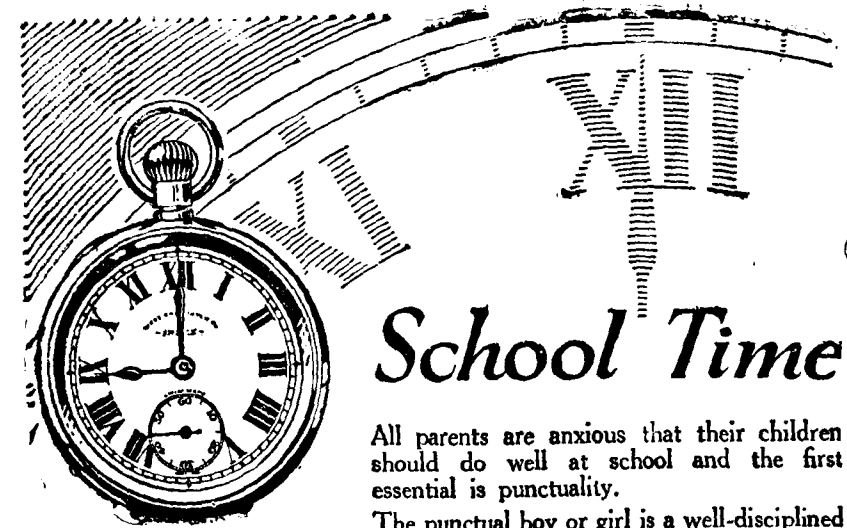




School Time

All parents are anxious that their children should do well at school and the first essential is punctuality.

The punctual boy or girl is a well-disciplined child and will make good in after life.

There may be several clocks in the house, but it is father's watch which ultimately decides the *correct* time.

Father's watch is an institution. It keeps time with wonderful accuracy and has not failed in its time-keeping duty for one minute since it was bought. The name on the dial is

'West End Watch Co.'

— INDEX —

Nickel Silver

FLAT GLASS SHAPE Rs. 16

LENS GLASS SHAPE Rs. 17



West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

A satisfied owner writes: "The 'Index' watch sent by you is worthy of admiration and is true to your advertisement. It is a typical production of your famous Company and is liked by all."

Ask for **FREE** Catalogue

W. 31

CALENDAR FOR 1929.

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

As India's Greatest Life Assurance Co.,

WATCH ORIENTAL'S PROGRESS
BIG BUSINESS—BIG BONUSES

Triennial New Business.		Triennial Premium Income.	
1919-1921	Rs. 508 Lakhs	1919-1921	Rs. 197 Lakhs
1922-1924	Rs. 576 Lakhs	1922-1924	Rs. 236 Lakhs
1925-1927	Rs. 1155 Lakhs	1925-1927	Rs. 320 Lakhs

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st DECEMBER 1927.

PROFITS DECLARED RS. 77,94,716

INCREASED BONUSES (Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Assured per annum under LIFE POLICIES
TO POLICY-HOLDERS (Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 Assured per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

No matter how much Life Assurance you carry at present

IT WILL PAY YOU

to take a New Policy from the ORIENTAL

NOW

Thousands do so every year and are satisfied.

A New Edition of the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS and full information will be promptly sent you on application to the HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY, or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

Indian Tales

184 INDIAN TALES OF FUN, FOLLY, AND FOLK-LORE

A collection in one volume of the Tales of Tennaliraman, Mariada Raman, Raja Birbal, Komati Wit and Wisdom. The Son-in-law Abroad, Raya and Appaji, Folk-lore of the Telugus, and the New Indian Tales. Re. 1-4. To Subs. of "I. R." Re. 1.

SUVARNALATA

(Scenes from Hindu village life in Bengal.)—Translated by Dakshinacharan Roy. Rs. 2.

BEAST AND MAN IN INDIA

By J. L. Kipling, Illustrated. Ex. Cr. 8vo. Rs. 5-2-6. Pocket Edition F. cap 8vo. Rs. 2 6 6.

THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK

By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated. Rs. 2-12.

MURUGAN THE TILLER

By K. S. Venkatramani. This book gives a picturesque account of Indian village. Rs. 2.

A DAY WITH SOMBRU

By K. S. Venkatramani. As. 8.

FOLK-TALES OF BENGAL

By the Rev. Lal Behari Day. As. 12.

BENGAL PEASANT LIFE

By the same Author. This is a society novel. Re. 1.

HINDU TALES FROM THE SANSKRIT

By Dr. S. M. Mitra. Re. 1

FOLK-TALES OF HINDUSTHAN

By Shaikh Chilli. Rs. 4-8.

BHIM SINGH

(A romance of Mughal Times). By Frank R. Sell M. A. Rs. 2.

KAMALA'S LETTERS TO HER HUSBAND

By R. Venkatasubba Rao. The book is so interesting, so pungent, so piercing and beautiful that one cannot leave it unfinished. Rs. 3.

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJI BABA OF ISPAHAN. By James Morier. Rs. 2.

DECCAN NURSERY TALES OR TALES FROM THE SOUTH. By C.A. Kincaid, C. V. O. Re. 1.

ORIENT PEARLS: INDIAN FOLK-LORE

By Shovana Devi. Crown 8vo. As. 12.

MAITREYI

A Vedic Story. By Tattvabhushan. As. 4.

INDIAN NATURE MYTHS. As. 8.

INDIAN FABLES AND FOLK-LORE. As. 8.

TALES OF THE GODS OF INDIA. As. 8.

HINDU FASTS AND FEASTS

By Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, M.A., I.E.S., Rs. 1-4.

TALES OF THE PUNJAB.

By Flora A. Steel, Illustrated. Indian Edition. Re. 1

SACRED TALES OF INDIA

By Dwijendra Nath Neogi, B.A. Illustrated. Re. 1-4.

TRUE TALES OF INDIAN LIFE

By Dwijendra Nath Neogi, B. A. Re. 1-4.

ORDEAL ON THE FRONTIER

By S. H. Woolf. A story of love and vengeance. The book is full of dramatic situations. Rs. 5-10.

RAJANI

By Bankim Chandra Chatterji (Translated from the Bengali by P. Majumdar). Rs. 2-8.

ANNESLEY OF SURAT AND HIS TIMES

By Arnold Wright. This is a true story of the mythical Wesley fortune. Rs. 7-14.

PARVATI OR POST-PUBERTY MARRIAGE

By T. Venugopal. This book has, for its background the South Indian Hindu domestic life. As. 8.

THE NEXT RUNG

By K. S. Venkataramani. Rs. 1-8.

THE KING AND THE FOUR DERWISHES

By J. C. Nesfield. Illustrated. Re. 1.

FABLES AND LEGENDS

By Count Leo Tolstoy. Re. 1.

SHORT STORIES

Social and Historical, by Mrs. Ghosal (Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi). Rs. 3.

HINDU TALES

John Jacob Meyer. Rs. 6-6.

THE ENCHANTED PARROT

By Hale Wortham B. D. Being the selection from the "Suka "Saptati". Rs. 2-10.

RAJ, BRIGAND CHIEF

By Amy Carmichael. The story of an Indian Robinhood. With many illustrations. Rs. 4-8.

THE BOOK OF THE MARVELS OF INDIA

By Buzurg Ibn Shahriyar. Rs. 4-8.

INDIAN DREAMLANDS

By Margaret Mordecai. Rs. 5-10.

DRAMAS AND PLAYLETS

DRAMATIC DIVERTISSEMENTS

By Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar. These are short plays which depict modern Indian social life. In Two Vols. Rs. 3 per set. (Sold in sets only.) Some of the plays contained in *Dramatic Divertissements* are available singly at the following prices:—

At any Cost.	...	As: 5
The Tragic Denouement	...	" 7
The Sub-Assistant Magistrate of Sultanpet.	...	" 7
The Two Selves	...	" 5
The Bricks-Between	...	" 8
The Domestication of Damu	...	" 7

G. A. NATESAN & CO., BOOK-SELLERS, SUNKURAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.

IN QUEST OF JUSTICE (A Farce)

By N. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L. As. 8.

THE COACHMAN'S DAUGHTER (A Comedy).

By N. Sundara Varadan. As. 4

SAKUNTALA

Of Kalidasa. Prepared for the English Stage by Kedar Nath Das Gupta in a New Version written by Laurence Binyon. Rs. 5-10.

MADHHVIAH'S WORKS

THILLAI GOVINDAN

This novel gives the most life-like picture of modern Indian life. Re. 2.

LIEUT-PANJU: A MODERN INDIAN

This novel bears reference to Indian society. Re. 1.

KUSIKA'S SHORT STORIES

Incisive descriptions of modern Indian life and customs. Re. One.

THE STORY OF THE RAMAYANA

The story is told in a simple and straightforward manner, and in an easy, flowing English. Re. One.

THE BALLAD OF THE PENNILESS BRIDE

As. 4 only.

CLARINDA

A historical novel. Re. 1-8.

SATYANANDA

This is a society novel. Re. 1.

MANIMEKALAI

A Classic Story. Re. 1.

Lala Lajpat Rai's Works

UNHAPPY INDIA

The Lalaji, in his critical and exhaustive examination of Miss Mayo's "Mother India," shows that the book is part of a skilfully engineered anti-Indian political propaganda and gives interesting sidelights on the Western life to afford a basis of comparison (fully illustrated). Rs. 7-8.

DO. Popular Edition. Rs. 4.

YOUNG INDIA

With a foreword by Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M. P. In depicting the Indian Nationalist movement, Mr. Lajpat Rai traces the history of the Government of India from the year 1757 down to 1915. Rs. 3.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

Mr. Lajpat Rai's scheme lays emphasis on bridging the gulf between the educated classes and the uneducated masses. Rs. 4-8.

MUSIC

PSYCHOLOGY OF MUSIC

By H.P. Krishna Rao, B.A. All lovers of music who have the progress of this art at heart are sure to find herein the key to unravel the mystery that surrounds the art of music. Rs. 3.

THE MUSIC OF INDIA

By H. A. Popley. This book deals fully with Indian music both vocal and instrumental. (Carnatic and Hindustanee). Re. 1-8.

MUSIC OF INDIA

By Atiya Begum Fyzee-Rahman. A history of Indian music with hints on Swara, Tala, Raga and musical instruments. Rs. 5-10.

Indian Education

PROBLEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

By Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. Lajpat Rai's scheme lays emphasis on bridging the gulf between the educated classes and the uneducated masses. Rs. 4-8.

STORY OF SERAMPORE AND ITS COLLEGE

By George Howells and members of the College Faculty. Rs. 2.

FOURTEEN EXPERIMENTS IN RURAL EDUCATION

Described by various writers and edited by A. B. Van Doren with an introduction by K. T. Paul. Re. 1-4.

INDIAN TEACHERS IN CHINA

By Phanindranath Bose. The book magnifies the present narrow vision of Indian History both for schools and scholars. Rs. 2-4.

EDUCATION IN INDIA UNDER THE RULE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

By Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S. The author traces the History of Indian Education since 1813. Rs. 2-8.

VISVABHARATI. (THE WORLD UNIVERSITY)

By Sir Rabindranath Tagore and C. F. Andrews. With 6 Portraits. As. 8. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 6.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN INDIA

By Mason Olcott. Re. 1-8.

THE SEED OF RACE

By Sir John Woodroffe. An essay on Indian Education. Re. 1.

HANDBOOK OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

This book gives an account of all the Universities of India, their history, growth, etc. Rs. 2.

HANDBOOK FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

A guide to the facilities for University and Professional Studies in the United Kingdom. Rs. 3-2

FACILITIES FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH AT INDIAN UNIVERSITIES. Re. 1.

E. W. Savi's

Famous Anglo-Indian Novels.

Re. 1-8-0 each.

A PRINCE OF LOVE

TREE OF KNOWLEDGE

THE SAVING OF A SCANDAL

MAKING AMENDS

A BLIND ALLEY

A FOOL'S GAME

DAGGERS DRAWN

BACK O' BEYOND

SATAN FINDS

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES

Indian History

SIR ASUTOSH MEMORIAL VOLUME

Edited by Prof. J. N. Samaddar, B.A. Among the contributors to this volume are: Dr. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, Dr. A. B. Keith, Dr. M. Winternitz, Dr. Ganganath Jha, Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, Dr. R. Shama Shastri, Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Dr. Mahendrenath Sircar, Prof. K. V. Rangaswami and others. Rs. 15.

HINDU SUPERIORITY

By Har Bilas Sarda, F.R.S.L. Rs. 6.

MAHARANA SANGA

By the same author. Rs. 2-8.

HAMMIRA OF RANTHAMBOHOR

By the same author. Re. 1-8.

ARYANISATION OF INDIA

By Nripendra Kumar Dutt, M.A. Rs. 5.

SOME PRESENT-DAY SUPERSTITIONS

By Pramathanath Bose, B.Sc. Cloth. Rs. 4.

GLORIES OF MAGHADA

By J. N. Samaddar. With a foreword by Dr. A. B. Keith, D.C.L. Rs. 8.

ANCIENT JAFFNA

By Mudaliar C. Rasanayagam. Rs. 5-12.

THE WEST

(A study). By K. Kunhi Kannan, M.A. Rs. 2-8.

THE MOST ANCIENT EAST

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

INDIAN CIVILISATION AND ITS ANTIQUITY

By Bhudeb Mookerji, M.A. The author divides ancient Indian Civilisation under four novel heads (viz) 1. Phallism and the spread of Indian Culture, 2 Gipsies, 3 Indian Chemistry and its antiquity, and 4. Words borrowed from Sanskrit. Rs. 2.

INDIA THROUGH THE AGES

By Prof. Jadunath Sircar, M.A., C.I.E. This book presents in a readable form a survey of the growth of Indian Life and thought. Re. 1-8.

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

By Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D. Litt. This volume is an attempt to present to the reader a general view of the history of mediæval India during the years 647-1526 A.D. Rs. 7.

HISTORY OF THE JATS

By Prof. Kalika-Ranjan Qanungo, M.A. This book is a contribution to the History of N. India and a study of the fall of the Mughal Empire. Rs. 3-8.

LATER MUGHALS

By William Irvine. Ed. by Prof. Jadunath Sircar. In two volumes. Rs. 16. per set.

THE A. B. C. OF INDIAN ART

By J. F. Blacker. The work has been full of attractive research in which an abundance of material featuring Indian art is used. Rs. 6 6.

ASOKA

By Prof. Radha Kumud Mookerji, (Itihasa Siromani). This volume takes account of all the important discoveries in Asokan scholarship from the middle of the 18th century to 1915. Rs. 14-7.

A HISTORY OF THE DECCAN

By J. D. B. Gribble. In 2 Vols. With portraits, maps and illustrations. Rs. 31-8. per set.

VEDIC ANTIQUITIES

By Jouveau-Dureuil. Re. 1-2.

SHIVAJI AND HIS TIMES

By Jadunath Sircar M.A., C.I.E. Third Edition. Thoroughly rewritten and enlarged with four portraits. Rs. 5.

PEEPS AT MANY LANDS

Burma, Ceylon, Delhi and the Durbar, India, Indian Home Life, Alsace Lorraine, Ancient Assyria, Ancient Crete, Australia, Canada, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ancient Egypt, England, France, Greece, Holland, Holy Land, Japan, Kashmir (India), London, Malay States, New York, Rome, Norway and the Lapps, and Ancient Palestine. Each Re. 1-11-6.

SOME KSHATRIYA TRIBES OF ANCIENT INDIA

By Dr. Bimala Charan Law, M.A., B.L. With a foreword by Dr. A. B. Keith.....Rs. 10.

MARVELS OF THE EARTH

By M. B. Pithawalla, B.A. B.Sc. Rs. 2-4.

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY'S MISSION TO ENGLAND. By Brajendranath Banerji. Rs. 1-4.

ANCIENT INDIA

By Upendranath Ball, M.A. Rs. 2-8.

ANCIENT INDIAN TRIBES

By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. Rs. 3-8

ANCIENT MID-INDIAN KSHATRIYA TRIBES. VOL. 1.

By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Dr. L. D. Barnett. Rs. 8.

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA. VOL. 1.

Ancient India, Edited by E. J. Rapson. Rs. 34-2.

THE SIYAR-UL MUTAKHERIN

A history of Mughal downfall. By General Briggs. Rs. 3-8.

THE SILKEN EAST

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

THE GLORIES OF MAGADHA

By J. N. Samaddar. Rs. 8

THE HINDU HISTORY (B.C. 2000 to 1200 A.D.)

By Mazumdar. Rs. 8

THINGS SEEN IN NORTHERN INDIA

By T. L. Pennel M. D. This is a handsome volume in the "Things Seen" Series with numerous illustrations. There are vivid sketches of life and scene interspersed with pictures. Rs. 2-10.

INDIA. By Pierre Loti. Rs. 4-8.

THE ARYANISATION OF INDIA

Bo Nripendra Kumar Dutt. Rs. 5.

ALBERUNI'S INDIA

By Dr. Edward C. Sachau (Two Vols in one) [Rs. 7-14

HISTORY OF NADIR SHAH

By James Fraser. The historical work. Rs. 3.

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL HINDU INDIA

By Professor G. V. Vaidya, M. A., LL.B. In three Volumes. Rs. 19-8 per set.

HISTORY OF UPPER ASSAM, BURMA & N. E. FRONTIER

By L. W. Shakespear. Rs. 3-9.

A LOCAL HISTORY OF POONA

L. W. Shakespear. Re. 1-13.

INDIAN HISTORY

- A SHORT HISTORY OF THE SARACENS**
By Ameer Ali (Syed). Crown 8vo. Rs. 9-12.
- CORPORATE LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA**
By Dr. R. C. Majumdar M.A. Rs. 7-8.
- THE TRAVELS OF FA-HES-IEN**
(399-414 A. D., or record of the Buddhistic Kingdoms. Translated by H. A. Giles M. A. Rs. 4-1.
- INDIA AT THE DEATH OF AKBAR.**
By W. H. Moreland C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 9-12.
- FROM AKBAR TO AURANGZEB**
By W. H. Moreland C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 12-3.
- MEN AND THOUGHT IN ANCIENT INDIA**
By Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji. Rs. 5-10.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF INDIA**
By E. W. Havell. Rs. 2-10.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF MANKIND**
By H. G. Wells. Rs. 1-4.
- GEOLOGY OF INDIA FOR STUDENTS**
By D. N. Wadia. Revised Edition. Rs. 12-6.
- INDIA OLD AND NEW.**
By Sir V. Chirol. 8 vols. Rs. 6-14.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF BURMA**
By S. W. Cocks. Illustrated Cr. 8vo. Rs. 2.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF CEYLON**
By H. W. Codrington. With a chapter on Archaeology by A. M. Hocart. Illustrated. Rs. 2-8.
- A SCHOOL HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIA.**
By R. C. Dutt. (Abridged Edition). Re. 1-8.
- A HISTORY OF INDIA**
By James H. Gense. Rs. 2.
- THE GATES OF INDIA**
By Col. Sir T. H. Holdich. With Maps. Rs. 8-9-6.
- A HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY**
By T. R. Holmes. Ex. Cr. 8vo. Rs. 8-4.
- HISTORY OF THE PARSIS**
By D. Framji Karaka. In two Vols. Rs. 24-12.
- PROF. JADUNATH SARKAR'S WORKS**
- HISTORY OF AURANGZIB**
Mainly based on Persian sources. In Five Vols. Rs. 16 per set.
- ANECDOTES OF AURANGZIB AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS.** 248 pages. Re. 1-8.
- CHAITANYA'S PILGRIMAGES AND TEACHINGS.** Rs. 2.
- ECONOMICS OF BRITISH INDIA**
4th Edn. Rs. 3
- SHIVAJI AND HIS TIMES**
508 Pages. (New Edition) Rs. 5.
- STUDIES IN MUGHAL INDIA**
Historical Essays. Rs. 2.
- MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION**
Rs. 3.
- INDIA THROUGH THE AGES**
Rs. 1-8

G. A. NATESAN & CO., BOOK-SELLERS, SUNKURAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.

BOOKS ON SOUTH INDIA

- SOUTH INDIA AND HER MUHAMMADAN INVADERS**
By Dr S Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A. Rs. 8.
- MANIMEKHALAI IN ITS HISTORICAL SETTING**
By Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A. Rs. 3-8.
- DRAVIDIAN ARCHITECTURE**
By Jouveau Dubreuil. Edited by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar M.A. Rs. 1-8.
- EARLY HISTORY OF VAISHNAVISM IN SOUTH INDIA**
By Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. M.A. Rs. 1-4.
- A LITTLE KNOWN CHAPTER OF VIJAYANAGAR HISTORY**
By Dr S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A. The book refers to Vijayanagar History from 1450 to 1590. As. 12.
- MARATHA RAJAHS OF TANJORE**
By Prof. K. R. Subramanian. Re. 1.
- THE MYSORE STATE SOUVENIR**
Contains about 300 illustrations. Rs. 2.
- THE MYSORE DASSERA SOUVENIR AND GUIDE.** Rs. 2.
- THE SOUTH INDIAN ALBUM**
About 250 Half-Tone illustrations. Rs. 2.
- SOUTH INDIAN FESTIVITIES**
By P. V. Jagadisa Aiyar. Rs. 7-8.
- SOUTH INDIAN CUSTOMS**
By the same author. Rs. 3.
- SOUTH INDIAN SHRINES**
By the same author. Describes the chief temples in all aspects. Double Crown 4vo. Over 600 pages 250 illustrations. Rs. 6.
- COURTALLUM**
By Prof. T. B. Krishnaswamy, M.A. This is an interesting book about the famous South Indian Sanatorium and Hill-Station. Re. 1.
- DRAVIDIAN INDIA**
Vol. 1. By T. R. Sessa Iyengar, M.A. Rs. 4.
- SOUTHERN INDIAN BRONZES**
By Dr. O.C. Gangoly. A book on South Indian art with 25 illustrations (Plates.) Rs. 2-8.
- THE ASYLUM PRESS ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY, (1929) 127th EDITION**
Containing particulars re: Madras and Southern India, including Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. This is invaluable to politicians, publicists and business men. Rs. 8.
- MADRAS GUIDE BOOK**
It is the most reliable publication intended to serve as a guide to all visitors to Madras. Rs. 3.
- CASTES AND TRIBES OF SOUTH INDIA**
By E. Thurston C.I.E. (in 7 Vols.) Rs. 15-8.
- THE LAND PIRATES OF INDIA**
By W. J. Hatch. An account of the Kuravars, a remarkable type of criminals of S. India. Rs. 15-12
- A WEEK IN INDIA**
And 3 months in an Indian Hospital (Madras). By Mr. A. Fenner Brookway. M. P. As. 12
- THE MADRAS STATES DIRECTORY (1928)**
A pictorial reference book of Statistical, Historical and Commercial information regarding the five Madras States of Cochin, Travancore, Pudukottah, Sendur and Banganapalle. Rs. 2-8.

Indian Economics

- SCIENCE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.**
By George Findlay Shirras. Rs. 15-12. net.
- STUDIES IN RURAL ECONOMICS.**
(Vazhamangalam). By P. R. Venkatasubramaniam. Contains a foreword by Harold H. Mann. Re. 1.
- THE WEALTH OF INDIA**
By Professors P. A. Wadia and C. N. Joshi. Rs. 15-12.
- THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF TAXATION**
By A. Ramaiya, M.A., B.L. Rs. 5.
- MONETARY REFORM IN INDIA**
By A. Ramaiya, M.A. Re. 1.
- THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA**
By P. K. Wattal. Rs. 10.
- FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA**
By Gyan Chand. Rs. 7-14.
- R. C. DUTT'S ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA**
(Early British Rule) Rs. 7 14.
(Victorian Age.) Rs. 7 14.
- REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.** Rs. 2-4.
- MONEY AND MONEY MARKET IN INDIA**
By Professors P. A. Wadia and C. N. Joshi, Authors of the *Wealth of India*. Rs. 15-12.
- PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP IN INDIA**
By Prof. Dwijadas Datta. Rs. 3.
- RUIN OF INDIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRIES**
By Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S. (Retd.) Rs. 2.
- HISTORY OF INDIAN TARIFFS**
By N. J. Shah, Ph. D. (Lond). Rs. 7-8.
- A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC FINANCE**
By Kesari Singh Puncholy, B.A., LL.B. Rs. 5.
- INDIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, VOLS. I & II.**
By Prof. Brij Narain, M.A., being the source book for the study of Indian Economics. Rs. 8 a set.
- INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE**
By John Maynard Keynes. 8vo. Rs. 6-2.
- INDIAN FINANCE AND BANKING**
By G. Findlay Shirras. 8vo. Rs. 14-10.
- INDIA AT THE DEATH OF AKBAR**
An Economic Study. By W. H. Moreland. Rs. 9-12.
- FROM AKBAR TO AURANGZEB**
By W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 12-3.
- UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS**
By Prof. K. G. Warty. This book gives a true picture of the economic conditions of India in the 17th century. Rs. 1.
- REPORT OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION (1921-22)**
Reprinted (1929) Edition. Rs. 3.
- CURRENCY AND PRICES IN INDIA**
By Professors C. N. Vakil and S. R. Muranjan. Rs. 10
- THE REALM OF MONEY**
By H. R. Scott. The subjects treated are of vital importance to laymen as well as students of Economics. Re. 1-8.
- AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS**
By W. H. Moreland, C.S.I. Crown 8vo. Rs. 5-5.
- ELEMENTS OF INDIAN TAXATION**
By Leonard Alston, D.Litt. Crown 8vo. Rs. 2-1.
- A STUDY OF INDIAN ECONOMICS**
By P. Banerjee, M.A., D.Sc. Rs. 3-11.
- INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE**
By K. C. Mahindra, B. A. (Cantab). Rs. 3-8.
- REPORT OF THE TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.** Rs. 3-4.
- REPORTS OF CURRENCY COMMITTEES**
Containing in one volume reports of Herschell Committee of 1893, Fowler Committee of 1898, Chamberlain Commission of 1914 and Babington Smith Committee of 1919. Rs. 4-6.
- ECONOMIC ANNALS OF BENGAL**
By J. C. Sinha. A fully documented history of the Economic transition in Bengal. Rs. 8-10.
- THE POPULATION OF INDIA**
By Brij Narain Saheb, M.A. This book examines the influences which have a bearing on the growth of population of India. Rs. 4.
- PUBLIC FINANCE**
By M. E. Robinson. Rs. 4-1.
- ECONOMICS OF BRITISH INDIA**
By Prof. Jadunath Sarkar M.A., C.I.E. Rs. 3.
- LABOUR IN INDIA**
A study of the conditions of Indian women in Modern Industry. By J. H. Kelman. Rs. 7-14.
- COW-PROTECTION IN INDIA**
By L. L. Sundara Ram M.A. Rs. 2.
- ART AND SWADESHI**
By Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, D. Sc. Contains Essays on Indian Art and Swadeshi. Re. 1.
- ESSENTIALS OF INDIAN ECONOMICS**
By B. G. Sapre M. A. Rs. 4-4.
- BOOKS ON TEMPERANCE**
- "DRY" AMERICA**
By St. Nihal Singh. Rs. 3.
- THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA**
By Badrul Hassanath. A Foreword By Mahatma Gandhi Rs. 2.
- "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON'S CAMPAIGN IN HINDUSTAN**
By T. P. Sinha. Rs. 5.
- EXCISE AND LIQUOR CONTROL**
By Dr. John Matthai. Re. One.
- THE DRINK QUESTION**
By Dr. Kate Mitchell. Rs. 2-10.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., BOOK-SELLERS, SUNKURAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.

Medical & Sex Books

MEDICINE

THE INDIAN MATERIA MEDICA

By K. M. Nadkarni. It is a most exhaustive and up-to-date treatise in English on the drugs and medicines belonging to the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms of India. Rs. 11. By V. P. P. 11-14.

LAWS OF HEALTH

And their application in daily life. By M. V. Govinda Rao. Re. One only.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AYURVEDA AND TREATMENT BY INDIAN DRUGS

By Lt. Col. P. K. Chitale. Rs. 2-8.

FIRST AID IN ACCIDENTS

By the Hon. Rao Sahab Dr. U. Rama Rao. The book is profusely illustrated and forms a handy book of reference to all. As. 12.

SANITATION IN INDIA

By Turner and Goldsmith. Rs. 15.

GUIDE TO HEALTH

By Mahatma Gandhi. As. 12.

RASAJALANIDHI OR OCEAN OF INDIAN CHEMISTRY AND ALCHEMY

Compiled in Sanskrit by Rasacharya Kaviraj Bhudeb Mookerji, M. A. with translation. In 2 Vols. Rs. 12 per set. Foreign £ 1-10s.

FAMILY DOCTOR

A book of ready reference. By a London Physician. Rs. 7-14.

MATERIA MEDICA & THERAPEUTICS

By Mitchell Bruce & Prof. W. J. Dilling. Rs. 7-14.

CLINICAL METHODS

By Robert Hutchinson & Harry Rainy. Rs. 9-6.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEMS

By Thomson & Riddoch. Rs. 12.

THE ESSENTIALS OF MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

By Sir Thomas Horder & A. E. Gow. Rs. 12.

WOMAN IN HEALTH & SICKNESS

By Robert Bell, M.D. Re. 1-14.

MEDICINE FOR THE MILLION

By a Family Physician. Re. 1-8.

X-RAY DIAGNOSIS

By J. Magnus Redding. Rs. 15-12.

FOOD.

