate a national view-point so long as he has not grasped and understood his local view-point. There is much to be done in this behalf, and scouting can be made instrumental to this end. Our object in going to attend the World Jamboree must be to see how the Westerners have organised themselves for the purpose of rendering voluntary social service and observe their methods of work, so that, on our return to India, we may be able to adopt them according to our local needs and conditions. We have got to keep our eyes and ears open and the mind unbiased and unprejudiced.

In making an attempt to make a comparative study of the origin and growth of the scout movement in India and abroad, one will find a good deal of difference, both with regard to its inception and progress. Unfortunately in India, like many other movements, scouting is initiated and subsidised to an extent by the Government, and its organisers are paid servants. When a popular movement is handled thus under Government auspices, it prevents the play of individual initiative and the result is that the general mass of people take less and less interest in its progress. It has been urged that in the field of co-operation, Government should loosen its hold over its spread and allow a still freer play to individual initiative and individual talent. To a much greater extent is the case with the scout movement. Somehow or other, a sort of red-tapism has crept in, and it is sure to defeat the end the pioneer had in view. In order to make it a mass movement, the popular leaders of the country should organise it on national lines and carry out a programme of reconstruction of the moral, economic and social life of the nation through its instrumentality, instead of allowing to pick out stray opportunities of doing good-turns.

The principles propounded by Sir Baden-Powell are indeed superb and no deviation from them is called for, though, in practice, they require slight modifications to suit Indian conditions.

The second great difference in the growth of the Scout Movement in India and abroad is this. In India, the scout-masters are mainly recruited from teachers, who are mostly unambitious and peace-loving and, who, at times, lack martial spirit, while in England and elsewhere, scout-masters are chiefly drawn from the ranks of retired military men, who possess a very high sense of discipline and are very keen on observing it. Moreover, Scout Movement in India is not completely absorbed with the life of the people, whereas in the Western countries, the training which the scouts receive helps them a long way in entering upon either the Military, Police or Marine service. To us, on the other hand, these services give a very restricted scope and our inclinations and training prevent us from making a headway in that direction. If scouting is to be of any service to the country, it must also be instrumental in creating a sort of a martial spirit in our young kiddies, as the spirit of social service. Or else, it would soon lose its charm to boys. What attracts boys is the spirit of romance and adventure, and without martial spirit in them, it would degenerate into a mere shadow and pass out of our life altogether. The spirit of service can be invoked in their hearts only when they possess strength and stamina to withstand temptations to break away from it. While keeping its universal spirit intact, we should strive to make scouting express Indian life at its best and adjust its tenets according to local circumstances and requirements. There is a great need in India, where we are backward in so many directions, for such an organisation to be guided on truly democratic lines, so as to make it inviting to the most socially-minded people. We need an army of healers and educators of the type of the Salvation Army workers, joy-makers and vocational experts to guide people towards right and paying employment.

Co-operation in India

BY MR. VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA, B.A.

THE growing number of adherents to the cause of co-operation demand a constant and increasing supply of literature on the co-operative movement, and the demand now is not for books dealing with the theory and general principles of co-operation, but for books on "applied" co-operation. Both the books* under review come under this category, and are, therefore particularly welcome.

Mr. Henry Wolff is the leading authority on co-operative credit, at least in the English-speaking communities of the world, and the second edition of his CO-OPERATION IN INDIA, originally published some ten years ago, is hence as invaluable to Indian co-operators as his other more well-known works. Mr. Wolff had a very large share in inducing the then Secretary of State for India to embark upon the introduction of co-operative credit in India over twenty-five years ago, and he played no small part in the determination of the exact lines on which the experiment was to proceed. Though, unfortunately, India has not had the benefit of a visit from Mr. Wolff, as the volume under review very clearly shows, he has kept himself closely in touch with developments in India, and if it be not an impertinence to say so, his knowledge of co-operative practice and problems in India is both thorough and intimate.

Particularly valuable to the student of co-operation and rural economics are the two chapters on "The Coming of Co-operative Credit" and "The Result," a survey which contains historical information not available even from published Government records. Another chapter which will attract attention especially in view of the growing de-

mand for the development of a system of land mortgage credit, is the one on "Mortgage Credit" where Mr. Wolff examines the difficulties to be surmounted, and emphasises the dangers to be avoided. He is extremely keen that co-operators should abstain scrupulously from interlocking personal credit with mortgage credit—a view which, it is satisfactory to find, is very thoroughly appreciated by non official co-operators, both in Madras and Bombay. Very instructive too are some of Mr. Wolff's views expressed in the chapter on "Joining Forces," and it is interesting to find that Mr. Wolff, far from seeing anything "un-co-operative" in a provincial bank opening branches, himself approves of the shortening of the chain of "acting institutions" by the elimination of central banks where there is a well-organized union system and the apex bank is readily accessible to primary societies.

Despite his age and despite his study and experience of the failings and defects of the movement, Mr. Wolff remains optimistic about the future of co-operation in India, and to those Indian co-operators who feel depressed by some of the present-day tendencies of the movement, a perusal of the closing chapters on "The Wider Outlook" and "The Future" will prove a healthy tonic. In the latter chapter, Mr. Wolff dwells on the value of education in promoting the healthy growth of the movement, general education as well as education in co-operation. He deplores the persistence of illiteracy for which he holds the reformed provincial government responsible, wrongly because it is the demands of the Central and the Imperial Governments for their colossal expenditure on the civil and military services that starve rural areas of funds for banishing ignorance. What the Government did to ruin rural interests in the last one hundred years, the reformed provincial administra-

JULY 1929]

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

465

tions can surely not be expected to undo in the brief span of ten years!

Mr. Raina's book is an attempt at surveying co-operative developments in various provinces and presenting a comparative study for the benefit of the growing number of workers in the movement who are very anxious to know what is going on, in the co-operative sphere, in provinces other than their own. Mr. Raina may be a sound student of economics and even of the theory of co-operation—his book, for instance, contains a very learned disquisition on the definition of co-operation—but his acquaintance with and study of co-operation in India does not, in the reviewer's opinion, bear out the claim made by the publishers of the book that the author "has mastered the principles of the Co-operative Movement in India" and has acquired *practical* knowledge of the working and the "vagaries of the movement" in four provinces of India. However, this impression may be due to the ignorance of the reviewer himself, because though a student of co-operation, it was new historical knowledge opened out to him that the Government of India appointed a second committee under Sir Edward Maclagan in 1912 previous to the amendment of the law undertaken in that year, which committee examined the progress of the movement and suggested the lines of future development! Co-operators in India, who are familiar with the *other* Committee on Co-operation in India which was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Maclagan in 1914-15, will be interested to read for the first time the valuable recommendations of this earlier committee which included measures for removing rural indebtedness by offering capital to agriculturists at low rates of interests, "the details of which proposals have, alas, not yet been made known to the public! A research scholar of this eminence, who has unearthed the reports of committees which were never appointed, has undoubtedly

every right to carry his researches to other spheres also; and hence the reviewer at least is not surprised, but, on the other hand, delighted when Mr. Raina conclusively proves that "Swaraj could not be gained even by the collection of a crore of Rupees by Mahatma Gandhi for Charka"! and "suggests that all leaders, Mahatma Gandhiji downwards, should join and collect money to make the movement grow, to help the masses with large funds, instead of collecting and *misusing* them on the Hindu Sabha or Muslim League"!

Mr. Raina may hold and may keep to himself his views on our fitness for Swaraj and on the possibility of our securing it through the present political programme, but judging by the amazing volume of mis-statements—of which the foregoing are only specimens—the reviewer, at any rate, is very much inclined to hold Mr. Raina as "totally unfit" to publish a work on so sacred a subject as co-operation.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

WITH SURAJMAL'S ARTISTIC
SILVERWARES.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. Sep. '29.

*"CO-OPERATION IN INDIA." By Henry W. Wolff. Second Edition. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
"THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA." A Comparative Study. By J. L. Raina. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Bombay. Rs. 2.

An Indian Link with the Antipodes

BY

PROF. C. S. SRINIVASACHARY, M.A.

THIS book* is an interesting thesis which tries to forge a link connecting through India and its Munda people, the two antipodal races, the Magyars and the Polynesian Maoris. The first part of the treatment, comprising about a hundred pages, deals with the enumeration and comparison of some points of contact in religion, culture, social institutions and language between Magyar and Maori. Similarity is shown to exist between the two groups (Maori indicating the whole of the Polynesian tribes who speak the same language as the natives of New Zealand) in the mythological conceptions of celestial bodies, in the ideas of creation and of spirits, and in the names of rites, priests *etc.*

In art, in zigzag motifs and spirals, there is a great resemblance between the ancient ornaments of Magyar tomb-reliefs and the designs on the flutes of the Marquesas and the whalebones of Tahiti; while facial tattooing, a general habit of the Maori, is said to have been practised by the ancient Magyar.

In Part II—dealing with the Munda, as a link between the Magyar and the Maori—we are treated to a wealth of miscellaneous learning culled from various sources, supplemented by statements some of which require further support for verification, and others are somewhat far-fetched. These conclusions are largely based on the researches of Kennedy, Hewitt and others, but require large further stabilisation before acceptance.

One special chapter is devoted to a review of some ancient Indian tribes like the Malas, the Madras and the Takkas, the Kurus and the Mat-

syas, who rouse our interest on account of their migrations in later times to places where we find them in Central or South India. The habits of some Munda and Dravida tribes bear some affinity to those of the Maoris. There have been numerous emigrations by sea from the eastern coast of India, as early as 300 B.C. In the people settled along the Bay of Madura in Java and in the island of Bali, some writers recognise an old Parava Colony from India, and others, elements of Brahmanical culture. According to the high authority of Schmidt (*Die Mon-Khmer Völker*) the Mon-Khmer people were a link between the populations of Polynesia, Melanesia and Indonesia and those of nearer India; while others find in this race some Caucasian and non-Mongoloid elements. Magyar philology had not looked for any Indian connections up to now, though Csana de Kovos, an eminent Hungarian scholar of the 19th century had pointed to the similarities between many Magyar words and words of alleged Sanskrit origin, which may be due, according to the author, to the borrowing of Munda words by the invading Arya. One theory holds that the original home of the Munda was North-western China; and a Hungarian scholar asserts that one of the two great rivers of the Magyar cradle-land was the Hoang-Ho. Ancient Magyar culture bears manifold allusions to South Indian bonds. The designation of the Magyar by ancient chroniclers as "*Scythia gens*" need not exclude the possibility of their Indian origin, as the name was applied to a large number of very different races. Research has to fight against the accepted theories that classified Magyar upon the dogma of a predominant Finno-Ugrian relationship, before the great Asiatic Mon-Khmer and Munda groups were fully investigated.

The Maoris who form to-day the bulk of the population of the Pacific Islands came *per mare* from Indonesia; but Indonesia was only a temporary abode for them according to many scholars who consider that they came from India, from Central Asia or from further west, but, in any case, came through India. Mr. Hornell, in the *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* (1918), points to the very vigorous Polynesian affinities of the ancient Indian trade—"affinities far too strong to have been traceable simply to the extremely limited scale of ancient commerce." Indian influences can be traced, according to the author, in Maori religion, astronomy and mythology and in art and ornament.

The author, who believes in the diffusion

theory of culture as well as races, is commendably cautious in warning the reader that the most reliable data supplied by him, apart from those which do not afford the basis of any definite conclusion, would establish the close relationship between Magyar and Munda which is in some respects akin to Maori, and thus to a relationship between Magyar and Maori, the Antipodes. This is the only conclusion on the ground of which the author is sure. The book is enriched by a bibliography and a large collection of comparative Munda (Santal)-Magyar words, roots and expressions with similar forms and meanings. The study, though revolutionary in its grasp, and impossible of full acceptance at the present day, opens up a vista of interesting possibilities.

Who Really Calls the Tune in East Africa

BY MR. P. B. KHARE,

Editor, "The Samachar", Zanzibar.

THE East African Federation drama is being staged at present, and scene after scene is being evolved out of its intricate plot.....so intricate that it is not to be wondered at if anybody, not on the spot in East Africa itself, fails to unravel its well-nigh baffling tangled skein! The idea of Federation really owes its inception to the activities and propaganda of the most powerful party in East Africa to-day, the White settlers of Kenya Highlands. The 1923 White Paper issued by the Colonial Office marks one important stage of the conflict to get the upper hand in East African politics on the part of the White Settlers of Kenya. One definite result of that Paper was that the Highlands were completely barred and securely fenced in against Indian encroachment (?) and the foundation for the supremacy of the White Settlers of Kenya most firmly laid.

Indians being thus thrown out of Highlands and having been rendered completely harmless (from the point of view of the White Settlers of course),

the next step on the part of these settlers was to secure a dominating hand in the administrative and law-making machinery of the Colony of Kenya. This was but one step towards the ultimate goal of making Kenya as completely a self-governing dominion as, say, the Union of South Africa. Efforts therefore were taken in hand to agitate for non-official European majority in the Legislative Council, and the idea of Federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was broached. There were other side issues also in this game. Since the last Great World-War secured for Great Britain the mandate of the ex-German East Africa, now called Tanganyika, that territory has always proved a source of very great anxiety to British nationals. Even after repeated announcements on the part of the Colonial Office as well as the Governors on the spot, there are vague fears that somehow or other, Germany managed to succeed in circumventing the Colonial Office as well as the British Settlers in East Africa, and

* *Munda-Magyar-Maori*—An Indian Link between the Antipodes—New Tracks of Hungarian Origins, by P. A. Uxbond, Luzac & Co., London.

may get back the control of her lost colony! Several ruses have been tried in the past to force the hands of the British Government and to egg it on to take a step which would lay the bogey of German occupation of Tanganyika again for ever by riveting Tanganyika irrevocably into the *steel-frame* of the British Empire. It was given out British capital would be shy of entering Tanganyika as long as these fears of German occupation were not dispelled for ever. The progress of the Colony was said to have been retarded by this uncertainty. Germany was credited with making all sorts of secret efforts to regain the colony. The campaign against the dreaded German aims was carried out most thoroughly and systematically both by the White Settlers on the spot and their supporters at Home, both in the Colonial Office itself as well as outside that office. The Joint East African Board in London and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce were set in motion. It was declared the number of German nationals who were gradually infiltrating into Tanganyika was fast outgrowing that of the British nationals in the territory, in spite of its being now under a British Mandate! The new entries of German nationals were almost counted week to week! It was hinted at that there must be some subtle plot on the part of the Germans in thus sending so many of their nationals into Tanganyika! Careful inquiries were made as to how these German nationals entered into Tanganyika, what they did after effecting entrance therein and so on! Even the employment by Indian estate holders and landholders of German managers or mechanics was looked upon with suspicion!

To stop Tanganyika from being bartered away to Germany by the Imperial Government became the chief aim of the East African White Settlers, and one fertile brain broached the idea of Federation, which is expected to firmly rivet Tanganyika into the said *steel-frame*.

Constant agitation for Federation at last succeeded in inducing the Imperial Government to send out a Closer Union Commission, which, at last, visited East Africa in the first half of the year 1928.

And now dramatic incidents began to take place! The Commission came, collected data and went back to England. The White Settlers of Kenya did of course their best to convince the Commissioners of their right as well as their capacity to be made the virtual Governors of the whole of East Africa and to have the natives as well as the non-immigrant communities entrusted to their own (*i.e.*, White Settlers') tender mercies!

The Commissioners were of course fully aware of the truculence of these White Settlers. They knew they were going to raise a *hornets' nest* about their ears, if they did not support the Whites' claims! They took all possible measures to evade the possibility of these settlers restoring to their *vigorous action*, by the adoption of which they had succeeded into bullying even the Colonial Office to accede to most of their demands in the 1923 White Paper, which is looked upon as a veritable Magna Charta by the Settlers as against any dreams the Indians may have on the subject of being influential enough to have a decisive say in East African politics, at least in so far as it concerned their own status in the Colony! Before the Report was published, the Governors of the Colonies were invited to London to confer with the Commissioners.

In spite of these precautions, the Report of the Commission failed in achieving its object and realised the fears and *did* raise after all the dreaded *hornets' nest* about the ears of the Commissioners! As soon as the Report was digested by the Kenya White Settlers, they threw a bomb into the Colonial Office by sending a historical cable.....consisting of about 700 words!.....to that Office making bitter complaints against the Report. "Vigorous Action" was once more

suggested therein! Intense indignation was expressed at the hinted inferiority of the Kenya British Settlers! Ridicule was poured on the Commissioners for their having attached so much importance to the paramountcy of native interests and so on!

And then the curious thing happened! It shows how strong the Kenya White Settlers are, and how it is they who really call the tune in East Africa politics, the Colonial Office, the Government of India and even the Imperial Government notwithstanding! In spite of all the precautions taken, as said, before publishing the report of the Closer Union Commission, the Colonial Office sent out Sir Samuel Wilson to make further investigations into a matter which was already thoroughly searched into by the Members of the Closer Union Commission! So now, *one man alone* is sent out to correct the decision of the Commission which spent so many months in East Africa and which consisted of FOUR members! In fact, it is a *one-man commission* to check the results of the *four-men commission*! Of course, it has been declared that Sir Samuel Wilson has not been vested with powers to bind the Imperial Government! But what was the necessity of sending out the Four Members of the Commission to East Africa, if their decisions are again to be checked by the recommendation of merely *one* officer, and that too, not an independent member, but the permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office, which has always been partial to the claims of the Kenya White Settlers!

And now comes the finishing touch by the Secretary of State for the Colonies himself! Only on 11th May, Reuter announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that a *mistake constantly made by people in authority at home was to regard themselves as the only champions of the native, whereas in fact the actual destiny of the country rested upon the white settler,*

and he hoped that they would not make that mistake again in East Africa.

So this is the climax of the drama! It is to be seen how the Commissioners of the Closer Union Commission take this slap in their face! Because, it is nothing less than a slap in their face! So, because the Commissioners dared say and suggest things unpalatable to the White Settler clique of Nairobi, even the Secretary of State for the Colonies is out to support the White settlers in this unique fashion! Why was then the Commission appointed? The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Representatives of the White settlers of Kenya Highlands like Lord Delamere and others might have sat together over a tea party at the Colonial Office and could have arranged matters to their satisfaction! At least, the expenses incurred in sending the Commission to East Africa could have been saved! But then the White settlers never expected that the Commissioners would be so rude and impolitic as to go against their expressed wishes!

No wonder that there should be jubilation among the White settlers of East Africa, especially those of Kenya Highlands! If anything results from this sudden volte-face on the part of the Colonial State Secretary, it will be to confirm the White settlers of the invincibility of their threat of *vigorous action* which has thus brought triumph for them for the second time. Needless to say, the prospects for the Indians and other non-European races have become correspondingly difficult. And what have these races to pit against this alliance between the White settlers and the Colonial Office? Indians have the support of the Indian Government! But the Indians are the step-sons of the Indian Government, while the White settlers of East Africa are the own sons of the Colonial Office, which office again is not going to bow its head to the India Office. Past history has proved that times without number. All the more need for the Indians in East Africa to close up their ranks and prepare themselves for a bitter struggle ahead!

Master Minds in Ancient India*

BY DR. V. R. KOKATNUR.

IT is possible that neither India contributed anything nor did the world receive anything knowingly from India. But India had known many scientific truths, had developed the elements of most sciences and placed the results before the world in pre-historic times.

It is claimed that the progress in the last century is equal to and greater than the progress of humanity in the entire past. I take issue with this claim. While the speed of progress is undoubtedly greater now than heretofore, the world as a whole had made only slow progress due perhaps to the fact that it has had to re-discover many of the ancient truths. Thus, we are paying dearly for our pride. If the ancient truths discovered by India had been utilized by the West, our scientific progress would have been far greater than it is to-day.

KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE

Hindus were highly advanced in medicine. They called this science by the name, "knowledge of life." They had extensive knowledge of anatomy, physiology and bacteriology. Surgery was developed to a very high extent, and some of their methods have infiltrated into our modern surgery. What is known to-day in the modern world as plastic surgery, *i.e.*, taking the live tissue from one part and grafting it on another part—is of Hindu derivation. Even the names of some of the modern surgical instruments look like translations of old Sanskrit names.

Hindus were very fond of imagery and allegory. They wove beautiful stories round some of the simple truths. Our modern pharmacy owes many of its brilliant discoveries to primitive truths discovered centuries ago. The modern discovery of the cure of leprosy by Chaulmoogra oil is one of such primitive truths that has been recently

re-discovered. The efficacy of Chaulmoogra oil in the treatment of leprosy was known to India as early as Bhuddhistic times.

Now this discovery could as well have taken place 100 years ago as now. The only thing that prevented such a discovery was our arrogant attitude towards Indian discoveries and Indian civilization. We are used to calling such truths superstitions. Such an attitude has cost the leper humanity 100 or more years of avoidable suffering.

DISCOVERY OF PAPIOTIN

Another example of lately re-discovered ancient truth is the discovery of the vegetable pepsin known as papiotin. A traditional belief of the Hindus ascribes to the tree known as Papaya, the property of rendering tender tough meat. It is assumed that tough meat wrapped in Papaya leaves becomes quite tender. This Hindu discovery went unheeded all these centuries until very recently "papiotin", the only known vegetable pepsin, has been isolated from this tree.

Another momentous discovery lay hidden for centuries in the so-called Hindu superstition. The Ganges is the most sacred of all rivers to the Hindus. Millions of Hindus make annual pilgrimages to Benares to bathe in the Ganges. A small jug of water that is carried home from Benares is preserved for scores of years without spoilage. The Ganges water not only washes all the sins, but it purifies anything that is impure. The water is used as a disinfectant in sprinkling clothes of sick persons. Ancient sages have sung her praises as the holiest of waters.

Nearly thirty years ago, a French scientist from Pasteur Institute was invited by the Government of India to come and investigate the cholera epidemic at the time of pilgrimage in Benares. It was suspected that the holiest of waters might prove to be the dirtiest, and the cause of this

JULY 1929]

MASTER MINDS IN ANCIENT INDIA

471

epidemic. The investigation, however, proved just the contrary, and the most remarkable discovery was made that the Ganges water was absolutely sterile. Even on inoculating a cubic centimeter of water with 5 to 6 thousand bacteria of different kinds such as those of typhoid, cholera, etc., the water showed zero count, became sterile in about three hours. Only two or three years ago, another French scientist, Dr. D'Harrele, who visited India, discovered what is now known as "bacteriophage" in the holiest of waters, Ganges. The conception of holiness ascribed to Ganges by the Hindus has survived thousands of years and might have suggested a valuable discovery to an open-minded people years ago. Even here, our arrogant attitude has postponed this discovery.

ANCIENT WISDOM

Now what is true of these few instances is true of others in other lines. The Hindus knew centuries ago that heat, light and sound were essentially alike in their make-up. They knew that these were made up of waves and vibrations. It was known that the earth was hot and molten in its interior and was revolving together with its moon around the sun. Such discoveries are often brushed aside as pure imaginations of fertile brains of crafty Brahmuns. It is rarely realized that imagination cannot construct apart from basic observations and facts. It is only a structure that has got to be erected on a foundation. It is due to mental activity from external stimuli. It is of the nature of which scientific mind is largely made.

Such discoveries pre-suppose their pre-requisites or necessary concomitants in an orderly world. Thought is continuous and follows a definite sequence. That is why a study of trigonometry requires and pre-supposes a certain knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. According to this doctrine of pre-requisites, any body of knowledge pre-supposes all its pre-requisites of knowledge. Examined from this view-point, Hindus

would be found to have had many sciences to their credit.

The discovery of gunpowder has been universally ascribed to the Chinese. In view of the doctrine of pre-requisites, it is difficult to credit the Chinese with this discovery. The pre-requisites of gunpowder discovery are the discoveries of sulphur and saltpetre. History has not recorded who discovered these. But it is certain that China had neither sulphur nor saltpetre indigenous to the country in ancient times. On the other hand, India has been known as the producer of sulphur and saltpetre in ancient times. Until recently, the world knew only one saltpetre and that was Bengal saltpetre, and sulphur being an essential constituent of gunpowder, people that are ignorant of them cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be construed as discoverers of gunpowder. Thus the discovery of gunpowder must be credited to India and we have also evidence to this effect.

DISTINCTION IN CHEMISTRY

In Chemistry, Hindus distinguished themselves in ancient times. They had developed metallurgy to a very fine point. They were the discoverers of steel, and its tempering and had reputation as producers of Damascus Steel. They knew the art of making rustless or stainless iron and the largest wrought-iron pillar in the world, known as Kutab-Minar of Delhi, which has been exposed to atmospheric conditions for 1,500 or more years, is a living testimony to the genius of Hindu art. The discovery of glass, dyes and dying caustic alkali and *Aqua regia* in patentia (?) in India before their discovery anywhere else in the world, puts India as the foremost technically developed country of the ancient world.

Last year, at the convention of the American Chemical Society held in Detroit, I presented a paper showing evidence of the knowledge and discovery of gases such as hydrogen, oxygen and carbonic acid in ancient India. Without going

* Paper prepared for the First Indian Conference of America held at New York.

into details, it may be well to note here the novelty and significance of the ancient names of these gases. The Hindus called oxygen by the word "Prana," hydrogen by "Udana", and carbonic acid by "Apana."

Prana comes from Sanskrit Pra and Ana, the latter being the same root as occurs in words like animal, animate, etc. Thus Prana means essential to life inhaled or breathed in gas. Thus it points unmistakably to oxygen a gas that is inhaled and is essential to live. In contrast, compare Latin and German words, which are neither significant nor point unmistakably to oxygen. The word 'oxygen' means oxygen-producing. Water and many oxides produce oxygen, and so is denoted by the word, when German word *Saner stoff* means that which produces sour taste or acidity. Neither acidity nor sour taste is exclusively produced by oxygen alone. Thus the German word also is not significant.

The word "Udana" means moving upwards, and consequently, the lightest gas hydrogen. Both the Latin and German words "hydrogen and Wasserstoffe" means the same thing, namely, produced from water. Since to produce water, two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, are necessary. Latin and German terminology denotes either, and consequently no definite significance is attached to them.

The word "Apana" means moving downwards or outwards, and thus signifies a heavy or exhaled gas. The exhaled gas, a heavy gas, is carbonic acid gas. While the word "carbonic acid gas" may denote the genetic connection of the gas to carbon, it tells neither its heaviness nor its unsuitability for breathing. It is an interesting commentary that the most scientifically gifted people of the West were not gifted enough to create significant and original terminology.

A passage from Bhagavad Gita, the Bible of the Hindus, clearly shows that the Hindus not only knew these gases but understood their physio-

logical action. The passage in question says "I reside in animal body in the form of animal heat or digestive energy and with aid of Prana and Apana, I digest the four kinds of food." Think of the knowledge that is involved in this passage. It tells that oxygen and carbonic acid are involved in the process of digestion.

Now one may well ask, why did India, so well advanced in arts and sciences, retrogress? Why did she not continue her progress unto this day and show to the unbelieving West her marvellous capacity? The reason is not far to seek. We know that modern science is the result of co-operative development between various nations. Such co-operation is not possible unless the various nations of the world are brought together by easy communications and have their extreme differences made up. In ancient days, India, hemmed in by natural barriers, not to speak of the lack of modern transportation facilities, worked alone in the field of arts and sciences, without having co-operation from other nations.

When the amount of knowledge began to grow in volume, she had no paper and printing to preserve this vast body of knowledge. Thus, they were forced to shorten this body of knowledge. They invented a shorthand method of expression as no other country has known unto this day. All body of knowledge was expressed according to this short method and memorized. Material expounded in volumes of the size of Webster's unabridged Dictionary was condensed in booklets of a score of pages. Panini's grammar, for example, is thus condensed. Naturally, in time, the condensed form of knowledge, though preserved, became unintelligible to posterity and consequently arrested the growth and progress of knowledge further. India had not the peace of mind to devote herself to the pursuit of knowledge for many a century, being constantly invaded by foreign nations and reduced to a subject nation. Thus for these reasons, the growth and progress of Indian Science became retroverted. As a part verification of this theory, it is interesting to note that it took nearly 1,500 years for England, France and Germany, to develop their science to the stage at which they had inherited it from Greece and Rome.

Our Countrymen Abroad

[The position of Indians overseas is becoming a subject of deep concern not only to Emigrant Indians in the various Colonies but to us in India as well. An attempt is made in these pages to record from time to time the conditions and prospects of our countrymen abroad so as to keep in touch with their movements in the respective Colonies. *Ed. I. R.*]

U. S. A.

INDIA AND AMERICA

The India Lecture Bureau, 343, West 43rd Street, New York City, has been established to send out lecturers from India throughout America. These speakers are placing a new India before the American people, a creative and constructive country coming rapidly forward and ready to again take her rightful place among the great mercantile nations of the world.

The speakers' work is, however, only one part of that done by the Bureau. This organization is making efforts to create new trade relations for India by supplying hundreds of articles weekly to the American trade press, also by supplying free information to Indian and American business men in order to place them in correspondence with each other for the establishment of export and import relations and for the financing of new commercial enterprises and industries of India. But the work thus done by the Bureau is also that of many others, and costless information can also be obtained by all interested parties from the American Consulates, American banks and business houses and the steamship companies having a service to America, all these of course are located in India. Meanwhile, it is also advisable to write to The National Association of Manufacturers, New York City; The Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Exporters' and Importers' Journal, 17, State Street, New York City; the American Exporter, Monthly, New York City; who also will supply details of great value not only to established concerns but also to beginners. All these organizations are making great efforts to bring about closer and friendlier relations between the two countries.

INDIAN EXILES IN AMERICA

In the course of a long letter to Gandhiji, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu writes of the plight of Indian settlers in California, who, after twenty or thirty years of prosperous labours on their own farm land, have, by the recent immigration laws, been deprived of all right to land and citizenship. They are reduced to working, most of them, as day-labourers on the soil of which they were, not so long ago, masters.

They are nearly all from the Punjab, the majority are Sikhs.

I do not suppose that many of them originally came with the intention of making a permanent home in California. Every year they hoped that the following year would see them rich enough to return to their own village homes in India.

And so they drifted on, never bothered about establishing a social tradition or educational record similar to the activities of other immigrant races who became, in the real sense, American, and therefore an integral and acceptable unit of the new nation in a new world. Being separated also from all the normal and legitimate intimate ties and associations of domestic life has caused great hardships and, I fear not infrequently, worked detrimentally to their moral welfare.

But never have I experienced such profound and passionate devotion to their country as in the hungry hearts of these exiles of circumstance. My own homesick heart was moved to tears at the depth and passion of their hunger and love.

What can be done to ameliorate the material and moral difficulties and dangers of their lot, and to solace their nostalgia, to create a living link between them and the beating heart of India?

I think the Khalsa should make it part of the community duty to send from time to time some wise, enlightened and patriotic Sikh leader of progressive social and religious views whose presence and influence would be of inestimable help and value to the Sikh settlers who, as I have said, form the bulk of the Indian population. The rest are chiefly Mussalmans from the Punjab who naturally present the same or similar problems. Some of them have married Mexican women and created homes for themselves.

I have come to the conclusion after my visits to Africa and America that the status of Indian settlers can never be satisfactory anywhere till the status of India is definitely assured among the free nations of the world,

TAGORE AND U. S. INCIVILITY

Dr. Rabindranath cancelled his lecture tour of the United States because he was oppressed by the spirit he felt in the air of suspicion and incivility toward all Asiatics on the part of officials and certain classes in the Western part of the country, states THE TRANS-PACIFIC.

It was not because of the incivility which was shown him personally by Immigration Inspectors in Seattle, nor has he any grievances against the people of the nation whose spirit he can not believe to be represented by their laws and regulations.

He explained his reasons and feeling on the matter in full to the TRANS-PACIFIC :

"I had anticipated lecturing at American universities this year," he said, as I had done several times before. It was delightful in Canada. After I had fulfilled my engagements there, the Canadians asked me to remain longer and to visit the eastern part of the country. They are young people in a young country, and yet sophisticated. They are very receptive and sensitive to the appeal of higher things. I was deeply attracted to them and desired to know them better, to meet more of them. But it would have been unjust; I had promised many people in the United States to come there.

"I came to the United States. The Immigration Official asked me to come into the office to present my documents. I entered the office and waited half an hour. I could hear the official talking and laughing with a lady in the next room. He came to the door, saw me waiting, and saw another gentleman. He talked to him for some time. Then he beckoned me into his office, without a word, a nod or any sort of civility. He pointed to a chair and began to question me. Did I know the restrictions of time within which I could remain in the country? How long did I expect to remain? Was I prepared to deposit the required amount as guarantee that I would leave? Did I know the penalties for staying longer?

"His insulting questions and attitude were deeply humiliating. I was not used to such treatment; I had been universally and most cordially welcomed in Europe and had been in America before. Never had I had such an experience. Perhaps, it is due to new regulations. Certainly, it was an attitude I had never encountered. I hesitated about entering the country at all, but I had my tickets, had taken leave of my friends and had no desire to cause a row.

"I came into the country but my mind was not at ease. I went to Los Angeles, stayed there and lectured. But all the time I was impressed by the spirit in the air. The people seemed cultivating an attitude of suspicion and incivility towards Asiatics. I did not at all like it. I could not stay on sufferance, suffer indignities for being an Asiatic. It was not a personal grievance, but as a representative of all Asiatic peoples, I could not remain

under the shadow of such an insult. I took passage without delay."

But his sudden departure does not mean any antipathy to the United States or her people. He has received kindness and courtesy from many Americans; and indeed, an American friend was with him at the time he was insulted by the Immigration Official. And then it was he (the American friend) rather than the poet who felt the insult unbearable and retorted with some vehemence.

"Let me emphasize once more that I bear no antipathy to the American people. I had been received with kindness in the Eastern States, over-run with kindness. People have listened to me with respect and received my message sincerely. That is why it hurt so much this time. Why does such a country treat the peoples of Asia, coloured peoples, all strangers who come within her gates with open minds, that they get such an impression as I received?"

Canada

Mr. Ganesh Sawk, writing from Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. Canada, says that Canadians are desirous of knowing India more intimately. He writes :

"I am a Hindu student at the above-mentioned university. I wish to correspond with students of any race, caste, sex or creed. If Indian students are interested or if Indians in general are interested, I can promise regular replies. My sole purpose is to bring Indian students in closer touch with students in Canada, and of affairs in Canada in general. Also to bring Canadian students in touch with India, and with Indian affairs. India knows very little of Canada, and I believe Canada knows less. Canadians are desirous of knowing something more about India. Will you help me forge a link in this future chain of friendship, which I foresee, between Canada and India. If so, do you mind giving this letter some publicity. I shall be pleased to receive literature, periodicals and newspapers, and will promise prompt reciprocation."

Fiji

INDIANS IN FIJI

The first Indian landed in Fiji fifty years ago, on the 15th of May 1879. To commemorate this jubilee, VRIDDHI, a monthly Hindi-English Magazine, has issued a double number which is brimful of information about our countrymen over there. We learn that there are now 65,000 Indians there, of whom approximately 50,000 are under forty years of age. The Indian community in Fiji is thus, a young, virile and rising generation. To-day, the Indian in Fiji is free, the indenture system and all the sorrows it entailed having gone. His health and physical development show that the climate of the Colony is admirably suited to him; there is no malaria. The death-rate is low, 6.51 as against 30.84 in India. But fifty years of almost total lack of facilities for education have rendered the Fiji Indian's intellectual development rather poor, though, considering the conditions imposed, the present standard is said to be creditable to him. After answering the charges usually levelled against him, the above-named paper thus sums up his character :—

The "Fiji Larak" has many failings, but he has few faults; as the victim of past circumstances, he deserves pity; but as gradually triumphing over his past, he earns our respect, and withal to know him is to love him, and it is not so very difficult.

Though the indenture system was abolished nine years ago, its aftermath yet remains. THE NEW INDIA, commenting on the present condition of Indians in Fiji, points out that only four women were recruited for every ten men, implying thereby that ordinary married life was not contemplated. The evil effect of this disproportion was further strengthened by the utter lack of all privacy in the "coolie" lines and the dismemberment of families on arrival, husband, wife and children being sometimes sent to different parts of the Colony. Added to all this, was the systematic refusal to recruit any but manual labourers, which left the labourers without any enlightened guidance. As for Education, the Fiji Journal says that

it is not instruction in agriculture and the English language that is required: But religious instruction and teaching of the moral precepts of Hinduism and Islam. This the Government scheme will never provide; the only way is to bring out a band of Pundits and Maulvis from India to establish village schools, temples, and mosques. This is the only measure that can do anything to set right the evils which have resulted from the years of indenture. It is too much to hope that this may yet be done by the Government of Fiji or the Government of India or by some Society in India which cares for their brethren overseas?

The new Reforms in Fiji provide that the Legislative Council should consist of 13 official members, 6 European elected members, 3 Indian-elected members and three Fijians selected by the Governor from a list of 6 names submitted to him by the Council of Chiefs. VRIDDHI criticizes the proposals from the Indian point of view. The Reforms were long overdue, it says, having been promised 8 years ago, but are unsatisfactory; the representation is communal (there being one electoral roll for Europeans including half-castes and another for Indians) and lastly the number of Indian members is inadequate.

These objections, we are told, were supported by the Government of India, which, as early as 1925, pointed out that communal representation did not fulfil the promise of equal status given in 1921, and that if there must be communal representation, then each community should have equal treatment in the matter of representatives.

For election purposes, the Indians in the Colony are divided into 3 single-seated constituencies. Every male, who is over 21 years of age, is born of Indian parents, and is a British subject (that is, not born in the Indian States) is entitled to have his name put on the electoral roll, provided he has lived in Fiji for one year; can read and write a simple sentence in English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu or Gurmukhi; and holds a license costing five pounds a year, or owns land yielding an annual income of five pounds, or has an annual income of £75 or more in cash.

A writer in the same journal points out that this income qualification of £75 effectually disfranchises most of the agricultural labourers, the municipal workers, cooks and other domestic servants. He suggests that the income qualification should be made equivalent to the lowest wage paid by the Sugar Company.

South Africa

The result of the Electors in South Africa and the success of General Hertzog and his party have been received with appreciation in this country. For the successful party stands for the Agreement which Sir Mahomed Habibullah with the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, have, after due deliberation, concluded with that Government. That agreement is the basis of all future prospects of our countrymen over there, and the fact that governments of the two countries, and the people are committed to it makes it of immediate importance that the Genl Hertzog's party should remain in power to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement both in spirit and in the letter. For as the *Leader* of Allahabad rightly puts it:—

The Indian community have certainly no cause to be thankful to his rival, General Smuts. During his electioneering campaign, he sought to bring the Cape Town Agreement within the sphere of party politics, and to obtain votes by playing upon the anti-Indian feelings of the White community. Only the other day, in the course of a speech at a public meeting at Pretoria, General Smuts is reported to have said:—

"In regard to Asiatics, our policy remains unaltered, and may be summarised as: no Asiatic immigration and repatriation as fast as possible with no chance to return. The agreement with India concluded some years ago leaves certain loop-holes, and I hope that changes will be introduced to make these loop-holes impossible."

It was, however, believed that the Indian question would not be included in the election issues, and that the Cape Town Agreement would not be utilized as material for party purposes.

Mr. Sastri, when he was leaving South Africa, addressing a gathering of Europeans, said:

"I have a hope, on the eve of my going home, that, during the coming elections in this country, no first rank politician will seek to obtain votes from constituency by playing upon their anti-Indian feelings."

That a statesman of all the eminence of General Smuts of all people, who has been preaching the virtues of broad-minded statesmanship to

others, should adopt such election methods, is greatly to be deplored.

For, as Mr. Patrick Duncan, who was Minister of the Interior in General Smuts' Government, pointed out:

"The Government can claim praise for its courage in making that agreement. It has created a new atmosphere. We cannot go back. We are bound in the future, whatever difficulties might arise again, to meet in a friendly spirit and to attempt to come to a compromise."

One can only hope, observes the *LEADER* that, if at any time in the future, General Smuts comes into power, his practice will be better than his professions. For the present, General Hertzog is firmly established in the seat of authority and can be relied on to pursue his progressive Indian policy.

The Cape Town Agreement was a triumph of both Indian and South African statesmanship, of which the two countries have reason to be proud. It solved to the satisfaction of both countries a problem, which, for long, had baffled solution, and which had been causing uneasiness in the minds of Indians and Europeans. Any departure from the provisions of this agreement will not be in the interest of the Empire.

A VEDIC MISSIONARY IN AFRICA

An esteemed correspondent from South Africa writes that Dr. Bhagat Ram Sahgal, a Vedic Missionary, who has been touring East and South Africa, has been doing good work in his capacity as preacher of the Vedic Religion, representing the All-India Aryan League of Delhi. Replying to an address of welcome given him by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha at Durban, Dr. Bhagat Ram is reported to have given the following counsel to the European residents of that city.

In the end, I wish to say a word to my White brothers who have made South Africa their homes. Brothers and Sisters of South Africa, you strive and are still striving for independence. We Indians, as lovers of independence, fully sympathise with your aspirations. We watch with sympathy and interest all your movements, always pregnant with deep meanings. We realise your difficulties, but, personally, I cannot understand your relations with Indians. Realize in your hearts that Indians have once been the Rulers of these parts like you. Collect and weigh evidence dispassionately. Indians in every way have a prior right of settlement than any other community from outside Africa. To be plain in my opinion, your

complaints are based on what is but a travesty of evidence. There is no convincing evidence against the damage it is alleged to accrue by the presence of Indians. It may well be that a clear case for "thinning out" can be established; and this is what I strongly object to. I wish to point out in the words of Kaiser William that "In order to prevent a disaster to civilization, two things were and are necessary; first, solidarity of the White races; second, respect on the part of the White races for the tradition of other races".

Brothers, we only wish you to respect our tradition. The cultural and historical traditions of India are admirable. Remember India has once ruled not over the Continent of Africa only, but America and other parts of the world as well. India boldly asserts its claim of having first of all given civilization to this dark continent of Africa. So we wish the settlement of our claims and better treatment from you not as a coolie race, not as a son of a nation uncivilized, but as a son of Great Arya Varta, the parent of all civilization of the world whose flag once hoisted in the airs of this continent.

We want not the interference of any third party in our midst, we want to settle our affairs as your equal settlers in this land. It is only on this basis that our relations can be feasible and closer, and we pray God for better feelings for one and other amongst us.

East Africa.

RETURN OF INDIAN DELEGATION FROM EAST AFRICA

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Kothanda Rao and Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru returned on June 22, from East Africa, per *S. S. Karagola*. Mr. Sastri, when approached, refused to be interviewed.

Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru, however, interviewed by a representative of the *INDIAN DAILY MAIL* reviewed the present situation in East Africa, and said that the most important question "before the East African Indian National Congress was the consideration of the report of the Closer Union Commission and the steps to be taken to represent the Indian case properly to Sir Samuel Wilson who had been deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to ascertain the opinions of the communities concerned regarding the recommendations of the Commission."

COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL

"The Memorandum, which was submitted to Sir Samuel Wilson on behalf of the Congress, dealt mainly with the common electoral roll, the composition of the Kenya Legislative Council, political and economic federation and the employment of Indians in the higher services.

The Congress Deputation learnt with profound astonishment and disappointment from Sir Samuel that the Conservative Government had decided not to re-open the question of a common electoral roll, as had been decided as recently as 1923, and there was no chance of securing European consent to it. His Majesty's Government might reconsider the matter if Sir Samuel Wilson recommended the consideration, but he was unable to report in favour of it as he had satisfied himself that the Europeans were strongly opposed to a common electoral roll."

"It is difficult to avoid," he continued, "the suspicion that the Conservative Government themselves were opposed to the introduction of a common roll."

They took no steps to bring about a settlement as suggested by the Commission and Mr. Amery by his statement in Parliament encouraging the European community to refuse to agree to an alteration of the present system. The solution of the most important question in Kenya has been allowed to be blocked by the obstinacy of a small section of the population of Kenya. If this cardinal question had been prejudiced by His Majesty's Government, why did the Secretary of State for the Colonies invite the Government of India to send an Agent of theirs to East Africa to meet Sir Samuel Wilson, thus creating a false impression both in India and Kenya that the British Government had kept an open mind on the subject of joint electorates?

As regards the Kenya Legislative Council, the deputation strongly opposed the recommendation of Sir Edward Hilton-Young for the creation of a non-official European majority.

It also made it clear that it was not in favour of the proposal of "the majority that four non-officials, presumably Europeans, should be substituted for four official members and that this process should be continued in future. There is no reason for increasing the influence of non-official Europeans. The deputation had no objection to the selection of natives to represent themselves, but if non-natives are to represent native interests, it was necessary that they should be selected in equal numbers from the Indian and European communities, in order that the Indian composition might not deteriorate in comparison with that of non-official Europeans. It is true that self-government has been declared to be out of the question, but this gives us no real security. We are still threatened with the danger that the recommendations of the majority of the Hilton-Young Commission, which will considerably enhance the power and influence of the Whites and are not bound to lead to self-government in the near future, may be accepted.

OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL COUNCIL

The Congress memorandum had been drafted on the assumption that in order to bring about a closer co-operation in economic matters, the establishment of an Advisory Council for East Africa was contemplated. It appeared, however, continued the Pundit,

"That a Federal Council with full legislative powers might take the place of an Advisory Council. The Deputation, knowing as it did the opinions of Indians not merely in Kenya but also in Uganda and Tanganyika on this subject, expressed itself against the establishment of such a Federal Council. The Council, they felt, though dealing in the beginning with economic questions only, would, in the end, draw all power into its own hands, as it would from the start be in a position to control the most important source of public wealth and revenue. If Federal Council of Non-European interests is established, it is necessary that an equal representation of Indian and European communities from each territory should be definitely provided for. There is no guarantee without specific provision for Indian representation that Indians will not be ignored as they have been, for instance, in the matter of the Kenya Uganda Inter-colonial-Railway Council.

EDUCATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Apart from the constitutional question referred to above, Pundit Kunzru thought it necessary that the attention of India should be drawn to the grievances of the Indian community in East Africa regarding education and medical relief. A strong representation had been made to the authorities on the subject by Mr. Sastri and also on behalf of the Congress. The Government appeared to spend less to-day on Indian education than they did in 1924.

At the conclusion of the interview he gave to the Associated Press, Pundit Kunzru pointed out that the advent of the Labour Government into power had created a new situation, whereof it was the duty of the Government of India to take the fullest advantage. The East African Congress was seriously thinking of sending a deputation to England in order to represent the Indian point of view to the new Government before it arrived at any decision.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SASTRI'S ILLNESS

On arrival at Bombay, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri was X-rayed by Dr. Deboo, X-Ray specialist, at the latter's surgical hall. Dr. Gilder, and Pundit Kunzru were present.

Dr. Gilder, Mr. Sastri's Medical advisor, has advised Mr. Sastri to take complete rest for two months, and hence the latter cancelled his Simla trip and left for Bangalore.

Ceylon

INDIAN WORKERS IN CEYLON

Tributes to the work of Mr. M. A. Hydari, I.C.S., the departing Agent in Ceylon of the Government of India, were paid at a farewell dinner given by Indians in Ceylon on the 21st of May. Replying to the toast, Mr. Hydari said that the minimum wages Ordinance would not be successful if the labourers failed to co-operate, as the planters, as a whole, had loyally done. The fact that the Ordinance was working well, however, showed that the labourers were not taking undue advantage of their new privileges, as they might easily do. Referring to the franchise, Mr. Hydari thought that Indians need have no fear of getting a fair hearing. Just as an Englishman, at times, thought that the Scot was making too much out of his own country, perhaps other communities in Ceylon thought that Indians were making too much out of their own country, but just as the English and the Scots were living in amity together, he was sure the other communities in Ceylon would live in amity with Indians.



HEAD OFFICE :—ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.
E. Sept. '29.

Ice in India: Its Romance

BY MR. D. SCOTT BREMNER

A COPY of the MADRAS WEEKLY MAIL has just been handed to me in a remote but lovely part of Devonshire, where for the past month or more, I have been trying to escape from the deadly depressing wet summer which has afflicted most parts of England. In the paper is an article on "India Yesterday and To-day" which, to an old "Qui Hai", whose memories almost go back to the times referred to in the article, is full of interest. In the East, where the amenities of modern civilisation are not nearly so far advanced as they are here, the truth of the adage that the luxuries of one generation are the necessities of the next is more apparent than in a country where progress is so rapid that the complete scientific discoveries of one day are the ordinary household common places of the next. I need not enumerate; any thinking person can, without much difficulty, make a list for himself.

In India, where ice is a necessity now, not only in the Presidency towns, but even in the Mofussil, does any one stop to think, I wonder, what people did in the days when there was none? In the capital towns,—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—it was possible, at a price, to procure ice, as long ago as the Forties of the last century, but it was natural ice, and not the chemical machine-made article we get to-day. It came a long journey on sailing ships from the Wenham Lake in the United States of America and was stored in ice-houses specially built for the purpose and retailed at prices that varied from 2 annas per lb. when it was comparatively plentiful on the first arrival of an ice-ship, to Re. 1 per lb. when the stock was running low and it was uncertain when the next ship-load would arrive. When this stage was reached, ice was only sold for fever-stricken invalids and then on a doctor's certificate. There are to-day, I think, two of these old ice-houses in existence

to remind people of this time. One is the Brahmin Widows' Home on the Marina and the other, the premises now occupied by the offices of "NEW INDIA."

The story of the introduction of the Wenham Lake ice into India is one of the romances of domestic life in that country and was told many years ago by an old journalist, Stoequeler, in his memoirs of his life in India. Stoequeler was, I believe, on the staff of JOHN BULL, the predecessor in Calcutta of the present ENGLISHMAN: newspaper and his account was as follows: In the days when the sugar planters of Jamaica were at the height of their prosperity, they lived very luxuriously on their plantations importing, regardless of cost, every thing that would conduce to their luxurious comforts. Among these things was ice from the Wenham Lake. One day, a ship carrying a cargo of ice disappeared mysteriously after a storm at sea and was given up as lost, until after a year or perhaps longer, it was discovered a derelict hidden away in a creek of a river on the northern part of South America. Examination of its holds showed that it was a Jamaica ice-ship and that there had been after all those months, very little wastage of its icy cargo. This fact was responsible for the introduction of ice into India. It was rightly argued that if ice would remain so long with such little wastage on the hold of a derelict vessel, it could be carried much further afield very profitably. A trial consignment was sent to Calcutta, and our old journalist gives a very graphic account of the arrival of the first ice-ship on the Hooghly. Calcutta, official and mercantile, took a holiday for a week or more, and tiffined, dined and suppered each other with wines cooled with this ice. This led to the Wenham Lake ice trade with India, which lasted, if my own personal recollection serves, till the early eighties of

the last century when ice companies were formed to make the present artificial ice of commerce. I have a distinct recollection of two rival companies being formed in Calcutta about that time, which immediately proceeded to a policy competition which ended in a disastrous tragedy. The cutting of prices proceeded so far that one company decided to give away its output for a certain time in order to ruin the other. There was such a rush to take advantage of this offer that a mob besieged the place and several people were crushed to death.

The question now arises what was done before the days of the Wenham Lake ice. I believe that the Moghul Emperors in their later luxurious and effete periods used to have consignments of natural ice brought to their courts and camps by special relays of horse daks from Kashmir, until it was discovered that in the winter, the night temperature on the plains of the Punjab was low enough to freeze the water in shallow earthen pans set out at night. It then became the custom for the wealthy to employ during the winter months a special staff for procuring ice in this way. The thin plates of ice collected from the pans were stored in pits lined and covered with hay and were well pressed down until they formed solid mass of ice. The pits were covered with a heavily thatched hut and the ice from these primitive ice houses was carefully conserved during the summer and was sent out on special occasions. This method prevailed in the Punjab and other parts of India sufficiently cold, long after the Presidency towns were being supplied with Wenham ice. In fact, it persisted until the artificial ice came into general use. I remember the time when clubs and big private establishments in the Punjab used to utilise this method of supplying themselves with ice during the terribly trying Punjab hot weather. Of course, ice thus stored was dirty, covered with hay and refuse, and could not be used as ice is so frequently used now. But it was quite useful for cooling drinks and comestibles which are all the better for being chilled.

The next question that arises is what was done by people in localities not fortunate enough to have freezing night temperatures, Bengal, Bombay and Madras, for instance. If Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, will allow any of your readers to inspect some of their old household accounts, he will find among the list of servants maintained by the firm for the tiffin room, one called the "abdar." This was not only the wine-steward, but the man responsible for cooling wine and other drinkables to a temperature somewhat cooler than the tepid stuff it would be if not thus treated. This was done by filling a swinging perforated cradle with a cooling mixture of saltpetre, salt and water, putting in the bottles of wine, etc., to be cooled and swinging it till, by a process of evaporation, a certain amount of coolness in the drinks was secured. In old Madras and elsewhere in those days, well-to-do households all employed "abdars" who accompanied their employers when the latter went out to dinner and cooled their wine for them. An expert "abdar" was worth his weight in gold and his services were often borrowed by hosts giving a dinner to specially-honoured guests.

It is a wise provision of Providence that the hotter and drier the atmosphere, the better it is for cooling by evaporation. In the hot dry regions of Central India and the Deccan, water refreshingly cool in the hottest day may be had from *chagals*, (leathern water bottles) and *mussucks*, water-carriers made out of goat's skin, also from goblets made out of a porous clay. The water in these receptacles oozes out, and evaporating in the hot dry air, cools that contained in the receptacle to a temperature equalling almost that obtained from ice. I once had a curious experience of this. Paying a visit to the ruins of Vijayanagar in the Bellary district, I came across the camp of a P. W. D. Engineer at Hampi. With true hospitality, he insisted on being my host for the short time I was there and when the time came for drinks, he apologised for the want of soda, but said that he could guarantee that the whisky and water would be cool enough to be acceptable. He was right. The water poured into the whisky from small *coojahs* made of a white porous clay produced on the outside of the tumbler the aqueous film that a well iced peg always shows. I did not stop to think out why this was, but when I was in Bellary, I bought a number of these *coojahs* and took them to Madras, where they did not cool anything, but only leaked considerably.

SIR C. V. RAMAN*

PROF. C. V. Raman, who was knighted on the King's birthday (3rd June 1929) for his eminence in Science, was born of humble parentage on the 7th November 1888 at Trichinopoly in Southern India. His father, Chandrasekhara Iyer, was a teacher in a local institution. Soon after the birth of Raman, the father had an offer from the Principal of Mrs. A. V. N. College at Waltair, which he readily accepted. * * *

Mr. Chandrasekhara Iyer was Professor of Mathematics and Physics. He was a man

of their study that they almost merge into each other. Prof. Chandrasekhar had equal proficiency in both the subjects. He had also studied Astronomy with great interest. He was also a lover of music. This was indeed the result of his family connections. He was related to Pandit Vaidyanatha Sastry, the great Violinist of South India. His interest has also descended to his son. The great researches of Dr. Raman in the field of Acoustics and especially among the musical instruments of the Violin family, are indeed traceable to his father's love of the Violin.

Raman proved himself a precocious child. Whether by inheritance or by sheer instinct, he exhibited an aptitude for science, remarkable for one of his age. * *

AT THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

In the year 1901, when the usual sessions of the Madras Presidency College commenced, Prof. E. H. Elliot came into the combined section of the B.A., class to teach English Poetry. He observed among his new students a bright-eyed little lad who could not possibly be expected to belong to that class. He was so short, slim and small. "Do you belong to this class?" asked the Professor. A loud and boisterous laugh greeted the question from the galleries.

"Yes Sir, I do," was the reply.

"What is your age?"

"Thirteen."

"Where did you study for your F. A. Examination?"

"At Waltair."

"Your name?"

"C. V. Raman."

The bold and ready replies combined with the interest evoked by his extreme smallness, went home to the heart of the interrogator; Raman ever afterwards remained the pet of the English Professor.

Raman was strongly advised by a near relative and well-wisher of his family to choose History as his special subject, as it would greatly help him in the Competitive Examination for the Superior Services in the Provincial



SIR C. V. RAMAN, F.R.S.

of varied tastes. Mathematics and Physics are so closely allied in the higher stages

* Condensed from a sketch prepared for the volume on "Indian Scientists" Price Rs. 3. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

Government. It was urged that there was no Government servant in the family and that "Venkatram should be one." "No" was the positive answer of the precocious lad. He would choose that subject which he liked most, and for which he had the keenest aptitude.

He was a very fast reader. Even to this day, he has retained this habit. If a slight fever or any indisposition should confine him to his bed, he would take up a novel of some modern author, and read through his four or five hundred pages in a couple of days. He had closely acquainted himself with the standard writings of the great authors on his subject; and, with great ambition, hoped to make his own experiments in the College laboratory. His Professor did not permit him to do any extra practical work in the laboratory. But soon an occasion offered itself for the display of his scientific genius.

BEGINNING OF HIS SCIENTIFIC CAREER

The first epoch of Mr. Raman's scientific career began. He had passed the B. A. Examination in the first class and won the Arni Gold Medal in Physics. He was now in the M. A. class with Physics as the subject of his study. One day Mr. V. Appa Rao, a friend and class-fellow, came upon some anomalous observations while performing some acoustical experiments, and he referred them to Prof. Jones, who seemed at his wits' end, how to explain and account for them. The genius of Mr. Raman comprehended the whole arrangement at one flash. He performed the experiment himself, and after going home, read once more through Lord Raleigh's theory of sound and made out a calculation to his best satisfaction. It was a new arrangement to perform Melde's Experiments. Mr. Raman was thoroughly convinced that "when properly performed, its results easily surpass, in beauty and interest, those obtained by the usual arrangements in Melde's Experiments." The modified form of Experiment suggested by Mr. Raman has since commended itself to all thinkers in the scientific world. Lord Raleigh himself has not been slow in con-

gratulating Dr. Raman, and he sent him a letter appreciating the scientific value of the suggested modification. With the energy and optimism of youth, Dr. Raman at once wrote out a memoir of his investigations. When he got the paper ready for publication, he sent it at once to the Editor of THE PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE, London who readily accepted and published it.

During the last year of his stay in the Madras Presidency College, Mr. Raman had published another original paper in that popular journal of natural philosophy called NATURE, which is also issued from London. This time it was not Acoustics but Optics. The subject was, "Unsymmetrical Diffraction-Bands due to a Rectangular Aperture." The field in which Dr. Raman was to carry on his researches was clearly marked out for him even in his college-days. The two *memoirs* which he had published as a student in the Madras Presidency College, were but the beginning of a huge mass of literature which was to follow in succeeding years, descriptive of his investigations in the self-same field of Optics and Acoustics. Certainly, if any great scientist fell into the proper track from the very beginning, it was Dr. Raman.

IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Raman had thus a brilliant career at College. When he got through his M.A. in the Presidency College, no time was lost on the part of the Educational authorities at Madras to approach the Government, which readily came forward in deference to the strong recommendation of Prof. Jones, to afford the necessary facilities for a European training, to Mr. Raman. Only one thing remained before the young scientist could sail for Europe. That was the certificate of physical fitness. Dr. Raman was naturally lean and feeble. His frail frame was in striking contrast to his strong and energetic intellect. It was feared that he might collapse under the strain of a sudden climatic change. He was examined by an English I. M. S. Officer of the Madras Government, and was found to be too weak to bear the incident dislocations of a change of

climate. Hence the idea had to be abandoned. Dr. Raman was not to sail for England.

The prospect of going to Europe, having vanished, Mr. Raman looked out for a career in India. Neither teaching nor law had any attraction for him. He was too deeply absorbed in his scientific studies to be swayed by considerations of social or pecuniary advantage: and science is a jealous mistress.

So, there was only one alternative. That was the only alternative to every intelligent young Indian who set his eyes away from the professions of the Lawyer and the Teacher. The All-India Finance Department afforded what were considered, and are even to-day looked upon, as brilliant prospects for any young man. Mr. Raman was advised on all sides to become a candidate for the Competitive Examination. He had just appeared at the M. A. Examination of the University of Madras. Immediately after, he was asked to appear at the Competitive Examination for Superior Service in the All-India Finance Department. The Examination was conducted by the Government of India. Mr. Raman's nomination for the examination was arranged by Prof. Jones, through the Madras University. So the young nominee came to Calcutta to appear for the examination. He had to study quite unfamiliar subjects. History, Mr. Raman never liked from the very beginning. He had to study Political Economy and Sanskrit too. It was indeed a hard task. He was patiently plodding through his subject and did not quite hope to be ready for the examination, at such a short notice.

Just before the day of the commencement of the examination, he received a telegraphic message from Madras that he had not only stood first in the whole University in the M.A. Examination in Physics but that he had passed in the First class. He was the first First Class M. A. in Physics in the whole annals of the University of Madras. This unique recognition of his genius, this brilliant result could not but have a beneficent effect on his other activities. It fired him with an enthusiasm to

become worthy of such an honour by as equal a success in the Finance Examination.

He was not less successful in the Competitive Examination than in the M. A. Examination. He stood first in the whole country. He was still young. A lad who had just passed his middle teens! He won the distinction of being the best among the candidates. He was at once appointed as a Deputy Accountant-General of the Finance Department of the Government of India. He belonged now to the Indian Imperial Service. He became a Gazetted Officer of the Indian Government. Eighteen years old! Already an officer in a responsible branch of the Indian Administration! Cardinal Wolsey was called a Boy-Graduate. Certainly, Dr. Raman was a Boy-Officer. There has never been a second in this country who had attained to such a distinction at such an early age.

AT CALCUTTA

Mr. Raman was appointed as an officer in the Indian Finance Department of the Government of India. His designation was "Deputy Accountant-General." His official career may be divided into various periods each of which is remarkable for some notable event which was closely connected with his scientific activity and which furthered the progress of his scientific thought. His official life began at Calcutta where he stayed for nearly three years. The responsibilities of office could not alter the natural bent of his mind. He had brilliant prospects in his official career. A lesser man would have left science to take care of itself. But Raman did not neglect his special mission even in circumstances apparently adverse to scientific pursuit.

His joy knew no bounds when one day, while he was going from Dalhousie Square to Sealdah (where he was then putting up), he caught sight of a sign-board with the inscription "The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science." He saw, he looked, he wondered. Was it a reality or a mere dream? Is there any such Association in India? said he to himself. Not a minute was lost. Down he jumped from the tram-car, and soon found

himself in the midst of the members who had assembled there for a meeting and were just dispersing. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee too was there. Many great notabilities of Calcutta, who evinced any interest in science, were to be found there. Mr. Raman was directed to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Amirtalal Sircar, the son of the great Mahendralal Sircar, who had given a life-time to popularize the idea of scientific education in this country. Mr. Raman made an appointment with the Honorary Secretary to meet him at a convenient time the next day. Then he showed him his former publications in European Journals of Science and pointed out that there was much to be done in the subject. Dr. Sircar was struck with the originality of the young scientist, and at once proposed to afford every convenience for the proper carrying on of Research work by Mr. Raman. The latter became a member without any further delay. His previous career was appreciated and admired by all. He was accorded special facilities. A mere accident became an important incident. His heart-hunger was satisfied. His long-felt want was supplied. He fell heart and soul into his proper sphere of activity. Thus began Mr. Raman's connection with the Indian Science Association, which was providential though accidental, and which had a profound influence not only on the career of Mr. Raman himself but on that of the Association as well. Thus began his acquaintance with the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, which, in due course, brought them into closer touch which increased their mutual friendship, appreciation and admiration, and finally changed the whole course of Mr. Raman's life in after years.

Mr. Raman wanted a laboratory. The laboratory of the Association wanted a great scientist. Mr. Raman and the Indian Science Association had long wanted each other badly.

Mr. Raman was now himself again. Nothing now stood between him and Science. His whole leisure was now dedicated to the idol of his heart. The results of his research were published in the form of Bulletins through the Association. But this vigorous work was not long to continue. It was only

three years that Raman could spend in Calcutta. During the period, he had established his reputation in Calcutta. His great genius, wonderful energy, and constant application to his work with single-hearted devotion became a topic of common talk with persons interested in scientific studies. The late Sir Gurudas Banerjee took an active interest in Mr. Raman's work in the laboratory of the Association.

While such were the happy circumstances in which Mr. Raman was placed, he was suddenly transferred to Rangoon. The transfer deprived the Science Association of Mr. Raman's service for a time. But the seed had already been sown, and it was bound to bear fruit in the long run. Mr. Raman left Calcutta with a heavy heart.

IN RANGOON

A characteristic incident is recorded of Mr. Raman's early days in Burma, how, after only a couple of days' stay in Rangoon, he marched out on an expedition to a neighbouring station at dead of night (leaving his wife in desperate loneliness) to see certain new scientific instruments that had arrived at the laboratory of the Insein School, and returned home in the early hours of the morning. The incident is significant of the lure of science to men of Mr. Raman's single-minded devotion to it. For the rest, the young officer carried on his work in the usual course, exhibiting the same spirit of courage and steadfastness. The Accountant-General, his immediate superior, recognized his qualities and respected him, though with a sullenness and a temper that occasionally led to a rupture with the subordinate, who was of a proud and independent spirit. But the coolness and dignity of Mr. Raman soon won him the regard of the British officer, and the subsequent official life of Mr. Raman at Rangoon ran smooth and unruffled.

His brisk habits and almost irrepressible energy must be felt by all who came into contact with him. Some years after, an Accountant-General, who went round on a tour of inspection, was so much struck by Mr. Raman's aggressive individuality that he asked his superior, "How do you manage Raman?"

Dr. King of the Benares Hindu University, being struck by the marvellous energy of Mr. Raman's movements, was forced to remark, "It is indeed a matter of great surprise that flasks and test-tubes survive Mr. Raman's handling in the laboratory."