By Lt-Col. R. McCarrison. As. 12.

FASTING, EXERCISE, FOOD, etc.

By the Rev. Walter Wynn. Rs. 12.

VITALITY AND DIET

By Dr. Haydyn Brown. Rs. 2-10.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EFFICIENCY

By James P. Scott. Rs. 2-10.

STORY OF THE DRUGS

By H. C. Fuller. A popular exposition of their origin, preparation and importance. Rs. 11-4.

SEX PROBLEMS

MEDICAL HELP ON BIRTH CONTROL

A symposium of the favourable views. Rs. 4-8.

THE CONTROL OF PARENTHOOD

Edited by Sir James Marchant. Rs. 4-8.

THE WOMAN A MAN MARRIES

By V. C. Pedersen. Solves sexual mysteries. Rs. 4-8

MARRIED LOVE

By Marie Stopes. Book for married couples. Rs. 4-8

RADIANT MOTHERHOOD

By Marie Stopes. Rs. 4-8.

WISE PARENTHOOD

A practical handbook on Birth Control. By Marie Stopes. Rs. 2-10.

TRUTH ABOUT VENEREAL DISEASE

A practical handbook. By Marie Stopes. Rs. 2-10.

ETHICAL LOVE

Its Basis and expression. By E. W. Hirst. Rs. 5-10.

SEXUAL ETHICS

By Robert Michells. Rs. 5-10.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BIRTH CONTROL

By Dr. George Ryley Scott. Rs. 4 8.3

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MARRIAGE

By W. M. Gallichan. Rs. 5-10.

ESOTERIC PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE

By Dion Fortune. Rs. 2-10.

THE PROBLEM OF PURITY

By Violet M. Firth. Rs. 2-10.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE

By Elinor Glyn. Re. 1-8.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE

By William R. Thurston. As. 12.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

By Adele Crepaz. Rs. 2-10.

LYSISTRATA, OR THE WOMEN'S FUTURE

By Anthony M. Ludovici. Re. 1-14.

HYMEN OR THE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE

By Dr. Norman Haire. Re. 1-14.

THE IMPOTENCE OF MAN

By Prof. Charles Ribet. Rs. 5-12.

SEXUAL APATHY AND COLDNESS IN WOMEN. By Walter M. Gallichan. Rs. 5-10.

STERILE MARRIAGES

By J. Duberg M. D. Rs. 4-8.

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

By Winfield Scott Hall, M. D. Useful for all. Rs. 4-8

TEXT-BOOK OF SEX-EDUCATION

By Walter M. Gallichan. Rs. 5-10.

LETTERS FOR A YOUNG MAN ON LOVE AND DEATH. By W. M. Gallichan. Rs. 3-6.

New Arrivals

WIRELESS LITERATURE

THE RADIO TIMES (CASE)

A neat pad, provided with pencil for filing radio notes. Price Re. 1-14.

BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY HANDBOOK, 1929. Re. 1-8.

FOUNDATIONS OF POETRY

(An Anthology issued by the British Broadcasting corporation). Contains fine selections from English Poetry. As. 12.

WORLD-RADIO BROADCASTING MAP OF EUROPE

Prepared under the advice of Rear-Admiral H. P. Douglas. Rs. 2-4.

WIRELESS STEP BY STEP

By "Dictron." The object of this book is to lead the reader to an understanding of such of the principles of radio communication as will enable him to obtain the maximum enjoyment from his receiving apparatus. Rs. 1-14

HOME, HEALTH AND GARDEN

Talks of the B.B.C. in respect of gardening, health, home, decoration, dress-making, etc., are issued for the first time in book form. As. 12.

NEW VENTURES IN BROADCASTING

Gives a history of the growth of broadcasting so as to be understood by all. (Issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation). As. 12.

PSYCHIC SCIENCE

PRE-EXISTENCE RE-INCARNATION

By Wincenty Lutoslawski. This is an original, provocative and fascinating work by a great Polish Philosopher. Rs. 4-8.

BEHIND YOUR FRONT

By James Oppenheim. By means of the hints given by the author of this book, the reader will discover his type, his talents and his shortcomings. This is a very useful and practical book. Rs. 5-10.

ART OF THINKING

By T. S. Knowlson. Re. 1-14.

WHY I BELIEVE IN PERSONAL IMMORTALITY. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Rs. 3-12.

RE-INCARNATION

By "Papua". Rs. 2-10.

TELL YOUR FORTUNE?

Dreams, palmistry, cards, tea leaves, in fact all the mysteries are solved with the aid of expert knowledge. As. 6.

BOOKS ON COOKERY

MODERN WOMAN'S MENUS AND RECIPES

By Florence B. Jack. As. 12.

HERBERT'S BOOK OF CASSEROLE COOKERY. By Florence B. Jack. As. 12.

MRS. MACLURGEN'S COOKERY BOOK. As. 12

BOOKS ON AMERICA

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MODERN COMMONWEALTH

By Arthur N. Holcombe. "Is there any real liberty and freedom in a state where men are compelled to obey laws which they dislike? This question is elaborately answered in this book by the learned author. Rs. 9-6.

THE UNITED STATES: AN EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRACY

By Carl Becker. Gives a political history of America in brief, with an account of how the spirit of democracy was working since the Revolution and what form has it taken to-day. Rs. 7-14.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE (AMERICAN) REVOLUTION

By George Elliott Howard Ph. D. This book gives a vivid account of the failure of the Home Government to understand the needs of the American people and how it tended to the War of American Independence. This is an important historical contribution. Rs. 7-8.

THE CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION

By Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin. This Volume deals with the period following the Revolution up to the adoption of the Constitution. (1783-1789). It also recounts the making of the Constitution. Rs. 7-8.

THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONALITY

By Kendrick Charles Babcock, Ph.D. The war of 1812 is the chief topic of the volume. How Europe adopted a more just attitude than before towards the American Republic is also narrated. Rs. 7-8.

NEW YORK

By "Quex" of the Evening News. Rs. 3-6.

FEDERALIST SYSTEM

By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D. How the American people faced a new constitution and how they worked it is told with vivid interest in this book. Rs. 7-8.

REFERENCE BOOKS

CASELL'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Edited by Ernest A. Baker, M.A., D. Litt., with an appendix. Third Edition. Rs. 7-14.

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY

Originally compiled by Sir Sidney Low, M.A., and F. G. Pelling, M.A. New Edition revised and enlarged. By Professors E. J. O. Hearnshaw, Helena M. Chew, and A. C. F. Beales. Rs. 22-8.

ELOCUTION FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

By Rose. I. Patry. Those who study elocution by themselves will derive assistance from this new work. Rs. 3-9.

ETIQUETTE UP-TO-DATE

A valuable handbook. Rs. 2-10.

NEW ARRIVALS

MISCELLANEOUS

- HISTORY OF CASTE IN INDIA**
By Ketkar. Rs. 3-12.
- GOTAMA THE MAN**
By Mrs. C.A.F. Rhys Davids, D. Litt, M.A. Rs. 3.
- BEAUTIES FROM KALIDAS**
Selected by K. A. Padhye. Rs. 1-8.
- BIOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS**
Words by E. C. Bentley. Pictures by G. K. Chesterton. Rs. 4-8.
- NOT FOR FOOLS—ADAM AND EVE**
By H. D. Bradley. Popular Edition. Rs. 1-14.
- THE ETERNAL MASQUERADE**
By H. D. Bradley. A pungent criticism on human life and ways. Rs. 2-10.
- THE WISDOM OF THE GODS**
By H. D. Bradley. How it is possible to have contact with the living beings of another world is told with intimate knowledge. Rs. 5-10.
- A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD**
By V. M. Hilmyer. This book acquaints the child with some of the big events and great names in World's history. Rs. 5-10.
- THE MONEY-MAKER**
By the financial Editor of "London opinion". Gives hints and help towards successful investing. As. 12.
- UPTON SINCLAIR**
By Floyd Dell. A study in social protest. Rs. 5-10.
- TIT-BITS YEAR BOOK**
Full of facts, figures and advice on thousands of important subjects. As. 12.
- COMPETITIONS—HOW TO WIN?**
By the Editor of Tit-bits. As. 6.
- THE NATURAL STATE**
By H. D. Bradley. Rs. 5-10.
- CHATS ON PHOTOGRAPHY**
By W. Wallington, illustrated. Rs. 1-8.
- TOWARDS THE STATES**
By H. D. Bradley. Revised Popular Edition. Rs. 2-10.
- ALL ABOUT BABY**
By "An every-day Mother." This little book is meant to be a help to all mothers who look after their babies single-handed and have little or no help in their homes. As. 6.
- THE ZOO BOOK**
Includes descriptions of all known animals together with absorbing facts about animal life. The book is abundantly illustrated and contains 6 fine-coloured plates. Rs. 2-10.

CHRIST & CHRISTIANITY

- THE LIFE OF CHRIST**
By Dean Farrar D.D., F.R.S., with a preface by the Bishop of London. "This brilliant study of the Life of Christ may bring conviction to many doubting minds and win to devotion and service many lukewarm hearts." Rs. 2-10.
- DEEDS DONE FOR CHRIST**
Edited by Sir James Marchant, K.B.E. This book contains the deathless stories of the whole army of martyrs and tells of the mighty deeds which have made them immortal. Rs. 5-10.
- CHILD'S BIBLE**
The words of the Old and New Testaments arranged, illustrated and explained for young people. Edited by John Sterling. With pictures from the great Art Galleries and black and white drawings by T. Heath Robinson. Rs. 7-14.
- OUR ASIATIC CHRIST**
By Oscar MacMillan Buck. This book deals with the present status of Christianity in India and shows how Jesus is held in high regard by leading Hindus and Mahomedans. Rs. 3-12.

FICTION

- THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS**
By H. G. Wells. Rs. 1-8.
- TALES OF A GRANDFATHER**
By Sir Walter Scott. Rs. 4-8.
- THEY CALL ME CARPENTER**
A Novel. By Upton Sinclair. Rs. 5-12.
- SYLVIA'S MARRIAGE**
A Novel. By Upton Sinclair. Rs. 3-10.
- THE STOLEN WHITE ELEPHANT**
By Mark Twain. Rs. 1-8.

Edgar Wallace's Novels

(As. 12 each).

- Four Just Men.
Smithy.
Million Dollar Story.
Daughters of the Night.
Bones of the River.
The Man Who Knew.
Barbara On Her Own.
Eve's Island.
Clue of the Twisted Candle.
Number Six.
Tam.
Nobby.

BARRY PAIN'S WORKS

(As. 12 each).

- Edwards.
Marge Askinforit
If Summer don't
Going home.
Confessions of Alphonse
Tamplin's Tales of his family.
Innocent amusements
Robinson Crusoe's
Return
Mrs. Murphy
The Diary of a Baby.
This Charming Green Hat
Fair.

NEW ARRIVALS

Juvenile and Gift-Books

Rs. 2-4 each.

- BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS**
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (Stowe)
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS.
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES.
ANDERSON'S FAIRY TALES.
LITTLE WOMEN
- BOSTON**
By Upton Sinclair. A contemporary historical novel full of drama and social contrast. Rs. 7-14.
- STORIES EAST AND WEST**
By H. de Vere Stackpoole. Rs. 2-10.
- HISTORICAL NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT**
By Rafael Sabatini (In 2 volumes). Rs. 5 4 a set.
- UNCANNY STORIES**
By May Sinclair. Rs. 1-8.
- CONCERNING THIS WOMAN**
By William Le Queux. As. 12.

- DECAMERON.** Rs. 1-14.
ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN
By Cobbett. Rs. 1-8.

Baroness Orczy's Novels

Rs. 1-8 each.

- A BRIDE OF THE PLAINS.**
A TRUE WOMAN.
A RULER OF PRINCES.
MEADOWSWEET.
THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

A. Conan Doyle's Novels

As. 12 each.

- THE LAST WORLD,** | **HIS LAST BOW.**
THE POISON BELT. | **VALLEY OF FEAR.**

Buddha and Buddhism

- THE WISDOM OF THE ARYAS** (Buddhist tenets)
By Allen Bennett. (Ananda M.) Rs. 1-14
- THE MESSAGE OF BUDDHISM**
By Subhadra Bhikku. Edited by J. E. Elliot Rs. 1-14
- BUDDHIST BIRTH STORIES**
(Jataka Tales) By F. W. Rhys David Rs. 5-10
- BUDDHA AND HIS RELIGION**
By J. B. Saint-Hilaire Rs. 3-6
- LIFE OF BUDDHA**
By Edward J. Thomas Rs. 9-8
- A MANUAL OF BUDDHISM**
By Dudley Wright Rs. 1-14

Miscellaneous Books

- WOMAN HER HEALTH AND BEAUTY**
By Max Parnet (English Edition) Rs. 3-6
- A. B. C. OF ADLER'S PSYCHOLOGY**
By Philippe Mairat Rs. 2-10
- GOLF FOR THE LATE BEGINNER**
By Henry Hughes Rs. 1-8
- I AM.** By F. C. Constable Rs. 3-12
- RACE AND CIVILISATION**
By Friedrich Hertz Rs. 13-8
- WILES OF WOMEN**
Turkish Tales by J. A. Decourdemanche Rs. 4-8
- WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA**
By Clariss Bader Rs. 7-14
- SPIRIT OF ORIENTAL POETRY**
By Pura Singh Rs. 7-14
- YOGA AS PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION**
By Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta Rs. 7 14
- RACIAL SYNTHESIS IN HINDU CULTURE**
By S. V. Visvanatha Rs. 7-14
- SARVADARSANA SAMGRAHA**
Translated by E. B. Cowell & A. E. Gough Rs. 7-14
- COLUMBIA OR THE FUTURE OF CANADA**
By George Godwin Rs. 1-14
- PRINCIPLES OF IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDING.** By W. L. Strange, M.INST.C.E. Rs. 31-8
- TAGORE'S LETTERS TO A FRIEND**
Edited with introduction by C. F. Andrews Rs. 5-10
- KINGDOM OF HAPPINESS**
By J. Krishnamurthi Rs. 2-10
- THE SEARCH.** By J. Krishnamurthi Rs. 2-4
- MYSTIC LYRICS FROM THE INDIAN MIDDLE AGES.** By Paul Athanas Rs. 3-12
- LIGHT FROM THE EAST**
By Hon. P. Arunachalam Rs. 4-8
- DIVINE SONGS OF ZERESHKUSHIRA**
By D. J. Irani Rs. 3-12
- THE LIGHT OF CHRIST**
By John S. Hoyland, M. A. Rs. 1-2
- VEDANTA ACCORDING TO SANKARA AND RAMANUJA.** By Prof. Radhakrishnan Rs. 7-8
- VICTOR HUGO.** By William F. Giese Rs. 13-8
- AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.** Ed. by N. W. Stephenson Rs. 13-8
- HOW ENGLAND IS GOVERNED**
By the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Mastermann Rs. 2-10
- THIRTY YEARS AT BOW ST. POLICE COURT**
By W. L. Gwynne Rs. 3-12
- A DICTIONARY OF PROSE QUOTATIONS** As. 15
- A DICTIONARY OF POETICAL QUOTATIONS** As. 15
- POCKET-ENGLISH DICTIONARY** As. 1-2
- A DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY** As. 15
- PROVERBS AND MAXIMS** As. 15
- THE POCKET DOCTOR.** By "Medicus." As. 15
- FRENCH-ENGLISH, ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY** As. 1-14
- READING.** By Hugh Walpole Rs. 3-12
- TALKING.** By J. B. Priestley Rs. 3-12

G. A. NATESAN & CO., BOOK-SELLERS, SUNKURAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review."

	PAGE		PAGE
Addison & Co., Ltd., Madras	7, 23	Maniklal Chatterji, Benares City	38
All-India Astrological & Astronomical Society	35	Massey & Co., Ltd., Royapuram	29
Amrutanjani, Madras	36	Master Watch Co., Bombay	14
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. 4TH COVER		Modern Machinery Co., Madras	32
Bailey Bros., Ootacamund	14	Mohini Flute Co., Calcutta	37
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.	11	Morning Leader, Ceylon	20
Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay	21	National Indian Life Ass. Co., Madras	39
Biswas & Sons, Calcutta	32	National Insurance Co., Madras	36
Bombay Chronicle	18	Neo-Komala Vilas, Madras	16
Bombay Life Assurance Co.	38	Oriental Life Assurance Co., BELOW CALENDAR	
Bose, S. N., Prof. Calcutta	31	Public School Scholarships and Entrance	38
British Electric Institute, England	25	Paul Brothers & Co.	36
Calcutta Astrological Syndicate, Calcutta	37	Peluan Institute, Delhi	1, 2
Carr & Mahalanobis, Calcutta	27	P. & O. and British India Companies	8
Central Bank of India—Reading Matter	273	Prabuddha Bharata	30
Charles Morgan Co., Ltd., Madras	21	Prince Studio, Mount Road	28
Chirological Society, Calcutta	13	Quaker Oats	5
Chowdry Dr. B. K. Calcutta	35	Rane Ltd., Bombay	
Dr. S. Chowdry	39	Sachdev Freres, Marseilles	11
Curzon & Co.	3	Sadhana Ausadhalaya, Dacca (Bengal)	26
Dr. Board, Karnal	6	Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca	19
Das. N. K. Dr. Calcutta	28	Sanatogen	13
Dey & Co., S. K. Calcutta	22	Sen & Co., B. L. Calcutta	21
Dwarkan & Son, Calcutta	16	Sen & Co. C. K.	15
Electro-Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Calcutta	37	Scientific Instrument Supply Co., Calcutta	35
English Electric Co., Ltd., Madras	22	Scindia Steam Navigation Company	12
East Bengal Stores, Calcutta	39	M. L. Shaw, Calcutta	27
Erasmie, London	4	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	30
Flit, London		Sitanath Press, Calcutta	21
Formamint	38	Specinc Co., D., Bombay	27
Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy	38	Spencer & Co.	17, 40
General Supplies Co., Karachi	23	Steel Construction Co. Ltd., Bengal	33
Govt. of India Central Book Depot.	1st COVER	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	10
Guardian, Calcutta	16	Superior Watch Co., Madras	37
Horlick's Malted Milk	29	Surajmal Lalubhai & Co.—Reading Matter	262
Ic-Mic-Cooker Co., Calcutta	10	Tamil Nesan	28
India School of Accountancy	2ND COVER	Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar	35
Indian Daily Mail, Bombay	31	Titagur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	34
Indian Mechanical Works	36	Union Trading Co., Calcutta	16
Jyoty Ayurved Niketan, Calcutta	39	West End Watch Co.	12
Kalidas Motiram, Rajkot	32	Wilson & Co., Madras.	10
Kelloggs Corn Flakes	6	Wilson Watch Co., Bombay	
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras	34		
Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co., Ltd., Calcutta	28		
Kerala Soap Institute	26		
Kitchen Craft Agency—Reading Matter	287		
Kitwal Perfumery Mart, Luckhiana	22		
Klein & Peyerl, Madras	37		
Limaye Brothers	28		
Literary Guild	6		
Macmillan & Co., Madras	33		
Madras News Agency, Madras	32		
Madras Mail	9		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry. Co.,	25		
Madras Type-foundry, Madras	22		

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

(The Children's Encyclopaedia)

Edited By Arthur Mee

In Ten Volumes

Fully 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.

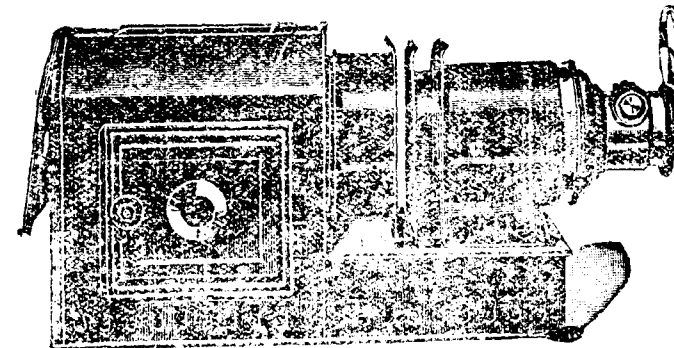
G. A. NATESAN & Co., BOOK-SELLERS, MADRAS.

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.

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

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

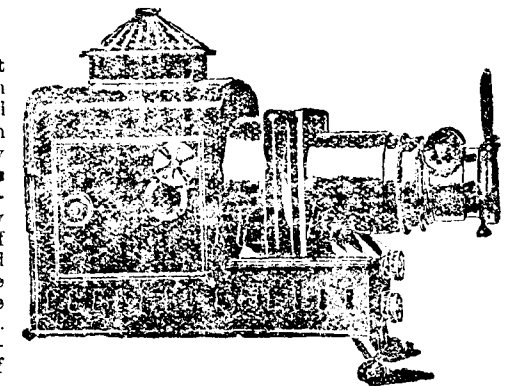
The "HARLAND" PROJECTION LANTERN

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 splic collars ensuring perfect rigidity, when extended; suitable for 12-inch focus lenses. FILTER.—New patent design, giving a graduated rise to front of lantern up to 2 1/4 in. hes. OBJECTIVE.—Mounted in tube from interchangeable, best quality double Achromatic, 2 inches diameter, massive double pinion jacket with tinter slot and flashing shutter. CONDENSER.—4 1/4 ins. "Empire" patent Plano-convex, so designed as to render fracture of condenser lenses almost impossible.



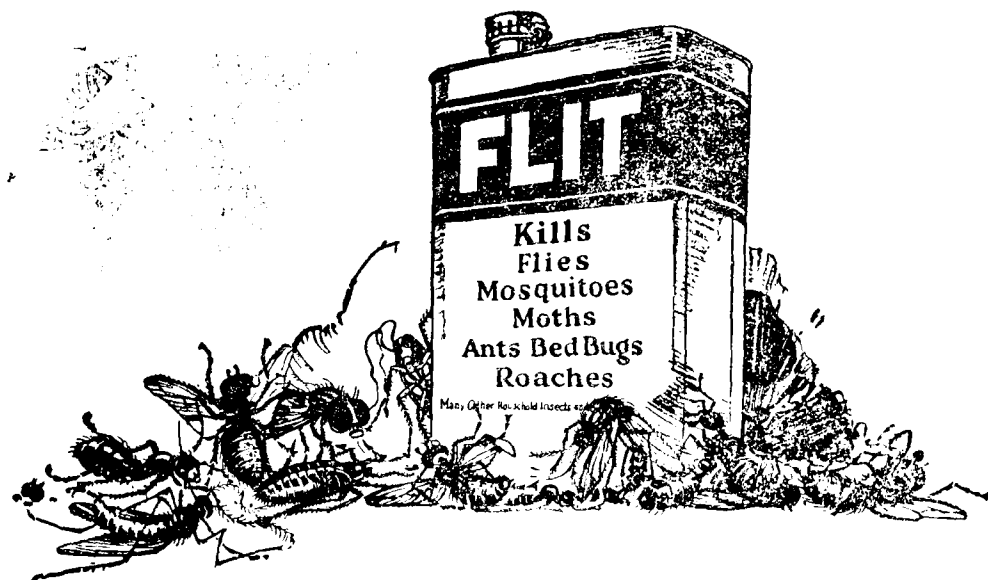
CASE.—Russian iron with leather carrying handle and lock and key. Complete with Jet Tray and Cowl. PRICE (without illuminant.)

Rs. 185

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

SPENCER & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS AND BRANCHES.



Flit Kills Them All

DISEASE-SPREADING flies! Annoying, fever-bearing mosquitoes! Disgusting cockroaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, and fleas! They all lie dead, wiped out by Flit's all-penetrating spray. "The yellow can with the black band" truly stands alone, a monument to homes free from insects.

Flit clears the house in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, ants, and fleas. It 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.

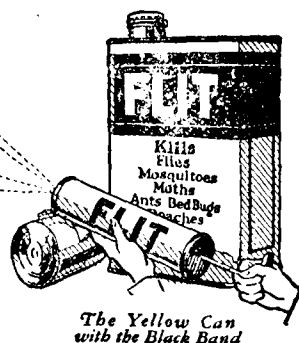


Four Convenient Sizes { 8 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 1-4 32 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 3-8
16 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 2-0 128 Fl. Ozs., Rs. 10-0
Sprayers, Rs. 1-8

Distributed by
Spencer & Company, Ltd.

FLIT

For your protection FLIT is sold only in sealed tins



The Yellow Can with the Black Band

919

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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

Vol. XXX]

APRIL 1929.

[No. 4.

Empire Parliamentary Association

By SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE

THE appointment of four members of the Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Legislature of India to represent that Branch on the Parliamentary historic assembly of Members of the Imperial Parliament and Members of the Parliaments of the Dominions in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty King George V that the



EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES.
Taken on board "The Empress of France."

Delegation to Canada, 1928, is a matter of great interest in the history of inter-Parliamentary intercourse and also directs attention to the work of the Association as a whole.

It was felt by those who took part in the

occasion should be utilised to form an Association having as its object the establishment of permanent machinery to provide more ready exchange of information and to facilitate closer understanding and more frequent intercourse

between those engaged in the Parliamentary Government of the component parts of the Empire.

After consultation in London during June and July, 1911, between the Executive Committee of the Lords and Commons Committee, 1911, for entertaining the representatives of the Dominion Parliaments and the guests of the Committee from the Overseas Parliaments, it was resolved that an organisation should be formed having a Branch in the United Kingdom and in each of the self-governing Dominions of the Empire under the title of Empire Parliamentary Association. Whilst the Association is constituted on strictly non-party lines, it is clearly understood that members making use of the facilities afforded by the Association shall not be debarred from giving the fullest expression to their political views.

This Association of Parliaments, which has its headquarters in Westminster Hall, is the official link between the Members of all the Parliaments which possess self-governing powers within the Commonwealth. Under a special clause in the constitution of the Association, and as a result of my visit to India early in 1926, Members of the Indian Legislature have formed a Branch of the Association in direct affiliation with the United Kingdom Branch and those members have, whilst in the United Kingdom, the same privileges as their colleagues from the Dominion Parliaments.

Branches of the Association now exist under the joint-presidency of the Presidents or Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa

Irish Free State, also in the Legislature of India, the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, the Parliament of Malta, the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and in the Legislatures of Ceylon and Bermuda. A member coming from an overseas Branch of the Association is sure of a welcome in Westminster Hall, and immediately upon his arrival, steps are taken to bring him into close touch with his colleagues at Westminster.

Exchange of information is carried out constantly, and is materially assisted by the "Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire" published quarterly by the Association and sent to all members in all Parliaments. In this "Journal" are summarised debates on subjects of inter-Empire interest occurring in all the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth.

Further, steps are taken at regular intervals to provide members with reliable information on the course and tendencies of foreign politics so that they may have a stock of common knowledge on the affairs of the outside world.

A number of Study Committees has been regularly at work for some years in order to enable members of the Association in both Houses of Parliament in Westminster interested in certain subjects to explore methods of co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Dominions and India, in direct and personal consultation with Dominion Members of Parliament and Members of the Indian Legislature, who visit London from time to time.

There are Committees on "Migration and Land Settlement," on "Trade Communications and Finance," on "Empire Foreign Relations and Defence," on "Indian Affairs,"

and on "Colonial Affairs." The Committee for the study of Colonial Affairs has, too, arranged meetings for members of the Association in both Houses of Parliament to be addressed by the Governors of Nigeria, Tanganyika, the Gold Coast, Straits Settlements, Cyprus, British Honduras, Hong Kong and by other prominent representatives of British Colonies.

A very important part of the work of the Association consists in the organisation of Delegations of Members of all Parties in the British and Dominion Houses of Parliament to the overseas countries (such, for example, as the Parliamentary visits to Australia in 1913 and 1926, to South Africa in 1924, to Newfoundland in 1925, and to Canada in 1928) and also from the overseas Parliaments, to London.

The recent Parliamentary Delegation to Canada consisted of representatives of the Legislatures of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India, Southern Rhodesia and Malta. The representatives from the United Kingdom were headed by Viscount Peel, C.B.E., (then First Commissioner of Works and now Secretary of State for India), Chairman of the Delegation, and by The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Delegation (who was Minister of Labour in the Labour Government of 1924). The representatives of the Legislature of India were the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, M.C.S., Mr. T.C. Goswami, M.L.A., Diwan Chaman Lall, M.L.A., and Sir Darcy Lindsay, C.B.E., M.L.A.

The objects aimed at by the Canadian Branch in issuing this invitation were to

promote mutual acquaintance and friendship, to afford an opportunity for the delegates to see as much as possible of Canada, its resources and its institutions, and to interchange views on the serious problems and potentialities of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the end of developing and strengthening the common interests and bonds of the Empire.

The Delegation landed at Quebec on the 24th August, 1928, and left Sydney, Nova Scotia, on 5th October. They visited Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Timmins, Minaki, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Jasper, Hamilton, Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops, Kelowna, Field, Lake Louise, Banff, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, Port McNicholl, Sherbrooke, Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Charlottetown, Halifax, Windsor, Grand Pre, Wolfville, Truro and Sydney.

During the journey, some 15,000 miles in length extending over 53 days, some 300 speeches were demanded of and delivered by the delegates at distinct functions exceeding 100 in number.

In all the journeys through the Provinces, the Delegation was welcomed by political leaders and men of the highest official position in public life; the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, Joint-Presidents of the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, accompanied the Party during much of the Tour.