IN MADRAS AGAIN

The stay of the young officer at Rangoon was not long. About March 1910, hearing of his father's demise, Mr. Raman took leave for six months and went to Madras. Thus his official life was suspended for a time, but not his scientific activity. The laboratory of the Madras Presidency College was open to him, and his whole time was spent at the altar of Science for nearly the entire period of six months, till September 1910.

BACK TO CALCUTTA

In November 1911, Mr. Raman was transferred to Calcutta, the scene of his early labours, as Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs. He rejoiced at the prospect of going back to his beloved city. "This city" he said, "is the only proper place for me. I have lived in innumerable cities and countries of the world. I have worked in different laboratories in Europe and America. But I have always felt that Calcutta is the place for me and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science is my proper home."

THE PALIT PROFESSORSHIP

It was at this time that University education in Bengal was dominated by a masterful personality—the late Sir Asutosh Mookerji. Sir Asutosh was not only a great educationist but an organizer as well.

In the year 1915, the Calcutta University College of Science was founded through the exertions of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, and with the help of the princely donations of Sir Taraknath Palit and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. The opening of this institution marks an epoch in the history of Science in India. Sir Taraknath Palit, "whose name will be handed down to posterity and will be gratefully mentioned by all true lovers of education from generation to generation, even long after the present-day notabilities—euphemistically so called—shall have passed into inevitable and well-merited

oblivion, endowed the Calcutta University with a fund for the creation of a chair in Physics." Thus money was forthcoming. Facilities were quickly being provided. But the men were wanting.

Sir Asutosh had tried many fresh graduates from the University but in vain. It has already been said that his attention was arrested by the work of Mr. Raman in the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. His keen eye had not failed to observe his genius. He had been struck by his (Mr. Raman's) scientific ardour and originality. He had closely followed his achievements carried out under the most unfavourable circumstances. He had watched with a personal interest and curiosity, the anxiety of a Government Civil servant for scientific research and original discoveries. He had, therefore, unhesitatingly offered him the Chair of Physics. The offer was first made in the early months of 1914, when Mr. Raman was not yet past five-and-twenty, and he accepted the post on his own terms. * * *

Sir Asutosh's joy knew no bounds. His heart was fully satisfied. Giving full vent to the inmost feelings of his heart, while laying the foundation-stone of the University College of Science on the 27th of March 1924, he spoke as follows:—

For the chair of Physics created by Sir Taraknath Palit, we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Chandrasekhar Venkataraman, who has greatly distinguished himself and acquired a European fame by his brilliant researches in the domain of Physical Science, assiduously carried on under the most adverse circumstances amidst the distraction of pressing official duties. I rejoice to think that many of these valuable researches have been carried on in the laboratory of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, founded by our late illustrious colleague, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, who devoted a life-time to the foundation of an institution for the cultivation and advancement of science in this country. I shall fail in my duty if I were to restrain myself in my expression of the genuine admiration I feel for the courage and spirit of self-sacrifice with which Mr. Raman has decided to exchange a lucrative official appointment for a University Professorship, which, I regret to say, does not carry even liberal emoluments. This one instance encourages me to entertain the hope that there will be no lack of seekers after truth in the Temple of Knowledge, which it is our ambition to erect.

Thus did Mr. Raman gracefully put on the mantle of Professorship. His work was fully

appreciated and highly admired. The Vice-Chancellor seldom blundered in the selection of the College staff. Mr. Raman chose his right profession and Sir Asutosh chose the right professor; and neither had any cause to regret the choice. The Vice-Chancellor was ever generous in the tribute of praise he paid to recognized merit, and took every opportunity of expressing his heart-felt admiration for Mr. Raman's genius and character, and holding him up as an ideal to the rising generation of young men in the University. * * *

DR. RAMAN AND HIS PUPILS

As a teacher, Dr. Raman (who was made an honorary D.Sc. of the Calcutta University in 1921) has endeared himself to his students and inspired them with his own zeal for knowledge. Indeed, under his guidance, the Department of Physics, in the Calcutta University, has become a striking institution of its kind in the world. Like Sir P. C. Ray and Sir J. C. Bose, Dr. Raman too can boast of a host of student scientists who carry on the work of the master with distinction. From his Research School have come Dr. S. K. Banerjee, Dr. Ramanathan, and Dr. B. N. Banerjee, the first fruits of Dr. Raman's teaching. These have since been invited to hold high and responsible posts in the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. Prof. Phanindranath Ghosh has made a substantial contribution on the Theory of Vision through optical instruments. Many German scientific journals have referred to his work in Applied Optics. Prof. S. K. Mitra has distinguished himself by his remarkable theory of the heliometer, and is Professor of Physics at Khaira. He has organised the wireless department of the Science College. Dr. N. K. Sathi, now of the Benares Hindu University, has published several very useful and important papers on the theory of *White Light*. Mr. N. K. Sur is another very important name. He has published the first experimental verification of the new theory of the Thermal Ionisation. From his laboratory at Allahabad have appeared a number of Spectroscopic papers of great value which have

been frequently referred to in the German Handbook of Physics. Mr. R. N. Ghosh, who received excellent instruction in the field of Acoustics under Dr. Raman is now continuing his researches further into the field of musical instruments such as the Pianoforte. Dr. Bidhu Bhushan Ray, whose brilliant work on Diffraction Halloes, submitted for the degree of Doctorate in Science, was so highly commented upon by such great scholars and experts as Dr. Simpson and Sir G. Walker, and who had received a scholarship for study abroad, was one of the early students of Dr. Raman. Mr. Chinmayanandana was one of the first of those young men who took the guidance of Dr. Raman in Scientific research. His work was very highly appreciated, and he was given a Government appointment. Much was expected from him; but death cut short his life. The list given above is neither representative nor complete. Dr. Raman had in his laboratory students coming from all the provinces of India and belonging to the different universities. His fame has attracted scholars to Calcutta. The famous saying of Principal Archibald comes back to our memory. "Fine buildings do not constitute a University; but it is an assembly of scholars which constitutes a University." In the truest sense of the word, Dr. Raman and his students have made up the Physics Section of the University of Calcutta. "Dr. Raman is still young and full of life and activity, and unlike some of his brother Professors at Calcutta, devotes his whole energy to his subject. Let us hope that he will live long enough to make the Indian Science Association equal in reputation to the Davy-Faraday laboratory of London."

DR. RAMAN AS A SCIENTIST

We must now come back to Dr. Raman himself. We shall have to say a great deal of his researches in Science, but we must begin with the picturesque side of his research work. Dr. Raman has a passionate longing for the observation and enjoyment of natural phenomena. While on board the steamer bound for Great Britain, he did not lock himself in his cabin and keep pouring over

books of science, but he went out into the open air to watch the changing hues of the sky and also the flakes and spumes of the sea. His explanation of the colour of the sky and the *Blue* of the Mediterranean had such an origin. They were not subjects which suggested themselves to him in his study or in his elaborate Experiment rooms. They were the direct outcome of his free and undisturbed communion with Nature.

It is again needless to exaggerate the importance of science and the necessity of scientific research in India. It is only a scientist that can speak on the subject with authority. Therefore we refer the reader to Dr. Raman's remarks, during his Convocation Address at Benares, in 1926.

We live to-day not in an age of the Vedas and the Upanishads; we live in a modern age; we live in an age of research; a period of intense striving to create new realms of thought, to penetrate the mystery of nature, by the use of all intellectual and material forces under human command. During the last one hundred years, vast fields of new knowledge have been discussed and cultivated and everything points to an increasingly vigorous advance into regions as yet unknown. We in India, as a people, cannot afford merely to stand aside and be merely passive spectators of this remarkable outburst of human activity. To stand aside would be to confess ourselves an effete and worn-out people, fit only to be laid on the shelf and suffer economic and political extinction.

In these words, Dr. Raman has not only struck a note of warning to help us in our conduct for the future, but has also given a lesson we have to learn from our past experience. It was our past aloofness, that dug the grave of Indian independence. It was our indifference to what was going on around and in the rest of the world that has been the main cause of our political subjection. Greater contact with the outside world, greater interest in international activities, deeper insight into the general course of the world-progress, are indispensable not only to our fuller life and speedier growth but also to our economic and political redemption. These virtues are equally indispensable to the cultural growth of a nation as well.

"What is Research?" asks Dr. Raman and his answer is, "It is only seeking after knowledge and must therefore be of the most fundamental significance in all

schemes of education. You must remember that knowledge at the present day is not a dead knowledge enshrined in books but a living and growing knowledge with which we are all concerned. Can you imagine for a moment that living knowledge can be procured, can be obtained merely by the study of books, by turning your teachers and students into mere book-worms? No! your teachers and students will have to take part in that stream of human activity, which I have referred to. A University is not a university if this is not understood, if this is not daily practised. It is in the attempt to discover new facts and new relations between known facts, which we call research, that a true insight into the new and growing body of knowledge is obtained. You must be one of the seekers, or else you will be left behind."

Dr. Raman has always insisted on Science for its own sake and for its possible utility to the race at large. He warned scientists against the temptation to self-advertisement. "I would warn my young friends" said he:

very specially against regarding research as a pathway to self-advertisement and self-glorification. Self-advertisement, for whatever reason it may be pursued, soon becomes an end in itself and its results are most evil when seemingly it is most successful. The man of Science who habitually indulges in it soon comes to believe in his own perfection and infallibility and loses that clearness of vision and rigid self-criticism, essential to an investigator. Self-praise is scientific suicide.

HIS GREAT WORLD TOUR

After Dr. Raman was presented with a Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, he received invitations from various Western Scientific Associations and Research Institutes. Chief among them were those of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Canada, and the Managing Committee for the Celebration of the Centenary of the Kelvin Institute at London. As a representative of the scientific genius of India, Dr. Raman was the recipient of the most cordial and unique reception not only from the above centres of scientific research but also from the various institutions which he had to visit, on invitation, during his long tour of nearly ten months.

Immediately after leaving India, Dr. Raman proceeded to London to attend the meeting of the Royal Society. He was formally admitted as a Fellow, and he took an active part in the deliberations of the meeting. He spent three weeks in England, most of the time working in the Davy-Faraday Laboratory of the Royal Institute testing one of his new theories in X-ray scattering. Soon after, he attended the Kelvin Centenary held in

London. Then without further delay, he left for Canada, to take part in the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Originally, he had been asked to read a paper relating to his work. But when he was actually in Toronto, he was agreeably surprised to find that he had been put down to open a discussion on his special subject, and had thus the privilege of addressing the Association for one hour on the subject of Molecular Scattering of Light.

It was while he was leaving the hall that Dr. Raman made the acquaintance, and at once the friendship of one of the greatest physicists in the world. "Prof. Raman", said a gentleman approaching him, "I am delighted to meet you and make your acquaintance." That was Prof. Millikan, the Noble Laureate in Physics, and the most active and distinguished of American Physicists in modern times. He at once expressed a desire that Dr. Raman should visit his institution at Pasadena, and lecture to the group of Physicists which he had gathered together at his Norman Bridge Laboratory, where in previous years, some of the most distinguished European physicists such as Einstein and Lorentz had held the position of Research Associates. Dr. Raman too was offered the same position for that session because, Prof. Millikan said, he would greatly value the privilege of having a physicist from Asia to expound his view and put his work before the staff of the Institute. Dr. Raman accepted the invitation.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the British Association, Dr. Raman had to attend the meeting of the International Congress of Mathematicians, at which he had to represent the University of Calcutta. He was asked to preside over the section of Mathematical physics. There he made the acquaintance of several great mathematicians from all over the world and received a pressing invitation from the Russian Representatives, to visit their country and lecture before their Academy.

When the meetings were over, Dr. Raman was invited to take part in pleasant excursion across Canada by a special train. On the way, he visited several Canadian Universities,

and a great many of the attractions of Canadian natural scenery such as lakes, glaciers and mountains in national parks. The three weeks thus spent by Dr. Raman in the company of the most distinguished physicists and mathematicians of the world was an exceedingly pleasant and profitable time. He enjoyed many interesting and instructive discourses, in particular with Prof. Edington of Cambridge, regarding the most recent development in the *Theory of Relativity* and of "Stellar Evolution" with Sir William Bragg on "Crystal Structure" and Atomic Physics; with Sir Richard Paget on his Latest Investigation, "The Nature of Speech", and with a great many others of equal merit and of less renown. Dr. Raman had many interesting and wonderful experiences during this journey. Suffice it here to say that he had special opportunities of making observations on the colour of the ice in glaciers and of water in mountain-lakes. He had originally planned to make this study in Switzerland, but as good luck would have it, he was able to achieve his object during his Canadian tour. When he visited the Luisillewet Glacier on the Rocky Mountains and climbed up the mass of ice, he was struck at the wonderful greenish blue colour it had exhibited. Dr. Raman hewed down a block of ice, and when he held it in his hand, he saw that it was a perfectly transparent and colourless crystal. He at once put forward tentatively the theory that the colour was due to the selective scattering of the blue end of the solar spectrum where light traverses a mass of ice. Prof. H. T. Barnes of the McGill University of Montreal, who has made a special study of Icebergs and Glaciers in Canada and Greenland, refers in the following words to Dr. Raman's view, in a book recently published by him on this subject. "It seems more than probable that Prof. Raman is correct and that the colour of ice is due to large group molecules." During his tour in Canada, Dr. Raman, as we have already said, also visited and boated upon a great many of the Canadian fresh water lakes. These sheets of water which are situat-

ed in the more rocky and inaccessible parts of the mountains showed wonderfully intense colour ranging from green in some cases to deep-blue in others. The cause of this coloration was due, according to Dr. Raman, to the absorption of light in water combined with the scattering of light in traversing the water by the molecules of the liquid, as well as, in many cases, by the innumerable particles brought down by the glaciers and held in suspension in the lakes.

Returning after those excursions, Dr. Raman had a brief rest at Toronto. Then he went to Philadelphia to attend the Centenary of the Franklin Institute. Here he met Professors Michaelson, Zeeman, Fabray, and other physicists of international fame. At the celebration of the Centenary, he presented the greetings of the Calcutta University and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, which were vociferously applauded. There he also found Prof. Millikan with an official letter appointing Dr. Raman as a Research Associate of his Institute at Pasadena.

Leaving Canada, Dr. Raman went down to the United States and visited by invitation the chief Scientific Institutions at Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia and Iowa. He spent an extremely good time with Prof. Nicholas of Chicago, and visited a field of ten miles outside the city, where the one-mile-long pipe-lines were being laid down. At Iowa, Dr. Raman was received with the greatest cordiality. He delivered a public lecture to a crowded audience. Then he was also specially requested to advise the members of the Physics staff on the research problems they had on hand. Then he went across the United States to Southern California and visited the famous Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff and also the Grand Canyon of Colorado River in, Arizona. The latter is one of the greatest wonders of the world.

Thence without further delay, Dr. Raman proceeded to Pasadena. He was warmly welcomed by Prof. Millikan and his brilliant group of men. There were Ebstein, Tolman, Noyes, and Bateman. There were besides,

numerous other notabilities who had gathered together at the California Institute during the whole period of his stay, and he was overwhelmed by the hospitality with which he was treated by the Institute and the citizens of Pasadena. He lectured regularly on "Thermodynamics and Light Scattering" to the staff and the Graduate students. Many of the distinguished members of the Institute and of the Solar Observatory of Mount Wilson, were among the audience. Dr. Raman spent several weekends touring among the mountain-valleys, beaches and the desert-lands of that wonderful country which has a charm of its own. There he had the privilege of having the great 100-inch reflector of Mt. Wilson of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, practically to himself for two nights in succession. It is decidedly the largest telescope in the whole world. Dr. Raman appreciated the wonderful engineering skill that is exhibited in the construction and handling of this giant instrument. The almost wonderful light-gathering power of the instrument makes it possible to reach by direct vision, the most outlying parts of manifested creation. Objects whose structure could previously be determined only by prolonged photographic exposures, can now be seen visibly by this 100-inch reflector. Dr. Raman was deeply impressed with the spectacle which the gaseous and planetary nebulae presented in this instrument. He said, "Altogether, what I saw in Mt. Wilson would alone have justified my journey from India to the other side of the earth".

Dr. Raman also delivered several popular lectures upon the ancient educational systems of India and the glories of the Indian civilization. These lectures were heard by crowded listeners, who were so anxious to learn of the contributions of Ancient India to the civilization of the world. Their enthusiasm was evidenced by the innumerable letters of appreciation which were published, and the resolutions which were passed. Many a time, Dr. Raman was the guest of honour at the most exclusive clubs in the city and spoke on a variety of subjects.

Dr. Raman was profoundly impressed during his stay at Pasadena with the attention paid

to the military training of students. He says,

Rarely a day passed in which I did not see in the compass of the institute, at all hours, groups of students, marching, drilling, learning to shoot, and perform the duties of the soldier. Indeed, it might have seemed that the students were training to become professional soldiers, and not, as in reality they were, electrical engineers. The conviction was borne in upon me that nothing helps a young man, to acquire physical stamina, discipline and a right outlook on life, so much as military training. I regard military training as an essential part of any scheme of education in a University.

After spending three months at Pasadena, Dr. Raman left, but reluctantly, for Northern California, spending the X-mas holidays amidst the beauties of the Sierra Nevada mountain valleys. Whence, he visited the lovely University of Palo-Alto, founded by Prof. Leyland Stanford, where he lectured to the students and staff on his new discoveries.

Dr. Raman left America with regret for England. He had now but two weeks to spare, which he wanted to spend in a continued tour.

First, he sailed for Norway landing at Bergen to meet his friend Prof. Bjerknees, the world-famous meteorologist. The beautiful situation of the city and its inland harbour have left a very pleasant impression upon Dr. Raman's mind.

Then, there were flying visits paid to Oslova, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin and Paris, where he met the leading workers in cognate subjects. His most memorable experience was the day he spent as the guest of Prof. Neils Bohr who to-day stands undoubtedly as the most romantic figure in the world of science. A comparatively young man, his ideas have captured the attention of physicists and chemists all the world over. He practically dominates the scientific thought of to-day. At the Bohr laboratory, Dr. Raman met his former pupil, and a distinguished alumnus of the Calcutta University, Dr. Bidhu Bhusan Ray.

Among other eminent scientists that he met during this short but highly interesting tour were Prof. Stormer of Aurora Borealis' fame, Prof. Svedberg, the most distinguished Colloid Chemist now living, Prof. Arrhenius, Director of the Nobel Institute at Stockholm, Goldschmidt of the Mineralogical Institute, and Nernst of Berlin, Prof. Brillouin of the College of France.

Then Dr. Raman left for India and landed on its shores on the 18th of March, 1925, after an absence of nearly ten months, with pleasant recollections and indelible impressions of the most brilliant minds of the scientific world and the most varied types of country and civilisation.

A few months after, he left India in response to an invitation from the Russian Academy of Science on the occasion of their Bicentenary Celebration.

SOAP BUBBLES

Prof. Raman has not been content to rest on the laurels he has already won. His subsequent discoveries have been no less remarkable. He has made an interesting discovery regarding the construction of soap bubbles.

THE RAMAN EFFECT

But by far the most notable contribution of Dr. Raman to the world of science is what is known after his own name—The Raman effect.

Physicists throughout the world are deeply interested in this discovery of a new radiation effect. The Raman-effect, is the most discussed question in physics to-day. Numerous papers and reports dealing with it have already appeared in the scientific journals of Europe.

THE COMPTON EFFECT

The Raman effect also has a counterpart in the domain of X-rays, which is known as the Compton effect. In the Compton effect, we observe that when X-rays are passed through a gas, they are scattered and a new radiation is emitted in addition, which is of a longer wavelength, similar to the Raman Radiation.

But the distinction lies in the fact that additional high speed electrons are liberated in the Compton effect, which are absent in the case of the Raman effect. Corresponding to the energy used to liberate these electrons in the former case, we have in the latter, according to Raman's view, the atoms in the molecule set in vibration. Thus from the observed Raman radiation, it will be possible, on the basis of quantum theory, to draw conclusions regarding the molecular structure of substances. Herein, a new tool has been discovered by means of which spectroscopists all over the world are now busily engaged in further investigations to explain the behaviour of molecules and to decipher their constitution.

As soon as the discovery was announced from Calcutta, many Physicists in Europe set to work to verify Prof. Raman's result, and

their researches have afforded complete confirmation of the discovery and of its explanation given by Prof. Raman. Prof. Pringhheim of the Berlin University, with his students, has been investigating the Raman effect, and his report, therefore, carries great weight. In his article in a German Scientific Journal, he introduces several new words, such as "Raman-spectra" and "Raman-lines", as very convenient for use in describing the results in this new field of research. Prof. Pringhheim's report concludes with the significant passage:—"Upon one point, no doubt can exist, that, through his discovery, Raman has opened up a great and completely new region in Spectroscopy."

ELECTRICAL FLUID IN METALS

The name of Prof. Raman has been popularly associated with his remarkable discoveries in the field of Light. But his researches comprise all sections of physics and some very promising discoveries about the electrical conductivity of metals are foreshadowed by a recent interview obtained from the Professor.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

No wonder with these discoveries to his credit, Dr. Raman was invited to preside over the sixteenth session of the Indian Science Congress held at Madras in January 1929. As might be expected, Dr. Raman devoted his presidential address to a purely Scientific topic—the problems of the radiation of light—and to the exposition of the nature and significance of the new phenomenon recently discovered in his own laboratory at Calcutta. This developed from the two distinct theories reached in the nature of light and the impossibility of accepting the wave and the quantum theories of radiation as simultaneously true. The new phenomenon that he discovered may be regarded as the twin brother to the Compton effect. He also explained how he worked on his new theory.

He then dwelt on some of the applications of the new effect and pointed out that its potential value was perhaps greatest in the field of chemistry, helping in the mapping of the infra-red spectra of chemical compounds. The

method opens up an illimitable field of research in organic chemistry.

MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF GASES

Dr. Raman has also discovered a new and extremely sensitive apparatus by which the feebly magnetic properties of gases and vapours may be accurately measured. The apparatus is so delicate that small quantities of the gas or vapour under study will suffice, and with its help, it is readily demonstrated that the rare gases of the Argon type are actually repelled by a magnet. The measurements made with the apparatus suggest that, in certain cases, there is a noticeable increase in the strength of the magnetic properties of a molecule when it passes from the condition of liquid to that of vapour. A large and very powerful electro-magnet has been specially constructed in the laboratory for researches in molecular magnetism. With its aid and auxiliary optical apparatus, it is possible to demonstrate in a visible manner that the molecules of a liquid when placed in a strong magnetic field tend to turn round and arrange themselves parallel to one another. The effect is very strong in some liquids, such as benzene and carbon-di-sulphide, but is relatively very weak in others such as water, ether or alcohol. In papers appearing in subsequent publications of the Royal Society and of the French Academy, Dr. Raman has shown that the magnetic character of a molecule determined in such observations can be definitely connected with its chemical structure.

LECTURES IN MADRAS

In the autumn of 1928, Dr. Raman visited Madras, where, under the auspices of the Indian Cultural Association, he discoursed on X-rays and his recent discoveries. He also demonstrated by a series of lantern slides how the peculiar molecular combinations of different crystals and liquids could be actually determined by sending the X-Rays through the object and photographing the refracted rays. Finally, the Professor said that there were great possibilities in the use of X-Rays which was only one of several such divergent optical

phenomena of light like the the Gamma ray, the cosmic radiation and the ultra-violet ray.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Dr. Raman was honoured by the Andhra University by an invitation to deliver the Convocation Address. After giving some practical counsel to the organizers and the people of Andhradesa, Dr. Raman urged a close linking up of the colleges and the University and passed on to observe that

It is a matter of most serious concern to every one connected with the Andhra University that no facilities of any kind exist at present in its jurisdiction for higher scientific, technological and literary studies. It is a most pressing duty of the University to organise such studies, and it may rightly be claimed that Your Excellency's Government is under an obligation to provide funds on the most generous scale for this much-needed expansion.

From University organization to University aims and ideals is but a short step, and Dr. Raman discoursed eloquently on the aims of University teaching.

The aim of University teaching should be to stimulate and guide the student on the right path, to help him to acquire habits of study and work, and to encourage him to exercise an independent judgment on problems presented to him. Such training is only possible by bringing the student into personal contact with teachers who themselves possess great independence of outlook and live a life of strenuous intellectual activity. To deprive our alumni of opportunities of contact with such teachers and to place them under men of inferior merit is to poison the wells of learning. A University or College which converts its alumni into mere passive absorbers of knowledge is doing incalculable harm to the rising generation.

KNIGHTED

Dr. Raman's distinguished services to the cause of Science, alike by his new discoveries and by the inspiration of his teaching could hardly escape the notice of the high officials of the Government of India. And when on the 3rd June 1929, (the King's birthday), his name appeared among the new Knights, it was universally felt as a fitting and due recognition of undoubted talents and meritorious services. Sir C. V. Raman was soon after entertained by the South India Club of Calcutta in honour of his Knighthood. Replying to the congratulatory address, he acknowledged the honour with a modesty truly becoming the real scientist :

In this address, you have chosen to refer to my contributions to science. I wish to repeat what I said a few

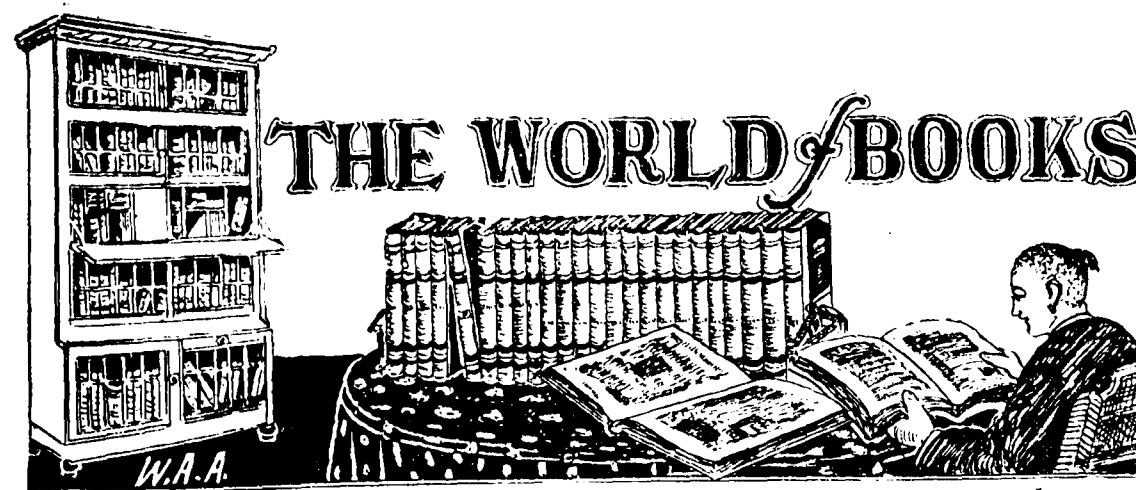
months ago as the President of the Indian Science Congress. I say I am just beginning my career, as a man of Science. That is the point of view which I hold, and I feel that the man of Science who looks forward to honours or rewards for his work must consider that his days are finished. That is the spirit in which a man of Science should view his labours.

It is in that spirit that Sir C. V. Raman has lived and laboured. He holds that a man of Science should have no ulterior motive and that science is its own reward :—

The man of Science who seeks for any reward or recognition, who seeks for anything except just the pleasure of doing his work, is one who seeks a Will-O'-the-Wisp. Science yields her richest fruits, her noblest rewards, and her most coveted prizes to the man who seeks Science and nothing else. Honours, praises, rewards, these are mere incidents in the life of a true man of Science, and he passes over these without notice. If an occasion arises for his friends, as for example, this assembly, to take notice of it, there is just this human satisfaction that others are pleased at the rewards and recognition of the recipient. As for myself I look forward to my work.

CONCLUSION

Yes; it is this single-minded devotion to work that has been the marked feature of his life. That was the real cause of his brilliant career at college; that again has sustained him throughout his subsequent career. In private life, Dr. Raman is distinguished by his gentle disposition and his amiable manners. A brilliant conversationalist, he holds forth with equal interest on a variety of topics, though his forte is, of course, science. And it is the poetic aspect of nature that appeals to him so powerfully. To him as to a poet, the rainbow in the sky and the flakes of the sea are charged with profound meaning. Thus to the critical mind of the trained Scientist he adds the graces of the imaginative mind of the poet. The result is a happy combination of the critical and creative faculties which has proved so fruitful in recent years. Dr. Raman is yet in the prime of life and in the full vigour of his mind. He is comparatively young (being barely 41), and already he has achieved renown as a great scientist. He has yet many more years of active intellectual life before him and we have no doubt he will still further enrich the field of researches and prove to the world that modern India, no less than the ancient, has her own contributions to add to the advancement of human knowledge.



THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA. VOL. III.

TURKS AND AFGHANS. Edited by Sir Wolseley Haig, School of Oriental Studies, London, With plates of illustrations and maps. (Cambridge University Press.)

This volume which precedes the publication of its predecessor deals with the history of India under early Muhammadan rule. The title 'Turks and Afghans' given to the book is a more accurate determinant of its scope, as it ignores Rajput and other Hindu kingdoms that flourished unbroken in Hindustan and the Deccan till late in the 12th century and some of which survived, for long, the shock of Muslim impact. The Editor has written by far the greater portion of the volume himself, and he has taken in only a few noted scholars as his collaborators, viz., Sir John Marshall for the very informing and long chapter on the architecture of the period, Sir Denison Ross, Director of London School of Oriental Studies for the history of Gujarat and Khandesh, Dr. S. K. Iyengar for the Hindu States of the Southern India down to 1600 A.D.; and Mr. Harvey and Don Wickremasinghe for the histories of Ceylon and Burma respectively. Sir Wolseley Haig has been noted as a great Persian scholar marked by accuracy of statement and sobriety of treatment. He has relied almost completely on Persian sources of information most of which cannot claim to rank higher than mere annals

treating only of court and camp, war and conquest. The treatment meted out to Hindu life, political as well as cultural and religious, has been all too meagre.

Subject, however, to these limitations, the work of Sir Wolseley and his collaborators has been quite thorough, scholarly and comprehensive. The Editor stresses on the fact that the accounts of Muslim chroniclers teeming with conquests, wars and victories should not be taken to mean that the early Muslim occupation of the land was one prolonged war for the triumph of Islam, and while the bulk of the armed agricultural population was left very much to itself, and only the dominant class of landowners and chieftains suffered on account of their frequent rebellion and disaffection, the rule of Muslim kings of the Slave line was not more oppressive than that of the Norman kings in England. He also makes an intelligent contribution to the understanding of the significance of the reign of Ala-ud-din and gives a real insight into the character of Muhammad bin Tughlaq that is at once moderate and critical. He is at his best in the chapters on the Deccan kingdoms, the Bahmani State and its offshoots, where he explains the ministerial and provincial organisation of the administration. The accounts of Burma and Ceylon begin rather abruptly, from the points at which they have been left in the unpublished second volume of the series.

EARLY ENGLISH INTERCOURSE WITH BURMA (1587—1743). By D. G. E. Hall. (Rangoon University Publication No. 1). Longmans, Green & Co. Ltd., London.

Sir Arthur Phayre's *History of Burma* (1883) had no access to European sources of information earlier than Colonel Michael Symes' *Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava*, which gave a narrative of the kingdom of Pegu from 1740 till the time of his own embassy in 1795. Even the recent excellent history of Burma written by Mr. G. E. Harvey in 1925 did not go deep into the materials of British connection beyond what was given in Methmold's account of the English mission to Pegu in 1617 (published in *Purchas his Pilgrimes*) and in Dalrymple's *Oriental Repertory*. It is a great service that Professor Hall has done by sifting into the commercial relations of the English with Burma before 1680, as embodied in materials in the India Office Archives and in the Public Proceedings volumes of the Madras Record Office. He traces the history of British enterprise in Burma in the epoch 1587—1743, when the trade with that country was too fitful and uncertain to form an important phase of eastern trade. It was only after the foundation of the aggressive empire of Alaungpaya that set all neighbours by the ears, that English relations with Burma tended to become more and more political; and the period before 1743 was strictly a period of commercial intercourse.

It was Ralph Fitch, "England's Pioneer to India and Burma", that first reached Burma in the beginning of 1587; but his description of Burma, as given in the third book of his Narrative, "owes so much to the previously published account of Caesar Fredericke, that it has about it almost an air of unreality." The East India Company neglected Burmese trade for a long time, partly on account of the fact, that Syriam, the chief port of Lower Burma, remained a closed Portuguese monopoly, particularly after the kingdom and

city of Pegu had been destroyed by the Siamese invaders in 1600. The first feeler of the Company sent in the direction of the Burma trade was the journey of Samuel and Driver to Pegu. The former died during his sojourn; and two others were sent to recover his property. The account of these latter and their visit to Burma (1617—18) is given by Wm. Methmold, then chief of the Masulipatam Factory, was supplemented with an indirect invitation extended to the Company to trade with Pegu, as its king signified "his desire to give free trade and entertainment to the English Nation." But the Company did not jump at this offer; and no English factory was really established in Burma till 1647 when a settlement was made at Syriam.

The 5th chapter of the book describes the conditions of the English trade in Burma in the 17th century, particularly in lac, Martaban jars and bullion. English trade revived with the closing down of the Dutch factory in 1676; Madras sent a mission to the Court of Ava to seek out an extension of trading privileges; and Fleetwood and Lesly, the envoys sent for this purpose in 1695—96, had a long wrangle with the Burmese authorities who, however, dealt "not unhandsomely" with them. Fleetwood's return and exhaustive account of his mission were followed by the appointment of a nominal chief to assume the control over the private traders at Syriam. But Madras made no effective attempts to follow up the privileges it had secured; official interest in the Burmese trade was lost; and the private trade left unregulated; and it also declined, together with the ship-building activity which was one of the chief attractions of Syriam for the English; and in which it was soon superseded by Bombay. The fulness of the extracts and the valuable appendixes and a good bibliography of the sources used, make towards further scholarliness of the work.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

By Arthur Mayhew, C.I.E., I.E.S. Fisher and Gwyer, Ltd., London.

Arthur Mayhew is no unfamiliar figure in India, and, as such, needs no introduction. In this recent publication, which he possibly intends as a Companion Volume to his "Education in India," he traces the intimate connection between Christianity and the development of the British Administration in India. He is firmly convinced that "the distinction between a Christian Missionary and administrator in India is one of scope and method rather than of aims". The missionaries such as Carey, Schwartz, Wilberforce and Teignmouth are as much responsible, if not more, for the building up of the British Empire in India as a Clive or a Hastings.

From 1600 to 1793, the Church luminaries had to struggle hard against the hostile attitude of the Hon'ble East India Company and the apathy of the Christian Churches to evangelical work. Though, from 1793 to 1813, the attitude was changed to one of passive friendship, thanks to the zeal of Teignmouth, Wellesley, and Henry Martyn, missionary activity received a set-back due to the Vellore Insurrection and the consequent apprehensions of the Company. Heber, Duff and Wilson compromised the two positions in the 3rd period between 1813 and 1857. Bentinck and Dalhousie built their administrative machinery on a Christian basis and suppressed "the superstitious malpractices of the land". Towards the close of the epoch, however, a reaction came up and the "Government became a dry nurse to Vishnu." This policy of vacillation, according to Mayhew, culminated in the Mutiny of 1857, and the catastrophe was largely tempered by the few converts to the faith of the Gospel. Better days dawned with the issue of the Queen's Proclamation in 1858 which acknowledged unequivocally the Christian basis of the British administration in India.

So far, the author deserves all credit, he has admirably combined the religious and the political development in India in the last three centuries. His book has all the interest of a true biography of great personages who are made to live before us in saintly flesh and blood.

But in the last section of the book on "Things Present and To Come", and throughout the book in his attitude towards the rival religions of the land, the author's fine colour fades away. He is too much fed up with the doctrine of the White-man's burden." He talks as though Christianity is a sacred trust of the Westerner, nay the Englishman, whose only justification in India will be "to drive the blade a little forward, to feel that, somewhere among the millions, you have left a little justice, or happiness or prosperity, a sense of manliness or moral dignity a spring of patriotism, a dawn of intellectual enlightenment or a stirring of duty where it did not exist before". He can see Mr. Gandhi as no better than an "intellectual slop"; to him "Hinduism lacks the will-power and driving force of Christianity; it has no historical basis, no foundation in facts; many of its gods and even the supreme God are a personification of lofty ideals". One is moved to cynical laughter when one reads his irate references to the "varied manifestations of obscenity and sexual obsession in India", to the barbarous treatment of Hindu widows and child-wives and his specious support of Miss Mayo's distorted truths in MOTHER INDIA. Arthur Mayhew in his old age is evidently ailing from long sight and lacks the vision to see the perspective nearer at hand. His Christian mind revolts against the inhuman, social and religious life of the Indian, but possibly finds solace in the execrable customs of the essentially Christian lands of Europe and America where firms advertise to initiate young people in the intricacies of sexual life and the marriage customs of the enlightened West, where companionate marriages, long courtships, quick matrimony and speedy divorce diplomas are the order of the day.

INTRODUCTION TO VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. By Pramathanath Mukhopadhyaya. The Book Company, Ltd. College Square, Calcutta.

The book which is a course of twelve lectures delivered in the Calcutta University as the Sreegopal Basu Mallik Fellowship Lectures for 1927, deals with the essentials of Vedantism in its four important aspects of the Pramanas, the nature of Brahman and the finite self and the ultimate value of experience, in current scientific, philosophic terms. The work furnishes ample evidence of the author's profound knowledge of Eastern and Western thought, and to a large extent fulfils its avowed purpose of striking a new path in the study of Vedantism, though we doubt the adequacy of employing in Spiritual matters the symbolic method of Mathematics.

The author claims to start, in a spirit of disinterestedness, with the indubitable fact of experience. But the Fact is as much a preconceived notion as the veiled theories which the author dismisses.

The book breathes the spirit of synthesis, and points out the unity of knowledge and experience, but this unity is achieved by avoiding the beaten track, at the expense of the current systems of Vedantic thought which have an individuality of their own. If the ether of pure consciousness or chidakasa is an actual experience, then the system of Sankara is the only logical deduction from that experience. But if the part as the point-whole recognises itself as existing in the whole, then the theory of Ramanuja and others is alone true. But how these contradictory systems can co-exist in Being, experience is not distinctly explained by the author. But on the whole, the author deserves the congratulation of all lovers of Philosophy on this new approach to Vedantic thought and the laudable attempt to synthesise the Upanishads and the agamas and justify the way of the East to the West.

BOOKS RECEIVED

INDIA ON TRIAL

A study of present conditions. By J. E. Woolcott, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

TALES FROM MAUPASSANT

With a Preface by Cunningham Graham. Eveleigh Nash and Grayson, London.

CHEIRO'S WORLD PREDICTIONS

London Publishing Co., 52, Oxford Street, London.

MR. RAM: A NOVEL OF OXFORD AND INDIA
By John Eyton, Arrow Smith, London.

A WOMAN OF INDIA

Being the life of Saroj Nalini. By G. S. Dutt—The Hogarth Press, London G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras Rs. 3.

GREAT STORIES FROM THE CLASSICS

Edited by H. A. Pollock, George Newnes, Ltd.,

HOW TO DRIVE A CAR

By the editor of MOTOR, Temple Press, Ltd., 5-15, Rosebury Avenue, London, E.C. 1.

JIM TRENT

By Reginald Wright Kauffmann. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.

SOCRATES IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE

By F. L. Brayne, M.A., I.C.S., Oxford University Press, Bombay.

THE MODERN MALAY

By L. Richmond Wheeler. George Allen & Unwin, Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 11-4.

ZAKA ULLAH OF DELHI

By C. F. Andrews. Heffer & Sons Cambridge.

WITH AND WITHOUT CHRIST

By Sadhu Sundar Singh, Cassell & Co., Ltd., London.

THE EDUCATIONAL THEORY OF COMNIENIUS

By Shamsul Ghani Khan, Army Rotary Press, Delhi.

TALES FROM BALZAC

With a Preface by George Saintsbury, Eveleigh Nash and Grayson, London.

KAMMA

By Bhikku Silacara, British Maha Bodhi Society, London.

CHEIRO'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1929

London Publishing Co., London W. 1.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC YEAR BOOK

1928-29. Edited by G. W. Bishop. A. & C. Black, Soho Square, London W. 1.

DESERT BLADES & OTHER STORIES

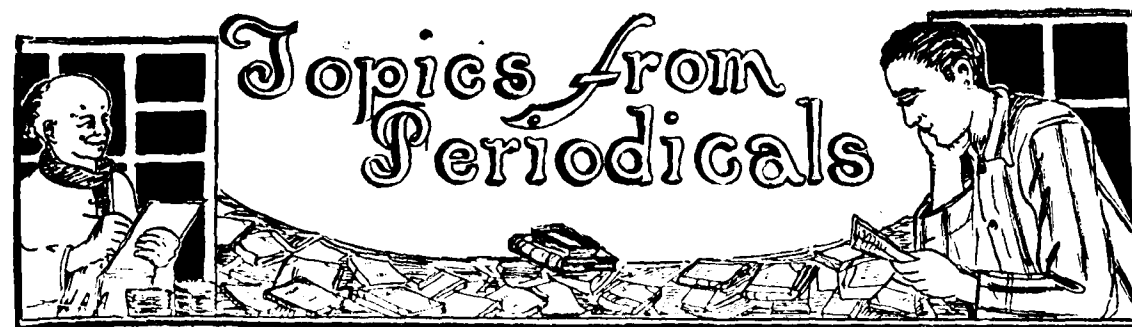
By Estore Elkin. Mathews & Marrot, Ltd., 54, Bloomsbury Street. W. C. 1

THE UNPAID DEBT

By E. Almaz Stout, G. P. Putnam & Sons, London and New York.

THE MELAKARTA JANYA-RAGA SCHEME

By P. Sambamoorthy, B.A., B.L. Indraprastha Publishing House, Madras.



BRITISH EMPIRE & FOREIGN RELATIONS

This is the subject of an informing article in the current issue of the EDINBURGH REVIEW from the pen of the well-known writer on constitutional history—Sir J. A. R. Marriott. Sir John begins by pointing out that in the catalogue of political formations, the British Empire stands alone and apart.

Without precedent and without parallel, at once entirely original and wholly paradoxical, it defies definition or classification. On the one hand, the British Empire confronts the rest of the world as a unity; it is undoubtedly, "a single State in both municipal and international law."

On the other hand, the greater Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—have, by their admission to separate membership in the League of Nations, obtained international recognition as "separate though not independent autonomous States."

Could paradox be carried further? Individually autonomous, yet constituting component parts of a greater whole; common subjects of one Sovereign Legislature of which the King himself is a component and integral part, the Dominions have reached a stage in constitutional evolution which will tax the ingenuity, patience and goodwill of statesmen both at home and overseas.

As regards domestic administration, the problem was solved some ninety years ago by Lord Durham by the grant of what is known as "Responsible Government" to Canada. A similar step was taken by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman when he granted self-Government to South Africa. That then is the way with each of the Dominions and Colonies—complete autonomy in internal government.

Though autonomous in domestic affairs, the greater Colonies possessed no voice at all in the

determination of foreign policy. This anomalous position was the point of bitter attack by Colonial statesmen; and, in the first Colonial Conference, the Premier of Victoria bitterly resented "the disdain and indifference" exhibited by Whitehall in reference to Colonial affairs. Successive Colonial Conferences, however, failed to achieve the end till the outbreak of the War in 1914 found the Imperial machinery for co-operation lamentably defective.

"Call us to your counsels" was the demand of the Colonial statesmen. We called them—to the Imperial War Cabinet—and the British Prime Minister announced to the House of Commons that the members of his Cabinet were unanimous in the view that the new procedure should become "an accepted Convention of the British Constitution," and that it was hoped that a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet would be held annually "to discuss foreign affairs and other aspects of Imperial policy."

Sir John has always held that an Imperial Executive could hardly exist permanently unless it was based upon and responsible to something in the nature of an Imperial Legislature.

The Imperial Cabinet lasted "for the duration of the War." Peace ensued; the Treaty of Versailles was signed; the League of Nations came into being; the Imperial Cabinet has never met again.

And then naturally followed a steady lowering of what Sir John calls "the Imperial temperature." How rapidly it fell is evident from the Report of the Imperial Conference of 1926. That has been "the charter of a larger freedom." That sense of larger freedom has been exhibited by Canada and South Africa and other Dominions in diverse ways.

It affords little ground, for surprise, even if it affords less for satisfaction, that Canada, which in respect of constitutional evolution has set the pace for all the Overseas Dominions of the British Crown should have been the first to claim the privilege of separate diplomatic representation in foreign capitals. That claim is regarded by many publicists as conclusive evidence of the accuracy of General Hertzog's dictum that the British Empire is no longer anything but a name,

THE CONTROLLING MINDS OF ASIA

Who are the controlling minds of Asia and how have they been utilising their gifts and opportunities? These are the questions which Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah essays to answer in his article on "The Controlling Minds of Asia" in the pages of THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW for June. The Sirdar confines himself to Islamic countries and Central and Western Asia : and naturally, the place of honour among the Islamic heroes is given to Kemal, the maker of Modern Turkey. His study of Kemal's character is interesting. He says :—

Kemal is, indeed, the new Turkey personified, as surely as Mussolini stands for the new Italy. Everything is administered from Angora. The boy who was to have been a mullah has developed an almost savage distrust of the Muslim clergy, and small wonder, too, for no one can love the Hoja of old Turkey. The Khilafat and Sheikh-ul-Islam are no more, and the new Turkey is practically "anti-clerical," if not agnostic.

Some will tell you that Kemal is a mechanical organiser, like Kitchener whose mentality runs on the wheels of system alone ; others that he is an inspired patriot, so absorbed in the task of reconstructing his country that he has no time nor thought for anything else. And from what I know of him, I believe that there is a modicum of truth in both opinions. But can I forget the procession down the Kara Oghalund in Angora when he passed the street to review his troops ? Every face was thrust out of Turkish windows ; roughly paved streets were a mass of shouting humanity, men and women waved flags, threw flowers in his way, greeting their military hero ; and there the Ghazi sat in his car, top hat in hand, his eyes almost tear-dimmed as he acknowledged the salutations of his people. And I thought that I had seen the modern Napoleon.

But no review of those forces that are operating in the world of Islam to-day would be complete without examining the rise of the Wahabi King Ibn Saud, and the progress of Modern Arabia since his exploits surprised the West. Says the Sirdar :

The reason of the triumph of the Wahabis is to be found in the personality of Ibn Saud, which once again testifies to the historical truth that whatsoever tampers with the old fire of Islam in Arabia does not long retain the guardianship of Mecca. Sultan Ibn Saud has had a remarkable career. Some years ago, he was practically a nonentity in Eastern politics, living an unknown life in an obscure area bordering on the Persian Gulf. To-day, he is the King of the Hijaz and Nejd and the only power of consequence throughout Arabia.

The secret of Ibn's success lies in the fact that he had realised at an early stage of his career that if Central Arabia is to form a province of his Empire, then he must destroy the tribal system and establish agricultural colonies.

The third of the heroes of Islam is Riza Shah Pahlavi who has now set that harassed country—Persia—definitely on the path of peace and progress. Like many legendary Eastern kings, Riza Shah was fortunate in not being born an heir to the throne. The son of a soldier, he climbed his way to the throne over the dross and debris of the house of Ahmed Shah. Riza's first care is the army, and

The reason that I still preside at the affairs of the Army is "that I alone created this force for Persia, and if I, who am the most skilled man in the art of war amongst you, did not give the best services for this defence of Persia, we should have revolution at home and intrigue from without."

King Amanullah of Afghanistan is the last of the Sirdar's heroes, and his life and work have a lesson too and a moral which the writer does not hesitate to draw from the Ex-King's failures. Amanullah's modernist tendencies came of his idealisation of Kemal and his methods. But he failed to take note of the differences between the Afghan and Turkish mentality.

But although the adoption of the Turkish model characterises Amanullah's efforts, yet the first principles which must govern such transplanting are ignored by giving thought to the differences between Turkish and Afghan mentalities.

By playing upon the national, and more particularly on the religious, feelings of the Afghans, King Amanullah was able to control the minds of his subjects ; and as long as he was true to the older traditions of his race, the Afghans were extremely devoted to him. Modernisation, however, broke the spell.

Clever politicians interpreted this modernism as un-Islamic, and classed the King as an infidel. Moreover, the geographical isolation of the people coupled with their ignorance of modern thought have served to make their outlook intensely conservative. In the face of these facts, it is obvious that Amanullah's reforms could have had no other result than they had,

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA

This is the subject of an interesting contribution from the pen of the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher to the June Number of the ENGLISH REVIEW. Mr. Fisher rightly contrasts the situation to-day with what it was ten years ago when India received "a new constitutional charter of great and far-reaching importance," between "the hopes entertained by that brilliant idealist (Mr. Montagu) and the grey and cheerless realities which now confront us".

He then discusses the procedure adopted to introduce democratic institutions in this country and "the necessity for a fundamental dualism which can not be altogether eliminated from any system that endeavours to combine Indian parliamentary institution with British control". Mr. Fisher then goes on to point out

that the Imperial Government has been unable to tell India the real truth that the Government of India Act of 1919 has never had a fair trial.

He deprecates the creation of roving Commissions as tending to inflame the political atmosphere in India, and considers that the problem of securing Indian goodwill is far more difficult than the task of framing a constitution however complex and arduous that task may be.

He recognizes that Indian public opinion is not favourable to the Simon Commission.

It is true that after the preliminary outburst of indignation aroused by the announcement of the purely English Commission had been allayed, the Indian legislatures were induced to appoint committees to assist Sir John Simon in his work. But the Swaraj party as a whole refused to co-operate, and many influential leaders of public opinion in India, whose help would have been, and would still be, valuable, continue to stand aloof.

Undoubtedly, Gandhi and his followers do represent a very important and active element in Indian life. It will be of great consequence for the future success of the new constitution, whatever it may be, that some of the principal figures in the Swaraj party should be brought over to view it, if not with favour at least with acquiescence.

But the real difficulty is psychological. "The nationalists have taken up in advance a threatening attitude of hostility", which does not conduce

to an easy settlement of the problem of Indian Government. "Unless they in some way be brought to modify this unyielding posture, we may look for breakers ahead."

Mr. Fisher concludes his article with the plea that Lord Irwin, who, by his elevation of character and conspicuous ability, has so deeply improved the Indian mind, should have a further term as Viceroy. He adds :

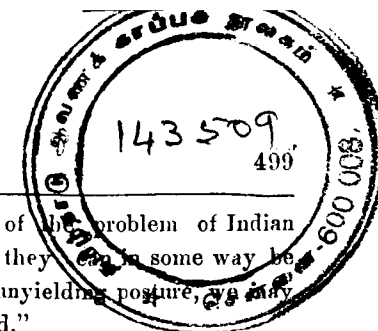
"At the moment, there is no Englishman from whom that section of Indian political opinion which is not hopelessly committed to violent courses, is more likely to accept counsel and advice."

THE INDIAN BANKING PROBLEM

Concluding his article on this subject in the July Number of THE NEW ERA, Sir J. C. Coyajee, stresses on the fact that in the development of the Banking system of India, the people have to rely to a considerable extent upon the co-operative principle as this would help vastly, in the long run, the co-operative Banks to figure as important and necessary auxiliaries.

It has to be noted that however wide the range and scale of commercial banking operations might become, it can never fully meet all the needs of the country and that in each phase it will have to be supplemented by co-operative banking. Thus joint stock banking can never adequately meet the farmer's need for either short-time or long-time credit. Thus America has erected by the side of the Federal Reserve System a system of Federal Land Banks. If we want to develop our agriculture and improve the land, we must either start separate banks of co-operative mortgage or attain the same object through our central co-operative banks. The banking strength of our Central Co-operative Banks and Provincial Co-operative banks is rapidly developing, and they will form important landmarks in our banking panorama even when our Joint Stock banks have grown into sky-scrapers. Indeed, the activities of our Joint Stock banks will be most materially supplemented by the work of the urban co-operative banks when they are grown to their full stature. We know the great achievements of urban co-operation in foreign countries where it has assisted commerce and industry and even agriculture and has set up financial institutions which perform a considerable part of the banking work of the countries. But perhaps no country stands in such great need of co-operative urban banks as India: for the slow growth of our joint stock banking in India has left large areas of the country vacant in which those urban banks can introduce financial facilities. The formation of an All-India Co-operative Bank which would give access to the agricultural interest to the general money-market would also prove of great service to commercial and joint stock banking.

JL
ON 2, NOO 12 N. 19 30 7



MOTHERHOOD

Statistics show that child-birth constitutes a greater risk of death for women between the ages of fifteen and forty-four than any single disease or class of diseases. And so it happens that while science has been waging a winning fight against diseases such as typhoid, tuberculosis and the rest, the great problem of maternal mortality has received comparatively little attention. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley discusses this paramount problem in the *June* issue of *HARPER'S MAGAZINE* and avers that the medical profession throughout the world should alone answer the charge of not only having neglected to train its own rank and life in the science and art of obstetrics, but of having played dog in the manger so far as the midwife is concerned. Most of the women that practise midwifery are densely ignorant not only of any real obstetric knowledge, but also of the most elementary principles of hygiene. As a result, they endanger the lives of countless mothers and children.

For it is a statistical fact that 65 per cent. of all maternal deaths are due to septicemia (40 per cent) and toxemia (25 per cent.)—both preventable causes. The remainder are due to accidents of pregnancy and of labour, and to hemorrhage—eventualities which more often than not can be controlled by the skilled obstetrician, although it is true of course that an occasional case presents such grave complications as to be beyond any doctor's control.

During the last two decades, great efforts have been made to cut down infant mortality, and these efforts have been highly successful, except as regards the mortality during the first month of life.

Husbands must wake up to the fact that child-bearing is not a purely physiological process and that the dividing line between normal and abnormal cases is hard to draw. Therefore, if they would safe-guard the lives and the future health of their wives, they must be willing to pay for adequate obstetric care.

Communities must wake up to the fact that it is as much their civic duty to make available the best grade of maternity care to every woman as it is to protect their citizens from murder in the streets. That so many thousands of women should continue to die and to be invalided for life in this country which boasts of its scientific and humanitarian achievements is a disgrace.

MAN AND WOMAN IN HINDU SOCIETY

Prof. Chandravati M.A. contributes a very interesting article to the latest Number of the *VEDIC MAGAZINE* on "Man and Woman." Pleading for equal rights for women, she traces the history of the predominance of man and the subordination of woman in Hindu society for the last several centuries, and says that Indians cannot bring themselves to look at things from the standpoint of women in social matters. For, if woman is given equal scope for the development of her physical and intellectual powers, she will prove herself the partner of man in the real sense of the word.

Let her therefore have an equal right in the art of forming the code of social morality. Let her also have a voice in solving the social and other problems concerning the welfare of the nation. A happy combination of woman's outlook together with man's will alone introduce balance and consistency in society. It will also bring light and life into it, saving it from vegetation and stagnation.

The writer is of opinion that a reaction is bound to come in India as in the West, if only woman's interests continue to be crushed and her outlook utterly disregarded. In the West, the reactionary spirit has taken things to the other extreme, but it has still served its purpose of banishing slavery from almost all spheres of social activities. It has liberated one-half of the human race. It has made woman free—free to think, to move and to act.

Prophesying a similar revolt by Indian women if things are not put in order in time by men who happen to be legislators in India at present, the writer says:—

We—the oppressed half of humanity in India—will also hail reaction, if it is the only remedy to remove the narrowness of vision in man. We prefer reaction to stagnation, life to death. Let India also see the dawn of that blessed movement which will raise her women to the rank of equality with men. Man being once made conscious of the equality of woman and the manifold blessings which follow it, a compromise is sure to be effected in his stand-point and the woman's. On the compromise being wrought, the ideals that would govern the society would be the result of mutual understanding and good will. This combined outlook of both will look after the interests of man as well as woman. Woman ought to be as important a factor in the scheme of our society as man.

INDIAN INDIA

The current Number of the *CONTEMPORARY REVIEW* contains an interesting article on the position of the Indian States in the re-constituted India. The writer, Mr. A. Ramaiya, contends that most of the States do not deserve to be classed as civilized in regard to their administration. Now, what are the essential requirements of civilized administration?

- (1) The separation of the private purse of the ruler from the general revenues of the State, and the fixing of a civil list.
- (2) A sound system of finance, in which the revenues are assessed and collected not arbitrarily but in accordance with fixed rules and regulations.
- (3) A regular system of annual budget and audit by an officer of independent authority.
- (4) An absolutely independent judiciary and the introduction and maintenance of the reign of law, and elimination of all arbitrary personal intervention with law and justice on the part of the ruler.
- (5) The securing for all people in the State of the ordinary rights of citizenship, such as freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom of religious worship, rights of property, freedom of the Press, etc.
- (6) The training of the people in some sort of responsible Government by the introduction of a system of representative institutions for purposes of legislation and interpellation in all matters of general administration, so that they may feel themselves to be not 'subjects' but 'citizens' of the State.

Judged by this standard of good government, Mr. Ramaiya says that, out of the 561 States in India, not half a dozen can be said to come within it. The Princes have long been under the impression that the States are their own personal property in respect of which "the maintenance of dynastic rights and privileges were a matter of greater consequence than the material and moral progress of the people committed to their charge."

They fear that the progress of British India towards responsible Government must inevitably work to their prejudice, and hence their hostile attitude towards the political progress of the British Indian people. If they stand on their right of personal rule and plead for the non-intervention of the Paramount Power with their autocratic administration, the consequence will be to jeopardise their own position.

But whether the Princes desire or not, the progress of British India must inevitably react on the position of the people in the States. And then, though the Congress has so far made it a point

not to interfere with affairs of Indian States, yet it is becoming increasingly evident to the people of both British India and the States that their interests and aspirations are identical, and unless they unite, there is no hope of realising Swaraj for India as a whole.

However much the Princes may resent this new development, it must, at any rate in course of time, affect their position as the rulers of their respective States; and unless they accede to the establishment of some sort of responsible Government and assure at least as full rights of citizenship to their subjects as the people of British India enjoy, serious political disturbances may occur which may even shake the very foundations of their position as rulers; in which event it will be a delicate matter for the Paramount Power to interfere on behalf of the Princes, who would not move with the times and introduce constitutional government in their State even to the limited extent to which it has been introduced in British India.

THE SOUL OF THE EAST

Writing on the above subject in the current issue of the *WORLD UNITY*, Marcus Ehrenpreis makes the following pregnant observations:

"Every time I am bound East, I have the sensation of journeying towards myself. The feeling is at bottom a humble one, quite unlike the usual self-sufficiency of the Western tourist who proceeds condescendingly to the backward Orient to behold things exotic. It arises from the feeling that the East, where least Europeanized, has preserved more that is intrinsically human than the West, and stands close to the sources of our being. . . . The significance that attaches to the habitual daily doings dwindles to nothing. Our sensations, excitements and struggles decrease in importance; our certainties seem more and more doubtful. I have a revelation of something grander and profounder. The sky is higher, the air clearer, and the range of vision greater. I am encompassed by the quietude of profound loneliness. I become more distinctly aware of myself, as the walker through empty chambers hears the reverberations of each footstep. I apprehend, so to speak, the beating of my own soul. . . . In this backward Orient, one feels closer to the truth and farther from illusion",

INDIANS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

It is widely known that Germany's contribution to the fund of world-culture is immense. It is also claimed that modern Germany has done more for the cultural progress of the world than any other country. And no less an authority than the late Lord Haldane, says Dr. Taraknath Das in the July Number of the MODERN REVIEW, has, before the World-War and after, preached the doctrine of thorough education of British youth on the German plan. And the modern British Universities and technical institutions are adaptations of American and German Universities, based upon British traditions. As for the Indian students that go to Germany to join the University, Dr. Taraknath advises that it is safe to say that no Indian student who has not creditably passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University will be able to follow his studies in German Universities. To secure a regular degree of Ph. D., a student must matriculate and fulfil certain requirements. These requirements vary according to the standing of students.

An American University graduate is unconditionally allowed to attend a German university for a higher degree; and it seems a graduate from Indian universities will not have any special difficulty in securing regular standing in German universities.

Since the conclusion of the World-War, the Germans have redoubled their efforts, in spite of the most difficult situation, to recover the position of a great nation in the field of world-culture, and thus they are anxious to welcome foreign scholars in their midst.

I may say with confidence that nowhere in the world can an Indian student find a warmer welcome than in a German academic circle and institution of higher education. To help the foreign students in German universities and colleges, there are academic agencies, in all important German educational centres, which render all forms of assistance.

COMPROMISE

The late John Morley's Essay on 'Compromise' is yet a classic on the subject, and Mr. James Scott S. S. C. does well in calling attention to his words in his article in CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL. Mr. Scott gives some simple rules for guidance when compromise is right and even necessary, if life's activities are not to be brought to a standstill. It is the hasty compromises that are fraught with trouble. On the other hand, if we are to do anything at all, we must make up our minds, and like Mr. Britling, "see it through".

The rub is to make up our minds consistently and with logical accuracy. All sorts of emotions, ideas, and influences come into play in the process, especially if we keep our minds in compartments—our mental kitchen and scullery for our business decisions, our mental dining-room for personal decisions, our mental drawing-room for social decisions, and our mental lumber-room for decisions on public or religious questions.

On one question, prejudice decides, on another gossip, on another appetite, and so on, with no more coherence or method than is to be found on a table at a jumble sale. This is to have a disorderly mind, and the remedy is to be found in getting back to first principles and fundamentals and rebuilding on these.

It is quite proper to accept a compromise as an instalment. If we cannot get the whole, it may be quite right to accept the half. We may live to secure the other half another time. We must, however, see what the acceptance of the half involves. It may be that if we accept it, we shall be hindering, instead of advancing, a genuine reform. We may be side-tracked.

John Morley put this with great force when he said, commenting on the French saying that small reforms are the worst enemies of great reforms:—

'There is a sense in which the saying is profoundly true. A small and temporary improvement may really be the worst enemy of a great and permanent improvement, unless the first is made on the lines and in the direction of the second.'

... 'The second possible evil of a small reform may be equally mischievous—where the small reform is represented as settling the question. ... It sets men's minds in a posture of contentment which is not justified by the amount of what has been done, and which makes it all the harder to arouse to new effort when the inevitable time arrives.'

THE EXPANSION OF THE WHITE RACE

"Rates of Increase of Races and Nationalities," is the subject of an article contributed to the June issue of the WORLD UNITY MAGAZINE, by Mr. Frank H. Hankins, in the course of which he draws pointed attention to the rising tide of the race consciousness throughout the coloured world for the future peace of the world. The writer declares that the white stock of mankind is increasing at a more rapid rate than the coloured:

It has been estimated that the total increase of all the White races is about 10,000,000 per year, or fully four times the increase of all the coloured peoples combined.

Then the White nations are now in possession of nearly all those areas on the globe which are relatively underpopulated and which can, therefore, most easily maintain the additional hundreds of millions that seem likely to be added to the earth's inhabitants during the present century. This country, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Siberia and Australia are incomparably less densely populated than Japan, China or India. Finally, the White world is enormously strong in material wealth, productive capacity, scientific knowledge and national organization. Unless it should be divided against itself, it seems likely to resist encroachments from the darker races. Such wars as the last, however, must hasten the day of their declining power over coloured peoples and might lead to actual invasion of their territory by the latter.

INDIA'S CULTURAL SWARAJ

Writing about 'India's Cultural Swaraj,' in the pages of PRABUDDHA BHARATA for July, Mr. Pramathanath Bose, makes the following observations:

"In regard to intellectual culture, philosophy, the science of language, mathematics, the medical sciences, etc., were carried to a high pitch of development. When Moslem rule was established over a large part of India, Sanskrit science and Sanskrit general literature suffered to a large extent owing to the disappearance of a good number of Hindu courts which patronised them. The last great name the former could boast of was that of Bhaskaracharya who wrote his masterpiece, *Siddhanta Siromani*, about the middle of the twelfth century. The last great names in the field of general Sanskrit literature were those of

Magha, Sri Harsha and Jayadeva, all of whom flourished before the close of the twelfth century. The few courts of Hindu kings, such as that of Vijaynagar in Southern India, which escaped the grasp of the Mahomedans, still fostered Sanskrit learning; it was also kept up at such places as Benares and Nadia. But during the centuries and a half of Moslem supremacy, Sanskrit literature can boast of only a few commentators, such as Sayanacharya of Vijaynagar, and Raghunandan of Nadia, and Sanskrit science, of only one astronomer, Raja Jay Singh of Jaipur".

PUNISHMENT AND PRISONS

While the philosophers were discussing the principles of penal law, an English gentleman, John Howard, was drawn by an unpremeditated humanitarian curiosity into a study of prison conditions throughout Europe. His research revealed everywhere a state of things revolting and appalling. Writing about this in the pages of THE REALIST for June, Mr. G. D. Turner says that Penal science is moving definitely towards the abandonment of the idea of punishment in dealing with delinquency, and towards the adoption of a point of view which he sums up as follows:

"The prosecution of offenders is not always to their interest or to that of the State, and the right to prosecute should be exercised with caution. When the Law intervenes, it should seek by admonition, by fine, or by imposing a period of probation, to impress on the offender his duty to society. Only when such measures are clearly inadequate, or fail of their purpose, should imprisonment be resorted to for the same end. The penal aspect of imprisonment should give way entirely to the educative, which is much more calculated to achieve the end in view. When that end is apparently unattainable, it should be frankly renounced, and indeterminate preventive detention imposed on the misfits and the won't-fits of the community."