An essential feature of the visit was the series of important Parliamentary Conferences held during the Tour. In the Senate Chamber, Houses of Parliament,

Ottawa, a Conference was held between the visiting delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association from overseas Parliaments and Members of the Association in the Dominion Parliament of Canada, under the chairmanship alternately of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and the Hon. H. Bostock. The subject was "Trade and Economic Development with special relation to Empire Marketing and Migration" and the Conference was opened by Mr. Thomas Johnston, M. P., (United Kingdom), a member of the Publicity Committee of the Empire Marketing Board. Mr. Johnston explained that the Imperial Conference of 1923 had unanimously agreed to set up an Imperial Economic Committee. This Imperial Economic Committee on the 17th December, 1924, announced that all the Governments had agreed to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for import, and of marketing within the United Kingdom, the food products of overseas parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries and to promoting the interests both of producers and consumers. To this end, the Empire Marketing Board had been set up. The British Government had later provided the Marketing Board with a sum of about one million pounds a year; this sum to be spent as the Marketing Board should advise the Secretary of State for the Dominions with the view of promoting trade within the Empire and particularly with the view of developing the British Market for Empire goods. All Parties in the House of Commons were officially represented on the Committee. The Dominions

were all represented on it. Outside experts were brought into the Committee, which sits regularly. The Board's Report showed that the value of imports from Empire countries to the United Kingdom rose from 386 millions in 1924 to 420 millions in 1927—an increase of nearly 9% in a brief period of 3 years during which the population rose by only 1¼%.

Delegates from most of the Branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association took part in the discussion.

In the course of his speech, the Hon. Mr. Natesan (India) said that he desired to avail himself of the unique opportunity of the presence of distinguished representatives from Great Britain and the various parts of the Empire to draw attention to certain disabilities from which some of his countrymen in the Crown Colonies and in the overseas Dominions were suffering. He quoted the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1923 which was in the following terms:—

"There is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire."

It recommended, further, that

"in the interests of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth, it was desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

In Toronto, there was a Conference with members of the Provincial Parliaments at the Legislative Chamber, Parliament Buildings, on the subject of "Resources and Opportunities in Ontario." This subject was introduced by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, M.L.A. (Premier of Ontario), under the Chairmanship of the Hon. W. D. Black (Speaker).

At Winnipeg, there was an informal Conference of delegates on the subjects of "Colonization" and the "Wheatpool."

At Edmonton, Alberta, there was an informal Conference of delegates with Members of the Provincial Government on the subject of "Land Settlement in Alberta."

At Victoria, British Columbia, there was an informal Conference of delegates and Members of the Provincial Government on the subject of "Immigration from the point of view of British Columbia"; the Conference was opened by the Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Prime Minister of British Columbia).

At Vancouver, British Columbia, there was an informal Conference with the Vancouver Board of Trade on the subject of "Migration from the point of view of British Columbia"; the Conference was opened by the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, (Prime Minister of British Columbia).

At Regina, Saskatchewan, there was an informal Conference of delegates and Members of the Provincial Government, and at Fredericton, New Brunswick, there was an informal Conference of delegates with members of the Provincial Government in Parliament Buildings.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, there was an informal Conference of delegates with Federal and Provincial Members of Parliament on the subject of "Atlantic Trade with Great Britain."

In the course of the Tour, the Delegation visited not only public institutions and buildings, but a great variety of places and undertakings such as the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; agricultural and pastoral industries; the Hollinger Consolidated Coal Mines Ltd.

The natural resources of the Dominion and the ability and enterprise and friendliness of its people made a great impression upon the Delegation. The Delegation discussed the opportunities for extending investments of capital from Great Britain and the other Dominions and also many suggestions for the development of inter-Imperial trade. At many conferences with Premiers and Ministers of the Provinces, the delegates heard much of the different products, resources and manufactures of each province. The delegates also had abundant opportunities of learning the ways and habits of the people in their ordinary life.

As Viscount Peel has said:—

The delicate beauty of woodland and quiet countryside; the immensity of the prairies and the fierce grandeur of the Rockies; the vast forests for lumber and other pulp wood; the innumerable farms and the fisheries; the coal and the minerals; the excellent railways; the great opportunities for development in agriculture, in mining and in manufacture; all these have left upon the mind of the Delegation an indelible impression. Further, we have noted the breadth and dignity of the public buildings and the liberal expenditure on all forms of education.

We have paid our tribute to the daring of early pioneers, to the men who spanned Canada with railways, to the men who fought forest and wilderness; we still feel in your daily life that sense of romance and struggle, of shadow and sunlight which brings to the routine of even monotonous business its colour and its charm. The Empire is still abuilding. Each country brings its own contribution to create this stupendous whole. What are some of the gifts which we from Britain lay on the Imperial table? We lay our history and our traditions; we lay our Parliamentary institutions and love of constitutional method with which is bound up our love of order, the rule of law; we bring our long line of poets, from century to century, a matchless dower of song—our contributors to thought in science, in letters, in practical invention; we give our love and mastery of the sea, with a long line of seamen, who, whether in fighting fleet or merchant ships, have made the seas their home; they may be acclaimed of all men the creators of this Empire; for the freight and traders of all our countries they make the ocean paths secure. You yourselves are making your own contribution to this great whole and ideal. You are shaping a great nation in a continent that we call a country. It is a high privilege to observe you in your earlier formative years.

The work of this Delegation is likely to have a lasting and unifying effect upon the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The World's Industrial Parliament

By DR. P. P. PILLAY

(Director, Indian Branch of the International Labour Office, Geneva).

THE latter half of 1918 found the nations of the world in a chastened mood. The conscience of mankind had been quickened,

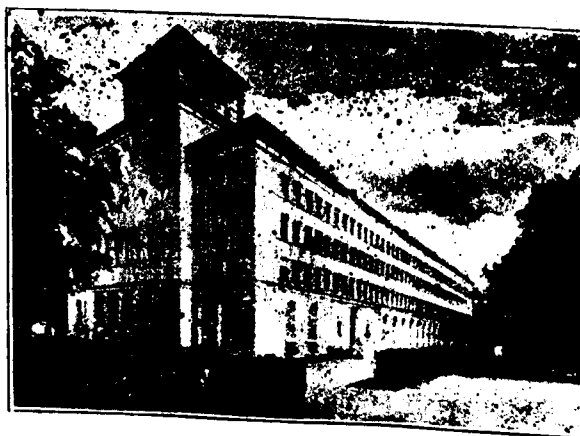


DR. P. P. PILLAY

and its sympathies extended, by the long drawn-out agony and suffering of the War period; and the desire grew in intensity that, in the inevitable post-War readjustments, permanent arrangements should be made for the avoidance of these recurring threats to civilisation and for the establishment of universal peace broad-based upon right conceptions of social justice. Thus were born the twin institutions—the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation—both of which have their headquarters at Geneva. The League aims at the establishment of peace between the various political units of the world. But even within the political limits of any given country there is ample room for social discord on account of the struggle between class and class. The object of the International Labour Organisation is to remove the major causes of economic discontent. The two institutions are thus essentially complementary; whereas the League

stands for horizontal peace, if we may use such an expression, the I.L.O. stands for vertical peace. The latter is the economic and social counterpart to the political League of Nations.

The I. L. O. was ushered into existence by the Treaty of Versailles, but it would be wrong to regard the great labour organisation as a full-grown product of the Peace Treaty. To do so would be to completely ignore the useful spade work accomplished by men like Robert Owen and Daniel Le Grand, the great pioneers of international labour reform, and the long period of gestation that followed consequent on their efforts. Ever since the industrial revolution, workers in the field of social reform have been coming to realise in an increasing degree the necessity for carrying other countries with them if they were to effect any substantial improvement in the conditions in their own country. Modern industry is the



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA
most international thing the world has ever known, and it began to be realised about sixty or seventy years ago that no attempt to remedy

APRIL 1929]

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT

239

industrial diseases by means of national remedies alone would prove efficacious in the long run. To take a historic example, let me refer for a moment to the Berne Conference of 1905, which was organised by a voluntary association—the International Association for Labour Legislation—for the purpose of arriving at an international understanding on the use of the non-poisonous phosphorus in the match industry. The use of white phosphorus in making matches exposes the workers in the industry to a loathsome and terrible disease. This could easily be avoided by the use of non-poisonous red phosphorus. The difficulty, however, was that red phosphorus was slightly more costly, and when international competition is exceedingly keen, it would have been suicidal for any one country, anxious to safe-guard the health of her workers, to decide to use only red phosphorus while her competitors continued to use the less costly chemical. Not only would such a country lose her place in the international market, but she would also be exposing her industrial population, whom she desired to save from phosphorus poisoning, to the even greater risk of starvation and death through unemployment. The Berne Conference was called together to get over this difficulty, because, if all countries engaged in the manufacturing of matches agreed to use only red phosphorus, the relative position of the industry in each country would remain the same as before, even though matches would perhaps have cost a fraction of an anna per thousand gross more than they previously did. Encouraged by the result of this first international conference on labour questions, another conference was called together in

1913 for the discussion of problems relating to the night work of women and the employment of children in industry. But its efforts did not fructify, as its labours were rudely interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War.

It would thus be seen that the Geneva Labour Organisation is in no sense an artificial creation, but that it is the result of steady organic growth. The only remarkable thing about it is that, for the first time in history, Labour finds a place in an important diplomatic document, subscribed to by the organised conscience of humanity. From the Preamble to the famous Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, we see that the signatories pledge themselves "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend". The cardinal principle is here enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce. The methods for regulating industrial conditions which the Peace Treaty recommends are all more or less based on this fundamental principle, and include the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers; the payment of an adequate living wage; the limitation of the hours of work and the fixation of rest periods; the abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit their proper educational and physical development; payment of equal wages for equal work for men and women; and the provision for a system of inspection, in which women also should take part, to ensure the enforcement of labour laws,

The aim, then, of the I. L. O. is to ensure for the workers of the world what Sir Charles Dilke calls "a life of comfort and well-earned partial leisure as against a life of mere existence". But accomplishment of this object, as has already been pointed out, depends on international action, since social progress in any one country would tend to come to a stop unless all other countries were prepared to make simultaneous advances. It is not, however, necessary that the conditions, for example in India or China, should be brought abruptly up to the same level of advancement as in Great Britain or the United States, but it is necessary, if there should be any successful national movement for the improvement of social conditions, that there be some machinery by which you can get an equivalent improvement elsewhere. The framers of the Peace Treaty have, therefore, devised a permanent organisation to keep the principles enunciated in the Labour Charter in the foreground, and to see that they are incorporated in the social legislation of each country, modifying such principles only to meet the special conditions of any particular country, when the existence of those special conditions have been proved to general satisfaction. The machinery thus created consists of (1) the General Labour conference of the representatives of Member States and (2) the International Labour Office controlled by a Governing Body. The General Conference meets at least once a year, to which all member-states are entitled to send four delegates, two to represent the Government and one each to represent the employers and workers respectively, thus providing a unique example in the international sphere of the principle of vocational representation.

Each member of the organisation is expected to pass national legislation enforcing the International Labour Conventions adopted by the Conference, and in any case, to bring them before its competent legislative authority for consideration. This procedure, while it maintains intact the independence of the constituent states, by leaving it absolutely to the discretion of each state to ratify or reject the Conventions of the Conference, makes it at the same time impossible for governments either to pigeon-hole conventions or to take nearly executive decisions on them. The delicate adjustment of the relations between the constituent states and the I.L.O. and the skilful way in which their sovereign powers are respected, without at the same time reducing the decisions of the Conference to comparative futility, deserve more than passing notice. In the Geneva organisation, the imaginative eye sees the glimmerings of the international parliament of the future world polity; but for the present, Geneva, with a business-like regard for the practical, contents itself with ensuring the substantial application of ratified conventions by Article 408 of the Treaty, which provides for the examination, by an international committee, of the measures taken by each state to enforce these decisions.

In conclusion, it remains for us to examine the positive results accruing to India from her association with the Geneva organisation. The ten years of India's participation in the several International Labour Conference have witnessed a remarkable spurt of legislative activity directed towards the amelioration of labour conditions. The passing of the amended Factories and Mines Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Trade Union Act

is by itself sufficient to prove the value and usefulness of our connection with the world currents of social progress which converge at Geneva. The new laws which aim at the limitation of hours of work, the protection of women and children, the award of compensation for injuries sustained in the course of industrial employment, all of them owe their inspiration to Geneva. In addition, the Government and legislatures are now engaged in studying several schemes of social betterment, prominent among which are those dealing with social insurance, maternity benefits and the devising of means to bring about industrial peace. There can be no more convincing testimony to the influence exerted by Geneva in accelerating the pace of this kind of legislation in India than the considered verdict of that well-known friend of Indian labour, Mr. C. F. Andrews. In the course of a series of articles which he recently contributed to the HINDU of Madras he says:—

The International Labour Office of the League has a world position of immense importance, and, if advantage is taken of this, there can be no doubt whatever that labour conditions in India will be improved in the most rapid manner possible. More than once, I have said in public, and I would again repeat the fact, that the amelioration of labour conditions in India by direct legislation has gone forward more quickly in the last ten years since the League was established than was possible in fifty years before the establishment of the League. Every one of the great landmarks in Indian labour legislation has been put up since the establishment of the League. While, up to the year 1919, it seemed quite impossible to obtain any more humane conditions with regard to labour in mines and factories and mills, after 1919 every door seemed to be suddenly thrown wide open, and we have been pressing forward from one act of factory legislation to another, and all these have been, on the whole, in the right direction.

In another respect, again, Geneva has been responsible for introducing a remarkable change in the structure of India's industrial organisations. The condition laid down in

the Peace Treaty that the delegates of employers and workers should be chosen in consultation with their most representative organisations has led in India to the formation and development of healthy Trade Unions and well-knit employers' associations. The President of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Cawnpore in 1927 has openly declared that the object he had in view when he founded the Congress in 1920 was to create a body which should be consulted by the Government in the nomination of India's labour delegates. Similarly, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which held its second annual meeting at Calcutta a few weeks ago, is also the direct outcome of the difficulties experienced by employers of Indian nationality in getting the Government to nominate delegates who would represent their class faithfully at the Conferences at Geneva. Indian employers have also gone a step further in that, profiting by the experience gained at these conferences, they have now established permanent alliances with the International Employers' Association at Brussels and with the International Chamber of Commerce. These enlarging spheres of common contact with the industrial leaders of foreign countries are sure to produce beneficial reactions on the course of economic development in our own country.

That Geneva herself is anxious to maintain and consolidate her connection with India is clear from the fact that India has now been officially recognised to be one of the eight leading industrial countries of the world, and that her right to have a permanent representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office has been upheld by

the League of Nations. An even more signal honour was conferred on this country when Sir Atul Chatterjee was unanimously elected President of the Tenth International Labour Conference. This was primarily, of course, a personal compliment to Sir Atul, whose sagacity and tact have won for him great respect and reputation at Geneva. But this was also the first time that an Indian has been called upon to guide the deliberations of an important international conference, and it is undeniable that India's status in the comity of nations has been definitely raised by Sir Atul's election as President in 1927. But the I.L.O. wants the collaboration not only of the Government of India but also of her employers and workers; it is thus that we see Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan of Calcutta attending the March meetings of the Governing Body, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, the distinguished labour leader, elected on two occasions a deputy member of the same body. It is therefore evident that India does not suffer from lack of representation in the inner councils of the International Labour Organisation.

A frequent complaint against Geneva is that it is mainly a European concern. It is easy enough to perceive that the centre of gravity in world politics and economics is to-day located in Western Europe, and that any attempt at a satisfactory handling of international problems must necessarily be conditioned by the full co-operation of the great European Powers. But to argue from this that the other countries of the world do not receive equally fair treatment at Geneva would be both untrue and uncharitable. It would be difficult on any other basis to explain the consistent sympathy and co-opera-

tion that Geneva has been receiving from the various non-European states. Confining our attention to Asia, we find that, with the exception of Afghanistan and Turkey, all other countries are members of the International Labour Organisation, and that Japan is accorded the same privileged position as India in the Governing Body. In the case of Turkey again, it should be mentioned that her diplomatic representatives have been closely following the work of Geneva and attending the Conferences as observers, and that her formal entry into the organisation will not now be delayed by many years. Another proof of the universality of the organisation is that the important economic problems of each country are now being examined from an international view-point. Thus, for example, the pressing problem of unemployment among the Indian educated classes will now be brought into the orbit of an international investigation into the question; and the present situation in the textile industry of India will soon be examined by an international body of experts who will study the problem as part of a more comprehensive enquiry into working conditions in the textile industries of all countries. The Office, at the suggestion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, has also taken in hand, and very nearly completed, an enquiry into labour conditions in Asiatic countries, in which, of course, prominent attention will be devoted to Indian industrial conditions. Another method by which the executives of the Geneva Office keep in touch with distant countries is by the establishment of branch offices, such as the one recently established at New Delhi, and by the personal visits of the Director, Monsieur Albert Thomas, who has all along taken a keen interest in the social developments of the Far East, and who has only recently concluded an extended tour to the more important industrial countries of Asia. The direct relations established by such visits and the additional knowledge thus gained will contribute materially to emphasise the world wide character of the organisation and refute all ill-informed criticism about the scope of Geneva's activities.

Politics and Personalities

By

MR. E. LABOUCHERE THORNTON, I.C.S., (*Retired*).

LORD Birkenhead's happy despatch suggests a brief consideration of the influence of personalities on the history of the world. India certainly will not

saddled with a Secretary of State of whom such a criticism could fairly be made. The only consolation is that hardly a better choice could have been made in selecting his successor. Viscount Peel bears an honoured name and may be relied on to bring a conscientious and liberal understanding to bear on the difficult problems he will be called upon to decide. India may agree with him or not. But even if she differs, she will never feel that a statesman is not presiding over her destinies.

I have been reading lately two most interesting biographies—Lord Ronaldshay's *Life of Lord Curzon* and Prince Max of Baden's *Memoirs*. Here were two other great failures, but failures for very different reasons. I have been a great admirer of Lord Curzon's from my earliest youth, but it would be idle to pretend that his career was a success or that the results he achieved were in any measure commensurate with his outstanding ability and industry. And this was simply due to the fact that the fairy godmother who showered on him almost every conceivable gift forgot the simple but very necessary gift of tact. Lord Ronaldshay tells us that much of his *hauteur* of manner was due to shyness. But this cannot explain the extraordinary tactlessness of the famous Convocation Address, or of the almost equally famous circular to the Indian Princes. And it is not the least surprising to find a life-long friend suggesting to him, when he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that "the parts of schoolmaster and pupil were not wholly applicable in the case of a Foreign



MR. E. L. THORNTON

mourn this particular resignation—nor, I imagine, will his party. Rightly or wrongly, the idea is widely prevalent that throughout his political career, Galloper Smith has considered only the advancement of Galloper Smith, and that when the interests of that particular individual conflicted with principle, it was not the interests of the individual that would go to the wall. And, in spite of his extraordinary ability, it is little short of a tragedy that, at such a critical time in her fortunes, India should have been

Minister and the accredited representatives of foreign Governments", or to understand why Mr. Baldwin found himself unable to offer him the Foreign Office portfolio when he formed the present Government in 1924. And yet beneath all this seeming unapproachability, there beat the kindest heart. I had an instance of this myself when I wrote a letter in Calcutta to the STATESMAN asking for contributions to a fund I was raising to honour the courage of the Trichinopoly District Court Duffadar when Mr. Harding was assassinated. Lord Curzon was, at the time, occupied day and night with work on the Cabinet War Committee. But this did not prevent him from writing me a generously worded letter of sympathy enclosing, I think, a hundred rupees "as a little tribute of a brave Indian who had tried to save an Englishman in danger." Lord Fisher gave to his little monograph on Lord Kitchener the title "The Tragedy of Lord Kitchener." I have always felt that anyone who essayed to write Lord Curzon's life might, with equal justice, describe his work "The Tragedy of Lord Curzon." And India, whose heart is always generous, will, I am sure, be the first to recognize that whatever mistakes he may have made, the desire of his life was to advance and foster her interests and to lay her wreath of *immortelles* on the grave of a great Englishman who so greatly loved her.

Prince Max of Baden suggests a different train of reflections. The first, the terrible blindness that prevented German statesmen then in power from realizing, what Prince Max and others impressed on them, that unrestricted sub-marine war must

bring America in, which meant the defeat of Germany. The second, the existence in Germany of a much more considerable public opinion than was known of in the Allied countries at the time, which was bitterly opposed to the invasion of Belgium and all those infringements of the rules of civilized warfare which drew such a storm of opprobrium on Germany's head. And last, the terrible suffering which was inflicted on innocent women and children in Germany by the Allies' blockade of their ports, thus preventing sufficient food entering the country. All of which shows that War is now too appalling a catastrophe for civilized nations to allow ever to happen again, and that somehow or other, the Will to Peace must be made to prevail. Prince Max, who became Chancellor in the last fateful days of their Empire, would have saved the Kaiser if he could, and had he become Chancellor six months earlier, he might perhaps have done so. His failure was due not to any inherent defects in his own character, but to the ill fortune that his hand came into the wheel too late. For Europe and America alike had come to feel that it must never again be in the power of any one man or even of any one class to plunge a whole continent into the horrors of a world-war. And the moral of the story is just this. That every country must steadily set its face against anything in the nature of a secret treaty. A Tory Government seems constitutionally incompetent to refrain from toying with that most dangerous experiment. That is the only reason why, in view of the disastrous Liberal *debacle*, I hesitate to become a Tory.

There are few outstanding political personalities in England to-day. Mussolini in Italy, Venezuelos in Greece, and even Poincaré and Briand in France, are all men whose disappearance from the political stage would seriously alter the course of events. But Lord Oxford and Asquith has died without causing the faintest ripple on the political whirlpool, and his great successor, Mr. Lloyd George, has become so completely a back number that people are beginning to wonder how he obtained such a reputation during the War. The truth is, of course, that his qualities were ever those of the political seer, which flush to the surface at the time of some great national emergency, but which are useless, perhaps even dangerous, when the emergency has passed. From a party point of view, I feel very bitterly as do most Liberals. Two men in my life time have broken up the Liberal party—Joseph Chamberlain and David Lloyd George. From the first disruption, a wonderful recovery was made, largely because the other side became tainted with what the majority of Englishmen regard as the heresy of Protection, though whether they are wise to do so in spite of my Liberal convictions, I have never been able to make up my mind. From the second, there seems no way out as Labour has stolen the Liberal thunder. And there certainly will be no escape as long as Mr. Lloyd George remains leader. He is another of the politicians whom nobody trusts. Many Liberals are as opposed to any alliance with Labour as Labour is opposed to any alliance with Liberalism. But there is an uneasy feeling about that, if Mr. Lloyd George saw a chance of obtaining the

Premiership or any important office by collaboration with Labour, he would not hesitate to sell the pass. For our generation, at all events, the Liberal Party is hopelessly dead. And though it is difficult to tell what the Election of next Spring will bring about, there can be no manner of doubt that the battle will be only between Socialists and Conservatives.

And here as one grows older, one is more and more influenced in one's predilections by personalities. I have a sneaking regard for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, but like most people, I am not satisfied that he has sufficient force of character to stand up to the Bolshevist tendencies of the more extreme of his followers. Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes would probably make better leaders, and Mr. Snowden, though a bit of a dilettante, has sounder views of finance possibly than Mr. Winston Churchill. But when all is said and done, there is none on the political stage who has captured the imagination of the average Englishman as Mr. Stanley Baldwin has done. I suppose, if you are a Prime Minister, you must expect to be fully reported whatever subject you speak on. But the extraordinary thing about Mr. Baldwin's speeches, seeing that he had no reputation as an orator before he became Prime Minister, is that whatever he speaks on, his speeches are not only well worth reading, but he seems with unerring instinct to voice the mind of his countrymen. A speech on the League of Nations at the Guild Hall in October is a singular instance of this. I remember hearing Swami Vivekananda, when contrasting the Indian with the Anglo-Saxon temperament, declaring that

the genius of India was religious. I would rather say, so far at all events as the ethical part of religion is concerned, that the genius of both races is to pursue the betterment of mankind. And Mr. Baldwin struck just the right note, when he admitted his own difficulty, but insisted that though we fall and fall again, the only hope for ourselves and the world is to go on struggling "to beat the things that culminate in hatred and in war." All England feels that Stanley Baldwin will never swerve to right or left when he is convinced a thing is right, and this wide-spread belief is such a potent political asset that I believe it will just carry the Conservative Party in.

You in India have the same incalculable advantage in the reputation of Sir John Simon. He has shown in the past how

careless he is of his own personal position when principle is at stake. And in striving to secure fair and just constitution for India, you may be quite sure he will use his outstanding ability to find a *Via media*, which both India and England can accept, and which will redound to the future prosperity of both great countries. And Liberal though I am, I think you will be fortunate if, when the final decision comes to be made, the men at the head over here are Mr. Baldwin and Viscount Peel. I need hardly say whatever be the issue, I shall always follow your fortunes with unflagging interest, for as I told the Trichinopoly students long ago, a great part of my heart will always be with the beautiful responsive mistress to whom I have devoted so many years of my life.

A new Factor in Western Religious Thought

BY MILLIE GRAHAM POLAK

—: o :—

IT is a common criticism of Western thought that it is becoming increasingly materialistic in its tendency, as a result of the growth of a civilisation based upon a scientific and mechanical development of life. To some extent, there is justification for this view. Life has undoubtedly been made more complex, and men's activities are more completely engaged in reacting to that complexity, with little direct relationship to that area of being in which material factors do not operate. But people do not for long forget that man does not live by bread alone. Sub-consciously, they realise that close to them as the events of normal everyday life are, with their preoccu-

pations and anxieties in respect of the material things, there is a realm, never very far off, in which material things and material values have no true currency, but which, nevertheless, is real and imminent. Side by side with the alarming development in mechanical and material life, there is growing in our midst an ever-enlarging and deepening religious renaissance, a new spiritual sense. This new spiritual sense differs from the religious movements of the past in certain fundamental respects. The old religious appeal was made to the emotions, to faith, and was responded to by those with the emotional and the mystical temperament. The new is seeking a basis in logical scientific

deductions and in experiment. That a Great Divine Creator can be experimentally proved in the laboratory is not suggested, but it claimed that proof can be found to substantiate the contention that we are surrounded and are influenced by, and that we are in direct and continual contact with, that which is, for us, non-material. The orthodox scientist may not—and indeed, does not—admit the logic or the scientific validity of the experiments made and the deductions drawn therefrom by the modern religious school, but this experimental work is still in its infancy. It is, as it were, being conducted by blind creatures with their sensitive feelers out, groping in all directions and occasionally contacting something outside their hitherto-known world, and trying to understand and comprehend it.

The materialistic philosophy owes its present strength to the fact that men have now, on a large scale, begun to absorb the teaching of those who whether themselves religious men or agnostics, from the days of Darwin and Huxley, offered a challenge to the old religious orthodoxies. The question posed was not whether the old interpretation of the working of the Divine Intelligence could stand the test of the new ideas or should give way to a more probable and dignified one. It was whether, in fact, there was a God, and, if so, whether he could be perceived by means of the ordinary physical apparatus of man. When the reply to the last question was given in the negative, the agnostics proceeded to declare that there was no God, that material life is all, that mechanical law governs all the phenomena of existence, and that when man ceases to breathe, he also ceases to be. The Engels, the Marxes, the Lenins, as well as the ortho-

dox scientists, declared God to be only a human concept without reality, a bogey created by a fearful, barbarous humanity, and that evolving man must be sufficient unto himself.

Modern man, thinking animal that he is, has not remained satisfied with this mechanist explanation of the Universe and of himself. He is none too sure that the agnostic dogmatists are any better guides of conduct or belief than the old religious obscurantists. In some very large sense, he may agree that man is the master of his destiny, but that does not rule out the existence of whole phases of being that cannot be brought within the range of physical experience or explanation. He no longer asks: "Can I see God?" He asks the much simpler question:—"Is there life beyond the grave, and, if so, what kind of life is it? What are the laws governing it, and can I know anything of it here and now, in order that I may prepare for it?" He is contenting himself with trying to see one step ahead and to leave the questioning of the Infinite to some dim and more remote future.

Groups of earnest seekers of knowledge in this new development of spiritual activity are to be found everywhere in the West. Practically, every European country has its little bodies of research-workers, and the laymen, interested in the results of the investigations conducted by the experts, under test conditions, are increasing rapidly. They are found under all kinds of names and descriptions. All sorts of reform, higher thought, or religious organizations claim large numbers of followers. By far the largest numbers, however, are to be found in

the ranks of the Christian Scientists and the Spiritualists. The Press, sensitive to the demands of popularity, excluded all such movements from mention in the more serious columns so long as it could. It resolutely refused to publish accounts of meetings attended by hundreds of thousands of people gathered together, where speakers bearing world-famous names have proclaimed, amid loud approval, that they have tested and known of the fact of intelligent life beyond the grave and the influence of discarnate beings upon and their continued interest in those of us remaining in the flesh. Occasional snappy little paragraphs, poking fun at so-called "spook-hunters" found a market in the daily papers, but any serious consideration of alleged supernormal claims were systematically ridiculed. That lofty attitude of supercilious contempt has now broken down. Too many well-known scientists and men of the world of unchallenged veracity and unimpeachable competence have asserted affirmatively their conviction, from evidence and personal experience, of the truth of post-mortem continuity of intelligent existence, and serious papers to-day open their columns to serious discussion of the question:—Can it be and has it been proved that I continue to exist when my body has become dust or ashes?"

Increasing numbers of people have come to feel that if continuity can be proved, life takes on a new aspect. If death destroys nothing but the form that is ever changing even during the time that it is animated with that which we call life, then death itself takes a new place in the scheme of things. It is the old problem posed by Arjuna to Sri Krishna and answered by the

latter in the immortal language of the "Bhagavad Gita":—

"He is not born, nor doth he die; nor having been, ceaseth he any more to be; unborn, perpetual, eternal, and ancient, he is not slain when the body is slaughtered." B.G. II. 20.

If I cannot kill my enemy; if, dead, he has a greater power to harm me than if living; then I had better learn how to live with him here on earth and try with him to improve the conditions, or to understand the laws, that govern us both.

Practical scientists like Sir J. C. Bose are proving to us the oneness of life on the physical plane, and these pioneer experimenters, even if looked upon at the moment as mere dabblers in the occult arts, will have their due meed of recognition by the man-in-the-street, and are even now pointing the way to the recognition of one great spiritual life embracing much more than the physical order with which we are normally conversant. An extension of consciousness is promised to all who are willing to pay the price of hard work, serious investigation, and a desire for truth. The new thought may yet save the world and civilisation from materialism and destruction.

THE WISDOM OF THE GODS

By H. D. Bradley. How it is possible to have contact with the living beings of another world is told with intimate knowledge. Rs. 5-10.

PRE-EXISTENCE AND RE-INCARNATION

By Wincenty Lutoslawski. This is an original, provocative and fascinating work by a great Polish Philosopher. Rs. 4-8.

TELEPATHY & SPIRIT COMMUNICATION

By L. Margery Bazett. Rs. 1-14.

WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

By Sir Arthur Keith, and others. Rs. 2-10.

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

THE DELHI SESSION

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS".

SO completely is the Delhi Session overshadowed by the abnormal events which took place during the concluding phase of the Session that the solid facts that emerge out of the Legislative programme are likely to be overlooked. In the earlier review of the proceedings during February, it was shown that, with the exception of the resolution on Lala Lajpatrai's death and two important changes in the Standing Orders carried out by the Assembly (to one of which the Viceroy has since withheld his assent) and the reference to Select Committee of Mr. Haji's Shipping Bill, Government had a clear majority so that it won all its important divisions and carried the Railway Budget through with the unique record of going through the budget debates without a single penny being cut off their demands.

The General Budget debates and the succeeding stormy discussions had a somewhat different lobby tale to tell, but did not shake the essential fact which has emerged from the Session that Government commands to-day a majority in the Assembly and that the once normal numerical majority of the Opposition on all controversial issues is now a thing of the past.

Sir George Schuster, the New Finance Member, had created a very favourable atmosphere for his budget by his earlier conciliatory methods. He had shown great earnestness in carrying with him the leaders of political and Indian capitalistic thought in India and showed his desire to thus accommodate the Opposition's point of view in the conferences he held over the proposed banking enquiry. But if his desire to take with him Indian Capitalists in this sphere led to a small revolt among the backbenchers in the Assembly, the Finance Member showed remarkable gift in falling in with some very

drastic proposals of the Standing Finance Committee regarding the conditions under which internal civil aviation shall be allowed in India. These terms were a good political gesture, and therefore to the heart of the backbenchers, though they partly annoyed the capitalist leaders. Thus Sir George Schuster had shown imagination in carrying with him that opinion which would contribute its mind to the general welfare of the community and not sectional interests.

His Budget secrets were very few. In fact, it was a very unvarnished tale of our financial position. Some uncharitable critics suggest that he had no alternative but to place all his cards on the table, circumstanced as he was, but there was unanimous feeling that the Finance Member had risen to the high expectations formed of his ability and had given a very faithful survey of India's financial position. Some Bombay members tried to take advantage of this position to attack Sir Basil Blackett, but there was general agreement that Sir Basil's record was one, of which any Finance Member may be proud—a record of resolute reform, determined effort and successful conclusion. Sir George Schuster, however, struck out a new line in advocating a policy of foreign borrowing which, though he subscribed in theory to the principles laid down by his predecessor, did indicate that he differed from the views of Sir Basil materially on the point. And suspicion was strengthened when the best support to the proposal came from an international money lender like Sir Victor Sassoon. But Assembly critics were willing to let theoretical controversy drop and watch the Finance Member's action in the light of circumstances prevailing at the time of issue of a Foreign loan.

The Ratio controversy was revived by the almost challenging remarks of the Finance Mem-

ber, but Sir Victor Sassoon had buried the hatchet, and Sir Purshotamdas thought it tactful to pass over it with a view to keep on terms with the new Finance Member to see if he, in other matters, responded to his Bombay opinion.

But if the general discussion on the Budget was not productive of much results, the debates that followed on the demands for grants did very well from the popular point of view. The Salt policy of Government was reviewed by those champions of a self-sufficient India in salt manufacture, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar and Mr. B. Das, and Sir George Schuster had to admit the weight of their arguments so that he promised a Tariff Board enquiry into the matter which his predecessor had ruled out. The policy of foreign borrowing was raised by the European group apparently in sympathy with the Finance Member's programme, but after hearing Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Victor Sassoon realised that the best course was to withdraw the motion quietly because its adoption would, instead of helping the Finance Member, mean a censure of his programme and the non-official opposition was determined to record this censure if it came to a vote!

The annual constitutional debate had been kept back to enable the two sides to gather their respective forces. It began on a well-arranged plan, and Pundit Motilal made out a brilliant case for censure of Government's policy of drift and reaction. But he could not forget that the Nehru Report was the main event of the period since the last debate was held. To ignore mentioning it as a national demand, might have been liable to misrepresentation. And yet when he spoke of it as a national demand, Mr. Jinnah openly challenged it and described it as nothing more than a counter-Hindu proposal to the Jinnah proposals. A bitter duel that took place on the floor of the Assembly on the subject, between the Congress and the Independent Leader, was, however, only a prelude to what followed during the Easter.

Pundit Motilal and Dr. Ansari took up Mr. Jinnah's challenge with the result that the Muslim League Session ended in a fiasco, and Mr. Jinnah stood isolated from his erstwhile colleagues of the League. However this is a digression. The fact really was that Mr. Jinnah had entirely miscalculated the chances of unity in Muslim political thought and rather than prejudice his *Rapprochement* with the Shafites, he went out of his way to condemn the Nehru Report in the Assembly and create a scene. Sir George Rainy at once exploited this opportunity and declared that the debate now confirmed the Government in its belief that the wisest step it had taken was to appoint an "independent tribunal" to examine the working of the constitutional machinery in India. This Rainy pill was however too bitter to be swallowed by even the partitioned opposition so that the attack of the Commerce Member rankled in their memories, and it was not till Sir George Schuster intervened in a later political discussion that bitter feelings were assuaged. Sir George Schuster then assured that Government acknowledged that beneath this family conflict, there was essential unity of purpose in the nationalist movement. The constitutional debate, however, though poorly conducted because of this communal factor, ended in a solid victory for the Opposition as only 4 non-official elected Muslim members went into Government lobby as against 11 Muslim members who voted on the side of the Opposition.

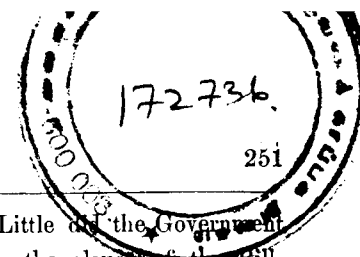
With the constitutional Debate followed the two supplementary annuals, the Army debate and the Frontier Reforms. On both the issues, Government was faced with a solid non-official criticism and lost the two divisions. Government made no gesture on either except that Mr. Mackworth Young indicated that the forthcoming Kitchener College would be the forerunner of an Indian Sandhurst, and Sir Denys Bray declared that the main obstacle to the Government making any move in the matter, namely, the Hindu

opposition, had, thanks to the late Lala Lajpatrai's lead, disappeared. But he did not indicate what the nature of Reforms in the Frontier would be. The Army Secretary's statement about the Kitchener College, though it opened up to Colonel Crawford's eyes a huge vista of potential field for Indianisation of the army, did not make any effect on the House. On the other hand, as emphasised by Mr. K. C. Roy, it only showed that the Government, by confining the training in the Kitchener College to the Indian officers holding Viceroy's Commissions, was keeping its policy of "divide and rule," and was depriving the *Intelligentsia* of its due share in the defence of the country. And Mr. Young was entirely silent on another very telling criticism of the army policy made by "Colonel" Moonji and Mr. Gyaparsad Singh that recruitment to Indian Army of trans-frontier men and Gurkhas should be discontinued with a view to give chance to Indians to serve their motherland. Needless to conclude this part of the review by remarking that the Governor-General-in-Council restored all the main cuts made by the Assembly in the Budget demands.

Now followed debates on the Finance Bill, and the Government side had been strengthened by the arrival of the five Simonites on the Indian Central Committee so that Government was sure of its victory in carrying through the twin measures—the Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill. This prospect was too distasteful to the Opposition so that they indulged in dilatory tactics with a view to run out the normal period of the session and make impossible the disposal, this session, of at least one Bill, namely, the Trades Disputes Bill. The strategy inaugurated by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and kept up by his backbenchers worked well and delayed the measure considerably. But when the Swarajist plan to throw out the Finance Bill at the consideration stage failed, the House took up the

Bill, clause by clause. Little did the Government anticipate any defeat on the clauses of the Bill, especially as the Budget could not undergo even a little change on the financial and taxation side. But the poor man's salt made once again a powerful appeal to the non-official members and many were certainly wishful of having this vote in their favour for election purposes. But very few realised the gravity of the issue raised by their vote in view of the Holi and Easter holidays. Unless the Finance Bill is passed by the Indian Legislature by 31st March, the collection of taxes becomes impossible. A special Ordinance on the subject would be very awkward and the Government was not prepared to listen to the Assembly's plea to go ahead with the reduced finances and see how they fared during the course of the year. So the Viceroy's 'recommendation' came, and the Central Muslims went back on their previous vote and restored the salt tax from Re. 1 per maund to Re. 1-4. The Elders met the next day, suspended all the rules of business, and passed the Bill in time to enable the Government to collect their taxes legally on 1st April. But the State Councillors were very indignant at this predicament in which the dilatory tactics and "irresponsible" methods of the Assembly Opposition had reduced them to. This protest was about to raise counter storm in the Assembly but President Patel intervened and asked Mr. Amarnath Dutt to leave the Elders alone. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's intervention that Viceroy's 'recommendation' was not legal was too late to be effective.

But hardly had this constitutional crisis been got over, that another—and a more serious one—came on. The Government of India, as now advised, launched on the Meerut Conspiracy Prosecution and Mr. C. R. C. Crerar's statement in the Assembly, regarding the charges against the accused, gave Mr. Jayakar to think that this case running on identical lines made it desirable that the Public



Safety Bill be postponed to Simla. Sir B. L. Mitter did not give even a moment's consideration to such a serious suggestion. The Easter recess made the President think over the matter, and Mr. Patel came to the conclusion that a reasonable debate without infringing the rule against reference to *Sub Judice* matter was impossible. And when the House met after the Easter recess, he threw out a suggestion to Government either to withdraw the Meerut prosecution or to postpone the Bill to Simla. The suggestion, however, was so emphatic and unequivocally committed Mr. Patel to a particular view that Government felt offended and unnerved by this development. The week that followed represented the most electric atmosphere in the House and in the lobbies. Mr. Crerar and Sir Darcy Lindsay breathed a uniform spirit of defiance in their reply to the President's suggestion. The main motive in both the cases was the same, and it seemed apparent that when Government and its allies go so far, they can only take the further logical step of moving a vote of censure on the President or of dissolving the House. The former seemed for a time to hold the ground. During the week, the House became more and more uncontrollable, and tempers were becoming as bad as on the day when the Assembly's sitting had to be suspended because neither side would let the other spokesman speak on the Finance Bill debate and would keep on thumping tables. When feelings were thus running high, and usual intermediaries were at their wits' end as to how to find a way out, another event occurred.

The Trades Disputes Bill was through, and Mr. Patel had hardly uttered the first sentence of his ruling in tones full of gravity and of sense of responsibility to his countrymen and to his successors, that down came two bombs from the public galleries, and the House was for a moment successfully intimidated by the intruders. But, generally, members showed grit

particularly, Mr. Patel, Mr. Crerar and Pundit Motilal. Whatever the motive of those who brought about or arranged this exhibition of the revolutionary movement in India, the fact remains that this incident undoubtedly gave a different turn to the controversy of which the House was seized so painfully for a week. The three days' respite that followed made feelings subside. Mr. Patel's ruling came, followed next day by the Viceroy's address to the two Houses. The Address was couched in restrained tones but was nevertheless a definite challenge to Mr. Patel and to Pundit Motilal, the former for his interpretation of rules which, the Viceroy satisfied himself, was not in accord with the original intention, even though men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, support Mr. Patel's view, and the latter for having condemned Government along with the bomb throwers for the situation which had resulted in this outrage. And the Government's decision, to change the legislative rules and promulgate Public Safety Ordinance, introduces a controversy which may find repercussions in future. The Assembly session thus ended in an atmosphere surcharged with suspicion and conflict. The Council of State was, throughout the session, at a disadvantage in handling business, but it has to its credit the fact, that on account of the constant pressure put on Government by its members like Sir Pheroze Sethna and Mr. Natesan, Government has yielded after 6 years' opposition to the proposal to make an Indian, head our delegation to the League of Nations.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is to lead the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, Geneva.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is proceeding to Kenya on behalf of the Government of India, to watch Indian interests arising out of the Report of the Hilton-Young Commission.

The Butler Committee Report

[The Report of the Indian States Committee which was signed in February was presented to the British Parliament on 16th April and published simultaneously in England and India. It is a short unanimous report signed by Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Sydney Peel and Mr. W. S. Holdsworth. It will be remembered that the terms of reference were to investigate the rights and obligations of Indian States arising from (a) treaties, engagements and *sanads* and (b) usage, sufferance and other causes; and (c) to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, and to make any recommendations that the Committee may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. The Committee recommends a scheme of "direct" relations with the Viceroy and holds that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred, without the agreement of the latter to a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian legislature. It also indicates the ways of adjusting political and economic relations between British India and the States. Public opinion in India has expressed itself strongly against the reactionary features of the Butler Report. The following is a brief summary of the main recommendations of the Report :—]

WE find that the relationship between the Princes and the Paramount Power has, on the whole, been harmonious and satisfactory. No practical proposals for new machinery have been placed before us, but we have indicated changes in the procedure based on experience which should lead to the removal of grievances and the settlement of outstanding questions.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

In particular, we recommend that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General-in-Council, should, in future, be the Agent of the Crown in its relations with the Princes, and that important matters of dispute between States themselves, between the States and the Paramount Power and between the States and British India, should be referred to independent committees for advice. * *

We have suggested methods for recruiting and training officers of the Political Department to which we attach great importance. We have indicated ways of adjusting the political and economic relations between British India and the States.

We hold that treaties, engagements and *sanads* have been made with the Crown, and that the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes should not be transferred without the agreement of the latter to a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislature. But we have left the door open for constitutional developments in the future.

While impressed with the need for great caution in dealing with a body so heterogeneous as the Indian Princes, so conservative, so sensitive, so tenacious of internal sovereignty, we confess that our imagination is powerfully affected by the stirring of new life and new hopes in the States by the progress already achieved and by the possibilities of the future. To that future we can merely open a vista. Our terms of reference do not invite us to survey the distant hills and valleys that lead to them, but we are confident that the Princes, who, in war and peace, have already rendered such signal service, will play a worthy and illustrious part in the development of India and the Empire.

RELATION BETWEEN STATES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

During the last ten years, the Paramount Power has interfered actively in the administration of individual States in only eighteen cases. In nine of these, interference was due to maladministration, in four, to gross extravagance, and in the remaining five, to miscellaneous cases. In only three cases, has the ruler been deprived of his powers. No bad record this, considering the number of States and the length of time concerned. We have heard comments from some of the Princes themselves that in certain of these cases, intervention should have taken place sooner than was actually the case. The decision when to intervene must be left, and experience shows

that it can be safely left, to the discretion of the Viceroy of the day.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PARAMOUNT POWER

The activities of the Paramount Power fall under three main heads, namely: (1) external affairs, (2) defence and protection and (3) intervention. We accept the plea of the States that they should be consulted on all external affairs. Regarding defence, the final voice must be with the Paramount Power as it is responsible for the defence of both British India and Indian States. Intervention may take place for the benefit of the State and of India as a whole. Paramountcy must remain Paramount. It must fulfil its obligations, defining and adapting itself according to the shifting necessities of time. Nor need the States take alarm at this conclusion, for under paramountcy alone, have grown up and flourished those strong and benign relations between the Crown and the Princes on which, at all times the States rely. * *

We feel bound, however, to draw attention to the really grave apprehension of the Princes and to record our strong opinion, that in view of the historical nature of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes, the latter cannot be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Touching the question of the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, the Committee recommend

That an expert body should be appointed to enquire into (1) reasonable claims of States or Groups of States to a share in the Customs revenue and (2) the adequacy of their contributions to Imperial burdens. The question of a Zollverein which we consider to be the ideal solution, would at once come up before such a body.

We further recommend that the concession by which all goods imported for the personal use of the Princes are exempt from customs duty, should

be extended to all Princes who are members of the Chamber of Princes.

Great stress is laid on the recruitment and training of political officers who at present are recruited from the I. C. S. and the Indian Army.

We hold that the sources of supply of such officers are now limited as both the services above referred to are short-handed. The time has come to recruit separately from the Universities in England for service in the States alone.

The Committee admit that there will be matters of common concern to British India and the States in which the interests of the two may clash.

The natural procedure in such cases will be for the Viceroy to appoint committees to advise him, and in cases where such Committees fail to agree, the Viceroy may appoint more formal Committees with impartial Chairmen of not lower standard than that of High Court Judges. In the event of their advice not being taken, the matter should be referred to the Secretary of State.

INDIAN STATESMEN

DEWANS AND PRIME MINISTERS

In view of the interest created by the Report of the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read this book of absorbing interest to politicians and laymen alike. In this new publication, we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States.

CONTENTS:

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, and Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the 'Indian Review' Rs. 2-8.

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

The Hilton-Young Report & After

BY MR. BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI,

Editor, The "Zanzibar Voice".

IT is now well-known in India and elsewhere that the Hilton-Young Commission's Report has definitely ruled out the idea of creating a white dominion in East Africa, the dream so ardently entertained by the European settler community in Kenya. Indeed the agitation to which the very appointment of this Commission so soon after the visit of the Ormsby-Gore's Commission was mainly due was started in order to pave the way to create a machinery in Kenya whereby the white settler community gets an upper hand in the administration not only of Kenya but also of Uganda, Tanganyika and other adjoining territories. To them the provision to hold periodical Governors' Conferences and the other like arrangements made by the Ormsby-Gore's Commission to ensure the co-ordination of the administrative policy of the provinces was not sufficient. What they definitely wanted was a central council on the high altitudes of Kenya with a distinct white majority.

But this time they caught a Tarter. The Commission after a careful examination of the material placed before them could not see the justice of this demand and recommended the model of an Empire-Dependency as India, placing, of course, the native interests to the forefront.

Indians, if they did not gain much by this report did not at least lose anything. This was undoubtedly due to the organized efforts made by the deputation of the Government of India comprised of Messrs. Kunver Maharaj Singh and Ewbank. The weight of the evidence led before the Commission was so telling that the Commission recognised in their report for the first time that the Indian claim of their association with East Africa from Puranic times was unquestionable and their settlement in East Africa had been, and was, to the advantage of the natives of the country. The report recommended the acceptance of common electoral roll in Kenya to satisfy

the Indian aspiration to place them on an unity of political status. The report, however, placed them numerically on the thin end of the wedge so far as their representation on the Kenya Legislative Council was concerned, firstly by stipulating a smaller number and providing unofficial white representation on behalf of natives to administer what is called 'NATIVE TRUST.' Now this is distinctly an injustice to Indians and India. Here a great principle is involved, viz., if at all a 'native trust' is to be recognised, is it to be administered by the white race only? Are Indians if they have administered it unofficially hitherto to the satisfaction of all not competent to do so in an official capacity? It is learnt with satisfaction that the Emigration Committee of the Central Legislatures assisted in its deliberations this time by the Rt. Hon'ble Sastri has seen the point and has recommended to the Government of India to take steps to avoid this injustice to India.

The White interests in Kenya went wild with this report. The meeting of the Governors at the Colonial Office to consider this report could not evidently come to any definite decision and the result is that instead of a High Commissioner as suggested by the Commission, Sir Samuel Wilson of the Colonial Office is being sent to East Africa to hold a fresh enquiry. What fresh enquiry after so careful an enquiry by so competent a Commission? Is it not a device to gulf over the interval between the general election after the debate initiated by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords on this Report?

Whatever it is, the duty of the Government of India and unofficial India is clear. It is essential that if what is achieved by the Deputation of the Government of India by its efforts is not to be lost, an Indian of recognised eminence should be deputed to go to East Africa to appear

before Sir Samuel Wilson to place before him the view point of India in the matter under which the recommendations made by the Hilton-Young Commission were based. The Government of Kenya wanted to score a point in their consistent policy to assign an inferior status to Indians by requesting innocently the Government of India to depute an I.C.S. officer to act on the Executive Council of Kenya to consider the Hilton-Young Commission's Report on account of the absence of an Indian member due to the boycott policy of the Indian Congress. The Emigration Committee of the Legislatures has seen the unwisdom of

doing that and hence it is essential that an Indian gentleman of excellent credentials should go to Kenya not as a member of the Executive Council but as an independent ambassador of India to watch and guide the fresh enquiry. It is only consistency of policy on the part of the Government of India which requires an immediate action in this direction and there is no reason to suppose that the Government of India is not alive to its duty. It is also to be hoped that the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay will lose no time in considering this question as promptly as possible.

VAGARIES

BY MR. CYRIL MODAK

—: o :—

They say the shadow of the dusk
Is haunted with illuming memories rare
As fragrant as the fragrant musk:
Ah yes, the dusk was in my Love's rich air.

They say the magic of a dream
Enchants the wilful, truant heart to rise
From gloom, dip in devotion's stream:
Ah yes, the dream was in my Love's sad eyes.

They say wine thrills the blood to sing
To music of some unseen tambourine,
Reminiscences of the Spring:
Ah yes, my Love's Sweet kisses were the wine.

They say pale moonlight wraps with fire
A poet's senses like a dancer's wiles
That quicken palsied, dead Desire:
Ah yes, 'tis recollection of her smiles!

THE LATE MARSHAL FOCH 257

MARSHAL Foch, who died on the 20th of last month after a short illness, will be remembered as a great soldier and one of the heroes of the Great War. From the earliest days of the War, Marshal Foch stood out as one of the brilliant leaders on the allied side. In the great conflict on the Marne in 1914, it was Marshal Foch's persistence that checked the sweeping advance of the Germans. His stubborn resistance saved Paris and turned the tide of victory. Under his direction again, the French took the offensive on the Somme in the summer of 1916, when he was appointed to the Supreme War Council. His steady work in the Ypres had already won him the warmest encomiums from General French, who also bore testimony to his prowess in the operations in Flanders. In March 1918, he was appointed to the chief command of all the Allied Forces when it was found imperative to present a united command.

From this time, the world saw his great genius for organization directed to checking the German offensive and finally launching the great counter-offensive to shatter the exhausted German armies. Before the end of the year, he had forced the Germans to sue for peace. And on a cold rainy morning in November, as he watched the German plenipotentiaries marching up to him to beg for an armistice, he said to himself: "Behold the German Empire beaten and asking for peace. *Et bien!* Since it is coming to me, I shall treat it as it deserves. I shall be firm and cold, but without bitterness or brutality." He was firm and cold but not too hard or intransigent. And when he had handed over the document to M. Clemenceau in Paris and asked that at eleven o'clock he might fire a gun to announce the end of the fighting, he said to the Tiger, "Monsieur le President, my task is finished. Yours is beginning."

Even after the Armistice, Europe acclaimed him as the saviour of the Allied Armies,

and showered on him all the honours that she had in her gift. He was made a member of the French Academy and a British Field-Marshal. As President of the Inter-Allied Military Commission, he rendered great assistance in the furthering of the plans implementing the Treaty of Versailles.

The genius of Marshal Foch lay in a certain instinctive perception of the right thing, courage in pursuing it and an iron determination to get through. These characteristics he showed in a remarkable degree through all the tremendous times of the world crisis. Field Marshal Wilson relates the story of how, when the allied leaders were discussing a situation, Foch made up his mind in a moment and stuck to it in spite of the united disapproval of the other four. "He proved right, the others proved wrong," said Marshal Wilson later. "That is typical of the man. He is the most courageous man I have ever met, and the greatest fighter. He is never done, and you never know when he will spring upon you again."

And the end was in keeping with his life. He had resisted, we are told by *Reuter*, with

"iron determination the long illness which began in the middle of January, and it was even hoped that he would recover. The Marshal was reclining in a chair at a window and occasionally raised a feeble hand and moved the curtains in order to see better. The doctor asked him if he would like to go to bed, and Marshal Foch replied: "All right, but give me little longer." Shortly after this, the Marshal raised himself in the chair saying: "Now I am ready." These were his last words, for he suddenly fell back in the chair and died in the doctor's arms.

The French Government, without discussion, voted 300,000 francs for a National Funeral and a grave in the Invalides alongside the tomb of Napoleon. 20,000 persons filed past the body, while it lay in his residence. On the 24th, in the presence of a great concourse, the remains were taken to the Arc de Triomphe, where they lay in state for two days next to the Unknown Warrior's grave.

Our Agricultural Indebtedness—a Remedy

By

MR. G. SWAMINATHAN, M.A., B.L.

MUCH has been and is being written on this subject. It is a favourite theme with those who have to do anything with the subject of Indian Economics. Many an administrator has shed crocodile tears over it. The problem is yet unsolved.

The first step in the direction of a remedy is to find out the causes. These are many. The Royal Commission on Agriculture, which recently toured the country, has collected valuable evidence on the subject. On account of its very terms of reference, the Commission had been precluded from considering certain causes—causes arising from the Land Revenue Administration in India—which, more than anything else, are responsible for the chronic indebtedness of the agriculturist in India. And on one aspect of the same, the present writer would like to make emphasis in the present article.

The working of the Law of Diminishing Returns, the unsteadiness and irregularity of the monsoons, the continuance of the old and primitive methods of agriculture, the failure to adopt the modern and scientific forms of cultivation, the inefficiency and heavy cost of agricultural labour due partly to emigration and other causes, the enforced or voluntary idleness for some months of the year, the rise in prices, the rise in the standard of living, the bane of litigation—these and several others, individually and collectively, and in varying degrees, it may be conceded, contribute to the indebtedness of the ryot. But it is the heavy incidence of taxation, especially on the ryot with small holdings, that explains satisfactorily the chronic nature of the phenomenon.

Attention is confined here to the ryotwari landholders of our Presidency. One must search long and in vain, in the Circulars and Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, to deduce any fixed, judicial principles with regard to the assessment

and collection of land revenue in our Presidency. Land Revenue has been made a transferred subject; the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms has long ago recommended legislation on right lines with regard to land revenue administration; yet we are in the state in which we were before the Reforms.

The first thing that the present writer would recommend is the abolition of taxation on land, and the substitution in its place of taxation on agricultural income—with complete exemption from taxation up to a certain limit, as it obtains in the Income-tax Department. A graduated system of taxation as in the latter Department with super-tax may also be usefully adopted.

In the first place, this system does away with the glaring inequality that prevails in the system of taxation in our country. Can one conceive of a greater anomaly than that one should be liable to pay tax to Government provided he happens to be the owner of land—however small it may be in extent—while he would be absolutely exempt from paying anything to Government as tax if he prefers to convert that small plot of land into money, so long as the income from the same does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year? It might be pointed out that if the anomaly is so great as it is represented to be, then the small landowners as a class would have vanished by this time, and the “shyness” which is said to be a chief characteristic of Indian capital would have been a thing of the past. There is of course a great deal of the force in the remark. All the same, it cannot be gainsaid that in the India of a few decades ago, there were not so many openings for the investment of capital as we find to-day, and further, investors are now assured by greater safety. And if the present state of things continues in the Land Revenue Administration, the small landholders will perforce be driven to adopt

the only logical and natural cause open to them to save themselves from indebtedness. Already, we see signs of this change in many villages. A few days ago, a leading mirasdar of the Tanjore District, addressing a meeting of ryots at Thiruturai-pundi, is reported to have suggested that the difficulties of the small ryot arise from the necessity of having to pay kist in January and February when paddy could not probably be harvested or sold for its most advantageous price, and that they could be avoided if a co-operative Bank is opened in every village to lend money to these villagers at a small rate of interest and with arrangements for repayments of the same in the year extending over some months, when a proper market could be obtained for the paddy. The remedy suggested is worse than the disease; it perpetuates the evil, why should this patent injustice in our system of taxation be allowed to exist? Do away with the inequality, and you would have done a great deal for the relief of the indebtedness.