INDUSTRY AND POLITICS

"A conviction is gathering way in public opinion, that social life to-day is determined on the industrial rather than on the Parliamentary plane," says *INDUSTRIA WELFARE* "The tendency in recent years has been for industry to attract the men of outstanding imagination and administrative ability, who formerly were drawn into Parliament. This is due not entirely to the more generous rewards offered by industry, but also to the ampler opportunity there is in the economic field for advancing social progress. The business man has become the typical leader of our day. With this chance perhaps even preceding it, the emphasis of industry has moved from profit-making to power-creating."

THE POWER OF SERENITY

"The maintaining of serenity is the maintaining of power while the loss of serenity is the loss of power," writes Helen R. Crane in the *SCIENCE OF THOUGHT REVIEW*.

"A serene man brings peace and joy to those with whom he makes contact. He may not utter a word of the philosophy which has enabled him to attain to this poise, but his very presence is a blessing and a healing."

His fellows forget their quarrels and worries and anxieties when in his presense, and he, verily, is a source of healing, for his joy is contagious! and it is a fact which is demonstrable by scientists, that pain and misery cannot abide in the mind and body of a man with a sustained joy-consciousness."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

We have received the April Number of this journal (Re. 1. K. S. Money & Co., Chalai P. O., Trivandrum) which is full of instructive and interesting matter dealing with the latest discoveries and inventions. It contains nearly 100 pages of very useful matter contributed by writers of eminence, such as Julian Huxley, Gernbeck, etc,

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS

"The politically-minded Indian can hardly help being a nationalist", observes the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher in the course of an article (noticed in another page) on the "Problem of India" in the June Number of the *ENGLISH REVIEW*. "India for the Indians" is his dream, and nobody can say that this is not an honourable dream. At some stage or other, he contemplates India without the English. I remember Gokhale saying to me in a moment of confidence that, of course, the English would be necessary so long as the political education of the Indian people remained in its present state of imperfection, but that a moment might come, when, by a sudden and mystical illumination, the whole population of India would be inspired by the sense of a common nationality, and that from that moment the British Raj would end. To make India a nation, as Italy was made a nation in the nineteenth century, is the governing aim of these politicians.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE INDIAN OAT AND THE ERROR IN ITS IDENTIFICATION. By Rakhal Das Bose. ["The Agricultural Journal of India," May 1929.]

REFORM OF HINDU MARRIAGE LAW. By Jyotisarup Gupta. ["The Modern Review," July 1929.]

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH PRIOR TO SIR WILLIAM MORRIS'S EMBASSY. By Harihar Das. ["The Journal of Indian History", July 1929.]

THE CONCEPT OF HINDU LAW. By P. B. Sathe, B.A. ["The Bombay Law Journal," July 1929.]

HINDUISM AND CATHOLICISM. By Rev. John McKenzie, M. A. ["The National Christian Council Review," July 1929.]

Questions of Importance

THE KING'S SPEECH

The absence of any mention about India in the King's Speech—at the opening of the new Parliament—has been variously commented on. Mr. MacDonald defended it in the speech appearing in another section. The following select Indian opinions may be of interest:

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

If His Majesty's Government will take courage in both hands and offer a speedy and honourable settlement, I have no doubt that India will meet them half-way and readily respond to such an overture. If, however, instead of dealing with the situation with vision and lofty statesmanship, a pettifogging and hesitating policy is followed, everything will be lost.

MR. M. A. JINNAH

The question of the settlement of the future constitution of India will, no doubt, be the acid test, not only of the *bona fides* of Great Britain, but also of the future relationship of India with Great Britain. As regards Mr. MacDonald's speech, I can assure him that Indian representatives will be glad to help him to find a happy and beneficial solution of what he characterises as a very difficult question, provided he will adopt a venue of approach to Indian leaders which can honourably be accepted by them. * * I hope, while the Viceroy is in England, Mr. MacDonald's Government, with his advice, will adopt such courses as would appeal to the people of India, and secure their willing support and co-operation.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR

If only Mr. MacDonald and his friends will not harp on past events, seeking to justify them, but will think of some speedy and honourable settlement for the future, I am not without hope that there may not be much difficulty in India responding towards a genuine and lasting settlement of this difficult question.

NEW PROHIBITION APPEAL

A vigorous plea was made for prohibition by Mr. K. Natarajan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, President of the Prohibition Conference, which met at Bombay on the 15th June.

Mr. Natarajan declared that temperance had become an old word, though it had done good work. The watchword now should be Prohibition. He was confident that the national policy of India was prohibition, but the Government policy was different. He regarded the advent of the Labour Government as a favourable circumstance to the promotion of prohibition and prohibition propaganda, as the Labour Party included many total abstainers.

The President said that he was aware of the financial difficulties that lay in the way of introducing prohibition, but, at the same time, the degradation and deterioration of the people should not be allowed to go on. The Government tried rationing, but had gone back on it, on the ground of increased illicit distillation. The remedy for illicit distillation was not mere shops, but to find out why the policy of rationing proved a failure and apply the knowledge to make it a success.

CONGRESSMEN AND COUNCILS

The Working Committee met at Delhi on the 5th and favoured modification of its proposal of walk-out into resignation from Legislatures altogether, but left the decision to the A.I.C.C., a meeting of which has been summoned at Allahabad for the 26th. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has supported the Delhi decision while the Maharashtra Committee recommends the A.I.C.C. to throw it out and directs its members to attend the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council as the Delhi decision cancels the Bombay proposal of abstention. The Berar Committee also expresses disapproval. A United Provinces M.L.C. has already resigned in protest,

MR. MACDONALD AND INDIA

There was no mention of India in the King's speech at the formal opening of Parliament on July 2nd and it was left to Mr. MacDonald during the course of the debate to explain the omission. Mr. MacDonald said that India was not mentioned in the speech from the Throne, because the exploration was still proceeding.

After referring to the fact that the Simon Commission had created unanimous assent in Great Britain, he very much regretted that influential opinion in India had not been favourable. "Surely," he said, "with the experience they have had of the working of that Commission, they might reconsider a situation so promising, which, if well handled by everybody concerned, was going to bring so much peace and happiness and dignity to India itself. The Commission is co-operating with the Indian Central Committee in a joint and free Conference. The members of the Indian Central Committee have commendably considered it to be their duty to give us the advantage of their knowledge. Again, I feel it my duty to ask the representatives of Indian opinion to re-open the doors of their minds and consider whether they may not now come to help us and give a happy and beneficial solution to this very difficult question."

LORD IRWIN'S SPEECH

H. E. Lord Irwin, in the course of a lengthy survey of the Indian situation at the Dinner given by the Chelmsford Club in honour of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on the eve of their departure to England, said:—

"When I go to England, I shall seek an opportunity of discussion with His Majesty's Government on all grave matters concerning India, including the question of an honourable settlement of India's Constitution. It will be my duty to represent to His Majesty's Government the different stand-points of those who can speak for Indian political opinion."

TRUE PATRIOTISM

Dr. Nicholas Butler, President of the Columbia University, speaking at a recent college festival, referred to true patriotism and its opposite, pharisaical nationalism. True patriotism, he said, has a moral basis. It conceives the State as having a moral personality.

"It looks upon the nations, both past and present, as having each its own part to play in the making of a continuing and continuous civilisation, and seeks, through understanding and appreciation, to multiply contacts with other peoples, to see more deeply into their national characters, to understand better their national traditions and to appreciate more fully their services and achievements. It forms the habit of looking upon the family of nations as made up of many individual countries of different ages, different backgrounds, different traditions, different speech, but each and every one having characteristic part to play in the generous and kindly co-operation of all.

The opposite of this true Patriotism is that sort of pharisaical nationalism which is the source of half the trouble that exists in the world. It is this pharisaical nationalism which frames public policies as if there were no other members of the human family but ourselves.

It permits private interest to insinuate itself into public policies which should be controlled solely and entirely by the larger interest of the whole people, and it thinks of a nation not as a moral personality with duties and ideals, but simply as an economic unit intent upon exalting itself in all possible ways no matter at whose cost or at what damage to the general welfare. It is unintelligent selfishness personified.

"The true patriot will understand the real meaning of a state. He will dwell with satisfaction upon the declaration of Aristides that 'Neither walls, theatres, porches, nor senseless equipage, makes states, but men who are able to rely upon themselves.'"

THE BARODA ASSEMBLY

The first session of the Baroda Legislative Assembly met on the 10th of last month under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama-chariar, the Dewan.

After the disposal of routine business, resolutions were taken up for discussion. Among the important resolutions was one seeking to repair all ponds in the State. It was emphasised in the course of the discussion that work had been entrusted to the Panchayats which could not discharge their function owing to lack of funds. If the work were not taken up at once, the ponds would be silted up. It might be wise for the Government to share the expenditure with the Panchayats. The Dewan assured the Assembly of due consideration of the question.

The most important resolution related to the constitution. The resolution recommended the constitution of a representative Assembly for every 25,000 of the population and that the number of nominated non-official members should not exceed a third of the total number of elected representatives. It also laid down that election must be by the direct method. As regards powers, the resolution sought to compel the Government to place the State Budget before the Assembly. It also laid down that the Presidentship of the Assembly should be thrown open to election. Mr. Bhapoolai, in moving the resolution, supported the proposals embodied in it and spoke about them in detail. The resolution was carried, the official members remaining neutral.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of States' People's Conference, at its first meeting, appointed a Working Committee to realise subscriptions, make arrangements for publicity and propaganda work and transact business of an emergent nature on behalf of the Executives. It is so decided that ex-presidents of the conference will be ex-officio on the Executive Working Committees.

MYSORE AGRICULTURAL COLONY

With a view to give opportunities to intelligent young men who have had training in agriculture, to utilise their knowledge to their best advantage and to the benefit of the country, to open out and develop the resources of hitherto insufficiently developed tracts and to furnish facilities for carrying out demonstrations of approved methods on a large scale under skilled supervision, the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, in the Agricultural Department, have now sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of an Agricultural Colony under the Bhadra Channel. Ten agricultural enthusiasts will, for the present, be admitted to the Colony, each being allowed 30 acres of wet-land and 40 acres of dry-land. Such holdings will be non-transferable for 20 years, and the estates will be impartible. A sum of Rs. 5,000 will be spent on wells, roads, and bridges of the Colony which will be under the direct control of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10,250 per man, of which the colonist will have to contribute only Rs. 1,500, government giving a loan free of interest for five years of Rs. 8,750, the latter returnable from the fifth year after disbursement in 16 equal instalments with interest at six per cent. thereon.

NEW KATHIAWAR STATE

In appreciation of the good administration of Thakore Sahab Shri Harischandrasinhji of Muli, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India has raised as a personal distinction the powers of the Thakore Sahab to those of a Third Class State in Kathiawar. Muli is situated in the heart of Jhalawad. The rulers of this territory belong to the Rajput clan of Parmars and have been in possession for nearly eight hundred years.

SASTRI COLLEGE IN NATAL

It is authoritatively learnt by the NATAL WITNESS that the Sastri College at Durban will be opened next August. The work to be done at this institution will be the training of Indian teachers and also, it is understood, the preparation of candidates for the Junior Certificate and Matriculation examinations. The College staff will include a principal, who will be a European, and six Indian lecturers from India. The qualification necessary will be high, and in the case of the Indians, they must possess an Arts or Science Degree and five years' teaching experience. The selection of the Indian staff will be made by the Government of India, and the salary fixed for the lecturers is £400 a year. It is understood, says the INDIAN OPINION, that the lecturers will be engaged for a period of five years.

COMMON ROLL QUESTION IN E. A.

In the Commons, replying to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Lunn, Under Secretary for the Colonies, said that he had not yet been able to discuss with Sir Samuel Wilson the latter's published statement to the Indian Deputation to Kenya that the question of the Common electoral roll could not be re-opened.

He reminded Major Graham Pole that the Hilton-Young Commission had made clear that the common roll on equal franchise without racial discrimination could only be realised by local consent and assured him that the Government would fully consider the views of all the communities before reaching a decision.

Col. Wedgwood asked for an assurance that no action would be taken to modify the Hilton-Young Commission's Report as a result of Sir S. Wilson's visit without the India Office having Sir S. Wilson's report.

Mr. Lunn thought that the question might be suspended until the Government had been able to decide what their policy would be regarding East Africa.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

The Nairobi Correspondent of THE TIMES says that the right of Indians to bid for the purchase of Crown lands in townships has been established by appeal, the court reversing the decision of the High Court which had dismissed the application of a Mombassa Indian named Kadder Bhai, to have set aside the Land Commissioner's stipulation that only Europeans would be allowed to bid at auction for a number of residential plots in the Mombassa island. The Appeal Court has, however, upheld the Government competency to stipulate that Asiatics and Natives will not be allowed to reside therein unless employed by the owner. * * *

The East African Indian National Congress is sending a deputation to India intensively to educate the Indian public opinion on the position in Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Uganda have been invited to participate.

COLOURED LABOUR

Lord Olivier, in the new edition of his book on *White Capital and Coloured Labour*, writes:

"My study and observation of comparative conditions in the United States and in the West Indies, and of all that can be learnt from a long series of reports of many public investigations that have been held since the Boer War into South African native problems have long convinced me and progressively confirmed me in the assurance that no solution of American or South African difficulties will be found except by resolutely disclaiming the colour line and race differentiation theory."

THE HON. MR. E. BARING

The Hon. Evelyn Baring, Joint Magistrate of Meerut, has been appointed Secretary to the Agent-General for India in South Africa. The Hon. E. Baring is a son of the Earl of Cromer. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and joined the Civil Service in October 22, 1926, and arrived in India in December of the same year.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION

Empire Emigration must, of necessity, form part of any unemployment solution. We would naturally think that, in the dearth of employment at home, the Empire outside would offer a good outlet for the British unemployed. But apart from that obvious solution, there is another and a more striking point to which a writer in the FORTNIGHTLY, Mr. John B. C. Kershaw, draws attention. Mr. Kershaw quotes figures which prove the great discrepancies between the purchasing values of empire settlers and foreigners, so far as British products are concerned.

Value of the Exports of British Goods to Empire and Foreign Countries Per Head of the Population:

Empire Countries.		£.	s.	d.
New Zealand	...	13	16	3
Australia	...	10	5	11
South Africa	...	4	7	11
Canada	...	2	19	1
B. W. Africa	...	0	11	6
India	...	0	5	2

Foreign Countries.		£.	s.	d.
The Netherlands	...	2	13	5
Denmark	...	2	13	0
Belgium	...	2	1	9
Germany	...	0	12	3
France	...	0	10	8
The United States	...	0	7	8

According to this table, Mr. Kershaw explains that "each settler in New Zealand purchases British goods to the value of £13 16s. 3d. per annum, as compared with £10 5s. 11d. for each settler in Australia, and with £4 7s. 11d. for each settler in South Africa; while Canada, India and foreign countries are all credited with much smaller amounts per head per annum, expended upon British goods. It follows from these figures, therefore, that each resident in New Zealand is worth more to British manufacturers and exporters than three in South Africa or four in Canada, and that a New Zealander buys more British goods in the course of one year than thirty-six Americans."

INDIAN CHAMBER'S DEPUTATION

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, met, Sir George Rainey, Member for Commerce, and Mr. H. A. L. F. Lindsay, Joint Secretary for Commerce, on July 8. It is understood that among the subjects discussed by the Committee were the condition of the steel-casting industry, the necessity for setting up an independent Rates Tribunal under the Railway Act, the launching into existence of the Dacca-Aricha Railway project and the claims of the Chamber to representation on the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway Advisory Committees.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE

Presiding at the opening of the Advertising Convention at Newcastle, Lord Riddell referred to the recent remarks of Mr. Snowden that if the purchasing power of the people of India could be increased by only a penny weekly, they could take sixty millions sterling worth of British cotton goods and there would not be an idle spindle or loom in Lancashire.

Lord Riddell said that Mr. Snowden seemed to have forgotten the Indian tariff which had seriously crippled British trade, and which, in the event of increased Indian consumption, would secure benefits for Indian, not Lancashire, mills.

Lord Riddell read a message from Mr. MacDonald urging British industry to go ahead and not be disturbed by voices of fear which only too often were voices of political partisanship.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN

The Bank of Hindustan, Limited, which has been organised by Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A., was opened on the evening of the 9th July at Madras, by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Law Member. The Managing Director of the Bank is Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, and the directorate include Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib and Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbujadoss.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Imperial Conference of Agricultural Research discussed informal questions at its meeting at Simla last month.

At the outset of the proceedings, the Council (designate) passed with acclamation a resolution thanking the Nizam for his generous donation of two lakhs to the funds of the Council.

The most important items of informal business were the question of participation of India in the scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Agricultural Bureau which was the outcome of the Imperial Research Conference of 1927 and of adherence to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome and other International or Imperial organisations.

The general opinion was that it would be of distinct advantage to India to join in the main stream of Imperial and International Research by giving support to institutions devoted to the dissemination of information in connection with research, once their utility to Indian research was proved by experience.

There was also discussion on the progress made by the Provincial Governments in the preparation of schemes for assisting the sugar industry. The representatives of the provinces, in which sugar-cane cultivation is of importance, participated in the discussion and explained the progress made by their respective provinces in this respect and handicaps under which this industry was labouring.

General approval was forthcoming for the suggestion that an effective method of dealing with the problem was to form a Sugar Sub-Committee of the Council.

The proceedings closed with appreciative references to the sympathy with the needs of Indian Agriculture displayed by Sir Mahomed Habibullah throughout his term of office as Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the portfolio of agriculture.

COVER CROPS IN CEYLON

It is understood that the Government of Ceylon contemplates the introduction of a measure compelling the growing of cover crops in areas that are subject to erosion and wash. The proposal, it is believed, emanates from the Irrigation Department which has represented to the central authorities that heavy annually recurrent expenditure is involved in clearing and restoring channels and water-courses, whose functions are constantly being impaired by the precipitation of silt from highly cultivated land. The Agricultural Department, as is known, is conducting experiments and investigations into a number of cover crops, with a view to testing their suitability to varying conditions of growth. It is gathered, however, that the project is not to become law until the major planting industries, which it will principally affect, have been prepared for the measure.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH OF CANADA

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for the year 1928 is estimated at approximately \$8,027,301,000, an increase of \$19,353,000 over the 1927 estimate.

The total agricultural revenue of Canada last year is placed at \$1,730,304,000 with the following allotments for the nine provinces: Ontario, \$500,821,000; Saskatchewan, \$392,603,000; Quebec, \$277,950,000; Alberta, \$264,028,000; Manitoba, \$148,867,000; British Columbia, \$50,715,000; Nova Scotia, \$40,162,000; New Brunswick, \$34,307,000 and Prince Edward Island, \$21,750,000.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Whether the land revenue should be based on rent or agricultural profits is the most controversial subject that has been engaging the attention of the public as well as the Government. The importance of a correct evaluation of agricultural profits cannot be over-emphasized. We are told that the investigation of the "Costs" of agricultural operations in Bombay has been undertaken by the Professor of Agricultural Economics. The results are anxiously awaited.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

In a lengthy statement, Dr. Kumudsanker Roy, M.L.C., Secretary of the All-India Medical Association, protesting against the Government's decision to act on the Fletcher Committee's recommendation regarding the organisation of medical research in India, holds the action to be definitely inimical to progress, and points out that the suggestion for the removal of the Central Medical Research Institute to Dehra Dun involves an initial outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs and other disadvantages due to the absence of clinical facilities, library and scientific co-operation, which Calcutta and Bombay claim to furnish. Further, a grant of Rs. 6 lakhs would diminish genuine research, while the reservation of appointments to I.M.S. officers is really an insult to the service. Finally, he suggests the constitution of a Selection Committee on liberal lines.

DANGER IN PAN

Is chewing pan harmful?, asks a writer, and answers:

A hot controversy raged on this issue about twenty years ago when cancer of the mouth in the Southern districts was ascribed to this "evil". But later investigation revealed that people equally given to pan were comparatively more free.

It is undoubtedly true that persistent or constant use of pan, coupled with tobacco, is harmful, specially on the teeth and the other contents of the mouth, and persons suffering from dyspepsia have obtained much relief by reducing the pan they chew.

One danger must not, however, be overlooked. Pan, as chewed in India, serves a good purpose. The deficiency in calcium which is so marked in the diet of the poorer classes is thus made up. So the good old saying: "Tamboolam Sweekaram Bhadram" is not without justification. The safe course is to take pan twice or thrice a day and not oftener.

SIR RONALD ROSS

A gold medal for distinguished medical services was presented last month to Sir Ronald Ross for his discoveries and work in connexion with malaria by the West London Medical Society. Sir Ronald Ross, who is 72, was too ill to speak, and after receiving the medal, was helped to walk from the hall.

Dr. Sanguinetti, who made the presentation, said that although Sir Ronald Ross was the author of a tremendous medical discovery, it was certainly not a money-making one for him. In fact, he would have done better for himself if he discovered some boot polish or something of that kind. It was, however, invaluable to humanity.

HYGIENE CONGRESS IN LONDON

Thirty-one Governments were represented at the fourth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress, in London, on July 8, Lord Linlithgow presiding.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, in a speech, said that there was so much that was controversial, negative and destructive in political problems that real satisfaction would meet those engaged in work which was positive, constructive and agreed. The value of work in social hygiene in British India and Indian States could not be doubted.

ELECTRICAL HEART

The fact that cats have been alive for hours with their hearts removed and rubber hearts substituted is hailed as a great development in the medical world.

It is announced that Dr. O. S. Gibbs, Professor of Pharmacology at Dalhousie University, has accomplished this feat by means of a rubber "heart", electrically operated.

His associates say that it is the first time full action has been maintained throughout the body artificially for a period of hours.

MISSION TO LEPERS

The Rev. Frank Oldrieve has resigned the the Secretaryship of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association on the ground that Overseas tours are better undertaken by a trained medical expert. He is settling in South Rhodesia. Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, Medical Secretary of the Mission for Lepers, will succeed him.

SIR J. C. BOSE CHALLENGED

Though Sir J. C. Bose's discoveries on plant life have been proved before many distinguished Scientific Societies and generally accepted, he has been challenged from time to time by several individual scientists. One such challenge now comes from America.

Many Botanists, says the New York LITERARY DIGEST, do not fully accept the conclusions of Sir Jagadis Bose's book PLANT AUTOGRAPHS that plants have pulse.

Dr. Person, who repeated Sir Jagadis Bose's experiments in his own laboratory in the course of an article in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, reports his complete failure to obtain any of the results described in Sir Jagadis's books. He says: In plain language, I am forced to the conclusion that Sir Jagadis Bose found heart-beats in his plants because he wanted to find them.

Dr. Person continues: "We set about our experiments with the idea of recording the pulsations received by Sir Jagadis as occurring in the stems of plants due to the flow of sap, and also of measuring the changes produced in these pulsations by the treatment of the stems with various drugs and preparations. In spite of scrupulous care in carrying out technique, we found ourselves unable to produce the effects we looked for or to discover anything in the nature of rhythmical pulsations in living plant tissues.

"Time and again, we repeated the experiments using an apparatus of far greater delicacy than that described by Sir Jagadis Bose, but without obtaining a ghost of what we could regard as genuine pulsation. We finally came to the conclusion that the facts as we found them should be given to the public."

Dr. Person finally calls attention to Sir Jagadis Bose's deep conviction of the essential unity of all life, which is also implicit in Indian philosophy and suggests that this may unwittingly influence his scientific judgment.

TOY TRAINS MOVED BY WORD

It is an amazing world that the scientist lives in. How amazing was described recently by Dr. H. H. Sheldon of New York University at a meeting of the Electrical Society. Dr. Sheldon reviewed scientific achievements of 1928 and demonstrated some of them.

One was a distinctly new type of toy train that responded to oral commands, starting, stopping and reversing.

Measurements of the sun's radiation from day to day, promising weather forecasts, months in advance, and production of new varieties of sex in plants and animals by X-rays, illustrated beginnings of possible future accomplishments.

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER

A new process of fire extinguishing has been discovered.

Pending the arrival of a fire engine and the hose to connect to a water supply, there are, at present, several means of preventing the air with its oxygen reaching the conflagration—carbon tetrachloride and artificial foam being typical.

The new process is claimed to be more effective. The proposed method is to use a solution of sodium and potassium carbonate. Practically, all the salts of the alkali metals exhibited this fire-extinguishing effect, but those which contained oxygen curiously were more effective than those which contained none.

Tests in a laboratory show that the above compound will put out in nine to twelve seconds an artificial fire which would require thirty-five to forty-five seconds to be put out by a standard soda-acid extinguisher.

TALKING FROM POLE TO POLE

The wireless operator of the Hobbs Arctic Expedition has had wireless connection with Commander Byrd's South Polar base, over a distance of about 12,000 miles. This is the first time that Arctic and Antarctic expeditions have been in communication.

MODERN ORATORY

The Lord Chief Justice Lord Hewart, in the course of his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the English Association, spoke of the elements of successful oratory. After contrasting the ancient with modern eloquence he pointed out that the chief secret of successful oratory is perfect simplicity of diction and the appeal to the primitive emotions.

"The hearer or the reader of many a modern oratorical performance finds himself asking: What has the speaker in substance said? In the case of a politician, especially perhaps of a Minister of the Crown, the obscurity may sometimes be studied. It would be easy, though it would be impious, to give instances.

Who was it who said that a politician is never so obscure as when he assures his audience that he is taking them into his confidence? And did not the same philosopher add that the confidences of a Minister are either an imposture or an infidelity? Perhaps it is a hard saying, as usually they are neither, for they tell nothing. But to return to our hypothetical critic, it must be confessed—must it not?—that his ear is frequently offended by bad or indifferent English.

Opinions have differed, of course, as to the constituent elements of successful oratory. But will it be denied that one of the secrets, if not the chief secret, is perfect simplicity of diction and the appeal to what is primeval in mankind—that is, to the primitive emotions?"

A VETERAN EDITOR

H. M. the King, through his Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has sent a message to Mr. C. P. Scott, the veteran Editor of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, whose resignation was announced recently. The message says:

"For 57 years you have been responsible for the conduct of a great newspaper, and His Majesty, while regretting your resignation, congratulates you on an achievement which must surely be unique in the history of journalism."

SUCCESS IN LETTERS

"The only way to learn to write is to write." This was the answer given by the late Barret Wendell, Harvard's celebrated teacher of English literature, when William Webster Ellsworth asked him if he knew a way to learn to write. "*Nulla dies sine linea*—no day without a line"—is the eleventh commandment for writers, says Mr. Ellsworth, former president of Century Company in his new guide for literary aspirants entitled 'Creative Writing' (Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York). All that is needed, besides courage and inspiration, are pen or pencil and paper—the latter enclosed in what Mr. Ellsworth calls an "uncommon-place Book." The beginner should bear in mind the words of John Keats: "I should write from the mere yearning and fondness I have for the beautiful, even if my night's labours should be burnt every morning, and no eye ever rest upon them."

DAY OF DETECTIVE STORIES

"Mr. J. C. Squire, Editor of the LONDON MERCURY, was the guest in Leeds of the local branch of the English Association, and talked entertainingly on the modern vogue for detective stories," says the YORKSHIRE POST.

"We mustn't humbug ourselves," he said. "It is a fact that, for one reason or another, we are going through a period when everybody, from the Prime Minister downwards—he has confessed it himself in public—is habitually reading detective stories. * * * Anyway, the vogue for detective stories is terrific, and the supply extraordinarily inadequate.....I shouldn't mind so much if the stories were good, but they are not."

THE LATE MR. AMRITALAL BOSE

Mr. Amritalal Bose, a pioneer of the Bengali stage and a colleague of late Mr. Girish Ghose, suddenly expired at Calcutta at the ripe old age of 78 after a brief illness. The deceased was a powerful satirist and playwright and organised the Calcutta Star Theatre.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

Lord Irwin has accepted an invitation of the Inter-University Board (India) to open the second Universities' Conference to be held under its auspices in Delhi on October 30 and following days. It will be the first public function to be performed by His Excellency on his return from England after his leave. The Conference will be opened at 11 A. M. on October 30 with the Viceroy's inaugural speech, and will appoint various Committees to consider the Agenda, their recommendations coming up before a general conference on the following days.

Interviewed by a representative of the Press at Simla, Principal Seshadri, Secretary of the Board, gave an account of the work of the Board, whose activities since its inception in 1924 will, among other things, be reviewed on the occasion of the ensuing Conference. The Board was the result of a Conference of Indian Universities held at Simla in May 1924, and was constituted with the following aims :

- (1) To act as an Inter-University organisation as a Bureau of Information.
- (2) To facilitate an exchange of Professors.
- (3) To serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate co-ordination of work.
- (4) To appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at the Imperial or International Conference of higher education.
- (5) To assist Indian Universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas, and examinations in other countries.
- (6) To act as an Appointment Bureau for Indian Universities.
- (7) To fulfil such duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY FOR CALCUTTA

Mr. Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar of Mymensingh, has promised a donation of Rs. 1 lakh in connexion with the proposed Sanskrit University.

COMMUNALISM IN SCHOOLS

"The chief result of the Reforms is the emphasis they have given to differences of religion and caste owing to the system of special representation which they have set up; and nowhere have the evils of communalism been more conspicuous than in the administration of primary schools by the local authorities", says the Director of Public Instruction in his quinquennial report on education in the Bombay Presidency for 1922-1927.

Referring to secondary education, the report observes : "On the one hand, increase in secondary education means continual lowering of the standard since the new recruits represented generally the lower intellectual strata, especially as it is from the rural areas that the increase principally comes. On the other hand, continual demand for secondary education involves the best brains being diverted from agriculture to those occupations which are generally known as the Services, and the country side is being gradually drained of the best material. How far there is real demand for English-knowing young men, it is not easy to determine.

The report discusses the solution commonly urged, namely, to provide more industrial and technical education, and says : "In this there is the danger of turning out a number of young men with the technical knowledge of industries which cannot provide posts for them. It seems unreasonable to suppose that the supply of men trained for a particular industry will create a demand for that industry. It would appear that industries must come first."

MEYER'S RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP

Sir William Meyer's Research Scholarship of £120 sterling annually for two years in Indian History has been awarded to Mr. K. N. V Sastri of Mysore. The scholarship was founded four years ago. This is the first occasion it was awarded to an Indian.

A DEPUTATION TO MR. BENN

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee received an intimation by cable that a representative Committee had been formed in London in order to secure the release of the Meerut prisoners and to press for full Trade Union and political rights for the Indian working class organisation. The Committee consists of Messrs. James Maxton, M. P., Mardy Jones, M. P., W. J. Brown, M. P., Fenner Brockway, M. P., S. J. Saklatwala, A. J. Cook, Jack Tanner, Mrs. Knight Bradley, Gossip Fayris Hall, George Potter Wilson, Clement Dutt, Glyn Evans, Miss Nurjehan Yusuf, Tarisai-prasad Sinha, Pulin Seal, Lovell, Helen Crawford, Murphy, Joan Thompson, Olive Budden, and Doctors Vakil, Mazumdar and A. C. Bannerjee and Messrs. Robert Dunston and Reginald Bridgeman.

The Committee requested the Secretary of State for India to receive a deputation of five men and two women members, but Mr. Wedgwood Benn refused to receive it.

MR. JUSTICE BEASLEY

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. H. O. C. Beasley, Bar-at-Law, as Chief Justice, Madras High Court.

Mr. Beasley has been a Puisne Judge, Madras, since 1924. Previous to coming to Madras, he was a Judge of the High Court of Burma for a short time.

He was born on July 2, 1877, and was educated at Westminster School and Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1902, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple and practised in England for some years. During the War, he served on the Western Front and was mentioned in dispatches. He was also the recipient of the O. B. E.

DEATH OF MR. GOKARNATH MISRA

We regret to record the death at Mussoorie of Mr. Justice Gokarnath Misra of the Oudh Chief Court at the age of 57. He was a very old Congressman and was, for a number of years, General Secretary of the Congress during the pre-Non-Co-operation days, before he became a judge of the Oudh Chief Court. He was a public-spirited man and was of a pious and generous disposition.

FIRST LADY LAWYER OF KERALA

Mrs. Anna Chandy, M.A., of Trivandrum, came out successful in the recent B. L. Examination of the Madras University. She is the first lady in Kerala to take a Law degree. As Managing Editor of SREEMATHI, the popular Ladies' Weekly in the Malabar Coast, she is well-known. Mrs. Chandy, it is said, is setting up practice at Kottayam.