This system has several other advantages: at present, there is a resettlement every 30 years at a very great cost, which is perhaps more than compensated from the point of view of the administrator, by the enhancement of the assessment and increased revenue to which it is usually a precursor. Enhancement is made on the ground of the rise in prices and probably also, of the increased productivity of the soil. But no allowance is in such a case made for the proportionate increase in the standard of living and the working of the Law of Diminishing Returns, with the result that in nine cases out of ten, there is no justification at all for the enhancement of the assessment. The incentive to increased production by the introduction of improved methods of agriculture is put an end to by the bogey of increased assessment when the improvements are about to bear fruit. Hence the clamour in certain quarters for the introduction of permanent settlement. Nor are

the fluctuations of the season taken into account in our present system. The rules framed for the remission of kist in bad years are such as to require a sympathetic personnel in the Department to produce any useful result. The proposed reform would have all the advantages claimed for the present system, at the same time avoiding all the disadvantages that are now to be found in it. The periodical cost of resettlement can be avoided; the advantage of the rise in prices and of the increased production would be then and there secured; the ryot will not have the dread of an arbitrary enhancement at the end of every few years; the land revenue will be elastic and will follow the seasons, instead of being the permanent fixture that it is at the present day.

The several possible objections to the proposed reform may now be considered. They arise chiefly from the point of view of the Finance Department of Government. The immunity of small holdings from liability to taxation may result in a great reduction in land revenue, especially when one remembers that there are a large number of small holdings in India. It will be said that Provincial Governments can ill afford this diminution in its revenues, when the Imperial Government is gradually grabbing from the Provincial Governments one source after another of its taxation. To allow exemption would be, further, to give a premium on small holdings, and there will be a tendency in course of time for holdings to become split up to reach this level of exemption.

It is difficult to rebut these arguments in the absence of statistics, not available to the present writer at the present time. But one can easily suggest some measures to make up for the deficiency that is sure to arise on account of the exemption. There are large tracts of land under the Permanent Settlement, and there is no rhyme or reason why these Zamindars under the Permanent Settlement should continue to pay a tax which was fixed hundreds of years ago. The

ryots within the Zamindari have had their rents increased periodically and the Zamindars have fattened themselves on the increased revenue. A glance at the index of prices will show that there is a rise of several hundreds per cent. between the date of the Permanent Settlement and the present day. Why should these Zamindars, who can well afford to pay, be paying a disproportionately low amount for the privileges of citizenship they enjoy under the Government? There is nothing illegal or unjust in disturbing the Permanent Settlement. It is only a historical accident depending for its origin and continuance upon the present Government. If circumstances, political, economic and social, were such as to induce the then Government of India to introduce the Permanent Revenue Settlement, the circumstances of the present day will certainly justify the same Government in putting an end to the same, if called for. A common system of taxation with equal incidence on all is a thing to be devoutly hoped for and aimed at. The justice of the cause is so patent that any Government can boldly attempt it, and if there are troubles from vested interests in the initial stages of it, all right-minded and patriotic citizens will certainly rally round the Government's banner.

The tendency to split up holdings arises chiefly out of the Mitakshara Law of Inheritance. It obtains in our present system also, and will not be due specially to the proposed reform. The Joint Family System is already breaking up owing to other causes, and if the desire to get exempt from taxation leads to division of joint family lands, it cannot be helped. In the long run, the advantages of the new system will far outweigh the disadvantages arising from the disappearance of the joint family system.

But it is, in estimating the revenue and preparing the budget, and in the collection of revenue, that the administrator will find great difficulties, if the new proposal is adopted. Land is a perma-

nent factor, while income from land is variable every year. There is again the difficulty of estimating the income of every person and every land. Prices are too often varying with reference to place and time to afford a basis of calculation with reference to the income. The result of these may be that the budget estimate may never be accurate, may probably not even be approximately true, as compared with the actual return. One cannot minimise these difficulties. But Government exists for the people, and not the people for the Government. If there are difficulties, face them. The Government boasts of a perfect bureaucratic system and the machinery has been made so perfect that it can safely be entrusted with the task of solving these difficulties. How is Income-tax assessed and budgeted? How is the customs revenue estimated? To emphasise the difficulties would be to declare bankruptcy in statesmanship to deal with public finance.

One more objection may be noticed before we close. Since it is the income and not the land that is taxed, there may be a tendency not to cultivate the lands at all. I do not suppose that human nature is capable of such a dog-in-the-manger policy. Even in such a case, the remedy is simple; fix a minimum on all land and you have the corrective.

To conclude; an important cause for the indebtedness of the agricultural ryot in our country is the heavy incidence of taxation. A remedy open to the Government which will go a long way to alleviate the distress will be to abolish land tax altogether and to substitute, in its place, a graduated system, if necessary, of taxation based on agricultural income. As in the case of Income-tax, income below a certain level in the case of land also has to be exempted. The relief granted to the ryots with small holdings in such a case will be immeasurably great. The difficulties of the Government financier ought not to stand in the way of the proposed substitution; and any deficiency that the exchequer may have to face has to be recouped by taking the bold step of abolishing the Permanent Revenue Settlement. A fair and impartial system of taxation should be the objective of all civilised Governments and the proposal would be a step in arriving at such a system.

The Genesis of Religious Revolution in India

By

MR. PRASANNA KUMAR SAMADDER.

THE long-continued War that had been waged forty centuries ago on the banks of the Indus by the mighty bands of the Aryans ended at last in the establishment of a new type of Civilization which, in course of time, inundated, as it were, the whole of Northern India with a flood of new culture and progress. The waste and jungle lands of the country were reclaimed, prosperous villages and towns were set up, and the great hordes of Non-Aryan races either submitted to the superior organization of the conquering Aryans or repaired southwards beyond the Vindya Hills.

As the fertile banks of the Nile and the Euphrates drew round them the races of mankind that lighted the lamp of the Western civilization, the fertile soil, the genial climate and the charming sight of India tied, as it were, the swarms of these pastoral and hunting Aryans to this land of fabulous treasure. And as the years rolled on, the country saw an unheard-of progress and prosperity at the hand of its new settlers; their arts, their literature, their philosophical achievements worked a miracle on the face of the earth. In the process of national evolution, they made such unbelievable strides that, within a century or so, the Aryan races, speaking the same language, worshipping the same nature in its most imposing and sublime aspects, and never thinking of any invidious distinction among themselves, developed into a great confederation of Aryan States and Kingdoms. But then, as life became more and more settled among the simple races of the Gangetic Hindus, their simple way of living, simple form of worship and sacrifices were replaced by a more complex and enlightened style of living, and elaborate rules and rites of sacrifices and worship. Thus within a few score of years a thorough change was perceived in every phase of life.

One noteworthy change that stood conspicuous was that the vocations of the priest, the warrior and the tiller, assumed the rigid divisions of caste among the mass of the Aryan people hitherto united by the common ties of social and religious practices. With the age, the pride of superiority and the idea of predominance grew so strong in these different sections of the Hindus that they began to form codes of laws and by-laws to guard the interests and privileges of their respective sections, which created, before long, a gulf between themselves and sowed seeds of caste-hatred in the minds of the Hindus. The mighty race of the Hindus could no longer boast of their national strength and solidarity; on the contrary, a ruinous spirit of dissatisfaction slowly began to strike root into the bed-rock of the Hindu polity and to eat into the very vitals of the nation. The gulf became so widened, in course of time, that the whole race became hopelessly divided into innumerable sub-sections bearing only the common name, the Hindu. The question of heredity, coming in the train of this caste system, sealed for ever the fate of national prosperity of the Hindus. The aftermaths of this hereditary caste superiority assumed such pernicious and obnoxious forms and gained such a stronghold upon the Hindu mind that all hopes of social and political welfare of the nation were pressed down, as it were, under the rock of class-hatred.

The Aryan religion lost its fervour and catholicity; the cardinal principle of Hinduism was lost sight of; its high moral ideal and spirit of culture were deprived of their ethical vitality by a decadent ritual involving only sacrificial butchery; but numberless dead unmeaning ceremonials grew out instead; and sham conventionalities struck deep root in the unthinking minds of the degenerate Hindus. Volumes of codes and treatises were

compiled giving these meaningless ceremonials and conventionalities a stamp of Vedic infallibility and Shastric sanctity.

And, in course of time, they became so rigid and enduring that they began to cause a permanent mischief to the mass of the Hindu society, and so banefully worked upon the mass-mind that the Hindu people used to think it heretic to question the validity of these evil practices. As a consequence, the whole socio-religious principles permeated a religious pride and hatred. All privileges, all rites and sacraments and all honour were reserved for the Hindus belonging to the higher strata of the society. The rights and privileges of the mass or the so-called Sudras and Panchamas were studiously ignored and forcibly usurped; and they were mercilessly excluded from sacred knowledge and rites. In a word, all turned to the benefit of the privileged class to the utter exclusion of the majority of the Hindus. The graded divisions of the privileged class suggested similar sub-divisions among the unprivileged classes, who, in their turn, divided themselves into sub-sections, which exercised upon one another the evil and contempt they had received at the hands of the higher classes; consequently, the whole nation fell a prey to all the evils of inequality. But this state of things could not, however, continue for a long time; the anomaly could not but require a speedy solution. The time called for a leveller, and the groans of this suffering humanity found a voice in the trumpet-note of religious revolution that made its appearance with the advent of the great Reformer, Lord Buddha, whose message of love and sympathy soon ministered solace to the suffering children of mankind. His beautiful maxims of wider religious perspective brought about a new comprehension of religion and a new reverence for humanity in the mind of the people. And, at once, there ensued a keen tug of war between the immoral and half out-grown ritualism, sacerdotal and caste

pretension in one hand, and a higher ethical culture, a righteousness of life and inward purity, and a world-embracing maxims of love, charity and forgiveness in the other. The whole structure of of the old Hindu Society trembled to its very foundation. Its inherent rottenness and strains and thrusts of its aggressive religious conventionalities and ritualism began to shatter and dislocate the limbs of the giant Hindu Society. The forces that were at work at the time carried before them, like the tidal flow, all barriers of the old structure of the Hindu society. The message of equality and love came down like a bomb-shell to the pernicious caste system. And a flood of light dispelled the darkness that had so long enveloped the mind of the people at large.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

WITH SURAJMAL'S ARTISTIC
SILVERWARES.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. Sep. '29.

The Trial of Mahatma Gandhi

IN our last Number we referred to the sensation created by Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and subsequent release, following the bonfire demon-



MR. GANDHI

stration in the Shradddhanand Park, Calcutta. The trial came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on the morning of the 26th. The Court room was crowded to its utmost; and over 5,000 people including many Europeans waited outside expectantly till the conclusion of the case. As Mr. Gandhi entered the court, the entire assembly stood up in reverence and bowed. Gandhi acknowledged the greeting with his characteristic smile.

He then made a statement sitting on a chair on the dais before the Magistrate.

"I venture to submit", said Mahatmajee, "that by taking the law into their own hands the police put themselves in the wrong and should change places with me. They should be the accused and I should be the complainant."

* * * I affirm that the crowd was absolutely peaceful and extremely well-behaved.

* * * The site chosen for burning was well-protected and isolated. It was therefore the duty of the police to refrain from interfering with the peaceful and orderly demonstration. Their interference, in my opinion, was rudely premature, extremely high-handed and uncalled for."

Concluding his long statement, Mahatmajee declared:

"if you believe the statement of facts given by me, I ask that I and my colleagues be discharged and you may take such notice of the conduct of the police as may be open to you. This is irrespective of the interpretation that the Court may put on section 66 of the Police Act."

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta argued the case on behalf of the accused at length, and maintained that the prosecution was not *bona fide* but was oppressive and designed to crush the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth.

Judgment was delivered on the following day.

The Magistrate held that the park in question came within the provisions of Section 66 (II) of the Calcutta Police Act and remarked that the onus was in the person who wished to do the act to obtain the necessary permission.

As regards political motive the Magistrate said that it was only because of political ardour of the accused and their followers that they might perhaps think that such burning might be allowed. Even in England there was no provision even for police to give the permission.

Nominal fines of Rupee one were inflicted on Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy and the other Bengalee accused. The fines seem to have been paid immediately.

Asked by a representative of the *Associated Press* if it was a fact that the fine imposed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, was paid by a pleader on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi said that he could not believe that the fine was paid by or on behalf of the Bengal Congress Committee. He could call nothing his own in this world from which he could pay the fine, and this apart from his views on the payment of the fine. "Mr. Sen Gupta knew this thing and, therefore, whoever had paid the fine could not be a friend."

Appointments of Architects in India

By

MR. L. M. CHITALE, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.L.

It is a great pleasure to read the advertisements appearing in the press for architects in India. The tendency towards an increasing number of architects in a place where the varied artistic expressions were created from the last three thousand years, is a promising sign indeed, and may we hope that exchange of ideals between the East and the West will produce the best results? However, the fundamental facts involved by opening up posts in India and ultimately filling those appointments in London cannot be overlooked or completely ignored by the High Commissioner for India or his advisers in the matter.

We understand that a good many architects, English as well as Indian, apply for the posts, and in the usual course, English architects are given the jobs in India. Indian architects duly qualified and stamped by the British Universities, Institutions and business firms, have been refused work on the ground that they are inexperienced. It seems to have been forgotten that it is the opportunities that make the architect. In India, no new atmosphere need be created. It is already there longing for opportunities and enthusiasm so that those Indian conceptions and ideals that helped to produce some of the world wonders of to-day will be brought into modern life within the economic life of the present day. The fact is that not even one Indian architect is given any chance to show his capacity and possibilities of imagination.

Architecture is the mother of all arts, and its allied arts greatly depend upon the development of architecture. But under the present system of selecting candidates, Indian architects have been boycotted. The result is that the great community of master-builders and craftsmen, numbering over a million people ready to think, create, produce and contribute to their own knowledge of India's artistic inheritance, are struggl-

ing for existence, some are converted into bad mechanics and clerkships and the others, who still have maintained their profession, have been forced through the economic life to produce a broken style of the second-rate Gothic and the third-rate classic of no meaning whatsoever. In Great Britain, the Prime Minister and various art critics have repeatedly announced and appealed to the public about the revival of British craftsmanship that has succumbed to mechanical revolution. Unfortunately, the springs of craftsmanship in India that were kept going and preserved for the last three thousand years have been disconnected instead of being protected. Again, one wonders why Indian architects should work as an accessory of a machine rather than the inventors of the architectural wonders in the future as they did in the past.

The triumph of the Indian architecture was due to those teachings of the invaluable science of Vastu Vidya, the oldest work in architecture, we know of. Nevertheless, European architects, who go to India sometimes as travellers, or sometimes attached to the army for a month here and a month there, have been selected for the appointments in India.

The results through this system show us that the practice of the Western school of architecture in India is not conducive to the evolution of Indian architecture.

Under the present system, the time will never come when Indians can claim to judge instead of being judged by others.

Many a time, it has been ventilated through the press that the R. I. B. A. is a controlling body over architecture in the British Empire. If we take it as right, it would be wise for the R. I. B. A. to help Indian architects in their work by every possible means. Let every officer in India assist Indians in the interest of art and its relation to the Indian life. The sooner the Home and the Indian Governments understand these matters, the better would it be for Indian architects to lay down the lines upon which they have to work in the interest of the community and that is what we expect at the earliest moment.

ITALY'S DICTATOR

BY MR. K. S. SANKARA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.

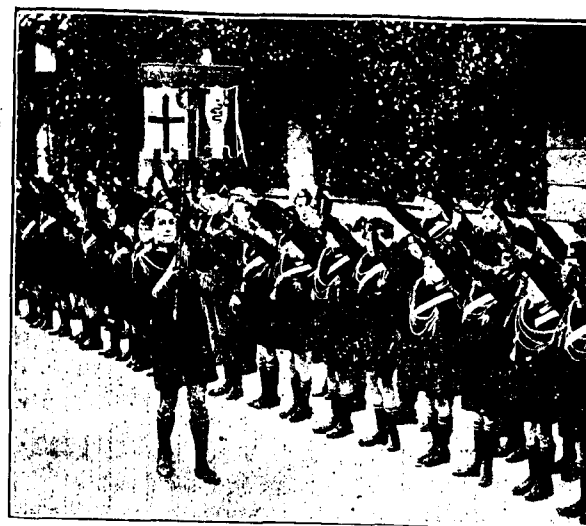
If the nineteenth century was influenced by the mighty genius of Abraham Lincoln, the

good at school. But, nevertheless, he had an intense interest in books and was a great reader.

When Benito had passed out from his school, the father sought for him an employment as a Secretary to the local municipal council. He was rejected as being unworthy, and thus spared for the great work which Destiny had in store for him.

The restless boy, possessed by a strange wanderlust, set out for Switzerland without a penny in his pocket and a keen hunger within him. At Lucerne, he was an assistant to a bricklayer employed in the hard task of carrying loads of brick for eleven hours a day up the flight of steps to a storey under construction. He applied himself to it with all his strength; but all that did not prevent his master throwing out the observation "you are too well dressed" by which he sought to impress that he was lazy. His soul

rebelled and he packed himself off to Lausanne with an empty pocket and emptier stomach. There he fought his daily battle for bread, and, with great perseverance, he managed to earn a living. After a time, he left Switzerland and went to France, Germany and Austria to study the people and obtain a knowledge of their life. When he returned to Italy, it was only to find that he had lost his mother and had no ties to bind him to his native land. Poverty and hunger drove him again to Switzerland where he engaged himself by writing articles to the Swiss and Italian publications. But the fire within had by no means been quenched, and his revolutionary ideas exploded, off and on, to the dismay of the peace-loving republican Swiss. He said "Equality and democracy are humanity's greatest illusions. They are ideals which, if they were put into practice, would destroy interest, beauty and individuality in life." His ideas of the Gospel and the Galilean were by no means the accepted ones. When Jaurez, a divine, lectured upon Christ, up rose Mussolini and thundered in



MUSSOLINI IN THE MAKING

twentieth saw the lightning flashes of Mussolini. History repeats itself sometimes even in the lives of men, and a dictator marches again from his log cabin to the White House. In this book* aptly entitled, "MUSSOLINI, THE MAN OF DESTINY," we have a vivid and faithful pen-picture of the greatest revolutionary and the most fascinating international figure of the day, drawn by an associate and friend with great insight into the life and achievements of this wonderful personality.

Born on July 29, 1883, this young adventurer inherited from his mother his iron character and, from his father his violent and rebellious disposition: the very name, Benito, was given him by his father after the famous Benito Jaurez, the Mexican revolutionary. His father, Alessandro Mussoloni, burning with a wholesome hatred of social injustice, was one of the fiercest revolutionaries of his day. The boy was aggressive and turbulent, rebellious and quarrelsome and never came to

* Mussolini: The Man of Destiny. By Vittorio's E. De Fiori. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.

172 736.

denunciation, before a hostile audience, that Jesus was guilty of overthrowing the magnificent structure of the Roman Empire with His 'slave morality' weakening with His pacifistic ideals the empire's defence against the Barbarian hordes. He was expelled from Switzerland for his revolutionary ideas and he moved on to Austria in 1908.

There he was engaged as an associate Editor of *IL POPOLO*, a Socialist organ. But he did not spare his socialist friends. He had a supreme contempt for them and their ways. He exposed them so bitterly that they began to treat him as their enemy. To this, he added his attack on Austria with the remark that 'Italy's border does not end at Ala'. The Government retaliated with a warrant for his arrest. He was put in a cell and was only released on condition of his quitting the bounds of Austria. He returned to Italy where he lived with his father who was then keeping a sort of tavern at a distance from Forli. He earned a living by teaching French privately. His intense passion for books is well illustrated by the following passage, 'Benito could be seen in the ill-lighted bar-room seated on a table with his head between his hands, and eyes fixed on a book, utterly oblivious of the noise around him'.

He married and took up a separate abode. His family grew, but not his earnings. His wife one day suggested to him that he might demand a higher salary. He burst out and said, 'No, never, 'I work for an ideal, not for a salary'. He started a newspaper called *LOTTA DI CLASSE*, the class struggle. He carried on his campaign against decadent Radicals, and the socialists who restricted the freedom of the worker. His bitter criticism and scathing exposure of the ills of Italy raised a storm, and his enemies even aimed at his life. Once he was arraigned before a court for what he had said, and he defended himself with remarkable ability and skill. In his famous defence, he outlined his revolutionary concept proclaiming the necessity and, in certain cases, the Sanctity of

Violence. The Judge struck by the address, said to the Jury "Gentlemen, the man you see before you is no ordinary criminal; he is a man of lofty intellect. Pass sentence upon him in accordance with your lofty conception of humanity and justice". As was to be expected, the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*, and amid wild acclaim, he was carried from the Court in triumph. He became a national figure. This arch-priest of the necessity for violence and the Sanctity of it was to carry out his ideas and make his experiments upon a nation with tremendous success.

When the Great War broke out, he was at first for neutrality complete and absolute. But when the German Socialists approved of the Kaiser's march on Belgium, and the cry of Belgium reached him, he raised the cry for war. He said, "I can no longer remain deaf to the cry of distress that arises from the war-torn Belgium and France, trampled upon by the only true traitors of the International, the German Socialists". He was expelled from the Socialist party as anti-Socialist in his views.

With five lire in his pocket and an increasing hunger, he set out on the sea of life. He founded an organ *IL POPOLO* whose first Editorial raised the standard for war. His ideas spread like wild fire. With five thousand adherents, he blew his war trumpet and call for arms. The French Revolutionary Philosopher, Sorel, wrote of him "Our Mussolini is not an ordinary Socialist. It is my belief that some day we shall see him at the head of a mighty legion, saluting the Italian Flag with his sword. . . . He is the only man of energy who can save the country from its Government's fundamental weakness." In raising his battle-cry, he was inspired by a desire to rouse the people of his country from their slumber and lethargy and to win for it a place among the greatest nations of the world.

This high priest of Revolution gathered around himself a band of young and energetic men, full of

generous enthusiasm, simplicity and generosity, and above all, inspired with a supreme faith in their ideal. Mussolini, the Editor at his table, is vividly and graphically described to us by the author: thus, "Upon his desk, between a barricade of books and a phalanx of manuscripts, lay a twenty shot automatic like an inverted question mark. Further away, upon a volume of Carducci, rested a long keen-edged hunting knife, and near the inkstand reposed another pistol". Silhouetted in this arsenal, our journalist preached the gospel of Patriotism and expounded his theories about the necessity for participation in war. He set about the titanic task of founding the "Fasci of Revolutionary action". He soon had a following of determined men ready for action, and the popular urge that radiated from him, converted the denizens of schools and offices, fields and factories, lecture-halls and laboratories, into gray green regiments marching with measured tread and singing songs towards the unjust frontier. Mussolini the soldier showed rare courage and heroism on the battle-fields and risked his life in great and perilous ventures. Like the Great General Napoleon, he seemed to possess a charmed life.

When peace was concluded, he advocated liberal grants to the war-worn veterans. The Government did not move, and Wilson's Fourteen Points were meekly submitted to. He raised his word of protest and saw, in the enforced unemployment and poverty which prevailed in the ranks of Italian labour, the seeds of a great Revolution. Italian eyes were turned to Russia, and Lenin became the idol of Italy with all his Red Bolshevism; the elements of disorder and revolution were set free and the middle class bourgeoisie were not safe and were in constant dread of being killed like dogs in the streets. The Government was powerless to deal with the situation, and men had to gird up their loins in their defence. Mussolini led the people and founded his famous

"Fasci." At first, consisting of but one hundred and fifty members, it soon grew into large dimensions and had several thousands on its rolls. The war veterans and the law-abiding citizens saw in Mussolini their only ray of hope. The Fascists went about from village to village sweeping off the red peril before them and saving Italy from ruin and disaster. Like avenging angels, they purged the country of the elements of destruction. The Radicals organised a tremendous strike, and the Fascists met it with the ultimatum to the Government that if, within forty-eight hours the Government did not take measures to control the situation, the Fascists will take it up and deal effectively with the forces of opposition. The weak Government did not take any measures, and Mussolini did it with complete success.

Mussolini took up the task of revolutionising the Government, and decided to take up its reins. He gathered his forces and marched on Rome sending his ambassadors in front to negotiate with the king. The king hesitated, but at last had to yield, and called on Mussolini to form the cabinet of his choice. He became the Premier and addressed his Fascists "Now you have not merely a cabinet, but also a Government." Thus ended the bloodless revolution.

Mussolini did not believe in Democracy. "Everybody" he said, "was the slogan of the nineteenth century Democracy." It is now time to say "The Few and the Elect." To him this century is not the continuation but the antithesis of the last. He stood out for the ideal of making of one's whole life one's own master-piece. He was a man of action to the very core, and trampled under his feet all sentimentalism. He was fired with the one supreme idea of raising Italy into a world-Power and creating in her people an enthusiasm and energy to achieve the greatness and glory which once was Italy's.

The Prophecy: A Story

BY MR. HARRY BAILEY

Author of Attainment, The Island of Pearls, etc.

EILEEN Maud Foster's face was desperately white and drawn when she left Fortunal's palatial rooms in Regent St.

Fortunal, the latest and most famous of London's band of soothsayers, had been most explicit:

"Within a month," he had asseverated, a mystic look in his liquid dark eyes, "you will be married to a man named Harold Christopher Bufton—a Londoner. I can see you in a dingy room, an elderly man with a goatee is raising his hands in blessing—it is, I suppose a registry office."

Eileen's one thought, as she passed down the busy thoroughfare, was to put as great a distance as possible between herself and London; and within an hour, accompanied only by a maid, she was ensconced in a corner of a 1st class carriage *en route* for Llanoverly Wells, a quiet spa situated in the wilds of Wales.

The reading matter which littered the cushions was most instructive: every book or magazine pertained to Spiritualism. For five years, she had not read a novel nor entered a theatre. All her old friends, alarmed at her incursions into the realms of the occult, had deserted her: and the phalanx of adorers who had surrounded her on her entry into society, quite as much for her piquant beauty as for her wealth, be it stated, had slowly dwindled away in despair.

It was natural, then, for her to believe, believe implicitly, in the dictum of the great Fortunal. It was a rebirth of her girlishness that made her determine to fight against its fulfilment.

She didn't want to marry: men didn't interest her. And how could she marry a man she did not yet know within a month? The very thought was repulsive. Anyway he was a Londoner. If she kept a strict watch on the

visitors' book, she could, perhaps, avoid meeting any Londoners: certainly, she need never meet a Bufton—horrid name.

"Bother Fortunal!" she said, a mutinous look in her hazel eyes, and deliberately pitched all her papers out of the window.

But one cannot cast off the habits and thoughts of five years in a day and, despite her daring action, Eileen was desperately frightened; so much so, in fact, that she determined to adopt a new name, Ellen Maud Forrester, to coincide with her true initials during her stay at Llanoverly Wells.

It was dark when she arrived, with that tangible darkness which seems solely to belong to December nights. A creaking taxi, decrepit with age, bore her slowly to the Gwalia Hotel. A red-headed, shingled booking clerk languidly handed her the visitors' book. Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool were represented but there were no Londoners save a Miss Smith. Eileen felt somewhat reassured but, in order to lessen the chances, as she assured herself, she signed in a bold hand, "Ellen Maud Forrester, Leicester."

She had burnt her boats with a vengeance she, reflected; but Fortunal wasn't going to win without a fight on her part.

She found her fellow-guests a cheery crew and, in particular, was she attracted by a certain Geoffrey Carminster with whom she essayed to learn the latest dances, of which she was woefully ignorant.

"Out of practice?" he asked when she hesitated.

"No; I haven't danced for years."

"Phew!" I am surprised," laughter in his deep blue eyes. "Still it might be worse. Suppose you

APRIL 1929]

THE PROPHECY: A STORY

269

regard me as your dancing mentor. If you're an apt pupil, I'll promise to make you proficient in a week."

She agreed with a provocative smile. She liked Mr. Carminster very much. His honest eyes, straight jaw and clean-cut air appealed to her immensely; and he seemed quite willing to treat her as a pal. Besides, at the back of her mind, always, was the name of Bufton, and dancing and hard-court tennis and, perhaps, a mild flirtation might help her to forget.

She awoke on the morrow with a feeling of exhilaration. Snow had fallen in the night and the hill-sides were aglow in the sparkling sunshine.

"Coming sleighing, Miss Forrester?" cried Carminster at breakfast. "I've got a tiny bob-sleigh and I know all the best spots."

An hour later, they were breasting the hilly slopes that lead to the golf-course.

"How do you know all the best spots, Mr. Carminster?" she asked curiously.

"Born here!" he said, "give me your hand. This is a rough bit."

She noted his reticence; but the joy and laughter of that morning drove it from her mind. Down they shot again and again like a meteor that flashes across a moonless sky. Sometimes, they catapulted safely into the valley: at other times, unseen obstructions pitched them headlong out of the sleigh; but the snow was so deep that it was like falling on to a bed of thick down.

At such a time, intercourse progresses out of all ordinary proportions and, as they wended their way to luncheon, each felt that he (or she) had known the other for years.

Eileen knew she was drifting, that, already, the bounds of a mild flirtation had passed, for his hand had held hers possessively more than once, and the ardent look in his eyes had more power than sun, wind or snow over her cheeks.

"Can't come this afternoon, I'm afraid," he said as they neared the hotel. "Have to see an old lawyer pal of mine."

"See you this evening then?" asked Eileen.

"Yes. I don't think Bufton will want me to stay to dinner."

An icy hand held Eileen's heart and gripped.

"Who?" She whispered, her face as white as the newly-fallen snow.

"What's the matter? What did I say to upset you?"

Eileen regained her sang-froid with a great effort.

"Nothing," she said. "Perhaps the sudden exercise after many months of idleness has been too strenuous for me. You were saying something about a Mr. Bufton."