MISS SHYAMKUMARI NEHRU

Miss Shyamkumari Nehru, who has recently completed her apprenticeship under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, has commenced practice as an Advocate at the High Court, Allahabad. She is the only lady lawyer in Upper India. She argued her first case, a murder trial, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen, and succeeded in securing the acquittal

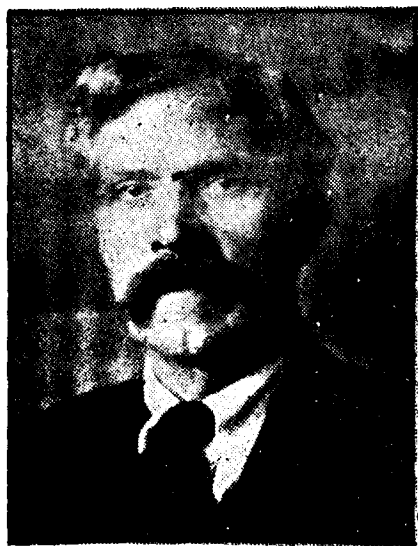


MISS NEHRU

of her two clients. The Chief Justice paid a compliment to Miss Nehru for her very able defence of the two men charged with murder which convinced them of the innocence of her clients.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD

Mrs. Mary Hamilton, M. P., the brilliant novelist and critic, and one of the new Labour women M.P.'s, pays a well-deserved tribute to the character and genius of the new Premier. Writing in the



MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

DAILY HERALD, she eulogises the Labour Leader for "his intellectual power, his gift of unexaggerated and moving eloquence, his talent for organization, and his genius for leadership". But what is the key to the hold possessed by Ramsay MacDonald over the minds and hearts of the rank and file? That is his firm belief. Says Mrs. Hamilton:—

The rise of the Labour Movement is the miracle of our day. Of that rise—from a bare six hundred thousand voters in 1900 to over eight million in 1929—Ramsay MacDonald has been the essential architect.

The miracle is a miracle of firm belief. Born among the dispossessed; speaking for them as one who knows and has not forgotten; he has not risen on their shoulders but has raised them and Labour itself, accomplishing thereby a mental revolution greater than our dazzled eyes can fully take in.

Courage, energy, imagination and initiative are required to-day of the Prime Minister who can lift Great Britain out of the disrepute abroad and the miseries at home which are the inheritance of Baldwinism. Ramsay MacDonald's record proves that he possesses them all. It proves, too, that he is a leader whose firm belief in a great idea has been tested and can be trusted.

LLOYD GEORGE ON GANDHIJI

Mr. Lloyd George appeared recently in a rather unusual role. Speaking at the Carnarvon Missionary Exhibition in high praise of Gandhiji, Mr. Lloyd George expressed in a vigorous language his great admiration of Gandhiji, whom he described as the greatest Indian ever produced. The Indians themselves described him as Christlike, went on Mr. Lloyd George, and from this, by easy transition, Mr. Lloyd George touched upon the failure of Christianity and the reasons that contributed for such a failure.

The Indian comparison of Gandhiji with Christ betokened to Mr. Lloyd George's mind India's changed views of Christianity.

Western Christianity, continued the Liberal ex-Premier, was the chiefest obstacle to the progress of Christianity in India. Greed and hatred among the Western nations and wars, wherein they indulged, have considerably harmed the progress of Christianity in India.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA

We deeply regret to record the death of the Maharaja Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga on the 4th July. The late Maharajah was 72 years of age at the time of his death. He was distinguished for his piety and learning and was a great patron of Hindu culture.

He was President of the Bengal Landholders' Association for over nine years. He is succeeded by Kumar Kameswar Singh.

DR. R. A. HUME

Dr. R. A. Hume, whose death was announced recently, was many years a Missionary of Ahmednagar. He was born in Bombay, on March 1847, of Missionary parents, and after being ordained a priest, spent 52 years in Missionary service in this country. He was elected to be the first Moderator of the United Church of India, North. In 1901, he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for his splendid work during the famine of 1899-01 in the Bombay Presidency.

THE LATE SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS

The death of Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis removes from Indian public life a prominent Liberal,



SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS

with a distinguished record of public service. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, he was appointed President of the C. P. Council and made his mark as an upright and impartial Speaker. Along with his political activity, he took a prominent part in educational activities in his province, devoting his time and energy unstintingly, for which service the people in C. P. have, on various occasions, expressed their gratitude. It is given to very few, says the SERVANT OF INDIA, to have the privilege of serving the country in such varied capacities for nearly four decades, scorning delight and living laborious days.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

Sir B. N. Mitra, in proposing the toast of the Viceroy at a dinner given by the Chelmsford Club last month, spoke of Lord Irwin's impending visit to England as being undertaken essentially in the capacity of "India's Ambassador" to help her in securing a form of constitution which would be acceptable to all her citizens who desired to see her occupying her proper place in the comity of nations.

In reply, Lord Irwin assured India that, when in England, he would represent to His Majesty's Government the different stand-points of those who could speak for Indian public opinion. This he would do in the spirit and to the end outlined in the two governing pronouncements of British hope and purpose, the familiar declaration of 1917 and the instrument of instructions which every Governor-General received from the King-Emperor while he assumed office.

Referring to the question of modification of constitutional machinery, the Viceroy said that it was not for him to discuss what directions it would take. In this business of constitution-building, the best brains of Britain and India should mutually help one another.

Turning to the two problems of minority communities and Indian States, Lord Irwin opined that if the leaders of majority communities once convinced the minorities that their interests were in no danger at their hands, the solution of the problem would be reached. In the case of States, any proposal that might be made, it was essential on every ground of policy and equity to carry the free assent of the Ruling Chiefs.

Lastly, he refuted the attacks made on the Government for what is termed as its reactionary, repressive and ruthless policy, the three principal indictments in the count being the Public Safety Bill and Ordinance, the Trades Disputes Act and certain arrests and prosecutions during the last few months.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET

Writing of cricket in South Africa, Mr. Frank Tschell says, in the May Number of THE EMPIRE VIEW, that the country is wisely, through its tools, spending money on the coaching of coolboys.

Year by year, it is seen that English professionals are engaged for their cricket season, which in admirably, for their season is during our ter, and lucky are those professionals who are red an engagement to spend their time in the magnificent climate the country can offer them. great care cannot be taken in the selection of ches, but in these present days, the high standard professional cricketer sets himself to is cantee enough. I am not an advocate of clubs

aging professionals; coaching should be reserved for the young, the younger the better. When y has left his school at eighteen years or so, ants professional bowling and match practice. eotype cricket would rob us of all the ling Jessops and Richardsons, of whom we more. The time for them is overdue. By means, let every school in Africa that can find money get a coach out from England, and, if will take a hint from an old hand, if they get n who suits them, let them stick to him. It always the greatest name that is the best

In some educational centres such as amstown, for instance, where there are several ls, by sharing the expense, the cost to each l would be comparatively little. Furthermore, what I know of the English professional, he the grasping individual he is supposed to o that it should be well within the ability of where several schools are to share a pro-al; it will pay them.

175 HOURS IN THE AIR

monoplane, City of Cleveland, piloted by Roy ell and Byron Newcomb, has beaten world's ing endurance flight record by remaining in for 174 hours, fifty-nine seconds.

INDIANS' WORLD CYCLE TOUR

Mr. Krishna, a scholar in Persian, and Mr. Pearylal Awasthi, a musician, who left Cawnpore on May 16th on a world cycle tour, reached Calcutta on June 18, from Hooghly.

Interviewed, they narrated a thrilling story of an encounter with a dacoit gang at midnight near Arrah. The dacoits, mistaking them for Police dressed in Scouts' uniforms, bolted away. The tourists intend to cover 62,000 miles on cycle in 16 years, travelling 30 miles a day. They have covered 735 miles now. The object of their tour is to explore different places of interest in the world.

TEST MATCH

The first Test match between England and South Africa at Edgbaston, Birmingham, ended in a draw. South Africans in their second innings made 171 for one, after England had declared their second innings at 308 for 4.

A FOOTBALL MATCH

A crowd of 25,000 spectators witnessed the annual charity football match between Indians and Europeans at Calcutta on July 6. Indians won by three goals to nil. H. E. the Governor and Lady Jackson attended the match whose proceeds would be given to the Assam Flood Relief Fund.

WORLD'S 100 YARDS' RECORD

George Simpson, the twenty-year-old undergraduate of the Ohio State University, who ran the 100 yards race in 9²/₁₀ seconds in the National Collegiate Track and Field Championship has claimed the world's record. The previous record was claimed by a Negro named Eddie Tolan, who won the race in 9¹/₂ seconds.

INTER-SERVICES MATCH

In the Inter-Services cricket match the Royal Engineers made 178 in their first innings and 30 for 1 in their second before the close of play for the day. The Royal Artillery in their first innings made 126.

ROYAL INCOME

What do the Members of the British Royal family get from the State?

The figures are given in THE THRONE AND THE PEOPLE by M. Macdonagh. The King gets £470,000 a year, of which £110,000 is for his Privy Purse for personal use. He has also the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, some £50,000 a year. Queen Mary continues to receive the annuity of £10,000 which was voted to her "for her sole and separate use" when she became Princess of Wales. A King's widow receives £70,000—and this sum was paid to the late Queen Alexandra as a widow. The Prince of Wales's income is derived from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about £80,000 a year.

INDIAN POSTAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. P. N. Mukerji, Assistant Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, India, speaking at the British Indian Union on the International Postal Congress, London, on June 18, said that 90 countries were represented by 184 delegates. India is represented by the Director-General and four others associated with the Department. Through this medium, India was being brought into closer touch with the rest of the world. She was in many respects far behind in postal matters, especially, air services. With the improving revenues, he was confident they might look for more rapid progress in the future.

PROHIBITION CONFERENCE

The Eighth Bombay Prohibition Conference, Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas presiding, adopted the following resolution:

"Having regard to the various difficulties in introducing effective prohibition in India through Provincial Governments, this Conference is of the considered opinion that the only real and effective solution lies in the adoption and steady pursuance of a policy of Prohibition by the Government of India in co-operation with Provincial Governments and Indian States."

A resolution was also passed deploring that the Government of Bombay, notwithstanding their repeated declarations, had gone back on the measures of rationing and reduction in strength of liquor which were calculated to further the Prohibition policy which the Government had accepted.

DR. PARANJPYE & THE COMMISSION

Dr. Paranjpye, interviewed by Reuter, said that, as a Member of the Liberal Federation, he was bound by its decision to abstain from giving evidence before the Statutory Commission. But the Federation had not made any pronouncement regarding social intercourse with members of the Commission, and this explained his presence at certain social functions, if any explanation was necessary.



Dr. R. P. PARANJPYE

Dr. Paranjpye said that he refused to accept the contention that his position at the India Council, in any way, compelled him to do something against the views of the Party to which he belonged.

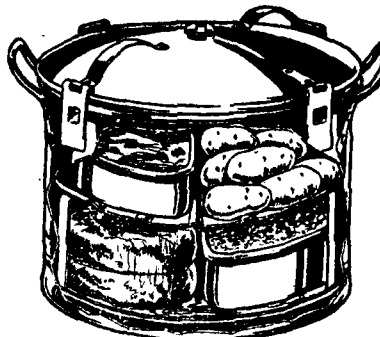
Diary of the Month

- June 16. Severe volcano eruption in Japan results in the wiping of two villages.
- June 17. Calcutta celebrates the anniversary of C. R. Das.
- June 18. The Simon Joint Conference holds its first sitting in the House of Lords.
- June 19. Mr. B. F. Madan is dead.
- June 20. The Age of Consent Enquiry Report is signed.
- June 21. Ellen T. Fowler, the well-known woman novelist, is dead.
- June 22. Amanullah and his Party leave Bombay for Italy.
- June 23. The Editor of the PRATAP is arrested.
- June 24. Ahmedabad Municipality resolves to present an address to Kabali, the Indian airman.
- June 25. Lord Goschen leaves Ooty for Bombay to take charge of the Viceroyalty.
- June 26. Capt. Fitzroy is re-elected unanimously Speaker of the House of Commons.
- June 27. A Barony has been conferred on Mr. Sydney Webb.
- June 28. The Privy Council of Japan approves the Kellogg Pact.
- June 29. Sir G. N. Chitnavis is dead.
- June 30. Mr. Sen Gupta declines the Governor's offer to form a ministry in Bengal.
- July 1. Mr. C. P. Scott resigns editorship of MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.
- July 2. The New Parliament is opened.
- July 3. The Bengal Council re-elects the Rajah of Santosh as its President.
- July 4. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga is dead.
- July 5. The Portuguese Cabinet resigns.
- July 6. Col. Wedgwood attacks Sir Austen Chamberlain's foreign policy in the House of Commons.
- July 7. Pundit Gokarnath Misra is dead.
- July 8. Mr. Wedgwood Benn refuses to receive a deputation in connection with Meerut prisoners.
- The Labour Government definitely declares against safe-guarding duties in Britain.
- July 9. France refuses London as the venue of the Reparation Conference.
- July 10. Lord Lloyd's name is mentioned for Viceroyalty.
- July 11. Dr. Satyapal is sentenced to two years' Rigorous imprisonment.
- July 12. The Police fire on the Bombay Mill strikers.
- July 13. The Calcutta High Court upholds the decision of the Presidency Magistrate *re*: the burning of foreign cloth at Shraddanand Park.
- July 14. Dr. Paranjpye refuses to give evidence before the Simon Commission.
- July 15. H. M. The King undergoes a minor operation.

Kitchen Equipment is the Crux of the Health of the Home.

We take pleasure in offering you, free of transit charges by post, the finest group of cooking devices ever before marketed, such as Waterless Cooker, Egg Poacher, Griddle and Broiler,

KITCHEN CRAFT Waterless Cooker



Coffee and Tea Percolator, Casserole, Baby's Milk sterilizer, French Fryer, Corn Popper, Deluxe Dutch oven, Dinner Bucket, Deluxe Heavy Sauce Pan Set, Double Boiler &c. &c., modern time and labour-saving cooking specialties designed and perfected by the keenest inventing geniuses of the age. Science has discovered a way to prepare ordinary food-stuffs in an extraordinary manner. Now

you can easily eat your way to health and enjoy every mouthful. We invite you to inform yourself on this great forward step in health promotion by writing for our literature at once.

THE KITCHEN CRAFT AGENCY,
P. O. MODEL TOWN... (LAHORE).

E. Jan. '30.

BUILDING BETTER BRAINS

How Mental Training Is Enabling Thousands Of Men And Women To Increase Their Efficiency And BRAIN Power.

THOUSANDS of men and women in every Profession, Business, and Trade are increasing their Efficiency, and consequently their Earning Power, as a result of scientifically training their minds by means of Pelmanism.



Sir J. Foster Fraser.

Pelmanism builds better brains. It banishes Timidity Self-Doubt, and what is known as the "Inferiority Complex." It drives the dark clouds of Depression away from your horizon, leaving the mental atmosphere in which you "live, move, and have your being" clear vital, and undisturbed. It eliminates harmful, morbid, and "defeatist" thoughts. It provides a remedy for that "forgetting habit"—that distressing habit of forgetting appointments, names, dates, telephone numbers, prices, and "the right argument at the right moment," which so often causes people to miss opportunities of advancement which possibly never recur.

On the positive side Pelmanism increases your mental energy. It strengthens your Will-Power. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Forcefulness, Determination, and Self-Confidence. It gives you a memory—you and other people—can depend upon. It causes you to take an optimistic outlook on life. It makes your mind keen, alert, resourceful, and self-reliant. In short, it develops just those mental qualities which lead to success in life.

As Sir John Foster Fraser writes: "Pelmanism quickens Perception; it stimulates the Imagination; it develops Concentration. It will not make the dunderhead into a statesman, but it will and does provide a plan whereby we can make the best of our qualities."

Remarkable Results.

Here are a few extracts taken at random from letters written to the Pelman Institute in India from readers who are training their minds by means of Pelmanism, describing some of the benefits they have received.

A COMPANY SECRETARY writes: "I have learnt to school myself to do the disagreeable job to-day instead of to-morrow. Have noticed things more than before. Have more confidence to follow my own judgment, and consequently feel increasingly reliant and am conscious of a mental growth."

A STUDENT writes that Pelmanism has given her a clear aim and greater self-control, and has enabled her to concentrate on her studies in such a way as to help her to remember what she has learnt.

A CIVIL SERVANT (I. C. S.) writes:—"I have gained self-confidence and energy. I am disposing of my daily duties more easily and smoothly."

A CIVIL SURGEON writes:—"I have never for a moment regretted taking my course of Pelmanism. It has taught me much. Auto-suggestion, concentration, recollection and enthusiasm in all matters, a greater interest in life in general, and in my profession in particular, are among the benefits I can attribute to my course, and if I have any regrets, it is that the course has now come to a close."

A CAPTAIN (I. M. S.) writes:—"I have developed interest in life and work, both of which had nearly died out of me. My senses are getting acuter again and I am acquiring knowledge by their continued use. "I can't do this" no more occurs to me now, for I have confidence in myself. In short, the course has given me an impetus for general improvement."

A PLANTER writes:—"There are two benefits that I have derived from the course, and these are a considerable gain in confidence, and the acquisition of a greater tendency to tackle a job immediately, instead of delaying until the last moment."

BARRISTER writes:—"In lucid and interesting language Pelmanism teaches every one how to take an interest in life so that they may live their lives to the fullest extent, and get the best out of it."

MERCANTILE ASSISTANT writes:—"I have learnt how to think; my memory is good, and I am less self-conscious. I am not sure whether the position to which I am proceeding at the end of the month is directly attributable to Pelmanism; but Pelmanism will make me succeed in it."

ARCHITECT writes:—"I have developed concentration, attention and interest powers which I lacked before, and I have now a good knowledge of my professional requirements as a result of training my senses on Pelman lines. My will and power for effort has been considerably improved."

Writer says that Pelmanism has enabled him to conquer his old absent-mindedness, forgetfulness and carelessness. Also, owing to the mental alertness and confidence developed by Pelmanism, he has been able to secure a good job.

MUSICIAN writes: "I have experienced an all-round improvement. Concentration, Will-Power, and Memory are improved beyond recognition. The pleasure of possessing these abilities has made my life happier. It was the best day's work I ever did when I sent for this Course."

NURSE writes: It has given me an aim in life, and has shown me how I can carry it out. It has made the world seem a much more interesting place to live in, and I feel more Self-Confident, with a more reliable Memory."

LABORATORY ASSISTANT writes:—"Pelmanism has been for me a remarkable method of individual unfoldment, bringing out abilities I

never dreamt I possessed, quite apart from being an investment that has paid for itself time and again. It has given me courage and enterprise to strike out on my own and has changed my environment and general outlook on life more than I should have thought possible."

The revised Pelman Course is now ready. It embodies the results of the latest discoveries in Psychology, and is based on the experience gained by the Institute in the course of training the minds of over 500,000 men and women. This Course is fully described in an interesting book entitled 'The Efficient Mind,' a copy of which can be obtained free of charge by any reader who applies for it to-day.

Pelmanism is quite easy and simple to follow. It only takes up a few minutes daily.

The books are printed in a handy "pocket size," so that you can study them in odd moments during the day. Even the busiest man or woman can spare a few minutes daily for Pelmanism. Write or Call To-day.

Here is the coupon, Post it to-day to the Pelman Institute, Indian Head quarters, Delhi 8, and by return you will receive a free copy of 'The Efficient Mind,' together with particulars showing how you can enrol for a course of Pelmanism on the most convenient terms.

Readers who can call at the Institute will be cordially welcomed.

POST THIS FREE COUPON TO-DAY.

To the PELMAN INSTITUTE,
Indian Headquarters, Delhi 8.

Please send me, gratis and post-free, a copy of 'THE EFFICIENT MIND,' with full particulars showing how I can enrol for revised Pelman Course on the most convenient terms.

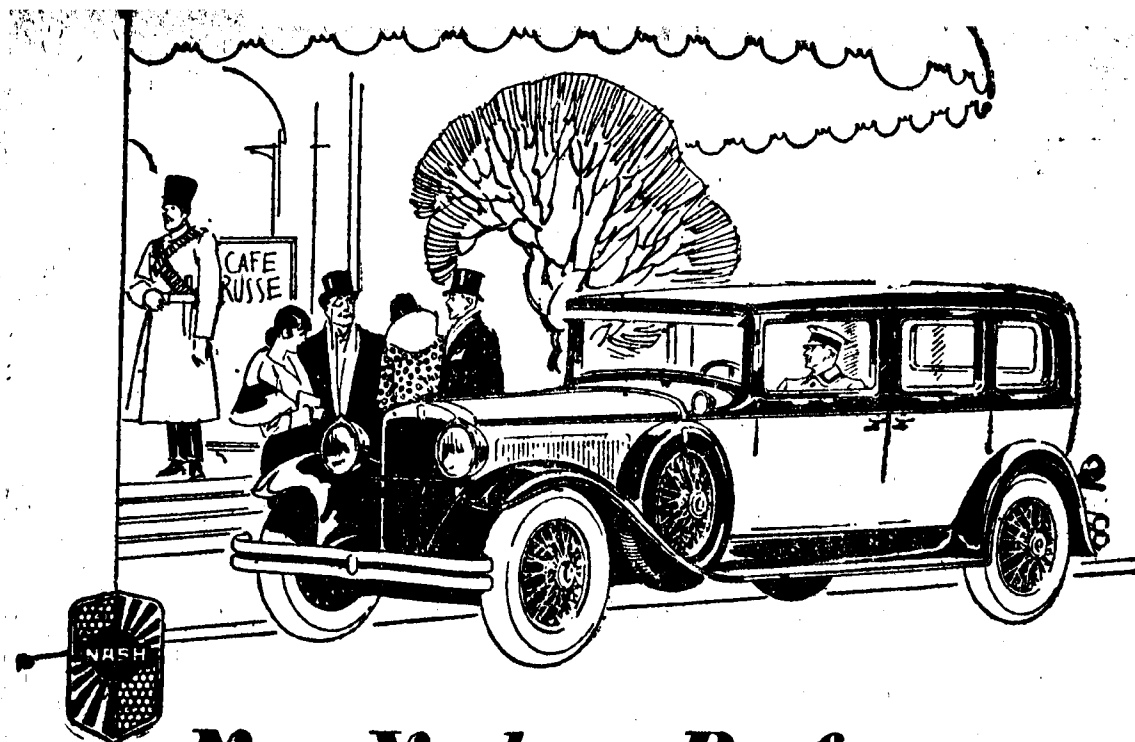
NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

OCCUPATION.....

All Correspondence is Confidential. This Coupon can be posted in an OPEN envelope for ½ a.

Branches: PARIS, 35 Rue Boissay d'Anglas. NEW YORK, 71, West 45th Street. MELBOURNE, 99, Flinder's Lane, DURBAN, Natal Bank Chambers. Head Office—BLOOMSBURY—LONDON.
E. July '29.



New Yorkers Prefer the Nash "400"

IN New York City and the great Metropolitan district surrounding it, the new Nash "400" has found instant popularity.

People in this critical metropolis have royally welcomed this smart, modern expression of the newest motor car made—purchasing in unprecedented numbers—placing Nash sales in third place among all cars sold.

All over America, *all over the World*, this car has stirred the admiration of those who love good motor cars. Though announced only June 21, already more than 125,000 have been produced and sold.

A brilliant success, everywhere, the "400" was built for and is being purchased by those accustomed to the very finest. Have you *driven* it?

THE NEW NASH "400"

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY
THE MOTOR RECONDITIONING STATION,
161, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Messrs. AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Company,
QUEENS ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLMOTON

CHARTER No. 3708



Himalaya Bouquet Bath Soap

The makers of HIMALAYA BOUQUET BATH SOAP commend it to every woman of refinement as an essential part of her toilet—essential because she demands the best and can nowhere find a purer or more deliciously fragrant Soap.

The lather is soft and rich, suited to the most delicate skin. Though many thousands of tablets are sold every day, each is up to a standard below which the makers refuse to produce. The price is moderate. These virtues together lift HIMALAYA BOUQUET clean out of the ordinary run of Bath Soaps.

“ERASMIC” PERFUMERS, LONDON.



from

1

year
on



QUAKER OATS gruel for babies has been prescribed by physicians for fifty years. As a nourishing, health-building, sustaining food for infants, it is unsurpassed.

Then, too, during childhood it is invaluable. Its well balanced nutrient builds bone and muscle, aids in the healthy development of teeth, blood, nerves. It supplies in abundance the energy so necessary to the growing child.

So, on through manhood and womanhood to old age, Quaker Oats still retains health-giving value. It is the ideal food for all—delicious in taste, easy to prepare and economical.

Always insist upon the Quaker tin. Look for the full name Quaker Oats and the familiar Quaker figure.

Quaker Oats

2034

E. Dec. '39. N.E.A.



EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

No.		Rs. A.	No.		Rs. A.
0	Eau-de-Cologne—Wicker 53 1/4 oz.	34 12	354	Nenita Brilliantine Solid ...each...	1 4
1	" " " " 24 " "	16 12	351	Tosca " " " " " "	2 14
2	" " " " 18 " "	9 0	356	Brilliantine Solid, Blau Gold " "	2 14
3	" " " " 6 " "	4 12	758	Smelling Salts " " " " " "	0 15
47	" " " " 3 1/4 " "	3 0	142	Eau de-Quinine, small " " " "	2 0
4	" " " " Plain 6 " "	4 6	141	Do, large " " " " " "	3 6
5	" " " " " 4 " "	3 0	158	Portugal Hair Wash, large " " " "	4 0
6	" " " " " 2 " "	1 10	159	Do, small " " " " " "	2 10
42	" " " " Watch Shape 1 1/4 oz.	1 10	133	Ice-Eau-de-Cologne " " " " " "	1 4
43	" " " " " 3/4 " "	0 14	465	Cold Cream, large pots " " " "	1 14
54	" " " " Decanter 36 " "	29 6	180	Capitol Hair Wash " " " " " "	4 6
57	" " " " " 12 " "	12 4	119A	Lavender Water, long " " " " " "	1 4
58	" " " " " 6 " "	5 8	406	Mouth lotion " " " " " "	1 8
59	" " " " " 6 " "	5 8	353	Brilliantine Asstd. Liquid " " " "	0 12
90	" " " " Glass Stoppered 36 " "	24 0	103	Fancy boxes, contg. one 4 oz. bottle Eau-de-Cologne and 2 tablets Toilet Soap " " " "	4 0
91	" " " " " 18 " "	12 4	104	Fancy boxes, contg. one 2 oz. bottle Eau-de-Cologne and 2 tablets Toilet Soap " " " "	2 10
92	" " " " " 9 " "	6 6	101	Fancy boxes, contg. one 4 oz. bottle Eau-de-Cologne and 1 tablet Toilet Soap " " " "	3 8
123A	Lavender Water " " " "	5 8	102	Fancy boxes, contg. one 2 oz. bottle of Eau-de-Cologne and 1 tablet Toilet Soap " " " "	2 8
474	Nenita Bath Salts " " " "	2 4	981	Glycerine Soap oval cake tablet " " " "	0 4
898	Eau-de-Cologne Bath Soap tablet... " " " "	0 11	905	" " " " per box of 3 tablets " " " "	1 8
897	Lavender Bath Soap tablet " " " "	0 11	952	" " " " per bar " " " "	1 4
859A	Eau-de-Cologne Soap box of 3 tablets " " " "	1 10	985	Glycerine Soap Round bath " " " "	0 8
985	Glycerine Soap tablet " " " "	0 8	968	Benzoe Soap " " " " per bar " " " "	0 13
418	Tooth Paste " " " " each " " " "	0 9	804	Eau-de-Cologne Soap per box of 3 tablets " " " "	2 8
453	Vanishing Cream " " " " " " " "	1 4	805	Lavender Soap, per box of 3 tablets " " " "	2 8
464	Cold Cream " " " " " " " "	1 0	803	Flower Soap, Asstd, per box of 3 tablets " " " "	2 8
627	Talcum Powder—Rhine Violets " " " "	0 11	807	Eau-de-Cologne Soap, per box of 3 tablets " " " "	2 12
458	Vanishing Cream " " " " " " " "	1 0	394	Shaving Soap Refill " " " " each " " " "	0 9
475	Bath Salts " " " " " " " "	1 12	393	" " " " in Alum. Tins per tin " " " "	0 12
476	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 4	951	Liquid Glycerine Soap White " " " " " "	1 8
629	Talcum Powder—Carnation, " " " "	0 11	953	Liquid Glycerine Soap (Eau-de-Cologne) per bot. " " " "	1 8
628	Eau-de-Cologne Face Powder (white Rachel and Naturelle) " " " "	1 0	891	Bath Soap White Rose per tab. " " " "	0 8
626	Talcum Powder—Eau-de-Cologne " " " "	0 12			
604	Nenita Face Powder—White, Rachel and Naturelle " " " "	1 4			
580	Shampoo Powders " " " " per pkt. " " " "	4			
477	Eau-de-Cologne Bath Powder in packets " " " " perpkt " " " "	4			
21	Eau-de-Cologne 8 oz. " " " " each " " " "	4 6			
22	" " " " 4 " " " " " " " "	2 6			
23	" " " " 2 " " " " " " " "	1 4			
31	" "Imperial 8 " " " " " " " "	3 8			
32	" " " " 4 " " " " " " " "	2 0			
33	" " " " 2 " " " " " " " "	1 4			

OUR PERFUMERY LIST WILL BE SENT FREE UPON REQUEST.

SPENCER'S MADRAS & BRANCHES.

NEW 6 CYLINDER TWO-TON TRUCK 4 SPEED 4 WHEEL BRAKES (LOCKEED HYDRAULIC)



YOU may now have all the performance advantages of a 6-cylinder engine and 4 wheel brakes on any size or type of Dodge-Graham trucks and buses.

Six cylinder power—six cylinder speed. The snap of 6-cylinder acceleration, and safety of 4 wheel brakes.

For price, for value, for appearance, for their ability to do the job—compare them!

DODGE-GRAHAM TRUCKS

Addison & Company Ltd.,

Madras,

Bangalore,

Calicut,

Trichinopoly.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA COMPANIES.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

Under contract for the carriage of His Majesty's Mails.

TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.

All Sailings are liable to cancellation or deviation without notice. Sailings to Coast Ports in India and Burma, between India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Java, Hongkong, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Egypt, Mediterranean, Antwerp and London.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing About	Steamers	Tons.	Sailing About
S. S. "Mantua"	10,946	13th July 1929	S. S. "Naldera"	16,088	17th August 1929
" " "Malaja"	90,837	20th " "	" " "Razmak"	10,602	24th do "
" " "Kaiser-i-Hind"	11,518	27th " "	" " "Malwa"	11,100	31st do "
" " "Rannura"	16,601	3rd August "	" " "Rawalpindi"	16,619	7th Sept. "
" " "Macedonia"	11,120	10th " "	" " "Narkunda"	16,572	14th do "

Through Steamers from China *

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Nankin"	7,000	27th July 1929.
" " "Nagoya"	7,000	10th August "
" " "Novara"	7,000	19th October "

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS FROM CALCUTTA & MADRAS TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing About
		From Calcutta
S. S. "Mashobra"	8,394	20th July 1929
" " "Mantola"	9,065	4th August "
" " "Mandala"	8,246	17th " "
" " "Mandala"	8,303	31st " "
		From Madras
		24th July 1929
		7th August "
		21st " "
		4th Sept. "

BRITISH INDIA COASTAL SAILINGS.

From Calcutta to:—RANGOON DIRECT—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.
STRAITS via RANGOON—Fridays, also Sundays (Transhipping passengers).
CHITTAGONG TO AKYAB, KYAUKPYU, AND RANGOON—Every Monday;
COROMANDEL, CEYLON AND MALABAR PORTS TO BOMBAY—As inducement offers.
STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN—Fortnightly.
FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY—Monthly with additional sailings as required.

MAURITIUS via COLOMBO—About every four weeks as inducement offers.

From Madras to:—RANGOON—Every Friday at 10 a. m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Every alternate Wednesday at 5 p. m.

From Bombay to:—KARACHI—Direct on Wednesdays and Fridays with English Mails.
Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports—Subsidiary Mail steamers leave on Wednesday via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports and the Fast Mail on Fridays, the latter calling at Karachi, Bushire and Mahomerah only.
Malabar Coast Ports, Ceylon, Coromandel Ports and Calcutta or Rangoon—As inducement offers.
Fast and South Africa—Fortnightly, calling at Seychelles—Monthly.
From Karachi to:—BOMBAY—Direct every Thursday with English Mails.
Basra via Bushire and Mahomerah—Only on Sundays at noon: via Persian Gulf Ports on Sundays or Mondays.
MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA OR RANGOON—As inducement offers.

Frequent connection with the E. & A. Line Steamers from HONGKONG to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—Messrs. BINNY & CO., (MADRAS), LTD.

OR MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY

AND

KARACHI.

SOME OF OUR MEDICINAL SPECIALTIES

Syrup of VASAKA: The well-known expectorant. Gives excellent results in ordinary Cough and Bronchitis.

ASVAN: A palatable tonic combining Aswagandha and other herbs with Sodium Formate and Glycero-phosphate. Indicated in Nervous Debility. Premature Senile Decay and as a recuperative tonic.

PYREX: A combination of Quinine, Nux-Vomica, Ferric Arseno-citrate and Cinnamic Aldehyde. A powerful anti-periodic largely prescribed by the profession in Malarial Fevers.

VIBRO-ASOKA: Very useful in diseases peculiar to women. Valuable in cases of painful monthly period, ovarian congestion, painful menstruation and threatened miscarriage. As a general uterine tonic and alterative in long standing cases of uterine diseases it is most useful. It is particularly indicated in menorrhagia of young women.

Liquid Extract of KALMEGH: Powerful bitter tonic successfully used in cases of infantile liver complaints.

MISTURA PEPSINÆ CO. CUM BISMUTHO: Produces marked effect in gastralgia and in all sorts of irritative Dyspepsia attended with Pyrosis, Flatulence etc. It is of great value in Stomachic affections, Chronic Indigestion, Gastritis, and in atonic diarrhoea especially of women after child-birth.

**Bengal Chemical and
Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
Calcutta.**

E. July, '29, C.P.S.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

*If every wife knew what every widow knows
Every husband would be insured.*

Have you made a proper provision for your wife and children or for your own later years? A 25-year Endowment Policy for Rs. 10,000 with this splendid Company at the age of 25 will show a very satisfactory return at maturity. The dividends on the present basis accumulate to Rs. 7,540 and you would thus receive at maturity the sum of Rs. 17,540.

Policies contain all possible protection against the inability to continue the premiums in the form of Automatic Non-forfeiture, Surrender Values, Loan Values, etc., and a Table of Guaranteed Values is inserted in every Policy.

A Policy such as this serves the double purpose of protecting your dependents and at the same time provides a systematic method of saving for later years when your earning power may be decreasing.

The Company maintains an Office in Madras for the service of its policy-holders and further information or advice will be gladly given on application to:

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Assets Rs. 133,96,12,893. Insurance in force Rs. 519,70,29,947.

W. ALLAN ELEY, *District Manager,*

Phone. 3480.

P. O. Box 238, MADRAS.

New Mercantile Bank Buildings, 1st Line Beach, G.T., Madras.

E. Nov. '29.

OVER THREE LACS IN USE

DR I. M. MALLICK'S (M. A., M. D., B. L.)
WORLD-RENOWNED PATENT

IC-MIC COOKER

Strongest, cheapest, scientific Hygienic and the most beautiful cooker in the market. Every part is machine-made and each hole has its significance. Made of different sizes and made to suit different requirements, and one will last a life. The whole thing is light enough to be carried by hand.

Cooking is done under steam-pressure and so perfectly that it renders the food most easily digestible, increasing at the same time its vitamin value. Doctors always recommend them to those suffering from chronic dyspepsia. Baking and frying arrangements have also been provided for.

Prices from Rs. 6-12.

IC-MIC COOKER & CO.,

P. O. Box 7803

29, College St., CALCUTTA.

COOKER MEANS IC-MIC

E. Mar. '30, E. P. 8.

Railway

Advertising

No one who wishes to reach the great buying public should neglect the Advantages of Railway Advertising.

Nearly 3,000,000 passengers use Central Station Yearly.

Your posters, double royal size, will be exhibited on boards supplied by the Railway for Rs. 5 per month or Rs. 50 per year per poster.

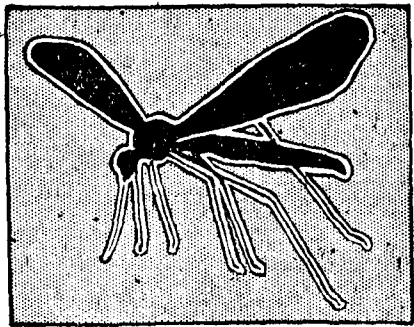
Prominent sites for hoardings at large Stations and Special signs at Madras Central Station available at Special Rates.



Apply to:—

DEPUTY TRANSPORTATION SUPERINTENDENT (Commercial)

M. S. M. Railway, Park Town, MADRAS.



Malarial Debility

Do not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever.

The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60% ("Med. Echo," March, 1924.)

Just think what a splendid effect such an abundance of new, fresh blood would have upon your health.

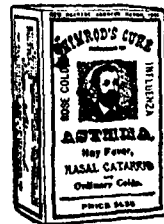
Start taking Sanatogen. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Bazaars

Himrod's Asthma Cure



Gives instant relief from Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, etc. The standard remedy throughout the world for sixty years.

At all Chemists.

B. April '30. T.B.B.

What About . . Your Prospects ?

No matter who you are, what you do, where you live or what you earn, the I. S. A. will go to you and train you in your own house at your leisure time to be a Commercial Accountant—a better job at a bigger salary.

The I. S. A. have thus trained thousands of students and can train you as well.

Write for a copy of our free Prospectus No. 115 with a pocket calendar for 1929 to the Secretary,

The India School of Accountancy,
Post Box 2020, - - CALCUTTA.

E. July '29. M.

F. & C. OSLER LTD

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

OSLER FANS AND FITTINGS

Kohler Automatic Lighting Plants

(No Storage Battery. Starts on turn of Switch)

REES ROTURBO PUMPS

RELAY AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Etc Etc

Any type of Power and Lighting Installations undertaken

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES AND STOCK LIST

DELHI CALCUTTA MADRAS BOMBAY LAHORE

E. Dec. '30.

MACMILLAN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

On Alexander's Track to the Indus

A Personal Narrative of Explorations On The North-West Frontier of India
Carried out under the orders of H. M. Indian Government by

SIR AUREL STEIN, K. C. I. E.,
Indian Archaeological Survey.

With Numerous Illustrations and Maps From Original Surveys
Price.....21s.

Two New Collections from Rabindranath Tagore

**Thoughts From Rabindra-
nath Tagore**

With 4 portraits. 7s. 6d.

The Tagore Birthday Book.

(Selected from the English Works of
Rabindranath Tagore)

EDITED BY C. F. ANDREWS
7s. 6d.

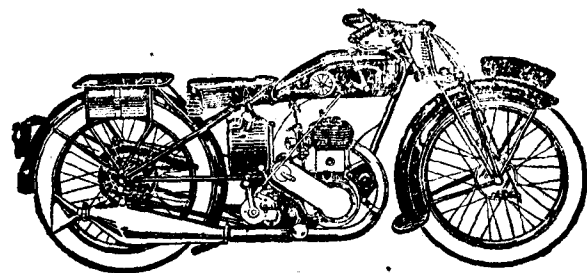
MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

MADRAS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON.

E. Nov. '30.

CHOOSE **ARIEL**

FOR



**SPEED
POWER
SILENCE
ECONOMY
AND
STAMINA**

The Remarkable 250 C. C. Light-Weight.

Realisation of the real qualities of the Ariel 250 c. c. Lightweight comes only when you ride. No matter what motor cycle you have owned in the past, you will immediately become an enthusiastic admirer of this perfect combination of all the attributes which must be present to make the perfect lightweight motor cycle. Ask us for a trial run.

ADDISON & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS, BANGALORE, CALICUT, TRICHINOPOLY.

E. Mar. '30.



Invalid diet

Horlick's Malted Milk is invaluable in the sick-room. Ordinary milk is frequently distasteful to the patient and is, moreover, hard to digest. In Horlick's, the milk is rendered assimilable by the addition of malt and the patient's strength is built up by the added wheat.

Agents for the Madras Presidency:-
THE SOUTH INDIAN EXPORT Co., Ltd.
P. Box 27, MADRAS.

In 4 sizes
of all Chemists & Stores

Chyavanaprash—Rs. 3 Per seer
Jwarantak Jog—8 as. per week
(Malaria Killer)

**ADHYAKSHA
MATHURBABU'S**

Makaradhwaja Rs. 4 per tola.
Dashana Sarshkar Churna as. 3.
per pot. (Ideal tooth-powder.)

DACCA SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA

ESTABLISHED 1901.

The premier, the cheapest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India.

Factory—Dacca. Head office—Patuatuly Street, Dacca. Branches—Mymensing, Rangpur, Chitagong, Gauhati, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Sylhet, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Midnapur, Madaripur, Cawnpur, Rajshahi, Berhampur, Bhagalpur, Lucknow, Netrokona, Kusthra, Gorakhpur, Delhi, Rangoon, Calcutta Branches—(a) 52-1, Beadon St., (b) 227, Harrison Road, (c) 134, Bowbazaar Street, (d) 109 Ashu Tosh Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipore, Shyam Bazaar, Gol Baree. Madras Branch—Broadway, George Town, Madras.

SARIBADYARISHTA—Rs. 3 per seer (ideal blood-purifier tonic of the day)

H. E. LORD LYTTON, THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL SAYS: "I was very interested to see this remarkable factory which owes its success to the energy and enthusiasm of its proprietor, Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty. The preparation of indigenous drugs on so large a scale is a very large achievement. The factory appeared to me to be exceedingly well managed and well equipped, and I hope that it may continue to prosper." 11-8-22.

H. E. LORD RONALDSHAY, EX-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, SAYS: "I visited the Sakti Oushadhalaya (Dacca) on July the 17th, and was shown everything by the proprietor, Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty, B.A. I was very much interested in all that I saw, and was astonished to find a factory at which the production of medicines was carried out on as great a scale.....Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty seems to have brought the production of medicines in accordance with the prescriptions of the ancient Shastras to a high pitch of efficiency." 17-7-20.

H. E. SIR HENRY WHEELER, THE GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, SAYS: "I had no idea that the manufacture of indigenous drugs was carried on upon so large a scale. The whole thing bears marks of enterprise and success..." 29-7-20.

DESHABHANDHU S. C. R. DAS SAYS: "I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of this factory. The business is carried on in an orderly and organised manner. Supervision leaves nothing to be desired. I congratulate the Proprietor on the success which this business has already attained." 24-10-22.

Catalogue and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment free on application. Tele: "SAKTI" Dacca.
PROPRIETOR: MATHURA MOHAN MUKOPADHAYA CHAKRAVARTY, B.A. (RECEIVER)

Steel Construction Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL RS. 10,00,000/- DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 25/- EACH
STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO., LD, is nothing but the structural work section of HOUSE of LABORERS LD., the ORGANISATION that stands for SERVICE, EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY,—the business that exists as pioneer in finding solution for unemployed youths of the country by dignifying manual labor as honorable profession. Its success unique, reputation, a household word. Its miraculous development from a wretched smithy of Rs. 210 to a big business of some few lacs within only seven years certainly bespeaks of its guaranteed success in any new venture.

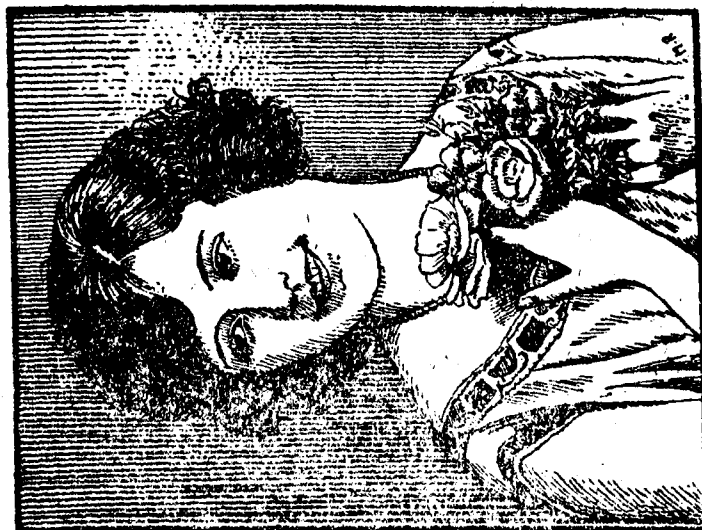
"House of Laborers" says Sir P. C. Roy "is a marvellous achievement." "Splendid achievements of Bengal" says Mr. A. T. Weston, Director of Industries, Bengal Govt. "Excellent Instructive" says Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and many other leaders visited the workshop and spoke highly of it.

WANTED AGENTS FOR SALE OF SHARES.—PARTICULARS FROM MANAGING AGENTS:—

HOUSE OF LABORERS LD.-COMILLA, BENGAL.

E. July '29. I. A. A.

KERALA
SANDALWOOD SOAP.



My heart's delight.

Other ideal assorted soaps:—

COLD CREAM, ROSE, LAVENDER, COAL TAR, Etc.

Vegetal:—Free from animal fat—lathers in any water.

Washwell:—By name and nature "Washwell"

Coal Tar (Carbolic):—Disinfectant and Germicidal.

For price list, names of Agents and Stockists, apply to

THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALCUT.

(Soap Makers in Ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras)

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRIES

ALL CLASSES OF PAPER

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

The Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

CALCUTTA.

THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE EAST.

Bombay Agents—**BIRD & CO.**

Delhi Office—**ALLIANCE HOUSE.**

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—

The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37.

Madras.

E. Mar. '30.

Bennett Coleman's Publication List.

DRAINAGE PROBLEMS OF THE EAST. IN TWO VOLUMES. (Second Edition)

BY C. C. JAMES, M.I.C.E. F.R.M.S., F.R.S.I.,
M.I.A.M.C.E.

An ideal work that will win the wide-spread approval of all Engineers dealing with kindred problems anywhere east of Suez.

Price per set Rs. 25. By V. P. P. Rs. 26-4.

SANITATION IN INDIA. 3rd Edition.

BY J. A. TURNER, C.I.E. M.D., D.P.H. *Late Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality* and
B. K. GOLDSMITH, M.B., D.P.H., with contributions
by S. C. HORMUSJI, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.D., D.P.H.,
K.B. SHROFF, L. M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. and
L. GODINHO, L. M. & S., M. D., D.P.H.

An eminently practical manual of Sanitation. The only book yet published on Municipal Sanitation in India of any real value.

Price: Rs. 15. By V.P.P. Rs. 16-2-0.

THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

BY P. K. WATTAL.

This work has been compiled entirely from official records and describes in plain language the present financial machinery of the Central and Provincial Governments and the financial powers of the reformed legislatures. In addition, it contains a lucid account of the system of accounts and audit, Government cash balances including the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve balances. The work is intended for the use of members of the Legislative Councils, Ministers of Indian States and students of economics and Indian finance generally.

Price Rs. 10. By V.P.P. Rs. 10-10.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IN INDIA.

BY D. CHAMIER, Bar-at-Law.

This is a Handbook containing a mass of information which Members of Branches of the various Legislatures in India will find invaluable in their Parliamentary labours.

Price Rs. 5. By V.P.P. Rs. 5-5.

All the above are published by BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO., LTD., at the Times Press, Bombay, and Calcutta, and are available at "The Times of India" Branch offices at

AHMEDABAD, BANGALORE, BARODA, CAWNPORE, JUBBULPORE, KARACHI, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, NAGPUR, POONA, RAWALPINDI, RANGOON, SIMLA, LONDON and

ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

Es.

THE LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS IN BRITISH INDIA.

BEING A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTORAL RULES.

BY DANIEL CHAMIER, Bar-at-law.

Commentaries on the Government of India Act, the new Chapter IXA, of the Penal Code, which deals with offences at elections; the Elected Bodies, Members and their qualifications; Electors and the Electoral Roll; Elections; the Ballot; Election Petitions; Forms; Practice; Corrupt Practices; Bribery; Undue Influence; Treating; Personation; The Candidate; Election Agents; Election Expenses, etc.

It is a Text-book for permanent reference.

Price Rs. 5. By V.P.P. Rs. 5-6.

MASONIC POINTS.

Or authorised cues in the Masonic Ritual of the F.A., F.C. and M.M. Degrees and those of the Holy Royal Arch approved by the late King-Emperor.

A perfect Ritual Memoriser but unintelligible to persons outside the craft.

Price Re. 1-8. By V.P.P. Re. 1-11-0.

THE LIFE OF SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY H. P. MODY.

The only authoritative work on the life of Bombay's great political leader. The Foreword is written by H. H. the Aga Khan.

Price Rs. 12. By V.P.P. Rs. 13-3-0.

THE HINDU GODS

BY C. A. KINCAID, C.V.O., I.C.S.

A simple guide book on the subject of Gods and Images. Enables one to tell at a glance to what God a Temple is dedicated.

Price Re. 1 By V.P.P. Re. 1-3.

OUR PARSEE FRIENDS.

A brochure giving a concise authoritative account of the history, religion and customs of the Parsees.

Price Re. 1. By V.P.P. Re. 1-3-0.

The English Electric Co., Ltd., Madras.

UNDERTAKE

Electric Power and Lighting Installations of all types and sizes

Dynamos, motors, fans & all accessories kept in stock.

EXIDE Battery Department attends to all makes of car batteries.

Agents for Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies Ltd.

Agents for Siemens Bros. & Co. Cables, telephones &c.

E. Aug. '29.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

BY D. V. ATHALYE.

(Price Rs. 4; Postage extra).

In this book, the author describes, in graphic and eloquent style, the main incidents in the Swami's life. The early spiritual struggles of the Swami, his world-tour, his efforts to regenerate India, his spiritual conquest of the West,—everything is described with sympathy and imagination. "Mr. Athalye commands a charmingly simple and elegant style which naturally rises into eloquence on suitable occasions." A constructive survey is made of Swamiji's speeches and writings.

BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT,

Girgaon, BOMBAY.

E. July, '29.

PRINTERS.

OUR COPPER ALLOY TYPES, Borders and

Blocks stand for quality and accuracy.

OUR IMPORT DEPT. Can supply Treadles

Cutting, Perforating, Numbering machines

etc. John Kidd's Printing ink and all

requisites of printers from stock.

Waste not in future on inferior stuff.

THE MADRAS TYPE FOUNDRY

38, Jones Street, G. T., MADRAS.

E. Jan. '30.

CONTROL THE HUB OF INDIA

BY ADVERTISING IN

"THE HINDUSTAN TIMES"

The Most Popular Nationalist Daily with Best Pulling Power.

Complete News, Fearless Views, Striking Presentation.

Remember Half the Problem of Business is to
reach The Right Customer.

An Influential
AND OUR LARGE CIRCULATION
Enables you to do so.

WRITE FOR RATES TO-DAY TO:—

THE MANAGER

"THE HINDUSTAN TIMES"

Burn Bastion Road, DELHI.

AFFIRMATIONS SERIES AT 12 AS. EACH

ENERGY, HUMAN AND DIVINE. By Dr. A. A. David, Bishop of Liverpool.
THE ASCENT OF MAN. By A. A. Milne. LIFE AS MATERIAL. By R. Ellis Roberts.
MY RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. By Hugh Walpole.
ENVIRONMENT. By G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A. JOURNALISM. By Wickham Steed.
THE EDUCATED LIFE. By Albert Mansbridge, Hon. M.A. (Oxon.)
TRUTH AND TRADITION. By Charles E. Raven, D.D.
THE HAPPY VILLAGE. By Sir W. Beach Thomas.
CHRISTIAN CATHOLICISM. By J. W. Poynter.
ON KEEPING SUNDAY. By Leslie Stannard Hunter.
THE SIN OBSESSION. By Dr. Percy Dearmer.
A HEBREW VIEW OF EVIL. By Dr. W. F. Lofthouse.
THE PROBLEM OF PAIN. By Robert W. Mackenna, M.A., M.D.
SECTARIANISM. By Dr. T.A. Lacey, Canon of Worcester.
THE RELIGION WE NEED. By S. Radhakrishnan, Calcutta University.
MIND AND REALITY. By Viscount Haldane.
RELIGION AND THE STAGE. By Sybil Thorndike.
THE MAKING OF CHARACTER. By the Rev. L. W. Grensted.
THE PLACE OF SEX IN LIFE. By T.W. Pym.

ON SOCIALISM

SOCIAL DECAY AND REGENERATION. By R. Austin Freeman. With an
introduction by Havelock Ellis.
THE MODERN CASE FOR SOCIALISM. By A.W. Humphrey
A HISTORY OF SOCIALISM. By Thomas Kirkup

Rs. A.

13 8.
9 6.
5 10.

THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, ADYAR, MADRAS.

Ex.



If you want to buy a Harmonium
BUY A DWARKIN'S
YOU CAN GET CHEAPER ONES
BUT NONE SO EFFICIENT

Please write for our new Catalogues
DWARKIN & SON
INVENTORS OF HAND HARMONIUMS
& THE OLDEST MUSIC FIRM
IN INDIA

8, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Ex. July 29, C.P.B.

THE DEMOCRAT

AN ANGLO-GUJARATI WEEKLY

NAIROBI

KENYA COLONY

INDIAN EDITED, INDIAN MANAGED

&

INDIAN OWNED

Political paper of Eastern Africa

WIDELY CIRCULATED IN

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA
& ZANZIBAR

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Apply to

The Business Manager,

P. O. BOX 385.

NAIROBI,

Eastern Africa

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR

AS LONG AS YOU LIVE

HAIR is such a Sensitive thing if you treat it right, it grows and looks well, if not, it will begin to show signs of neglect. If your HAIR is disappointing in any way, insure it against all the dangers that threaten it with

JABAKUSUM

THE ORIENTAL HAIR REGENERATOR

It will positively restore your HAIR'S health even after years of neglect or improper treatment. In use all over the country for over half a century.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
C. K. SEN & CO., Ltd. CALCUTTA.

E. July '29. Exp.

FOR PRINTERS

IF YOU WISH TO TURN OUT GOOD WORK USE
MANDER BROTHER'S INKS

Large and Varied Stock on Hand.

SOLE AGENTS IN S. INDIA.

CHARLES MORGAN CO., LTD.,
LINGI CHETTY STREET, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

E. Sep. '29.

New Remarkable Books.

Prices refunded if books are not worth more than the Prices. All Post Free. Catalogues for Fascinating & Valuable Books sent for 1 Anna Stamp.

Marriage of Happiness—An extraordinary wonderful and practical work that explains the secrets of life never published before in any language, will increase your vitality and will teach the easiest and natural way of Birth Control With numerous evidences of results. *For Private Circulation* Rs. 3-8.

Personal Magnetism—A Private course on how to influence and control others, by Shaftesbury. Wonderfully effective and brings success and power in life. Success Guaranteed. Special Reduced Price. Rs. 10.

Woman & Love—By Dr. Bauer, 2 vols. A fascinating valuable work just published for private circulation. See special circular. Rs. 31.

Critical Age of Woman—A highly interesting work on the sexual life of woman. By Gallichap. Rs. 5.

Married Love—The only work that unfolds in a frank and bold manner the priceless secrets of married life. By Dr. Stopes. Rs. 1-14.

Enduring Passion—A sequel to "Married Love" with new contributions to the solution of sex difficulties which may arise during middle and later life, unfolded in very frank and practical manner. Rs. 5.

Practical Birth Control—The best Practical work on contraception. Fully Illustrated. Rs. 3.

Vim Culture—Learn how to vitalize the Solar Plexus and other nerve centres, and how to increase brain efficiency, bodily vigour and energy. Rs. 1-6.

Practical Hypnotism—Teaches without help. Rs. 1-7.

Practical Yoga—A wonderful work. Rs. 1-7.

Astrology—How to make and read your own Horoscopes. Rs. 1-6.

Weather Forecasting—Easy and Perfectly reliable As. 7.

Every kind of Works on Astrology Available.

Face as Indicative of Character—The best work with 120 illustrations. Rs. 2-4.

Palmystry for All. By Cheiro. Illustrated. Rs. 2-5.

Daily Health—With a large chart of 5 minutes' Exercises for the Busy. Shows how everybody can easily increase his Health, Efficiency, and Success, without expense and without conspicuousness, by vitally important but simple changes in his daily life. By Miles. Rs. 3.

Psychology & Development of Mediumship—A reliable and practical work for the development of Thought-reading, clairvoyance, &c. Rs. 5-4.

Your Handwriting is You—A fully illustrated work on how to determine correctly the character and disposition of a person from handwriting. Rs. 2 5.

Sexual Life on a Biological Foundation By Dr. Rutgers. A new and most valuable guide for sexual life in all its stages. Rs. 8-8.

Broadcasting for Everybody—How to learn easily the process of making wireless receiving sets. Illustrated. Rs. 2-5.

Address:—Dept. B. CHIROLOGICAL SOCIETY
No. 54, Amherst Row, CALCUTTA.

E. May '30.

Works of Swami Abhedananda

Rs. A.

Indian and Her People	...	1 8
How to be a Yogi	...	3 0
Divine Heritage of Man	...	2 0
Self-knowledge	...	1 8
Spiritual Unfoldment	...	1 12
Re-incarnation	...	2 0
Philosophy of Work.	...	1 12
Human Affection and Divine Love	...	1 0

For New Catalogue Apply with one anna stamp to:—

Ramakrishna Vedanta Society

40, The Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.

E. July '29, C.P.S.

BRITISH MALAYA

Is a land of immense natural resources and splendid scenery. It is often called the EL DORADO of the East. It is becoming a centre of attraction and a country of International importance. Tens of thousands of Indians are migrating to this country every year and its usefulness as an outpost of India for her expansion in the East was long ago anticipated by that great and warm friend of India, the Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews. There are immense possibilities of Indian colonial development in this land. Merchants and traders, philanthropists and colonizers, social workers and politicians who require first-hand information regarding the Labour, Industrial, Commercial, Political, Social and other communal activities of the half a million Indians in this country should read the columns of the "TAMIL NENAN", the leading Indian organ of Malaya. It is an Anglo-Vernacular paper with 16 large pages. Its English supplement has some special features.

It is published weekly at Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital, where there are about 20,000 Indians and Ceylonese domiciled.

The cheapest and the best medium for advertisers. Free voucher copies are sent to advertisers. For rates of subscription, advertisement and other particulars, please apply to:—

The Managing Editor:—THE "TAMIL NENAN,"
No. 212, BATU ROAD, KUALA LUMPUR

Post Box No. 299. Federated Malay States
Telegram: "Tamilnagan". Telephone: No 57.
Ex.

The Madras Mail

which which is incorporated "The Marine View"

SHELL MOTOR OIL
THE MOTOR OIL
Every Drop Tells
WELLS - WELLS
The Shell Motor Oil is the best oil for all
types of engines, including the most difficult to
start.

[illegible]

The Shirt that Defies the Dhoby!

"CONSULATE"

SPECIAL: Fine quality English Twill Shirts, in
 most colors on colored ground. Two
 nearly as good as pale colors. **Rs. 33/6**

COTTON: Very strong original Printed Twill
 shirtings, line dye. A well saturated shirt will
 wear clean and white. **Rs. 9/12**

COTTON: Plain colored Cotton Cambric,
 standard finish, in Blue, Grey, Marine, Green,
 Marine and White, with two
 pale colors. **Rs. 11/6**

See the "CONSULATES" Store in every German
SPENCER'S, SPECIALITY MADRAS.

MARSHALL
Sons & Co. (India), Ltd.
Bombay 2, India.

Carver, Disc-cutters
and Grinding
Machinery, sold
everywhere, at
and at spot prices.

8, Second Lane South,
MADRAS.

SOFT SOAP
Sole Importers for
INDIA: **RURAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE**
MADRAS

Laboratory Fittings
FOR
SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND
INCLUDING
Gas & Water Fittings
& Laboratory Sinks
AND
ESTIMATES AND QUOTES
FOR
COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS
PREPARED FREE OF
CHARGE
Richardson & Crockett
First Main Branch MADISON
P.A.

This image is a collage of various newspaper advertisements and notices. A large, stylized, semi-transparent watermark reading "Book Page" is oriented diagonally from the bottom-left to the top-right, covering the central portion of the page. The background consists of several columns of text from different sources:

- Top Left:** "POSITIONS VACANT" with a list of various roles and companies.
- Top Center:** "FOR SALE" above a large, ornate advertisement for "Wright's Salad" featuring a picture of a person.
- Top Right:** "EDUCATIONAL" with text about school-related matters.
- Middle Left:** Multiple small text blocks, likely real estate listings or local business notices.
- Middle Center:** Two small illustrations of groups of people, possibly in a social or professional setting.
- Middle Right:** Text blocks including "RESIDENCE OF LATE" and "DECEASED" with names.
- Bottom Left:** "WANTED" notices and other public announcements.
- Bottom Center:** "LOAN MARTIN" and "MARRIAGE" notices.
- Bottom Right:** "WANTED" notices and other public announcements.

The overall appearance is that of a historical newspaper page with a variety of community information.

[illegible]

PARIPAN

A lacquer enamel for every conceivable kind of painting.
"THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT LOOKS"

Paripan can be used on any surface, it will not crack or blister, and will stand washing any number of times with soap or the usual disinfectants.

Better than tiles—better than ordinary paint.

PARIPAN has been used in many notable buildings in India, among which are Government House, Madras; H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore's Palace, and the Madras General Hospital.

SOLE AGENTS :—

WILSON & Co., Post Box No. 2, MADRAS.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

E. June '30.

**The Seindia Steam Navigation
Company Limited.**

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,

AGENTS

Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

E. Dec. '29.

Advertising in Western India

Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood.

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bawling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

**Bombay is the Gate of India and the
Bombay Chronicle**
(English)

Bombay Samachar
(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate.

Let us open this gate for your merchandise from within.

Ex.

S. K. DEY & CO.,

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR

EAST BENGAL AND ASSAM.

The Calcutta Glass & Silicate Works Ltd.

124, Sovabazaar St., CALCUTTA.

Branch:—45, Bangshibazaar, DACCA.

We deal in all sorts of phials and bottles including dispensing Hair oil, Essence phials of various fancy shapes. Syrup bottles, Chatney bottles, etc. etc.

We manufacture inscribed phials of any design and shape and also undertake orders at very cheap rates.

Please write for our illustrated catalogue.

E. Mar. '30. Exp.

We make

Printing Blocks in Halftone & Line

On Copper & Zinc for
Illustrating books, Price lists, etc.
in first class finish and at moderate
rates and we have a fine collection
of Indian Views.

A European expert of 25 years' experience supervises our process block-making department.

Klein & Peyerl

Successors to:

WIELE & KLEIN ESTD. 1882.

No. 11, NARASINGAPURAM STREET.

Post Box 348, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. Nov. '29.

BE SURE.

Prepare for the day that is on the way. Carelessness, sudden illness and hundred other unexpected events can change the future and disappoint you. "STOP IDLE DREAMING". Now take the first and really most important step in making your own to fall back upon.

For prospectus and Agency, please apply to:—

Calcutta Insurance Ltd.,

15, HARE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

E. May '30. Exp.

PLANCHETTE

The Planchette—purchase this spirit-invoking instrument from us and compare results. Hold communication with your beloved dear. See their aid and advice in your difficulties. Price Rs. 3/4.

GHOST MIRROR BOX—A wonder of wonders. See the appearance of your departed friends and relatives. Get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects. Get enlightened about your past, and future. Develop clairvoyance and exalted vision. Make the GHOST MIRROR BOX your constant joy and adviser. Price with direction Rs. 2/8 only.

RING DIVINE—Experience the marvellous effect of power by it. Real cure at last by divine blessing for 1. Piles 2. Gonorrhoea 3. Leucorrhoea 4. Dyspepsia, 50 per cent cure. Wear this wonderful silver ring. If no cure, money refunded. Guarantee form enclosed. Have recourse to this as the last hope. No impracticable restriction. Inform Diseases when ordering. Price Rs. 4/8 each. Cured numberless cases.

ALL INDIA OCCULT HOUSE

DACCA (I.R.) Bengal.

E. Aug. '29. Mod.

REACH

THE ENTIRE ENGLISH-SPEAKING POPULATION OF CEYLON

BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Ceylon Morning Leader

LARGEST IN CIRCULATION
GREATEST IN INFLUENCE

The pulling value of an advertisement in the "Morning Leader" is four times that of any other paper in Ceylon—a fact verified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

The Best European and Ceylonese
Business Houses patronise the "Leader."

For Advertisement Rates please

Apply to:—

THE GENERAL MANAGER,

Ceylon Morning Leader Co., Ltd.

P. O. Box No. 105.

COLOMBO.

AT 'NEO-KOMALA VILAS'

(NEXT TO Y. M. C. A. ESPLANADE, MADRAS.)

**Give your TEA PARTIES, AT HOMES,
LUNCHES, & DINNER PARTIES.**

Flowers, Flags, Music, All Arranged.

Charges Moderate.

Open Air or Hall Arranged.

Order by Phone No. 2605, Post or in Person: NEO-KOMALA VILAS, MADRAS.

E. Oct. '29.

THE GUARDIAN

A CHRISTIAN WEEKLY

DEALING WITH SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL
AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS.

Published Weekly. Price 2 Annas.

Annual Subscription: Inland, Rs. 6|—

Foreign, 10s. Post free.

Subscriptions and all other communications
should be addressed to—

THE MANAGER,

The Guardian,

**33/1, Amherst Street,
CALCUTTA.**

Ex.

Commercial Union ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(Incorporated in England)

Head Office 24, 25, 26 Cornhill,
London E. C.

Total Assets exceed..... £60,000,000

The Company Transacts

FIRE, Loss of profits in consequence
of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident,

Sickness, Motor Car, Burglary and
Fidelity Guarantee business.

Branch Office:—

Christian College Buildings, Madras.

A. C. HANBURY,

Phone 2131. *Branch Manager.*

E. May. '30.

ASTROLOGY

*The Biggest Astrological
Society of India.*

For Horoscope, Thikui, and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a free prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs, Zemindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

DHANADA TALISMAN: Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and it will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Copy of guarantee-letter for refund of price is supplied with Kavacha. Price Rs. 7-10.

Apply to President:—**B. K. BHUTTACHARJI**, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.