Carminster, in his turn, started. "Oh, yes," he said, after a pause. "Chris Bufton, the lawyer: chap I'm seeing to-day."

The blow had fallen. Christopher Bufton was here, here, in Llanoverly Wells and Fortunal's prophecy was bound to come true.

"See you to-night then," said Carminster.

"I'll try," said Eileen, smiling bravely; but I feel horribly tired. I think I'll have my luncheon sent to my room."

His eyes caressed her as they parted, and the knowledge that he had begun to care thrilled her to the heart.

But once alone, despair enveloped her. She could run away, of course: but Bufton might follow her and she could not leave Carminster. She loved him already; loved him with a love rendered deeper by her years of absence from men's society. She would not willingly forfeit her chance of happiness and, in spite of Fortunal, in spite of everybody, she would not marry Harold Christopher Bufton.

She danced again that night and, pursuing her settled plan, was so winsome, so piquant, so aggressive, so retiring, so purely a woman that Carminster's eyes burned, and his face paled and reddened alternately as the evening drew on.

"Come outside, please," he whispered, before the last dance. "It's perfectly lovely out there, I'll find a cloak for you."

But neither had eyes for anything save the other; and, within ten minutes, Eileen found herself willingly consenting to become Mrs. Carminster.

"I have just one brother," he said.

"And I have nobody."

"Let's be married here, dear," he whispered. "I'll make all arrangements."

She agreed after a show of hesitation. After all, that was just what she had struggled to obtain. But it took her a long time to give him her real name and a few fibs to explain her motives for the change.

But Carminster was love-mad. He laughed at her halting explanations.

"What's that matter, dear?" he asked "it's you, I want. Would you not say the same?" His voice was anxious but Eileen did not notice it. Temporarily, her faculties were blurred.

She gave him the assent he craved and he kissed her passionately.

In the days which ensued, Eileen was perfectly happy. She heard no more of that hated name Bufton—and Geoffrey Carminster was a perfect lover. But one day she did see the name she detested.

Geoffrey had halted at a shop to purchase some cigarettes, and Eileen, sauntering on, idly gazed into a book-shop which bore a flamboyant notice in large type.

'Harold Christopher Bufton's famous novels stocked in *extenso*.'

She could afford to laugh now. She pointed it out to Geoffrey and he laughed and sneered.

"One of the 'best-seller' tribe."

"Isn't it funny, Geoff," she bubbled, "I haven't read a novel for five years. I think I'll buy one of the 'best-sellers.'"

He regarded her oddly.

"Just as you like," he said, "but I don't think they're your style."

The wedding day was ushered in by a flurry of snow; but it cleared in time for the ceremony.

She walked, very proudly, with Geoffrey to the register-office; but, once inside, the old horror seized her, for it was, indeed, a dingy room and the Registrar wore a goatee on a lean chin. She swayed, as Fortunal's words recurred and only Carminster's arm saved her from falling. The Registrar was suave and did his utmost to set the party at ease.

"Your name: Madam?" he said, when he had at last exhausted his small talk.

"Eileen Mary Foster."

"And yours—" to Geoffrey.

"Harold Christopher Bufton," said Carminster in a clear voice.

Eileen wanted to laugh. She fought her hardest against the horrible sensation. What a joke it was! Fortunal was right and she, in trying to escape, had walked into the danger-line; and, in doing so, won the man she loved.

Despite herself, a gurgle escaped her; and, Carminster or Bufton, as he should be called, misunderstanding, bent and whispered.

"Don't be alarmed, dear. My explanation is quite simple."

And, on their homeward way, after she had been introduced to his brother, the lawyer and his wife, she told him the whole tale and he laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks.

"Now for mine," he said.

"Oh, I understand," she said. "A best-seller is too much in the lime-light."

"Let's send a telegram to Fortunal," he bubbled. And the telegram read:

"Many thanks. You're a wonder!"

Eileen Mary and Harold Christopher Bufton."

The Proposed Central Land Mortgage-Bank for Madras

BY MR. S. S. RAJAGOPALAN, B.A. (Hons)

IT was in the early nineties of the last century that the question of improving rural credit by the establishment of agricultural banks was first taken up. It was also then that Sir W. Wedderburn with the assistance of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, prepared a scheme of agricultural banks which was approved of by Lord Ripon's Government but it was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The matter was allowed to rest there till in 1892 the Madras Government directed Mr. F. A. Nicholson to enquire into and report on the possibilities of agricultural banking in Madras. Nicholson summarised his famous "Report on Land and Agricultural Banks" in two notable words "Find Raiffeisen". His report suggested the formation of Co-operative societies as the best means of relieving rural indebtedness. Unfortunately, it was not received favourably either by the non-official public or by the Government of Madras. After the experience of the great famines in 1899-1900, it came to be realised that the Agriculturists' Loans and the Land Improvement Loans' Acts under which takavi advances were made to cultivators were not of much use in solving the problem of rural indebtedness. It was at the instance of the committee with Sir Edward Law at its head appointed by Lord Curzon that Co-operative Societies were considered worthy of every encouragement. Later, in 1904, the first Co-operative Credit Societies' Act was passed.

The history of the Co-operative movement during the last 25 years reveals the fact that Co-operation has come to stay in the land as a force conferring economic, social, administrative, political and educational benefits upon the agricultural population which constitutes the sheet anchor of Indian society. In spite of the numerous benefits which this movement is yielding, and is capable of yielding, to the impoverished rural population, the movement in its actual working has disclosed certain defects like

the absence of true co-operative spirit resulting from the illiteracy of the people, the improvident habit of the people, want of publicity, and defective system of checking and inspection. It is this dark side of the picture that appealed to Mr. D. E. Wacha who predicted a gloomy future for the Co-operative movement in India and who therefore raised the question as to whether Co-operative credit can do away with the agricultural indebtedness of India. In his opinion, co-operative credit is only a palliative, and it can bear its fruits only after doing away with the agricultural indebtedness first. He, therefore, suggested primarily the establishment of land banks of the Egyptian type in order to do away with indebtedness so that co-operative credit may be useful ultimately.

Though there is some truth in the afore-mentioned view, it cannot be exaggerated, for in the light of the actual experience of the working of the Co-operative movement, it is clear that co-operation has largely contributed towards the mitigation of rural indebtedness in India. And the annual report of the working of the Co-operative Societies in Madras for 1927-28 is full of redeeming features. There has been increased activity in almost every branch of co operation. Apart from the increase in the amount of share capital and deposits of the societies, the increase in the number of Land-mortgage Banks from 10 to 18 and the addition of 3 labour contract societies during the year under report deserve special mention. In view of the rapid strides which the co-operative movement is making the utility of Co-operative Credit Societies can hardly be questioned. It is because they possess certain advantages which State Agricultural Banks of Mr. Wacha's description do not possess. Co-operative Credit Societies are mutual organisations designed primarily to lend money at a moderate rate of interest to their own members,

and mainly for productive purposes while a State Agricultural Bank is a capitalistic organisation taking subscriptions from Capitalists. Further, Co-operative Societies, through the system of unlimited liability, put a check upon extravagant and waste-borrowing. The financing of agriculture by State banks may lead to the unpopularity of the Government causing great political unrest. In the case of agricultural banks, the many-sided benefits of the co-operative system cannot be expected.

In spite of the growing importance of Co-operative Societies in all branches of activity, their work in the sphere of organisation of long-term Co-operative Mortgage Credit is still in the incipient stage. And in the sphere of agricultural co-operation, land mortgage credit is at present one of the best discussed subjects of the day. The existing banking organisations including joint-stock banks are unsuited for rural credit. The lack of any educative influence on the part of joint-stock banks, their situation at a considerable distance from the villages, their inability to make long-term loans after proper enquiry into the title and value of lands mortgaged, and the absence of exact business accounts in farming which make Joint-Stock banks chary of dealing with farmers render them powerless to perform the special functions of Land Mortgage Banks. It is therefore quite opportune that the Madras Government propose to take steps for the formation of a Central Land Mortgage Bank at a cost of Rs. 42,360 as indicated in this year's budget. It is a welcome move calculated to gladden the hearts of co-operative workers who are engaged in ameliorating the economic condition of the cultivating classes in this Presidency. The existing land mortgage banks, with a central institution at their head to co-ordinate their work, will grow in their usefulness and importance.

There are also other weighty reasons that explain the need for special Co-operative institutions to deal with long-term rural credit

with a central institution at the top. Loans on the security of land have been in general use in this as well as in some other provinces. Though the ultimate security on which money is lent by Co-operative banks is the personal worth of the borrower and his sureties, the prevailing custom is to mortgage one's property as a guarantee of good faith in monetary transactions. Ordinarily, land-mortgage security is not regarded as any more than a collateral security. There are two cases where the mortgage of land may be a useful and necessary form of security. The first is where the money is advanced to pay off a mortgage executed by a borrower before he became a member of the Co-operative society. In such a case, the society, by requiring a mortgage from him to strengthen his personal security, is only substituting one mortgage for another. The second case is where loans are granted for long terms or in large amounts. A mortgage, as a more durable security, is a good set-off against the risks to which personal security is liable. Even in cases where unlimited liability is the ruling principle of the Co-operative organisations, it is safe to secure a mortgage on the property, for the borrower cannot alienate his property during the period of his membership and thereby deprive the society of its security. Further, it is easy to enforce a mortgage only in provinces like Madras, Bombay and Burma where the ryotwari system of land tenure prevails under which each individual peasant possesses a holding of his own. And when a man is prepared to mortgage his land for a loan, even the ordinary money-lender accepts it as a substantial security and lends money at practically the same rate of interest at which Co-operative societies or banks lend. But in view of the facts that the truly Co-operative method of securing mortgage credit dealt out by Co-operative organisations is free from the defects besetting capitalist credit and that loans which are secured on mort-

gages in large amounts for long terms are beyond the resources of a local land mortgage bank, it is clear that a central land mortgage Bank is desirable and necessary. It will be of great service in balancing surpluses and deficiencies existing in the several localities so as to turn the abundance of the one to account to supply the deficiency of the other. When it seems a good standing, a Central Bank will also be able to obtain good value in cash for good security mortgaged. In the long run, it will promote the creation of capital among those, who, for want of a sufficient amount of it, resort to it or its constituent banks.

The need for a central Land Mortgage Bank being apparent, it remains now to examine the principles on which the proposed bank should be constituted. Whether it is going to be based on the principle of centralisation or decentralisation, whether its guiding principle is to be limited or unlimited liability, whether the guarantee of interest on the debentures of land mortgage Banks is the most suitable form in which assistance to these banks can be given by Government as recommended by the Linlithgow Commission, whether they should be exempted from the payment of income-tax, and how far they should be financed by Government and Commercial Banks are questions which should receive due attention at the hands of those who are in charge of the proposed scheme. In this connection, the recommendations of the Linlithgow Commission regarding land mortgage banks may be usefully kept in view. The Commission recommended that Government should not assist land mortgage Banks in the form of subscription to their debentures, that these banks should provide a suitable agency for the distribution of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, that they should only be organised after the most careful preliminary enquiry, that their constitution and work should be as simple as possible, that there should be an official member on the Com-

mittee of management of each bank and that they should be controlled by a central organisation.

The possible objection to the spread of mortgage banks under the control of a central institution may be that mortgage credit will prove a millstone tied around the landowners' neck to drag them down, and that they will be tempted to take larger amounts of credit. But it is too puerile for consideration. There is no reason to complain of mortgage debts so long as a just proportion is maintained between debt and security, rate of interest and yield from land. Further, land wants money to bring out its productive and wealth-engendering properties. And, with the examples of the German, Italian, French and Australian Mortgage Banks whose working has disclosed certain defects like advance of loans on house property of fluctuating values, cumbrous conditions of liability, the difficulties experienced in the proper valuation of mortgaged property and their unsuitableness for dealing with small peasant property, it may be hoped that the proposed Bank will devise adequate and proper safe-guards and function in such a manner as to conduce to the prosperity of the agricultural folk in this Presidency.



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

CHRIST AND INDIA

I.—BY DR M. S. MODAK

THE book* comprises a series of lectures delivered by Mr. Jones to American audiences three years ago. It is now running its twentieth edition. Although an ardent evangelist, the author avows a certain difference of view-point between himself and his brothers in faith who have been engaged in Missionary work in India. This difference pertains only to the methods—not to the aim of missionary propaganda. The presentation of the Personality of Jesus Christ to the Indian mind should constitute, according to the author, the main aim of the missionary efforts. He is confident that the Indian mind would accept Jesus Christ as *The Saviour* and would interpret Him in its own way. He would make conversion a matter of conscience for everybody to whom the Personality of Christ appeals. He narrates his evangelical experiences, and, at times, appears to speak with the confidence of one who has realized Christ. Awakened India, eager to receive the Christian gift of Jesus as *the only Saviour*—this, in brief, is the picture the author has drawn in his speeches in America.

To a Hindu, Christ, as the embodiment of love, Self-sacrifice, and charity, is no doubt a subject of the deepest reverence. But the Hindu mind is embedded in the philosophy of religion. The prevailing evils of Hindu Society are mainly

II.—BY MR. K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRI, B.A., B.L.

MR Stanley Jones has written a remarkable book†—quite as remarkable as his previous work entitled *THE CHRIST OF THE INDIAN ROAD*. He is himself a remarkable man. He is full of religious fervour, true eloquence, and a passion of philanthropy. He is full of true

* *The Christ of the Indian Road*. By E. Stanley Jones, The Abingdon Press, New York.

† *Christ At the Round Table*. By E. Stanley Jones Hodder & Stoughton (London). The Abingdon Press, (New York.)

due to the divorce of Hindu religion from Hindu philosophy. The pathways to Reality are many. One might prefer either of the three paths: the Jnana Marga, the Bhakti Marga, the Karma Marga. Not that they can be absolutely separated. Human mind is given the fullest scope to develop itself. A Hindu can not be dogmatic in this question. Further religious conversion should really be meaningless for a Hindu. Like Spinoza, the Hindu mind believes in religious tolerance to the fullest extent. In view of these facts, the picture conveyed by Mr. Jones to his American audiences appears more imaginary—the outcome perhaps of his ardent evangelism—than real. The missionary should not take long to be disillusioned on this point, but for his narrow enthusiasm which often blinds him to the realities of the situation. I happened to address a meeting in West-Kirby (Cheshire) a year ago under the auspices of the Peace-movement when I found the book under review to be very popular amongst my audience. Mr. Jones' view-point is no doubt some advance over the usual missionary method and approach. One can understand the beauty of the true Christian culture and also appreciate it; but one fails to understand the missionary insistence on baptism and conversion. Does it not detract religion from its sublime height?

Indianness of outlook and is saturated with the highest thought of India. He knows well how the highest religious thought of India is not merely the cherished possession of the few but is "in widest commonalty spread". He says: "It is not educated India alone which holds these ideas of the Upanishads—they have to a very great extent percolated down into the masses, so that the ordinary worshipper who goes to the temple idol goes there with a higher interpretation of life in

APRIL 1929]

CHRIST AND INDIA

275

his mind, and he explains his idolatry in the light of the background of all of the Upanishads". The gospel of Christ has to make its adjustments with Science on the one hand and with Sanskrit on the other. In short, India has her contribution to make to the interpretation of Christ. She can make it best in and through the round table Conferences of the higher minds.

Mr. Stanley Jones gives us in his second chapter a miserable medley of some seemingly representative modern Indian views on religion. India is the true meeting-place of all religions and the battle-ground of antiquity and modernity. But, if as the author, says "men are incurably religious," this divine malady has a more potent hold on India than on other lands. Mr. Stanley-Jones, being a Christian missionary, probably expects such Round Table Conferences to lead India's soul to Christ. But they will probably end by Indianising Christianity which is itself an Asiatic creed which is yet trying to find a home in Europe.

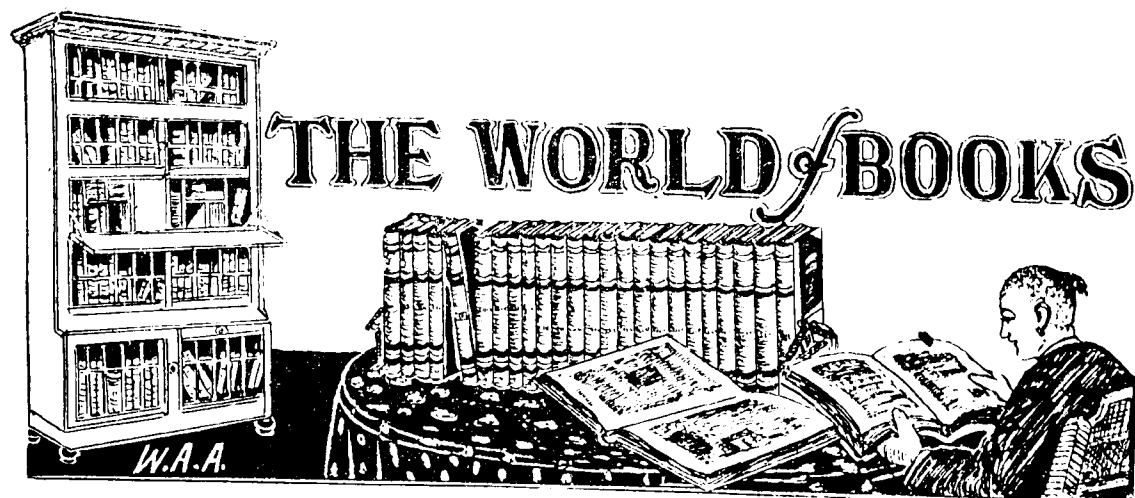
Mr. Stanley-Jones says at page 62 about the Vedanta "that its verbal currency was inflated and that its cash value was small, and that it was falling like a blight upon the fine soul of India." The greatest merits of the Vedanta are its power to convince the head while thrilling the heart and its fusion of ethics and philosophy and religion in a sublimated experience. It is not the Vedanta that has led to the undoing of India. It is the fact that there has not been enough of the real Vedanta which shows Moksha as the goal attainable by purity and devotion and concentration.

One can perceive also an undertone of vexation with India throughout the work. This mood, of course, is rampant to-day and has culminated in Miss Mayo's scandalous libel called *MOTHER INDIA*. Mr. Stanley Jones says at page 99: "Two classes are losing themselves in India to-day—their place is slipping: the holy men and the Brahmins." I wonder if any antithesis is meant

by the last phrase. The modern educated Hindus whose grievances are chronicled (?) in the work are damned with faint praise and are obviously held up to ridicule. Quite naturally the caste system comes in for abuse which however is of a subtle and unobtrusive vitriolism.

Mr. Stanley Jones is on surer and safer ground and is more valuable when he expounds the real DIFFERENTIA, and the final traits, of Christianity. He emphasises the need for the conviction of soul and shows the significance of Redemption. He says: "The entrance into the kingdom of God is by personal conviction, but the nature of that kingdom is social. The kingdom of God is the most astoundingly radical proposal ever presented to the human race. It means nothing less than the replacing of the present world order by the kingdom of God". He shows us the infinite value of the ideas of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man—which will help us to vanquish the modern anthropo-centrism and the modern religion of power. Human personality is of infinite value and hence all exploitation of man must go. The true way to God is service of Man. Self renunciation, and not self-assertion, is the way to self-realisation. Love most supersede force.

I may in conclusion refer to two pleasing and attractive features of the work. It shows a fine comprehension of the essential unity of India. Mr. Jones says: "There is an underlying unity in India. An Indian is an Indian wherever found". "There is a subtle something binding India together". Further, though he says that Gandhiji has not found God because he is seeking Him through Rama and through Krishna (p. 250), he shows the true inwardness of Mahatmaji's gospel. He says at 66: "Here was a national struggle going on a stupendous scale—a struggle for inward and outward freedom, but there was no hate and no bitterness; a quiet friendliness pervaded all. The soul of it was Gandhiji; a charming, noble character, one who compels my respect and admiration."



THE THINKERS' LIBRARY. Watts & Co., London. One shilling each.

We have received the first four volumes of this new series of thoughtful books. The first volume, which, we trust, is typical of the whole series, is a brilliant discussion of *FIRST AND LAST THINGS* by Mr. H. G. Wells. Mr. Wells's handling of his great theme is at once stimulating and thoughtful, as might be expected of a writer of such distinction and encyclopædic range of interests. Herbert Spencer's *EDUCATION* and Ernest Haeckel's *RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE* are classics in their way; while *HUMANITY'S GAIN FROM UNBELIEF* is a typical selection of some of the most vigorous writings of that prince of controversialists—Charles Bradlaugh. It is true that selections from the *NATIONAL REFORMER* of forty years ago, however judiciously made—can hardly have the spell they exercised over a generation contemporaneous with that indefatigable leader of free thought. But they throw light upon the progress of human speculation. Bradlaugh's struggles and his denunciations have lost their fire, partly because the cause for which he laboured is now won. Hence the arguments of the free thinkers seem almost primitive in the light of modern thought. But their place in the history of human progress is secure, and it is a happy idea of the publishers to rescue some of those writings from oblivion.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR. By Isabel Smith. Eveleigh Nash and Grayson, Ltd., London.

The story is interestingly told. The theme is the old old one of unending interest, marriage and divorce, the meetings and partings of men and women.

All forms of marital misfortune are in the story. Love is given to one already married, marriage being therefore impossible. Marriage is contracted with another without love. Love is slowly learnt as a duty and loyally offered, but it comes too late as the partner has contracted another attachment. Release is effected and she turns to her first love only to learn that he was never in love with her. People go through marriage but it turns out to be no marriage as a previously married wife or husband was alive. The story ends with that which happens rarely, those who decide to separate meeting again with a determination to make a fresh start.

To those who live under a system of indissoluble marriage, it must seem sheer chaos. Even to those who have imagination enough to appreciate other social systems and even allow the need for divorce in extreme cases, the story has the effect of a satire in modern marriages, that there is too little love, too little effort to make of it a success and much too free, easy, light-hearted resort to divorce as a means of escape from clear duty.

THE STORY OF INDIA. By Isabel F. K. Hunter., F.R.G.S. Published by Milne & Hutchison, Aberdeen.

A more entertaining collection of books than the stories about India, it is difficult to imagine, and "Hunter's Story of India" is certainly no exception. Isabel Hunter is a Scottish lady of good taste, a descendant of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," who attempts at authorship for a second time, her first production being "The Land of Regrets." She was a resident of India for sixteen years and has enjoyed India under the government of four Viceroys—and all the pleasures, interests and comforts of their respective rules.

In narrating the incidents of Indian History, she has gone out of the beaten track. One "must wear the old coat but buy the new book." The dry-as-dust aspect of History has no charm for her and she believes with Carlyle that History is the essence of innumerable biographies. Her object in writing the book is modest. She only desires "to lift the latch, to raise the curtain, to open the door-way of Knowledge." In this she has admirably succeeded.

But when one closes the book, the impression still lurks that the Story of India is not the Story of the India of a rich past but the story of the British in India. It is a 'Travellers' account of reminiscences of great men, topographical details and architectural technique, proceeding from the sheet anchor of the author's diary notes. The author deserves, however, to be congratulated on her liquid style, her easy pose of the light and the serious alike, her pleasant speculations and interesting digressions, which, while making the book a pleasant reading, give birth to the ennobling qualities of ardour and emotion. A specially commendable feature of the book is the care with which the author has begun every chapter of the book with telling poetical snatches.

RAMANUJA'S IDEA OF THE FINITE SELF. By P. N. Srinivasachari, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., Price Rs. 3.

The correct presentation of Visishtadvaita in a modern garb is a task for which there is great need. At a time when Indian philosophy is ordinarily identified with the bare non-dualism of the Sankarite School, a doctrine of Identity-in-Difference, such as Ramanuja's deserves to be better known than it is. Apart from this, the conceptions of such a mode of thought seem inherently more difficult of comprehension than the apparently clear logic of Sankara. The need for a clear presentation of the system is all the more apparent. The work could not have been undertaken by a more worthy person than the author, with his experience as a successful teacher of Western Philosophy for over a decade and a half.

The *imprimatur* of the eminent Pandit who has contributed the Foreword is sufficient warranty for the accuracy of the presentation. Every line of the book breathes the author's enthusiasm for his subject. Clarity, there is, even in a greater measure than in many other works of a like character. The only matter for regret is that, having unduly limited his scope, the author does not anticipate or meet the numerous difficulties that beset the student of the system. It is not enough for us to know that the Sat Khyati Vada has been "sanctified by Bodhayana" (p. 11); we would like to know, further, how "reality can be predicated of every kind of experience" (p. 5) without admitting the doctrine of degrees of truth and reality. Again, it is worth while demonstrating with some *argument* that Ramanuja's reconciliation of immanence and transcendence is more than a juxtaposition of the two terms and the claims they stand for. It is to be hoped that considerations like these will receive a full and adequate treatment in further works from our author's pen.

TALKS WITH THOMAS HARDY AT MAX GATE, 1920-1922. By Vere H. Collins, Duckworth.

Mr. Collins tells us in the preface to his book that for many years before seeing Hardy, he had felt as Browning felt about Byron when he said that he would "at any time have gone to see a curl of his hair or one of his gloves." We do not disbelieve him, for the chief merit of his work is that it is a thoroughly genuine expression of hero-worship. Unfortunately, it is little more. Mr. Collins' questions to Hardy smack far too much of the book-shop and the counter, and it is pretty clear that he almost bored his oracle. We confess we are not particularly edified or elevated by the bazaar talk about topographical errors, first editions and prices of books that fill nine-tenths of the space of this booklet of 85 pages. We are, however, interested and thankful to know that Hardy cared a good deal more for his poetry than for his fiction, that he had a real admiration for the work of the younger poets of his day, that he hated obscurity in writing, and that he was not prepared to compete with Mrs. Asquith and Lloyd George in the region of autobiography.

A DAY WITH SAMBHU. By K. S. Venkataramani, G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. 8. as.

A book of good counsel for the young. In these talks, Mr. Venkataramani finds occasion to give some wholesome advice on plain living and high thinking. Without entering into a discussion on the relative merits of cold rice and coffee, one may commend unhesitatingly the author's plea for a life of simplicity and a healthy and genial outlook. The ten chapters are pleasant reading, marked by a style, at once simple and graceful, and can be safely commended to school children in their teens. The story of life, as Mr. Venkataramani conceives it, is as plain sailing and lovely as the smooth flowing river of which he writes with such apt enthusiasm.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN CHINA. By Tsi C. Wang. (New Republic Inc. New York. Price \$1-0-0.)

Mr. Wang aims in this volume at giving a biography of the modern Chinese youth—a natural history of young China, throwing light upon most of the problems confronting the nation,—political, economic, educational, religious and social. He has achieved success in his task. In essence, the youth movement is directed towards making "self-expression" the motto of Chinese young men rather than the old "walk slowly behind your elders and revere the past". The author draws an analogy between the revolt of Chinese youth and the student movement in Germany and other countries. The emotional and literary aspects of the awakening receive careful treatment.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES: By C. R. Abhyankar, Professor, Law College, Poona. Aryabhushan Press, Poona. Price Rs. 5.

In this series of papers on the most important questions relating to Indian Princes and Native States, Professor Abhyankar discusses the problems in all their bearings with rare knowledge and skill. The best feature of the book is that in every case a full survey of the facts as known is given so that the reader may test the conclusions for himself. But, apart from the Princes' Protection Act and the Press in the States, the other questions are not at all directly connected with the British Indian public. Mr. Abhyankar speaks of the Butler Committee, and a work from his pen dealing with the questions specifically before it would be very valuable indeed. The book under review gives a real insight into the nature of the problem, and deserves to be in the hands of every publicist.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA. By Dr. Hans Koester. —Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta. Rs. 2-8.

This book contains four lectures which deal with Western spiritual perceptions and draw attention to the way in which they have been represented in Indian tradition and thought. Anthroposophy is the name given to the new spiritual movement in Germany by its founder, Dr. Rudolf Steiner; expressed in Indian terminology, Anthroposophy represents that point which is marked by *Sat* and *Chit* approximating to each other as to finally attain an identity reached by the process of self-realisation. To the Indian, ANANDA is the state of bliss when he perceives the Union of *Sat* and *Chit*. The Indian's spiritual bliss of ANANDA is the spiritual reality of Free Will to the Western mind. The lectures explain with the aid of diagrams the philosophic basis of the new movement, the Cosmic man in space and time, and the spiritual base, which can be found in a superior and living attitude towards the divergent philosophical views and theories. The idea is put forward that Lessing and Fichte and Goethe believed in re-incarnations which they deemed necessary for higher development, whereas in India, re-incarnations proceed towards the goal of ultimate *Nirvana*. The ideas of the book are thought-provoking, though one cannot subscribe to the enunciation that in India the spiritual mentality is a mere flicker at the present time.

SENSE IN SEX AND OTHER STORIES OF INDIAN WOMEN. By A. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, M.A. I.C.S. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

In these pictures of social and domestic life in India, the author of AFTER DINNER STORIES attempts a frank, if somewhat, satirical criticism of sex life in India. There are twelve stories in all, depicting the sorrows and sufferings of Indian women of different grades of society.

THE MARATHA RAJAS OF TANJORE. By K. R. Subramanian, M.A. Published by the Author, at 60, T. S. V. Koil Street, Mylapore. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Re. 1.