ALL-INDIA ASTROLOGICAL & ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE:—105 (I), Grey Street, Sovabazaar, Calcutta, Phone: B. B. 3685.

Telegrams: "ASTROLOGERS," Calcutta.

E. Jan. 30. Ea.



KESHARANJAN

IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION.
INCREASES THE BEAUTY.
MAKES THE HAIR GLOSSY.

Price Re. One per Bottle. Postage Extra.

USE IN YOUR TROUBLES

OUR AMRITABALI

KASHAYA.

Cures sores, eruptions, bad-leg, ulcers and all diseases due to degenerated blood.

Price Re. 1-8.

Postage Extra.

OUR KARPURARISTA

The never-failing specific for Cholera. Cured ninety-nine cases out of hundred. Keep it as household-medicine.

Price As. 8.

Postage Extra.

We send medical advice gratis and keep always a fresh stock of genuine Ayurvedic Medicines and oils, ghees, etc., and supply at cheap rates.

Kaviraj N. N. SEN & Co., Ltd.

Ayurvedic Physicians & Pharmacutists.

18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road.

Telegrams—"Keshranjan." CALCUTTA.

4. Sep. '29.

PRACTICAL BOOKS. ON SEX & HEALTH

By Prof. H. S. Gambers.

(The renowned Sex Scholar of India.)

The Sex Organs. 264 pages. 25 Illustrations. Bound.	RS. A. P.
Control over Birth	... 2 8 0
Control over Sex	... 0 12 0
Hidden side of Sexual Science	... 0 12 0
Sex Problems	... 0 12 0
How to build up Virility	... 0 12 0
Sterility. Its causes and treatment	... 0 10 0
Painless Child-birth	... 0 6 0
Protection against Venereal Diseases	... 0 4 0
Essays on Health	... 1 8 0
Miracles of Milk	... 0 12 0
Vitamins and Health	... 0 8 0
Constipation and Its Treatment	... 0 6 0
Indigestion	... 0 6 0
Away with Colds	... 0 6 0
Onions for Health	... 0 4 0
The Choice of Food	... 0 4 0
Exercises of the Eye to cure Short-sight	... 0 3 0

BY OTHER EMINENT AUTHORS

Youth's Secret Conflict	... 1 0 0
A Hundred Ways of kissing Girls	... 0 12 0
Love, Courtship and Marriage	... 0 12 0
How to write Love Letters	... 0 12 0
Don't Marry	... 0 12 0
How to Woo and How to Win	... 0 12 0
The Confession of a Young Girl	... 0 12 0
The Complete Husband	... 0 12 0
The Perfect Wife	... 0 12 0
The Happy Lover	... 0 12 0
Marriage before and after	... 0 12 0
Fast Life in New York	... 0 12 0
The Confessions of a Wife	... 0 12 0
Why Women Sin	... 0 12 0
Dangers of Working girls	... 0 12 0
Confessions of a Bell Boy	... 0 12 0
How to read Character from Handwriting	... 0 12 0
How to increase Height	... 0 9 0
Outwitting Obesity and Thinness	... 0 12 0
The safe way to Sound Nerves	... 0 12 0
How to strengthen your Nerves	... 0 12 0
The Mind of a Woman	... 0 4 0
Birth Control and Eugenics	... 0 4 0
How to Live one Hundred years	... 0 4 0

Postage Extra.

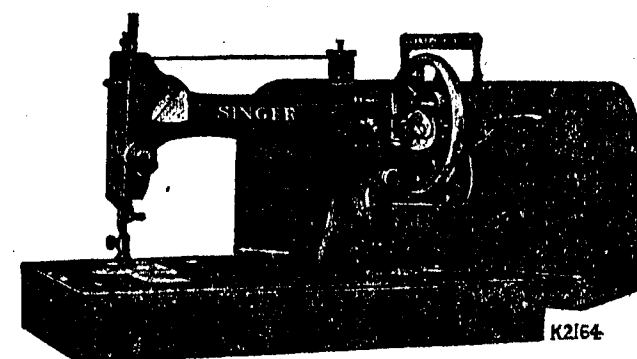
BRIJMOHAN & Co.,
AMRISTAR.

4. July '29

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Everyone is familiar with the famous "Singer" and Shops and Salesmen for the disposal of Singer Sewing Machines are to be found everywhere.

An efficient staff is available to fill the requirements of the Company's numerous customers. Best the world over. Buy only where you see this sign in red, which is a guarantee of Singer Service.



Singer Sewing Machines embody all the latest improvements in sewing mechanism, with Cabinet work of the highest perfection.

Sold for Cash or on Easy Terms.

Shops and Salesmen in every town.

When requiring Needles, Oil, Parts, or repairs for your Machine, look for the Red S shown on Singer Shops in every city.

E. Feb. '30.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

HIS COMPLETE WORKS

In 7 Vols. Price Boards Rs. 3/- each, Cloth Rs. 3/8. each; Index As. 10.

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

Second Edition (Thoroughly revised, improved and enlarged) "This admirable edition gives a vivid and inspiring exposition of a great Life"...INDIAN REVIEW. Price Boards Rs. 5/-, Cloth Rs. 6/8.

LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA AT REDUCED PRICE

Vols. II and III.....Re. 1/- each.

His Last Days.....Re. 1/-

PRABUDDHA BHARATA OR AWAKENED INDIA (30th year)

STARTED BY SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

In itself an educative institution in India and abroad, representing spiritual, national and international aspects of our idea and containing contributions from eminent persons like Prof. S. Radhakrishnan on Hinduism and allied subjects, M. Romain Rolland on the Life of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda, and several others.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 4.

Apply to Manager:—

PRABUDDHA BHARATA

182-A, Mukhtaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.

STEPHENSON, BLAKE & CO., LTD., SHEFFIELD.

Letter Founders and Makers of Brass Rule and
Composing Room Equipment.

SPECIALISTS IN WOOD TYPES

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS MADE OF INFERIOR METAL BY LOCAL FOUNDERS.

No progressive printer can ignore the fact that the value of type largely consists in its wearing qualities, and that if our type will last 20 years and still retain its freshness, while local-made type has to be renewed every two years, ours must obviously be the cheaper even if its price be treble the other. The chief reason for the difference in price of our type and that purchased locally, is the inclusion of a much larger percentage of Tin and Antimony with a proportionate reduction in the percentage of lead, together with superior finish, and accuracy, both as regards body, line, height to paper etc. The local type-founder could not, if they would, supply such hard and durable type as ours, because their machinery is not capable of dealing with an alloy containing such a large proportion of hardening constituents, nor do we think they could even make such an alloy.

STOCKS HELD BY

Royapuram,
MADRAS.

MASSEY & CO. LTD.
ENGINEERS

Post Box 60,
MADRAS.

AGENTS FOR:

HARRILD & SONS, LTD., LONDON—Printing Machines.
LORILLEUX & BOLTON, LTD., LONDON—Printing Inks.

E. Nov. '29

A Blessing to Sufferers

"Gunc" — Cures acute cases
without

Copaiba, Santal oil or any injurious internal medicines. Painless, Positive cure in 3 days with instant relief. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

"Kadi" — Try even where all your medicines fail. Cures with instant relief worst cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, etc. (Innumerable original testimonials open to inspection). Price Re. 1-8-0.

Lu—Lu — (EYE DROPS)
(Prepared according to the Formula of our Surgeon-oculist).

An absolutely non-irritant and positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes. Price Re. 1.

Can be had of all respectable Dealers.

D. SPECIFIC CO., Fort, Bombay.

Madras Agents:—ASVIN & CO.,

E. July '29. D.

THE LONDON TIMES

Educational Supplement.

The leading weekly record of educational thought and progress at Home and abroad.

Contains the most authentic and reliable news and reports on the subject of education.

The leading articles deal with the principal educational questions of the day.

5 As a Copy.

Agents:—

**The Madras News Agency,
183, Mount Road, MADRAS.**

E.

DO YOU INTEND VISITING EUROPE?

If So

THE ASIATIC TOURIST AGENCY

Post Box 931

MARSEILLE

*the only Indian firm started for the benefit and convenience of Indian brothers
under the control and management of Hindustani Directors*

will help you

in making you tour comfortable throughout the Continent.

Our interpreters meet all passengers on arrival in Marseille, clear luggage, secure railway and steamship tickets, procure hotel accommodation and if required provide Indian dishes, vegetarian meals, for high class Indians thus rendering opportunity for aristocrat orthodox Hindus to visit the Continent under our arrangement for business or pleasure trip.

Reliable private interpreters and guides speaking Indian languages are supplied to show the town and various interesting places, monuments, etc., and to accompany passengers during excursions and sight-seeing, etc.

All kind of business information and particulars of the Continental tours are given free of charge. Intending passengers are requested to write us about their requirements (Reservation of hotel accommodation in Marseille or Paris, etc.) before leaving India and instructing us to meet them on their arrival.

Write us for our free booklet No. 100 to get full particulars. Kindly introduce us to your friends and acquaintances. (Thanks).

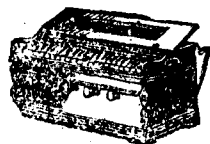
Reliable Agents Wanted.

E. Aug. '29.

"BINA" Organ Harmoniums are played on by the Leading Musicians!

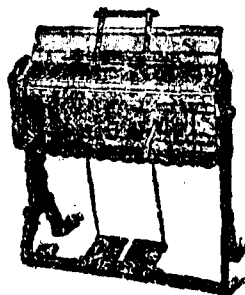
* Because their melody is simply superb and their construction sound. The highest tributes are being continually paid to the super-excellent musical qualities of these organs, which only an efficient factory such as our own can possibly produce. Why not get a "Bina?"

Ask for
Catalogue



SAPPHIRE FLUTE—Seasoned teak, 2 sets 3 octaves best German reeds, imitation ivory keys. Rs. 45.

IMPERIAL FOLDING—3½ Octaves, plain keys, C to F, 6 stops, 2 sets reeds, with box complete. Rs. 100.



M. L. Shaw,

5/1, Dharamtala St.,
CALCUTTA.

E. June '30. Ec.

LARGEST STOCK OF SPORTS TROPHIES



SILVER MEDALS
In Velvet Lined Case from
Rs. 3-8-0.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS
With Stand from Rs. 6-8-0.
SILVER CUPS
With Stand from Rs. 6-0-0.
**TO GET THE BEST
AND CHEAPEST
of
SPORTS TROPHIES AND
SPORTING GOODS**
Write To-day for Illustrated
Catalogues

CARR & MAHALANOBIS,
Premier Sports Outfitters &
Manufacturers of Sports Trophies,
CHOWRINGHEE, E. C.—CALCUTTA.

E. June '30 Ec.

THE Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay. (Estd. 1908).

A First Class Indian Company Offering
all kinds of Life Assurance Policies.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Low Premiums.
Large Bonuses.
Automatic Non-Forfeiture.
Liberal Conditions.
Sympathetic enlargement.
Prompt Payment of Claims.

For Particulars and Agencies, please apply to:—

K. PADMANABHA PAI, B.A.,
Secretary, Madras Branch,
Post Box No. 331, Mount Road,
MADRAS.

E. Aug. '29.

Principal Agencies:—

AHMEDABAD,
AJMERE,
AMRAOTI,
AKOLA (Berar),
BANGALORE,
BARODA,
BASRA (Iraq),
BELGAUM,
BHUSAWAL,
BIJAPUR,
BIKANER,
DADAR,
DEOLALI,
DHARWAR,
DHULIA,
DOHAD (Panchmahal)
GADAG,
GOA,
GODHRA,
GWALIOR,
HINGANGHAT,
HYDERABAD (Dn.),
IGATPURI,
INDORE CITY,
ITARSI,
JALGAON,
JETPUR,
JODHPUR,
JUNAGAD,
KARACHI,
KARAD,
KHAMGAON (Berar),
KHANDWA,
KIRKEE,
KOLHAPUR,
LONAVLA,
MADRAS,
MAHABLESHWAR,
MARMAGOA,
MATHERAN,
MHOW,
NAGPUR,
NASIK ROAD,
NAVSARI,
PUNCHGANI,
POONA,
RAJKOT CITY,
RATNAGIRI,
SANGLI,
SECUNDERABAD,
SHOLAPUR,
SUKKUR,
SURAT,
WARDHA.

All Bookstalls, Messrs.
A. H. Wheeler & Co.,
and Higginbothams.

Indian Daily Mail

A Complete Advertising Campaign in Itself.

Concentration of your Advertising
in the "Indian Daily Mail" means
efficient distribution in the shortest
possible time at the lowest cost

**MOST INFLUENTIAL CIRCULATION
IN WESTERN INDIA
AVERAGE 11,000 DAILY SALES**

**Most Up-to-date
and
Best News,
Sporting Items
and
Pictures**



OFFICES

Write for Tariff, etc.,
The Manager,
Indian Daily Mail, Ltd.,
9, Bakhshouse Lane,
BOMBAY.

Telegram "IndomaR."

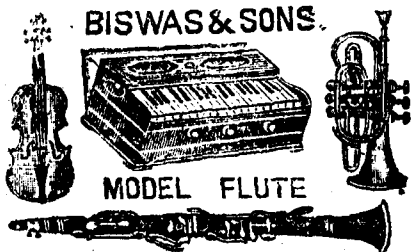
THE KEY TO YOUR FATE & FORTUNE.

"Daiwa-Darpana" or "Fortune Mirror" is everybody's Home-Astrologer / Ready-referencer, "Precious Guide" and "Fountain of Futurity." The Press and Public unanimously talk very highly of the book. Price Rs. Ten. Royal Road to Racing spots out winners of big dividend. System Sure, simple and Scientific. This Golden Key unlocks the mysteries of the Turf. Price Rs. Ten. "Character-Reading Course" enables everyone to read at a glance Lucky days, dates, character etc. Price Re. One. Highly talked of by the Public. I am shortly leaving for Europe and America and hence I have decided to offer the above set worth Rs. 21/- for a trifling sum of Rs. 7/9/- only. Few lots only are in stock. Order immediately to save disappointment. "Shri-Krishna Kabacha" that successfully counteracts evil influences of planets, promotes prosperity and secures success in all undertakings, costs Rs. Ten. The above set including "Shri-Krishna Kabacha" will cost Rs. 12/13/- only including postage. Any five queries answered for Rs. Two; One year Reading, Rs. Three; Three years' Reading, Rs. Five; Lucky Days, Dates, Character etc. *Amas* Six. Send Birth-Date, month and year.

Prof. K. N. BHANU, "Ramaladnya", Poona City, (India.)

E. Aug. '29.

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORES,



Marmoniums of all kinds of reeds viz. German, Paris, Bave, Kasriel etc. in Small Change, Couple, Dulcetina, Pos Travelling, Folding, Box etc., are manufactured directly under the supervision of the Proprietor of this firm with

specialised Experience of nearly half a century in this particular line, and it embodies all the latest improvements in the art of Harmonium making. Large stock of all varieties of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS to suit all pockets.

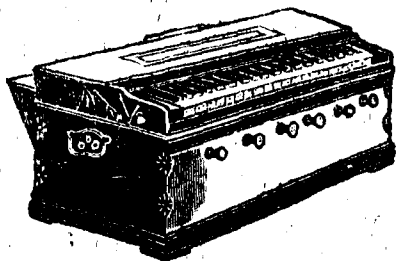
Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

- HARMONIUMS STYLE. A. B.**
- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 3 Octv. | 1 set of German reeds | Rs. 20, 25 & 35 |
| Do. | 1 set of Paris reeds | " 35, 40 & 45 |
| Do. | 1 set of Kasriel reeds | " 40, 45 & 50 |
| 3 Octv. | 2 sets of German reeds | Rs. 35, 40 & 50 |
| Do. | 2 sets of Paris reeds | " 55, 60 & 65 |
| Do. | 2 sets of Kasriel reeds | " 65, 70 & 75 |
| Other Varieties ... | | Rs. 80 to Rs. 350 |
| 3 octaves double reeds Pos' Harmonium 3 stops, Ebonized Polish at Rs. 55. Free delivery by Post. | | |
| 3 1/4 Octv. C. to G. Double reeds Folding | | |
| Harmonium (Style Kasriel Paris). Rs. 140, 175 & 200 | | |
| German Violin with bow & case. Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 250. | | |

ADVANCE QUARTER AMOUNT WITH ORDER
BISWAS & SONS.,

5, Lower Chitpore Road, (B.) CALCUTTA.

K. July '29 M.



Buy only "MOHINI FLUTE" harmonium, known by its name.
The only durable and reliable harmonium produced.
Price:—Single reed. Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40.
Double reed. Rs. 40, 50, 60.
VIOLIN or FIDDLES—From Rs. 12.
Order with Rs. 5/- in advance and mention nearest Ry. Station. Catalogue on application.

MOHINI FLUTE CO.,
9-2, Arpuli Lane, (I.R.)

Calcutta.

E. July '29 M.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

REGISTERED in A. D. 1907 (No. 231)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rs. ten only. These pills do not contain any harmful drug and we have received the best certificate from the Government Analyser upon the analysis of this medicine in the Bombay Government Laboratory.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.

E. Aug. '29.

Rajkot.—Kathiawar—[India]

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

Head Office: CALCUTTA

A Progressive Indian Insurance Co.

Total Assets over	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims Paid over	" 50,00,000
Premium Income over	" 22,00,000
Surplus Disclosed at Valuation	
is at	31-12-25 Rs. 8,40,044

Moderate premiums with simple liberal conditions, prompt and equitable Settlement of claims, and unquestioned security, form the basis of the popularity of the "National" Policies with the insuring Public.

Applications for Agencies are invited from Gentlemen of position and influence.

K. S. GOPALAYYA,

BRANCH SECRETARY.

Madras Branch:

LOANE SQUARE, BROADWAY.

E. Oct. '29.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

and the European Review

are at once alike.



Amrutanjan

is the one and real relief from all aches and Pains, standing as it does, on the bed-rock of

40 years' reputation.

Amrutanjan Depot,
BOMBAY & MADRAS.

E. Dec. '29.

JUST OUT:

ICONOGRAPHY OF

Buddhist and Brahmanical Sculptures

IN THE DACCA MUSEUM

By Nalini Kanta Bhattasali, M. A., Curator, Dacca Museum. (Incorporating also detailed and illustrated notices of numerous important sculptures lying in the villages of Eastern Bengal)

83 Plates, containing 10 Collotype and 146 Half-tone illustrations and one map. Size, Double Crown. Octavo. Bound, Half Morocco. Pages.—General Introduction xi + 234 + Index 35 + Addendum 5. Total 315.

The long General Introduction, among other topics has the following sections: 1. History of the Dacca Museum collection of Bengal sculptures. 2. Other collections of Bengal sculptures. 3. How and where these images are found. 4. An idea of the temples that were erected over these images. 5. Bengal sculpture: a review:—A. Material. (a) stone. (b) Metal. (c) Wood (d) Clay. B. History of Bengal Sculpture, its aesthetic achievements. 6. Circulation of Sculpture, an index to spread of culture. 7. Society, as reflected in Bengal sculpture.

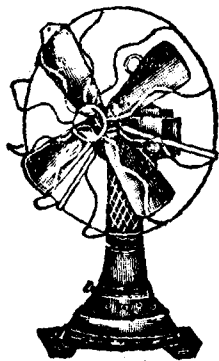
Sections 4 and 5 practically lay the foundation of the study of Bengal architecture and sculpture. The former gives an idea of the long-forgotten pre-Mohammadan Bengali style of temples and shows how it was adopted in Burma, Java and Cambodia. The latter reveals a hitherto unknown artistic wealth of Bengal that will take the world of lovers of Art by surprise. The main book is a thorough iconographical and religious survey of Bengal, particularly Eastern Bengal, and brings to light numerous new types of images. The index is very thorough. Descriptive pamphlet on application.

Price Rs. 35/-nett.

To be had of
Chakravarty Chatterjee & Co. } College Square,
The Kamala Book Depot } CALCUTTA.
The Book Company.

N.B. No Postage charges, if taken direct from Dacca Museum, Ramna, Dacca.

E. Sep. '29.



WHY SUFFER FROM THE HEAT?

Just get a "Standard Fan" and be at ease. It will run 24 hours with a bottle of kerosine oil and will reach in your home for Rs. 50.

Also preserve your health with the fresh Butter and Pure Ghee prepared in our dairy or buy a "Vega Cream Separator" for Rs. 80 to have the desired qualities. Apply for particulars to :—

S. B. DAIRY & CO.,

(Sole Agents for India)

DINAPORE CANTT.



E. July '29. C.P.C.

NOVEL GERMAN TREATMENT

"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science."

Most Natural, rational and Scientific System.

No more groaning under poisonous drugs.

Our Treatment by Post on details is a grand

success. Radical cure of Diabetes. Hysteria,

Insanity, Piles, Eczema, sterility, Colic Pain,

Ladies' complaints, venereal Diseases etc.

The advent of our Science has brought about

a revolution in the Medical world. Literature

sent free to all.

DR. S. CHOWDRY, B.A., M.D., (Bio),

77, Dhurramtala Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '30. Ec.

For all kinds of Birth-
Control appliances
and literature including
pamphlets and our
famous "Limitation of
family" (Price Rs. 3/-)
please apply to:—

The Birth Control Centre

(K. M. DAS & CO., Est. 1913)

29-1, Telepara Lane, Shambazar.

CALCUTTA.

E. April '30.

CHTRACT

NO RISK OF OPERATION

GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION. No matter who have failed. No matter ripe or unripe and however long-standing. Harmless cure in a month. For full particulars apply to Dr. B. K. Choudhury, 6, Tarak Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

DEAFNESS

CURE RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY BY "BASCEN'S EAR DROP."

No matter however long-standing and whatever the causes. No matter who has failed.

GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE WITHOUT RELAPSE. Rs. 12/- nett.

Apply. DR. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 6, TARAK CHATTERJEE LANE, CALCUTTA.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN—DR. P. K. BANERJEA, M.D.

AUDITOR—MR. M. M. MUKHERJEA, G.D.A.

E. Feb. '30 Ec.

INSURE WITH NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

BENGAL'S PREMIER NATIONAL OFFICE

Chairman—SIR RAJENDRANATH MOOKERJEE, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Managing Agents:—MARTIN & CO., Head Office:—6 & 7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Apply for particulars of our
NEW SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUSES.

V. K. CHETTY, Secretary,
Post Box 150, MADRAS.

Phone 2420.

E. Jan. '30.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS

	Rs.	As.
1 Mysteries of the Court of London, in 17 Vols.	17	0
2 Ellen Percy, 8 vols.	5	0
3 Mary Price, 8 vols.	5	0
4 Young Duchess, 4 vols.	3	0
5 Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	3	0
6 Loves of the Harem vols.	3	0
7 Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
8 The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
9 The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3	0
10 Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
11 Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2	4
12 Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
13 Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
14 Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
15 Grace Darling	0	12
16 Young Fisherman	0	10
17 Agner, 9 vols.	6	0
18 Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
19 May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
20 Kenneth 4 vols.	3	0
21 Master Timothy's Book Case, 3 vols.	1	12
22 Omar, 4 vols.	3	0
23 Wagner, 3 vols.	1	12
24 Seamstress	1	0
25 Faust, 2 vols.	1	8
26 Coral Island, 4 vols.	3	0
27 Joseph Wilmot, 8 vols.	5	0
28 Mysteries of Paris. By Eugene Sue	1	0
29 Stories told by a Gendarme	0	12
30 Rye House Plots 4 vols.	3	0
31 Queen O' The Diamonds, by K. S. S. Maniam	1	0

Apply to:—
E. July 29, R. SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 167 (I. R.) MADRAS.

Emperor George V'S Horoscope Maker

GOVT. ASTROLOGER

Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S

BASHI KARAN KAVACHA.

If not benefitted, MONEY REFUNDED

We send a letter of Guarantee.

The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.

Dhanada Kavacha... Rs. 8-8-0.

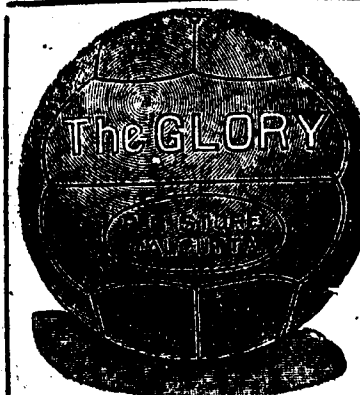
Sarba Sidhikavacha... Rs. 9-0-0.

The Calcutta Astrological Syndicate,

19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Tel: Address: Panditji, Calcutta.

E. July '29. M.



Opportunity for Footballers

for this season only

ALL IMPROVED CHROME

"T" Shape Re. 14/- Compt.

No. 5 "Glory" 11/8/-, No. 4 9/8/-.

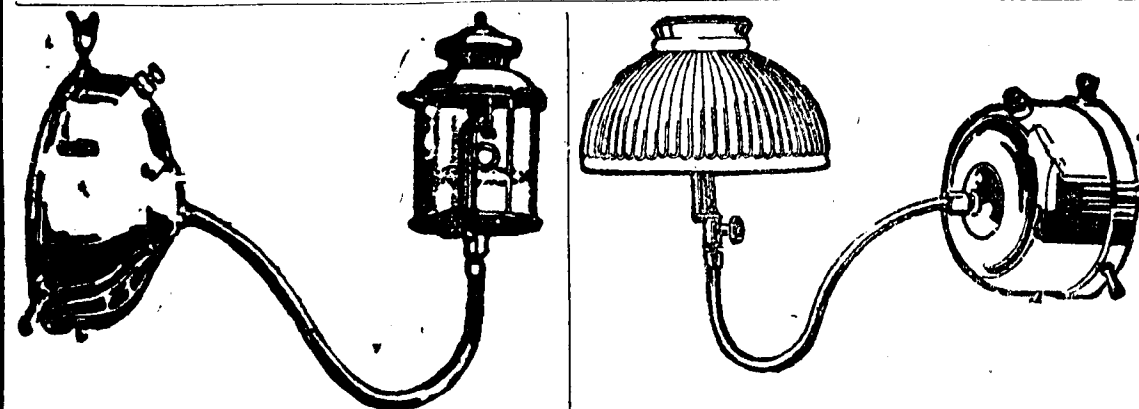
East Bengal Store, 256, Upper Chitpur Road.

Post Box : 477. P.O. Bagh Bazaar, CALCUTTA.

(Ask for Catalogue)

E. July '29. L.A.A.

COLEMAN QUICK-LITE LAMPS



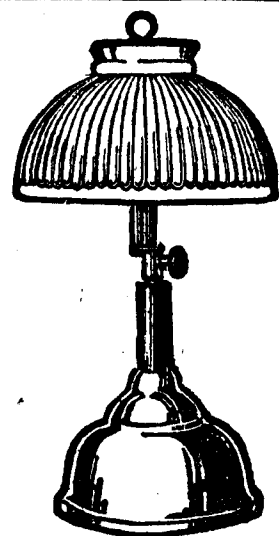
B. L. 329 BRACKET LAMP B. Q. 329 BRACKET LAMP

With Lantern Fitting. This Wall Lamp is the handiest light made. Has two legs, which, with arm, quickly convert it into a table lamp; 300 candle power. **Rs. 42-8.**

This Bracket Lamp is handy in rooms with low ceilings, over a desk, or in an Assembly Room and can also be used as a table lamp. 300 candle power. **Rs. 39-8.**

Burns Petrol or Kerosene.

Burns Petrol or Kerosene.

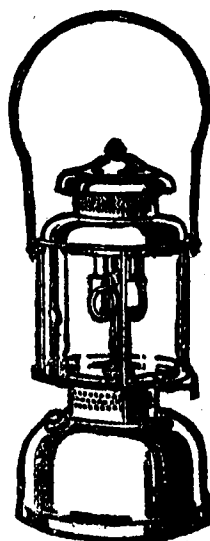


C. Q. 329 LAMP

The World's leading portable lamp, 300 candle power. Burns petrol or kerosene. Gives 20 hours light on one filling. No shadow, no wick, no odour, no torch, no danger. **Rs. 35.**

L. Q. 327 LANTERN

A storm-proof Lantern for all out-door purposes. 300 candle power. Burns either petrol or kerosene. Gives 15 hours light on one filling. **Rs. 32-8.**



SPENCER & Co., Ltd., Madras & Branches.

E. July '29.

Books at Special Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review."

22 UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES

Speeches and Writings of

WAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th New Edition.
RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.
RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT.
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.
M. K. GANDHI.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three).
To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

SPEECHES OF GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.
Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 3-8.

Uniform with the Above.

Indian Christians. Biographical and critical sketches of famous Indian Christians. With 13 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
Indian Statesmen. Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 7 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
Eminent Mussalmans. Biographical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." 2-8.
Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 50 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses, By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Books on Industry and Economics

Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G. Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.
The Swadeshi Movement. Second Edition; Price Rs. 1-4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1.
The Improvement of Indian Agriculture. By Oathes Singh. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.
Lift Irrigation. By Mr. (now Sir) A. Chatterton. 2nd Edition. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
Agricultural Industries in India. By Seedick R. Sayani. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

General

Malabar and its Folk. (A systematic description of the social customs and institutions of Malabar). By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, B.A. With special chapters on "Land system of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali. Bar-at-law. Rs. 2. To subscribers of the I.R. Re. 1-8.
Prophet Muhammad. Life by Ahmed Shaif. His Teachings by Moulana Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.
Miss Mayo's Mother India: A Rejoinder. By K. Natara-jan with an introduction by Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, 4th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.
Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. With an introduction by Babu Bhagavan Das and a Foreword by Dr. Ganganath Jha. Rs. 2. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-8.
Temples, Churches & Mosques. By Mr. Yakub Hasan. With 68 illus. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.
My Indian Reminiscences. By Dr. Paul Deussen. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of the "I.R." Re. 1.
Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Gandhi. New Pocket Edition. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.
Prince Edward's Speeches in India. With a biographical sketch and 8 portraits. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.
Visvabharati. (The World University). By Dr. R. Tagore and Mr. C. F. Andrews. With 6 Portraits and Illustrations. As. 8. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 6.
Eminent Orientalists. Indian, English, German, French and American. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
M. K. Gandhi. By Rev. J. Doke. With introduction, by Lord Amphil. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.
Delhi. The Capital of India. With 54 illustrations. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
Indian Tales of Fun, Folly and Folk-lore. A collection of 8 Tales. A New & Revised Edn. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1.
Rise and Growth of Bombay Municipal Government. By D. E. Wacha. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Hindu Religion and Philosophy

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives and teachings of eminent saints of Bengal. With 5 portraits. Rs. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.
Leaders of Brahma Samaj. With Seven Portraits and Sketches. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.
From Ramanand to Ram Tirath. Lives and teachings of the Saints of Northern India including the Sikh Gurus. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.
Sri Krishna's Messages and Revelations. By Baba Bharati. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.
Light on Life. By Baba Bharati. Second Edition. Price Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.
Three Great Acharyas. Sankara, Ramananda and Madhwa. A study of their lives and their philosophy. In one volume. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
Aspects of the Vedanta. By various writers. 4th Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.
Sri Sankaracharya's Select Works. With the text in Devanagari and an English translation by S. Venkataramanam B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.
The Life and Teachings of Buddha. By A. P. Mahapala. 3rd Edn. As. 12. To Subs. "I.R." As. 10.
Essentials of Hinduism. An abridgement by leading Hindus. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Indian Review, in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings).

A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS, GEORGE



**DON'T DESPAIR
ABOUT YOUR HAIR.
KAMINIA WILL SOON
MAKE IT BEAUTIFUL.**

You will see it grow long, luxuriant and silky. You will watch its natural colour brought to its best and brightest—you will be happy in the knowledge that you possess one of woman's greatest charms—a glorious head of beautiful hair.

KAMINIA OIL (Regd.).

is a combination of valuable, pure vegetable medicaments which nourishes the hair at its roots, prevents it falling out and stimulates the growth, cleanses the scalp and prevents irritation, stops dandruff and scurf, and restores faded hair to its natural colour. Kaminia possesses a fragrant perfume, sweet and faint, and gives the head a delightful cooling and refreshing feeling after use.

Sold by leading druggists and provision dealers in every town. Awarded Gold Medal at Mysore Exhibition.

**SPLENDID
FOR MEN.**

Kaminia Oil is the ideal preparation for men's hair, in every way. Its cooling effects are also highly beneficial to all brain-workers.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-0-0, V. P. Charges As. 6. EXTRA.

„ Three Bottles Rs. 2-10-0, V. P. Charges As. 12. EXTRA.

**KING OF SCENTS
OTTO-DILBAHAR (Regd.)**

Its ever increasing demand all over India proves its inimitable superiority. Only a drop of it applied on handkerchief emits the highly pleasing and lasting odour of daisy and Jasmine flowers.

Price Rs. 2-0-0, Per $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. Bottle.

„ Rs. 1-4-0, Per $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. Bottle.

„ Rs. 0-12-0, Per 1 Dr. Bottle.

V. P. Charges As. 6. Extra.

Can be had of all Stores or from

Sole Agents

The Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

155, JUMA MASJID,

BOMBAY, NO. 2.