This small manual, for which a good foreword is written by Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, is an attempt to describe and account for the brilliant renaissance in art and letters that took place in the Tanjore kingdom during the 17th and the early part of the 18th centuries, as a consequence of the super-imposition of the Maratha dominion on the refined rule of the Nayaks. The political background of the starting and decay of Maratha rule is well done, though we wish that more stress is laid on the isolation of this Maratha State and the consequent impossibility of its receiving nourishment, either material or moral, from the Maharashtra mother-country. Amidst the din of wars and external attacks, the Tanjore Court continued to be a continuous source of consistent patronage of literature, music and even philosophy—which phase reached an admirable height under Sarboji, the excellent pupil of Swartz, who made his Court the home of learning in its widest sense.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CIVICS AND POLITICS. By S. V. Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University—(Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras—Price Rs. 3.)

This small book on Civics and Politics starts with the general social theory of the Hindus and a sketch of the Indo-Aryan values and ideals of life, and approaches through these the problems of society, government, democracy and organisation of public opinion. It thus serves as a study in contrast of two different ideals or outlooks, our traditional one, and the new ones of the present day "which must coalesce in their conflict or merge one into the other in order to make a happy and harmonious life in the future possible."

THE LIGHT OF THE SOUL. By Alice A. Bailey. Lucis Publishing Company, New York.

As the sub-title of this book indicates, it is a paraphrase of the Yoga Sutras of *Patanjali*, with a commentary. The *Raja Yoga* system has been a very popular one with students of religion, especially with those who desire to attain such control of mind as would make it possible for them to defy the ordinary forces of nature and perform what is usually called "miracles", though, on ultimate analysis, they are not deviations from the laws of nature as they are supposed to be. It is one of the well-recognized systems of Hindu thought leading to the liberation of the soul, and the best known exponent of that *dharsana* is Patanjali. As the bibliography prepared by the author shows, of the making of books on *Patanjali Yoga sutras*, there has been no end. The great Swami Vivekananda and a number of workers in the field of theosophy have already attempted the task of stating and explaining its principles in English. This new venture has, therefore, to face comparison with their work, and, on the whole, it stands it well. Though the translation of the *sutras* is not a close one, the paraphrase and the notes are concise and clear.

POST-WAR GERMANY. By K. T. Shah. University of Bombay Extension Lectures Series 1. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and & Co., Rs. 2-8.

The book consists of five lectures delivered by Professor Shah at the University School of Economics and Sociology. These lectures make a study parallel to the similar study made of Russia last year. The author was at a disadvantage with regard to Russia owing to his ignorance of the language and the people in their homes. In the present instance, however, that disadvantage is absent, for Prof. Shah has a personal knowledge of Germany. He discusses the problems of post-War Germany bearing in mind their value to India.

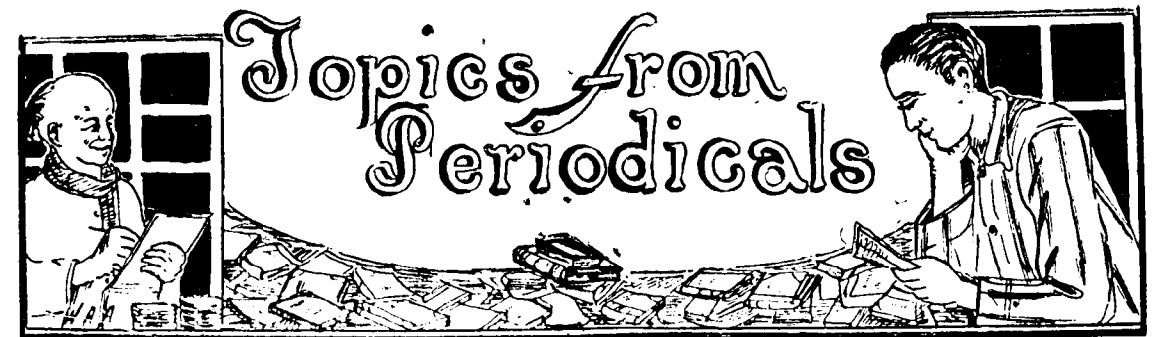
INDIA THROUGH THE AGES. By Jadunath Sarkar. Published by M. C. Sarkar and Sons, Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Re. 1-8.

It is a very useful thing to take a conspectus of the movements of life in a country or among a people over vast periods of its or their history. When you look at contemporary movements or movements during any short period, you may sometimes be bewildered as to their meaning and direction. Much might seem confused or aimless. Movements meet counter-movements, and they seem to cancel one another. You now see an advancing wave, and immediately after, a receding one. But take vast periods and study the changes effected. You see not the mass of minute groping confusing movements, now forward now backward and now sideways, but motion on the whole with a fairly steady direction. You seem to see an intelligible or even an intelligent pattern which the country or the people seem almost consciously to have been after and to be working towards. It is a great help to optimism to be able to look at the future with the vision that this conspectus gives.

The lectures by Jadunath Sarkar delivered at the Madras University and published in this volume give us such a conspectus.

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE RATE OF INTEREST AND THE LEVEL OF PRICES. By Ernest Dick (Distributed by H. R. Scott of Kodaikanal).

Mr. Dick's thesis is that general prices and the rate of interest vary in the same direction, for "when the expectation of profits is good, they lead business-men to increase their borrowings, in part from the banks, thus directly pushing up the rate of interest, and indirectly, by bringing more purchasing power into circulation, pushing up prices." Mr. Dick aims at a critical examination of the works of the leading economists to prove the correctness of his own theory.



INDIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

"The War against Poverty in India" is the subject of an interesting contribution in the *ROUND TABLE* for March. The article is crammed with statistics which, it will be well for us to recount.

In 1913, India ranked sixth among the trading countries of the world, and, by 1925, she had attained to the fifth place—a fact which is not generally recognized.

Year by year, exports and imports have climbed practically without a pause, except during the War, for well over half a century. Fifty years ago, her exports of merchandise were in the region of sixty millions of rupees, but in 1925, a record year, they almost touched four thousand millions. The curve followed by her imports runs almost parallel with that of her exports, but at a somewhat lower level. They rose from about forty million rupees in 1874-79 to very nearly three thousand millions in 1925-26. These are big figures, and their continuous rise is a reasonable ground for predicting a still more important place for India in the future.

Broadly speaking, she exports raw materials and food-stuffs, and imports manufactured goods; but in the year 1926-27, she exported cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, to the value of 107½ millions of rupees, whilst exports of manufactured jute in the same year was assessed at nearly 532 millions.

India is predominantly an agricultural country, and her chief industry and main source of wealth is agriculture. The area under "food crops" and "money crops" in British India has varied comparatively little during the past 20 years.

From 1906-7 till 1910-11, about 40 million acres were under money crops, and about 210 million acres under food crops. Between 1921-22 and 1925-26 the latter had advanced slightly and the former had risen to about 46 million acres.

Obviously, the most important questions from the point of view of Indian economy are: first,

what scope is there for an expansion of cultivation, and, secondly, how can agricultural methods be improved so as to increase the yield or promote the introduction of new crops? Both these questions are discussed at length in the report of the Agricultural Commission.

India has also extractive industries which are far from negligible:

In 1924, for instance, over 20¼ million tons of coal, a record, were raised in British India, and nearly as much was produced in 1926. Close upon two million tons of iron ore were raised in 1926, and the output of petroleum was over 280 million gallons in the same year. Salt is another important item in India's mineral production, and nearly two million tons of it were produced in 1919. There is gold too in British India, and tin, wolfram and zinc are all found in Burma, though their production is not yet of great importance. There is also copper in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras, though this again is not yet exploited on any considerable scale, and there are some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world in Bihar and Orissa. India's immense agricultural resources are indeed backed by large mineral resources which offer possibilities of considerable industrial development.

Although much that "India produces" is consumed inside the country, the agricultural products which are exported are far from insignificant.

In the record year, 1925-26, the value of rice exports nearly reached 400 million rupees, whilst the raw cotton exported came to about 95 millions, raw jute to about 38 millions, oil-seeds to roughly 30 millions, and tea to more than 27 millions. Exports of wheat fluctuate greatly. Thus, during the year 1924-25, their value exceeded 17 millions rupees, but two years later, they had fallen to something over 2½ millions.

There are also other important exports of agricultural and raw products and some of them are on the increase.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS

The impending General Election in England is naturally the subject of considerable discussion in the British press. It is difficult to prophesy the results, but speculation is ever rife. The March Number of THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW opens with a weighty discussion of the prospects of the three Parties in England by Lt.-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, R.N., M.P. Mr. Kenworthy writes with judicial impartiality and attempts to review the situation in the light of past experiences of election results.

The real test of the new democracy came in 1922 when Mr. Bonar Law came back with a working majority of 79. The elections of 1923 and 1924 were abnormal owing to the resurrection of the great fiscal controversy at the first and to the Red Letter scare in the second. And now, just when political prophecy might have become easier, 5,250,000 new women voters are added to the register. How will it affect the ensuing elections?

"If we have a succession of short-lived Governments, with small majorities," says Mr. Kenworthy, "the common sense of Parliament and the country will demand a different procedure from the present one, whereby an Administration defeated in a snap vote on supply must resign automatically."

An actual calculation of the results of an election is always liable to a violent upset, one way or the other, by political or popular issues, often unforeseen, which arise during an election:

"Chinese Slavery" during the 1905 contest; "Hang the Kaiser and Make the Germans Pay" in 1918; and "Red Gold" and the "Zinovieff Letter" in 1924 are striking examples.

The bigger the electorate, the looser are party loyalties and ties. The new democracy is, I fear, susceptible to mass appeal and subject to emotional waves.

And in addition to this vast increase of the electorate, there are other factors which confuse prophecy and throw doubts on all statistical calculation. The Summer election will seriously affect the seasonal workers. The introduction of motor

cars will affect electioneering in rural districts. And then there is a forward group in the Farmers' Union advocating the use of its considerable political fund to run 50 or a 100 farmer candidates. Again, much will depend on broadcasting. The more wireless is used, the more it will help the party with the smallest press. The rapid industrialization of large areas in Southern and South-Western England is another incalculable factor.

In the Home and Southern Counties, it must be remembered, a great deal of girl labour is employed in new industries, such as artificial silk and as machinists, and it would appear the most likely that in this section of the new voters, the Labour Party will find its increased strength.

As against this, the Conservatives start with the tremendous advantage of an actual majority of 200. They must lose 100 seats, on balance, for this majority to be wiped out. But against this, it must be remembered that over 100 M.P.'s are not seeking re-election. Much will, therefore, depend on the real issues before the electorate. And then the Conservative achievements have not been such as to inspire whole-hearted support, though Mr. Baldwin is personally very popular.

On the debit side must be set the swing of the pendulum, the coal-field and unemployment muddles, a weak foreign policy, high taxation, and the lack of any *young* popular leader. The Conservatives need a Lord Randolph Churchill to-day. If such a one exists, he has kept silence for so long that the public won't have heard of him by the time polling day arrives.

Now as to the balance sheet of the Labour Party:

Its greatest asset is the definite break with the Communists. Where Mr. MacDonald and other leaders are being opposed by Communist candidates, and where a Labour nominee is opposing the only sitting Communist Member of Parliament, it will hardly be possible to paint the Labour Party with the brush of Moscow. Wherever Russia's red gold may go, it certainly doesn't find its way to Transport House, the Headquarters of the Labour Party.

But the lack of organisations and the divisions in Labour camps coupled with want of money will tell against Labour:

And what of the Liberal Party? It has the support of a good, faithful and powerful Press.

The old fiscal creed shared, it is true, with Labour, but still appealing to the faithful anti-Socialist Free Traders, can be used both for offence and defence.

Mr. Lloyd George is resourceful, and may produce some good electioneering tricks. And there are ample funds. The Englishman loves compromise, and the policy of moving neither forward nor backward will always appeal to a section of the population.

There are certain debits, of course. A very large section of the working-class vote must be written off by the Liberal Party managers altogether; and at the other end of the scale, an influential and wealthy section of former Liberal manufacturers and landowners have definitely joined the Conservatives.

But whatever the results, says Mr. Kenworthy, the new electorate will vote as a serious democracy.

Scares, false issues, blind prejudices are harmful to popular Government. Democracy is on its trial in many countries, and may even be arraigned in our own. The Labour Party desires the greatest degree of change in the present social system, but its wiser leaders realise that such changes can only be made when a majority of the population has been convinced of their need and practicability.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

That the teaching of the Bible in schools to an unwilling class is no good either to the teacher or the taught is the contention of a writer in the current issue of the NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL REVIEW—Rev. John McKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay. Mr. McKenzie points out that he has found that it is not the religious lessons taught which have influenced students, but the personality of the teacher. He expresses surprise at the unreasonableness of Missions which insist on the formality of imparting compulsory lessons in Scripture. He says:—

For a good many years, I have been teaching classes that have been required to study Scripture. I cannot complain of the appearance of attention that has been given to the lessons. It is only very rarely that I have to check a student for speaking or for marked inattention in any form. Yet I have positive evidence that many of them carry almost nothing away with them. It would be a far healthier thing, from every point of view, if these students were employed during the scripture hour in some other useful study. Yet, I have been told by supporters of Foreign Missions in Scotland that they would not continue to give their support to Mission colleges unless they were assured that every student was receiving instruction in the Christian religion. Their zeal is commendable; their knowledge of student psychology is very defective.

Hence the need for a conscience clause.

LABOUR PROTECTION IN MALAYA

Malaya's prosperity is largely due to the abundance of Indian and Chinese labour obtainable for its exploitation, and to the fact that adequate measures of labour protection have been adopted by its Government. The Indians form the bulk, says a writer in THE ASIATIC REVIEW, of the estate labour, being regarded as more amenable to European control than the Chinese. Government work in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States is mainly performed by them. The Chinese are more numerous; they monopolise the labour in the tin mines and have been working alluvial deposits. A third source of alien labour is supplied by Java being the only labourers, for whom indentures are now legal. Protective legislation was codified in 1923 and subsequent years; and for enforcing this, Labour Departments have been created under the direction of the Malaya Controller of Labour. There is a special committee for Indian immigrant labour including some non-official Indians. Special Officers exist for the protection of other races.

The system of civil contracts has taken the place of indentures with their penal sanctions for purely civil offences. New workers cannot be compelled to work in payment of debts; they can leave their employment on giving one month's notice and are not liable to criminal action for any purely labour offence.

The Malayan experiment of abolishing the indenture system is of more than local importance. It has led to the movement for similar abolition in the Netherlands East Indies and has influenced the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour of the Geneva Labour Office. Recruiting is carried on through the medium of the Indian Immigration Fund by *Kanganies* authorised by employers. The policy owes much to the pressure exercised by the Government of India and to its Indian Emigration Act of 1922.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

This is the subject of a thoughtful article in the HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March, by Mr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. Religion has been variously defined and Mr. Fosdick considers each definition and dismisses it as inadequate. The definitions, he says, only make the thing more bewildering: and then some at any rate of the definitions give varying, and often opposing interpretations of religion.

Arnold's "Morality tinged with emotion," Prof. Tylor's "Belief in spiritual things," Prof. Lowie's "Sense of something transcending the natural," Haydon's "Co-operative quest for a completely satisfying life" and Shaw's religion that "binds men to one another," are merely partial aspects of the great thing, Religion.

Religion is increasingly dealt with to-day not in ecclesiastical or theological terms but in psychological terms. "Increasing numbers of people," says the learned writer, "mean by religion, not first of all a true church or an orthodox system of theology, but a psychological experience." And this conviction makes a serious difference between them and many historic definers of religion.

The whole discussion as to which is the true religion and the endless theological controversies of the past seem to miss the vital point of religion. It is not a clear-cut theology or a body of doctrines, not a mere organization or a code of laws nor ecclesiastical practice, inside or outside the church. It is deeper than all these and transcends the tenets of Churches and Creeds. "Religion at its fountain head is an individual, psychological experience."

Churches and theologies can be inherited, but not a psychological experience. In this sense, then, religion becomes "not so much something which the possessor must have as something which saves him. We may have a religion toward which the preservative attitude prevails, as though our supreme conversion were somehow to save it, or we may

have that which we do not worry much about saving, because it so vitally and visibly saves us." The difference between science and religion to-day must give us cause to think over. "Science is not yet primarily an organization to be maintained or a final creed to be preserved." It is still in its creative vigour just as religious experiences were before they were crystallised into dead creeds and formulas.

Nor is it in the cant phrase of science the power to command and master the elements. It is rather in complete self-surrender. It is not, in the picturesque simile of the writer, like a man trying to control an automobile, but like one who is carried away by Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. And so the writer resolves:

Whenever anybody finds any goodness, truth or beauty concerning which he feels not that it should give itself to him, but that he should give himself to it and be its loyal servant, that man has entered into an authentic religious experience.

That this approach to the meaning of religion is radically different from the common conventions of the churches is obvious. A man may give up the external trappings of his religion, and yet be truly religious. He need not despair and cry: "My religion lost! Nothing more to live for!"

Nothing to live for? On the contrary, plenty to live for. Life is rich in things to give oneself to, truth to be discovered, beauty to create, social causes to serve, friendship to claim one's loyalty. I am in love with life, because there is so much to be devoted to.

ELEVEN LESSONS IN KARMA YOGA.

By Yogi Bhikshu. Rs. 6-4.

SPIRITUAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

By Swami A. P. Mukerji. Gives yoga lessons for developing spiritual consciousness. Rs. 5-8.

A COURSE IN HINDU SPIRITUALISM.

By P. S. Acharya. Rs. 15.

YOGA

By Col. Fuller. Rs. 4-8

THE DOCTRINE OF MAYA

By Prof. Prabhu Dutt Shastri. Rs. 2-4.

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

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

THE MUSLIM REVIEW of Calcutta traces in an article in its current Number the growth of the application of aviation for commercial purposes, and of the indications that air-craft will soon be capable of creating a new traffic of its own. No one disputes the speed factor of air transport which compensates to a large extent for the extra cost. New speed records are being continually created. The ratio of accidents and broken flights has largely diminished. But the aero-plane has not assumed a national importance in America for the carrying of mails and passengers, and, unless dirigible machines became more common, air-craft, as competing with other means of transport, will not be able to take the field in the carriage of heavy goods. The prohibitive cost of transport places this beyond the reach of the bulk of the people of this country. But civil aviation has come to stay; and if it is to be promoted, India, like other countries, ought to have the artificial stimulant of Government subsidies. The Indian Air Board has got a Director of Civil Aviation now; and the recent developments in aviation are based on the recommendations of its memorandum. India contains model points for the Imperial Airways routes to the Far East and Australia. The very long distances of the country make essential the introduction of night-flying, if air-ways are to successfully compete with railways. The meteorological conditions are not worse than in other countries. The Air Board recommended that Government should construct and equip landing bases and lease them out to a company or levy landing and housing charges as was done by the British Government. The company should be registered in India with a rupee-capital and should afford training and opportunities for employment to Indians in all branches.

FOREIGN ELEMENTS AMONG HINDUS

A writer in THE INDIAN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY lends support to the conclusions of Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar that the Brahmans and Kshatriyas have had an admixture of alien blood among them; and that from the antiquarian and ethnological points of view, neither of these classes could boast of pure Vedic Aryan blood in their veins. The Ambasthas (Abastanoi of the Greeks) who are mentioned along with the Hunas and the Sindhus, were of foreign origin, but incorporated into the higher castes of Hindus, though never regarded as pure Kshatriyas. The *Mahaparinirvana Sutra* and the *Mahavamsa* regard the Mauryas as Kshatriyas; and the evidence of Strabo about the marriage of Chandragupta with a Greek princess, would support the view that a matrimonial relation between a Hindu Kshatriya and a Greek was not considered to be improper. Demetrius-Dattamitra was admitted into the contemporary social system of the Hindus. Some of the earlier Saka rulers actually took Hindu names and Kshatriya name-endings; and Gautamiputra Satakarni who is regarded in inscriptions, as having stopped the confusion of the four varnas, had to allow foreign blood in his own family. The Kushanas, who became gradually fully Hinduised, had later marriage relations with the Sassanian Kings of Persia. The infiltration of barbarian tribes produced an ethnic confusion (Varnasamskara); and the concern felt by conservative sentiment at this manifested itself in stricter social legislation, as can be evidenced in the Dharma Sastras. The Hunas, Gurjaras, Maitrahas and others were all of foreign origin, but their kings and warriors claimed to be Kshatriyas and were devout Hindus; the Brahman Sahi dynasty of Kabul easily entered into matrimonial relations with the Brahman Kings of Kashmir. The Yavana dynasties of Orissa and Central India were prominent till the 7th and 8th centuries, and gradually became Hinduised.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

That Indians in South Africa are keenly alive to the advantages of education which they are doing much to promote is borne out by Mr. P. Kodanda Rao who went to South Africa as the Rt. Hon. Sastri's Secretary. Writing in the current issue of *THE YOUNG MEN OF INDIA*, Mr. Kodanda Rao says:—

It has been shown before the Natal Indian Education Enquiry Commission that there is absolutely no foundation for the myth that the Indian Community did not care for education, showed no public spirit and self-help, and made no sacrifices for the education of its children. In one form or other, the Indian community have helped to build and equip the Indian aided schools in Natal, and would have done more if the Government had extended a helping hand. Besides this, they have built and conducted over 30 private schools without receiving any aid from the Government. On top of it all, they have recently raised, under the inspiration of Mr. Sastri, the sum of nearly £20,000 for a Training College and a High School at Durban."

The social service rendered by a band of Indian volunteers during the last small-pox epidemic has been handsomely acknowledged by the Durban Municipality. Two organizations, says Mr. Kodanda Rao, have since come into existence, the Social Service Committee and the Indian Child Welfare Society. "Indians have organized sports for their young and the more well-to do have a fine country Club, the Orient Club at Ispingo, near Durban."

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

"Experiments in Indian expression of Christian service" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. P. Oommen Philip in the April Number of the *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF MISSIONS*. Christianity in India has, from its early years, been jealously guarded against the possibility of being influenced in any way by Hindu life and thought. Further, the depressed classes who form the bulk of those who have been converted have made very little contribution to the expression of Christianity in terms of the best heritage of India.

In a land which abounds in sadhus, and where sadhuism, making all allowance for its undesirable developments towards fraud and laziness, embodies in a striking manner, some of the fundamental and wide-spread conceptions of the best in Indian religious life, it would be strange if the Christian Church went on its course uninfluenced by it.

Life in Catholic institutions is not in accordance with Indian standards, but is after the Western pattern, and hence has little in common with the culture and outlook of the land. This is also generally true of the brotherhoods and sisterhoods working in connexion with the High Church section of the Anglican Communion. The Protestant variety of Western Christianity that has established itself in India has, for a different set of reasons, been equally out of harmony with the innate spirit of Indian religious life and culture. Efficient to a point, and, possessed by an unquenchable thirst for action and more action, this type of Christianity often runs the risk of ignoring the mystical aspect of man's religious life and of not sufficiently realizing the importance of subordinating the material to the spiritual.

The finding of the methods of Christian work suitable to the religious genius and heritage of India, says the writer, demands the co-operation of the representatives of the older Churches who are engaged in the work of Christian movement. The writer concludes:—

While we should be anxious to make the highest use of the art, music and architecture, and also of the age-long religious experience, of India for expressing Christ in a language that will be understood by her people, we have to remember that we are at the same time to maintain the essential genius of Christianity, which, through all the changes and chances of its Roman, Greek, mediæval and post-Reformation history, we find preserved as 'the common heritage of the Church in all lands and in all ages.' For the Indian Church to be able to discover in its ever-unfolding fulness this common Christian heritage, into which India also has to enter, she will need to be in sympathetic touch with the older Churches of the West. But, in the prevailing economic, political and racial relationships that exist between the West and the East, both the younger and older Churches need special grace from God if this touch is not to degenerate into dictation, on the one hand, or, on the other, into facile imitation or adoption of what is good without considering whether it will ultimately prove the enemy of the best.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Public opinion has become deeply stirred by certain developments in the Medical Schools of London. These developments have resulted in the exclusion of women students from the clinical teaching of the dozen London teaching hospitals. As many misapprehensions prevail as to the conditions of the London Schools, and as the subject could not easily be understood by laymen, Mr. E. Graham Little explains the situation in an article contributed to the current issue of the *EMPIRE REVIEW*. Women have securely established their claim to be admitted to the profession of Medicine. Mr. Graham says that arguments seeking to invalidate that claim would be out of date. His further plea is that the University of London was the first of British Universities to open its doors to women and as such, the University has a traditional duty towards women, "implicit in its foundation imposed by statute and strengthened by conviction and experience." In conclusion, Mr. Graham Little makes the following observation:

One cannot, I think, shut one's eyes to the changed conditions bound to result from the extension of the franchise to women upon the same basis as to men, and I believe that the medical schools themselves, conservative bodies as they are, are beginning to be influenced by these considerations and by the very general expression of public opinion in favour of providing the same medical education to all students independent of their sex. We, who love our great voluntary hospitals and the schools attached to them, hope that these famous institutions will take, freely and spontaneously, the action desired of them, and not wait for the compulsion that may conceivably be exercised by public opinion acting through Parliament in modifying or withholding the grants from the Exchequer which form a highly important part of the income of nearly every medical school in London.

The decision now rests with the schools. The University has indicated plainly enough its wishes on this question. Public opinion has expressed itself with no uncertain voice in favour of the abolition of their anachronistic discrimination against the woman medical student in London, long after that discrimination has ceased elsewhere. There is still time for the schools to make the generous gesture of receiving the women spontaneously, and of putting themselves right with national sentiment and policy.

CHINA AND ANCIENT INDIA

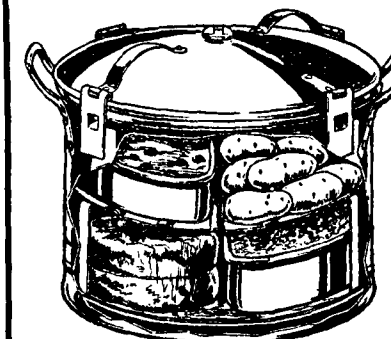
"India as represented in Chinese Records" is the subject of an interesting article in the latest Number of the *BUDDHIST INDIA* by Benode Behari Das Gupta.

Often, there were an exchange of national products and trade articles for those of another, it being an economic principle in operation to import surplus goods and import goods not available in one's own country. In each case, a full equivalent of the goods was sent for these presents by way of counter-presents. For instance, Nepal, once a vassal state of the Chinese Empire, used to send through special emissaries by way of Tibet, presents which comprised natural produce of the country. In return, the Manchu Emperor used to send Chinese silks and gold. Thus in spite of the general use of the term of Barbarian for all foreigners, India soon came to be known as a holy spot even as the land of Heaven, because of the great gift of Buddha.

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 Fritter,

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., in demand time and labour saving cooking specialties designed and perfected by the keenest inventing genius 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. Jany. '30

HINDU FESTIVALS

"The people of the tropics, demonstrative, emotional, and, to a degree, child-like, require a more pictorial and expressive religion than we of more temperate zones," says Lily S. Anderson, writing in the pages of the CALCUTTA REVIEW.

Ritualism to the average Indian, as well as to the majority of humans, is of infinitely more importance than ethical observance, and, for that reason, the many Festivals incidental to the Hindu calendar, are the red-letter days that embroider an otherwise drab and monotonous life of toil. . . .

Love of colour, an appeal to the senses, an outlet for emotions, all the outward phases of ritualism which are never better expressed than in the many Hindu festivals, must have a part in the religious ceremonies that punctuate the seasons in India.

The writer enumerates a number of important Hindu festivals bearing ample reference to the many rich sources of mythology and legend. Besides, these festivals mark the seasonal changes of the year and honour some deity or other. Some of the important festivals are: Vasanta-Panchami, Shivaratri, Holi, Sri Ram Navami, Savitri-Vrita etc. In each of these festivals, one can see the wonderful catholicity of taste and the religious fervour of the Hindus. At the same time, the writer deplores the splitting of One God into an infinite number of deities.

As you see, religion is the very life of the people, and especially the outward and ritualistic forms of religion as demonstrated in these festivals, and into which enters that music which is inseparable from any religious ceremonial at festival time. From the pastoral folk-dances in the villages, to the temple-music, chants, nautches, songs, and songs of the deities, there is a great variety of music which is especially adapted to religious observances, and without which no festival would be complete.

Music, believed to be of divine origin in India and said to have been invented by the gods, has entered into the life of the Hindu along with his religious observances, and for that reason, holds an important place in the seasonal celebrations.

THE FARIDPUR AGRICULTURAL FARM

THE MODERN REVIEW for April has an interesting article by Sir P. C. Ray, who gives a vivid description of his visit to the Institute. Government have sanctioned a scheme for dealing to some extent with the question of unemployment among the middle classes. It provides one year's training in practical agriculture at the Government Agricultural Farm, Faridpur. During the training, instruction in agricultural carpentry, elementary veterinary knowledge and the principles of co-operative credit are also given. The Government under Land Improvement Act assigns lands to young men in the Farm and also advances them with loans for initial expenses.

Having been given the land and the loan, each boy or young man will bring the land into cultivation with his own hands and will not be allowed to let out the land in farm or *barga* settlement, nor in any other way sub-let the land or any portion thereof. The work done on the land will be inspected every half year by the District Agricultural Officer and the *khas mahal* Officer, and the Collector will decide on their reports whether the arrangement should continue. An attempt to let the land in farm or *barga* or to sublet it, will involve immediate cancellation of the provincial settlement. At the end of the three years, provided satisfactory progress had been made, an ordinary *raiyatwari* settlement will be made on the usual terms obtaining in the Government estate in which the land is situated, no *Salami* being charged. Further land may also be settled at the Collector's discretion up to the limit which can be cultivated personally by each boy or young man and his family.

Sir P. C. Ray is of opinion that if all the Collectors took an interest in the scheme, it would be a permanent one and that it would also be possible to increase the number of youths for training. This scheme should also be tried in other places.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

MISS MAYO AND HER CRITICS. By H. G. Dalway Turnbull. [THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, March 1929].

INDIA ON THE MARCH. By Romain Rolland. [THE MODERN REVIEW, April 1929].

THE AIM OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By M. Hiriyanna. [THE NEW ERA, April 1929].

Questions of Importance

THE PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

The crisis that developed over President Patel's suggestion for withholding the further discussion of the Public Safety Bill during the pendency of the Communist trial led to a heated debate in the Assembly. On the 4th. instant, the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Crerar, made a statement in which he challenged the President's competence to "interrupt" the measure, and made it plain that the Government would adhere to their decision to proceed with the Bill. The discussion that followed was not calculated to ease the tension. As the Government's intentions were not disclosed, the President reserved his ruling to a further date.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE

On the 8th. instant, the President was to have given his ruling. Hardly had he begun reading the important statement when two bombs exploded in quick succession followed by two revolver shots in the Assembly Chamber. The Chamber was thick with smoke, and when the excitement had subsided, it was found that Sir George Schuster, Sir B. Dalal and a few others had received slight injuries. The miscreants who perpetrated the outrage were two youths who appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed. "I have done my duty to the country" one of them is reported to have exclaimed, adding, "look, here is my revolver." He was at once disarmed and arrested, and his comrade also surrendered himself to the police.

At the same time, it was found that copies of the so-called "Red" pamphlet were strewn about the floor of the House. It was a notice by what is known as the "Hindusthan Socialist Republican Army" vindicating the dastardly crime. The House adjourned and met on the 11th. when the President made his statement.

President Patel, before giving his ruling, referred to the bomb incident and said: "We

meet to-day under the shadow of a great tragedy, which, but for the merciful intervention of Providence, would have resulted in consequences the seriousness of which it is not difficult to imagine. But the fact that the dastardly outrage did not result in more serious injuries, does not make it any the less deplorable or condemnable. I am sure, it is the unanimous wish of the House that we should place on record our emphatic condemnation of the outrage, and I therefore place the following motion before you, namely:

"This House places on record its sense of horror and indignation at the dastardly outrage that was committed in the House on the morning of the eighth, and offers its deep sympathy to Sir Bomanji Dalal and others who received injuries, and expresses its profound relief that, thanks to Merciful Providence, the results were not more serious."

The House condemns unreservedly this outrage, and assures the authorities of its full support in such reasonable steps as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a crime."

MR. PATEL'S RULING

Mr. Patel, giving his ruling on the Public Safety Bill issue, said that the Government's statement was a challenge to the chair, and undermined its authority. He was convinced that no debate was possible on the Bill during the pendency of the trial, and any debate on it under the circumstances would be a fraud and farce.

Mr. Patel claimed that the Speaker exercised direct influence over the extent and course of Legislative action of the House. The powers, though not expressly given, were there by necessary implication and analogy. In any case, the chair had inherent power and exercised such power last year in the case of the Reserve Bank Bill. He therefore ruled the Bill out of order.

In consequence of this ruling, Members of both the Houses were summoned to hear the Viceroy on the following day. H. E. Lord Irwin addressing the members of the Council of State and the Assembly condemned the bomb outrage but said that he would avail himself of the authority vested upon the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act to issue an Ordinance giving to the Governor-General in Council the powers in question.

The ordinance was issued the next day.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Viceroy, addressing the Houses of Legislature on April 12, condemned the bomb outrage and announced that, in view of the President's ruling, he would issue an ordinance and that the Legislative rules would be amended to prevent similar interruptions of business by the Presidents of the Houses. He said :—

The result of that ruling is twofold. In the first place, it propounds an interpretation of rules, which, I am satisfied, is not in conformity with their intention. In the second place, the practical effect of the President's ruling as it stands, which is not my purpose here to discuss, is to debar the Government from asking the legislature to give it additional powers of which it conceives itself to stand in need and to make it impossible for either chamber of the legislature to record any decision upon Government's proposals or to form its own judgment upon the question whether or not it could usefully conduct its debates on these proposals within the rules of order.

I desire to state clearly the position of myself and of my Government on both these issues. Entertaining, as it does, no doubt as to the intention of the rules in question, my Government is nonetheless constrained to recognise that the only appropriate person to interpret, within either House of the Legislature, the rules under which it works, is the President of the House himself. If, therefore, the interpretation of the rules by the President of either House gives rise, as now, to a situation in which the Government, for grave reasons, is unable to acquiesce, the only thing for the Government is to secure by due authority such amendment of the rules as may be necessary to prevent any recurrence in future of a similar interruption in the normal legislative procedure. That course we propose to follow without delay, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I will add that the broad purpose of the amendment in the rules which we propose to seek will be so secure that the progress of legislation which it is within the power of the Indian Legislature to pass shall not be prevented by the President of either House except in virtue of the express powers to do so conferred upon him by the rules and standing orders.

Meanwhile, and pending the possibility of further action in the legislature, the primary responsibility for protecting the foundations of an ordered state, rests and must rest upon the Executive Government of which I am the head. Neither I nor my Government can neglect

that responsibility even though the technical difficulty created by the ruling to which I have already referred, has made it impossible for it to share it with the legislature. We cannot ignore the fact that the men behind the revolutionary movements against which the Bill is directed, will not stay their hands because the enactment of the law by the Indian legislature of preventive legislation is postponed. With this danger in view, and speaking with full knowledge of much that can necessarily not now be publicly disclosed, I conceive that it has become imperative for Government to obtain the powers proposed in Public Safety Bill, without further delay. I have, accordingly, decided, after a careful review of all facts, to avail myself of the authority conferred upon the Governor-General under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, in order to issue an Ordinance giving to the Governor-General in Council the powers in question.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" has accordingly been issued promulgating "an ordinance to check the dissemination in British India from other countries of certain forms of propaganda under the title of the Public Safety Ordinance, 1929."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLEDGE

Mr. Lloyd George, in launching the Liberal Party's general election campaign, made what he himself described as a startling statement. This was a definite pledge that, if returned to power, the Liberal Party would, within a year, reduce unemployment to its normal proportions.

"I will tell you what I am prepared to do. I am prepared to give a definite pledge with regard to unemployment. This is very important. I have considered even the very words of it. That is why I will not give it to you except in the very words which my colleagues and I will stand by. After going into the matter very carefully with colleagues who, like myself, have spent years in working out these problems with experts I am prepared to make this statement:

If the nation entrusts the Liberal Party at the next general election with the responsibilities of Government, we are ready with schemes of work which we can put immediately into operation, work of a kind which is not merely useful in itself but essential to the well-being of the nation. The work put in hand will reduce the terrible figures of the workless in the course of a single year to normal proportions, and will, when completed, enrich the nation and equip it for successfully competing with all its rivals in the business of the world. These plans will not add one penny to the national or local

It will be recalled that this was the point of a gibe in Mr. Churchill's budget speech,

RURAL EDUCATION IN BARODA

Educational reorganisation is in the front rank of the various reforms inaugurated under the Dewanship of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachariar, and this is foreshadowed in a Government Order passed on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on the training of teachers and co-ordination of the village library movement, with compulsory primary education in the State. Among the various recommendations of the Committee approved by the Government, is one which emphasises the view of giving a basis to village education by means of simple non-technical courses of lectures on rural life, village sanitation, co-operation, agriculture, etc.

The Government of Baroda have accepted these recommendations and appointed a Committee to prepare suitable booklets.

LIFT IRRIGATION IN JHALAWAR

His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar has inaugurated an intensive scheme of lift irrigation from the numerous pools of the State. This scheme, we are told, has become so successful that a second plant of its kind was recently put into operation, the ceremony being performed by His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Tonk. In the course of this function, the Maharaja Rana mentioned that for more than a century and a half, there has been continuous friendship between the Hindu Rulers of Jhalawar and the Muslim Rulers of Tonk.

PRINCES AT CANADIAN CONFERENCE

It is understood that it was at the Canadian Government's initiative that Lord Irwin was asked if Indian Princes could be represented at the Canadian National Conference at Vancouver from 8th April to 14th April. Mr. Rushbrook Williams was nominated representative. It is believed that this will be the first occasion that Indian States are represented as a separate corporate unit at such Dominion Conference.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The Mysore Economic Conference, which met last month, discussed two important subjects. One was the Land Colonisation Scheme with special reference to Captain Petavel's scheme of Educational Colonies Associations.

The Conference recommended some experiments in these respects.

The second subject discussed at the Conference was a scheme propounded by Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture, to co-ordinate the University and Agricultural Departments, to investigate Agricultural problems in a scientific way, by constituting a combined research Committee. The Conference welcomed the proposals. As a protest against the Government's withdrawal of the Press privileges, all Press representatives attending the economic Conference boycotted the Government's lunch.

SIR ALBION AND KASHMIR

On the 14th instant, the Maharaja of Kashmir gave a farewell dinner at his palace in honour of Sir Albion Banerji, and issued a valedictory order placing on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the State during the last two years by Sir Albion Banerji in the Foreign Office, the Department of Commerce and Industries, and in connection with the special Investigation Committee, which had dealt with several important questions of retrenchment and reorganisation.

Sir Albion, in a speech at Lahore, suggests in order to bring Kashmir up to the modern conditions, *inter alia*, spread of education, opening up of new industries, overhauling of the administrative machinery from top to bottom, greater co-operation between the Government and the people, and concession by the British Government of all the State's demands for greater autonomy in its internal administration.

INDIANS IN CANADA

The annual meeting of the Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, held in Delhi, last month, received the report of the Association's delegation to Canada. The report of the delegation, signed by Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and Mr. G. A. Natesan, emphasised that members of the delegation were made to feel as friends amongst friends. Members of both Houses of the Federal and Provincial Parliaments did all in their power to supply information upon any subject of enquiry. The report detailed the series of informal Conferences held in several parts of Canada, the subjects mainly discussed being emigration, transportation, land settlement, wheat pool, empire marketing, empire trade, manufacture and economic development. At Ottawa, stated the report, Mr. Natesan drew attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the position of Indians overseas and particularly to the fact that, in British Columbia, there were as many as 1,100 Indians who were not given rights of citizenship. He reminded the audience of the promise given by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, at the Imperial Conference of 1923, that Indians would be given Dominion franchise on conditions identical to those which governed the exercise of that right by Canadian citizens. The Minister-in-charge of Emigration received Mr. Natesan's remarks with sympathy, promising early attention.

REFORMS IN EAST AFRICA

THE TIMES publishes a letter signed by Lord Lugard, Lord Davidson, Lord Buxton, Lord Cecil, Lord Olivier, Lord Reading and Lord Southborough, who suggest that any proposed constitutional or administrative changes in East Africa should, after being embodied in a draft Bill, or draft Order-in-Council, be submitted to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to ensure that they are subjected to careful public scrutiny.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

The Conference of Party leaders and the Emigration Committee, on the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission on East and Central Africa, held prolonged deliberations on March 17 when the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Natesan, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Aney, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, and Sir Parshottamdas Thakurdas were among the non-officials present. The Conference discussed in detail the suggestions made by the Sub-Committee appointed at the last sitting of the Conference. Stress was laid at the Conference on the suggestion that no countenance should be given to any idea of political federation and that insistence should be laid on the need for a common electoral roll. It was agreed to represent to the Colonial Office that, in selecting representatives to watch the interest of Indians in East Africa, Indians should not be excluded. It was further agreed that the representation to the Colonial Office should specifically declare that the High Commissioner or Governor-General of East Africa, to be appointed later, should in no circumstance deviate from the basic principles laid down in the Hilton-Young report and further that suitable steps should be taken to ensure that Indian interests are adequately represented by a capable representative from India. There was also agreement that the Government of India should represent to the Colonial Office that any steps following any reduction of the strength of the official vote in the Kenya Legislature should not result in prejudicially affecting the Indian community, and that Indians should be given an equal voice with white settlers in any advisory, controlling or other powers they may have in relation to the discharge by the Government of the obligation of trusteeship of native interests.

INDIAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The attitude of the Government towards indigenous commerce and industry is criticized in the able survey of the trade conditions of the Madras Presidency by the outgoing President of the Southern India Chamber. He rightly points out that in India the industrialist is under the peculiar disadvantage of paying taxes to one Government and seeking protection from another Government. "The Government of Madras have overflowing revenues and surpluses which they do not know how to spend. They starve the local boards and municipalities, and the latter pounce on the commercial community with extravagant levies of profession-tax, terminal taxes, octroi duties and licence fees. They starve the Board of Industries so that even loans are not available to deserving industries, and where loans are given or industries pioneered, they have a peculiar anxiety to pull them by the roots to see how they grow. Inland waterways are allowed to be silted up and the railways are left to revel in their own rates and fares. Higher technological and industrial education is neglected and the pace of Indianisation has left the problem of middle-class unemployment more acute than ever."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH INDIA

Interesting details are now available of the industrial disputes in British India for the year ending 31st December 1928. The total number of strikes during the year was 203, and the total number of men involved was 506,851, as compared with 129 strikes involving 131,655 men during 1927.

The total number of working days lost during the year was 41,647,404, which was even greater than the total number of working days lost in the five preceding years taken together. The corresponding figure for the last year was only 2,019,970.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

In the Assembly, discussing the Trades Disputes Bill, on April 4, Dewan Chamanlal, in moving for the deletion of Clause 15, described the Bill as a panicky piece of legislation and held that the clause under discussion would stave off a strike, and thereby take away the workers' right to strike. Further, it was not practical politics to have legislation which they could not enforce, for, besides the penal clauses, the Government could not find accommodation to imprison the vast number of people. Lastly, it was idle to say that they could find trained men to run any public utility service within 15 days. If the Government wanted to copy English legislation, they should first have relief measures like a Maternity Benefit Act, an Old Age Pensions Act, and provisions for unemployment doles.

CLOTHES MADE OF ALUMINIUM.

Owners of textile mills in India will probably be interested in the news that all-metal clothes for men and women have now become possible, as a process of manufacture has been perfected, enabling a sheet of metal to be turned into a reliable, strong, and cheap-dress material.

The first experiments have been made with aluminium, and, already, Italian ladies are wearing "aluminium brocades," while the smart set in London dances in aluminium shoes.

The metal sheet is now to be turned into a fine silk-like woven material for evening frocks. Variations suitable for gloves and bats can also be produced, and a specialty is to be made of "prints".

Rolling plant can turn the metal into any thickness or thinness required; the stripping machine can then convert it into "yarn", while the loom will produce fine fabrics.

The age of the "all-metal trousseau" is, therefore, within sight.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

It is reported that the Government of India have decided to establish a Central Council of Agricultural Research as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The plans and ways of the Royal Commission as to the formation of this body have been modified to some extent. The main component part of this body will be a Governing Body of 18 members, the principal Executive Body of the Council of Research presided over by the member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the Agricultural Department, and, secondly, an Advisory Council of 39 members whose function will be to advise the Governing Body, and, for its approval, to submit programmes of research enquiry.

The main duties of this Council of Research will be to promote, guide and co-ordinate research throughout the country, to train research workers by way of giving scholarships and to collect all sorts of informations on research works.

MADRAS LINLITHGOW COMMISSION

The Government of Madras have appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to consider the recommendations of the Linlithgow Commission. The official members of the Committee, which will meet at Ootacamund next month under the presidency of the Governor, include the Development Minister, the Finance Member and the Directors of Agriculture and Industries.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA

According to a statement recently made by Mr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Serialist, more than \$1000,000,000 has been added to the value of Canada's annual wheat crops as a result of the introduction of superior wheat varieties and strains by scientific plant-breeding. Artificial crossing of a large number of imported varieties of wheat, and evolution of new strains through selection from established varieties have produced types of wheats which have helped to elevate Canada to the premier position among the wheat-producing countries of the world.

THE SYSTEM OF LAND REVENUE

In the Council of State, on March 19, Sir Pheroze Sethna moved

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a Committee be appointed consisting partly of elected members of Indian Legislatures and partly of persons who may be considered to be well conversant with the subject to investigate and report on the systems of Land Revenue in different provinces of India, their economic effects upon the condition of rural population in each province, changes and modifications that, in its opinion, should be made in the system with a view to promoting the economic welfare of the agricultural population, and any financial measures that might be adopted to make up for any loss, should changes and modifications recommended by the Committee involve loss in the existing revenue".

In moving the resolution, Sir Pheroze Sethna said: "The question of land revenue system prevailing in this country had engaged the attention of all those who felt keenly interested in the condition of agricultural population and the necessity of ameliorating it and of raising the general economic level of masses of India."

FRUIT PRESERVATION

Sir Frederick Nicholson has left on a continental tour with a view to study the latest methods of fruit preserving in the English Factories. He will return to Coonoor after a year.

PREMIA FOR BREEDING BULLS

The Government have recently revised the rules regulating the grant of Premia to the breeding of bulls. As per the revised rules, premia may be granted even for local breeding bulls if they are approved by the Agricultural Department.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

At the prize distribution at the Grant Medical College last month, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, stressed upon the importance of maintaining the highest possible standard of medical education. He said the aim of a Medical College must be to produce quality rather than quantity. Though large numbers of doctors were required in rural areas, His Excellency thought the choice in public interest should be to have fewer doctors, well-qualified by study and experience, than larger number with inferior qualifications and skill.

He expressed the view that if the Government of India established a Central Medical Authority for the whole of India for examining and regulating medical qualifications and standards, some method of maintaining, and perhaps gradually raising the standard of teaching and practice would be desirable.

FRESH AIR AND HEALTH

The Medical Health Council has issued leaflets giving sound and useful instruction on elementary hygienic training. This, for example, comes very apposite to people in crowded areas.

Fresh air is as necessary as food for life and health.

Spend as much time as possible in the open.

Keep all the windows of your house open to admit fresh air. People living in ill-ventilated rooms are liable to suffer from consumption and other respiratory diseases.

Sleep in the verandah or in open air. Do not cover your face, as this will prevent you from taking in fresh air. If you have to sleep inside on account of rain, keep all the windows open.

Always breathe through the nose. Breathing through the mouth might bring on coughs and colds and cause growths in the throat.

Remember that fresh air, Night and Day, keeps the Medicine Bottle away.

INFLUENZA

It must be remembered, that, though pneumonia and the other complications of influenza usually occur on or about the second or third day, they may occur much later.

The fortnight following influenza is, therefore, a danger period. In that fortnight, special care is necessary and ought not to be neglected. It is well not to go out at night, not to overwork and not to lose sleep.

"It is well, in other words, to keep bodily resistance as high as possible and to put as light a burden as possible on bodily resources. One should be warmly clad; one should take special care to keep one's feet warm, and one should add to the daily bill of fare such nourishing articles as egg flips."

MEDICAL RESEARCH

A deputation of Members of the Legislative Assembly, consisting of Pundit Malaviya (leader), Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Fazal and Colonel Gidney, and assisted by Mr. J. K. Mehta, waited upon Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Education Member, to make representations regarding the location of the proposed Central Medical Research Institute and other cognate matters, such as the composition of the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association and the Selection Board for choosing recruits for the Medical Research Department.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah promised to give careful consideration to the points urged by the deputation.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 1,000,000 cases of tuberculosis cases in India, of which eight hundred thousand cases belonged to Bengal in the year 1927. The death-roll in that year from the disease in Bengal was 100,000. These figures were given out by Mrs. Campbell Forrester (founder of the Chittaranjan Das Hospital, Calcutta) at a meeting of the Tuberculosis Association of Bengal the other day.

MECHANISED ARMY

For two years now a mechanised military force, typical of the armies of the future, has been experimenting on Salisbury plain. This is revealed by the Director of Staff Duties for the British Army, Major-General Bonham Carter, who told a reporter that he believed that "we were now ahead of any other country in the world in our knowledge of military mechanisation." As the result of secret experiments, data have been obtained, said Major-General Bonham Carter, to enable the War Office to issue to Staff and Regimental officers, a book, which may be regarded as the first official military handbook of an army on wheels and caterpillar tractors. The experimental armoured force has now been disbanded as its vehicles are required for other experiments. General Bonham Carter agreed that the Napoleon of the future might to-day be wearing overalls and working in a garage. It is hoped to have a mechanised brigade in this year's manoeuvres.

SEQUEL TO Dr. BOSE'S DISCOVERIES

Proceeding along the lines pursued by Dr. Bose in his experiments on plants, Mr. A. C. Jolly, a lecturer in physiology, has discovered that the human body contains an electrical force. Explaining his discovery, Mr. Jolly said:

"Under my direction, a student placed a pad made of solution of salt over and under his hand. This was then attached to a Wheatstone bridge whose galvanometer showed when he was balanced, and by means of a reflector, a spot of light was thrown on the ceiling.

"A second student then told a harrowing tale of a visit to his dentist, and the drawing of a wicked tooth. Five seconds after the story was finished, the first student 'reacted.' We saw the spot on the ceiling move to a different angle, and then slowly return to its former position. This proved that the electricity in the body had

been interfered with by an unpleasant emotion and that a lowered resistance followed."

Mr. Jolly expects this discovery to lead to very useful results.

"I see no reason why the experiment, carried a step farther, should not be used for the diagnosis of obscure diseases. With sclerosis, which is hardening of the blood vessels, the new experiment would prove most valuable. In cases of neuritis and nervous complaints, it would only be necessary to watch how much difference took place in the spot of light to decipher the percentage of change in the resistance of the body.

MOONSHINE

"Does the moon exert any influence on human beings?" This is an issue resumed in the current Number of the "British Medical Journal." Dr. E. Gerald Stanley, writing from Paris, points out that the "harmful" action of the moon has been suggested three thousand years before Galileo. He concludes:

"As I reflect, a song comes back to me from my rather younger days, I'm such a silly when the Moon comes out. The writer of this lyric had imagination; in our pitiful ignorance, why not hold speech with such, even though they only write songs for the Gaiety?"

Sir James Barr draws attention to the value of moonshine in promoting the growth of seedlings and the maturation of plants. On the other hand, he adds, it is well known that polarised light reflected from the snow is seriously damaging to the eyesight of the St. Bernard dogs so much so that it is feared that that variety of dogs may become extinct.

AN ELECTRIC MARVEL

An electric distributing station that will ultimately be able to supply power sufficient to light the homes of approximately 300,000 families, and will be operated without a human being inside its walls, has been put into service in New York.

MR. MACDONALD ON BOOKS

The great influence books have played in the formation of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's character is evidenced in a recent article the ex-Premier wrote for *THE SCHOOL MASTER*. "In the neighbouring city in my boyhood," he relates, "there were book-sellers' shops, and thither I used to hasten at their windows. My beginnings in general reading were made standing there, stealing from the pages of books exposed to view what delight they could give me. I used to walk ten miles on Saturday to do this. When I was the proud possessor of a penny, it was not to the bookseller's I went, however. Their prices, even at their lowest, were not for me. There was a pawnbroker in the city, and he sold me his rubbish for next to nothing. Then two books came into my hands, each of which had great influence upon me—a volume of *Thucydides* in English, and *PICKWICK PAPERS*."

THE LICENCE OF WRITERS

"Many writers seem to think," writes Mr. James Douglas in the *SUNDAY EXPRESS*, "that the Republic of Letters is an Alsatia in which every author is a law unto himself. They quote Milton's *AREOPAGITICA*, as if Milton's noble plea for liberty were a plea for unrestricted licence and licentiousness.

"Some literati seem to think that literature should be endowed with self-determination. They contend that society has no right to protect itself against literary prison. They claim to be the sole arbiters of decency and morality.

"We do not allow Byles the Butcher to decide whether his beef is fit for human consumption. Why should we allow Byles the Writer and his brethren to decide whether his books are fit for human reading? We control the sale of poisonous drugs. We claim the right to control the sale of poisonous books.

"There are many books to-day selling like hot cakes which would not survive a Bow Street ordeal. They are obscene in every sense of the word."

THE WORLD OF THE NOVELIST

What every Novelist wants to do, says Ellis Roberts in the *EMPIRE REVIEW*, is to make a world of his own in which his readers will believe as firmly as they believe in the world of history. This is what Dickens, Thackeray, Balzac, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky all do; it is what Mr. Wells has done in some of his novels, and many of his short stories. It is what he fails to do in those novels which most closely approach the world of actual affairs. The reason is plain. In order that the artist's creation of this new world should be successful, it must be an isolated world. If historical figures are introduced, either in disguise or in their own persons, they must be forced to submit to the rules of the world of the artist. They must not bring in an atmosphere of their own. "In too many of Mr. Wells's novels, my pleasure in these lively, exciting, truthful creations is entirely spoiled by the apparently wanton introduction of actual persons who are not acclimatized. These people are in the story, it is true; but they are out of place, glaringly out of place. They are in the story, but they are not of it; they can only retain their place and their existence by flagrantly artificial aids."



MR. R. S. BAJPAI

In the absence of Mr. Coatman, who is granted eight months' leave, Mr. R. S. Bajpai will act as Director of Public Information.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

The report of the University Commission appointed by the Madras University has been published. As regards the Agricultural College, the Commission opines that it was highly desirable that research work must be combined with teaching and relationship between college and research institute strengthened. The Commission recommends the re-organisation of the Trivandrum Law College as a whole-time institution with full-time Principal, two chief lecturers, and a College Council to manage and supervise the institution. As regards Training College, Trivandrum, they recommend the appointment of an educational specialist as separate principal.

PRIZES AND EXAMINATIONS

A correspondent writing in the *TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT* points out that in spite of an undercurrent of criticism which condemns speech-days and prize-givings, they have flourished through the years with a vigour that seems to denote that they satisfy some innate need in the process of education.

"Theorists argue against the prize system because of the danger of exalting a means into an end: they show that it produces the pot-hunter and mark-getter; they wax eloquent in their charge that examinations can never be regarded as exact tests, and that a prize, therefore, is always awarded with some injustice; they sometimes talk on a lofty plane where prizes seem to be gross and material things, unworthy of the high mission of education which pursues knowledge for its own sake; and where the pupil is sufficiently rewarded by the consciousness of duty well done.

It would be easy to produce a case against prize-giving in schools, and there is not a teacher who does not know all the arguments that might be brought forward.

The interesting point is that, in spite of all these reasons, the glory of the annual speech-day is little diminished."

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF BOMBAY

After holding the post of Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University for 12 years, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad handed the reins of office to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Fellow of the Bombay University since 1927, and Dean of Faculty of Arts from 1909 to 1925.

During his long term of fellowship, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan had taken keen interest in University matters, particularly in Persian and Arabic studies. Mr. Mirza is a solicitor and brother of Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

For the first time in the history of Bombay University, a Mahomedan Vice Chancellor has been appointed.

THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the new Annamalai University. The notification announcing the appointment says that he will hold the appointment for the present till July next year.



HON. NARAYAN PRASAD ASTHANA

THE NEW AGRA VICE-CHANCELLOR

Mr. Asthana, an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of Agra University.

CANON LAW FOR ITALY

The Pope and the Italian Government have recently concluded an agreement by which the latter has offered the former 2,000 million lira as compensation for wrongs suffered by the Holy See by loss of temporal power; and the Pope has decided to devote the indemnity to the support of missions abroad. The agreement was by Cardinal Gasparri and Signor Mussolini for the two States respectively. The new Papal State will be called the Vatican City or the Vatican State and will enjoy all rights, prerogatives and immunities of an independent foreign State. The Pope has magnanimously refused the offer of the greater extension of the Vatican territory. The Italian Government has undertaken to secure the enforcement of Canon Law all over its territory, as a mark of reconciliation between Church and State and a *concordat* will regulate the relation of the Holy See with the Italian Government. The experiment of enforcing Canon law has never been made in any modern state; and it will be watched with much interest all over the world.

BENCH AND BUREAUCRACY

In a letter to *THE TIMES* on the Indian High Courts' Bill, Sir Leslie Scott says that justice ought to be administered by Judges and that the highest qualification for training of judicial mind to-day is only obtainable by way of the bar. The proposal that civil servants should become Chief Justices transgresses the principle that the bench and the bureaucracy should be kept separate. With the present development of Indian political organisation, including possibly the entrance of the States into some federal system, the constitutional position will more and more come before courts, and thus there is new reason why the distinction between the bench and the bureaucracy should not be obliterated.

THE ARRESTS

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Saklatvala, Earl Winterton stated that warrants for the recent arrests were issued by the Magistrate of Meerut on a complaint laid under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. As regards the question what action the accused persons had taken in, or in the immediate vicinity of, Meerut that necessitated trial of persons from distant provinces in Meerut, Earl Winterton said that he was not in a position to make a statement since this was clearly a matter that would emerge in the course of the trial.

"If the Government thought that there was a communist menace, the best remedy was to countermand it by methods suggested by the Viceroy himself in his well-chosen 'vice to the Capitalists at Calcutta and not by wholesale arrests of labour leaders", declared Mr. V. V. Giri, in a statement to the Press. He added that the present policy was likely to end in reaction against Government.

THE ARMS ACT

The Council of State, by 25 votes against 10, rejected a motion for amendment of the Indian Arms Act, in order to bring it into line with the law in force in England. Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, opposing the motion as well as another portion of the resolution which aimed at the repeal of the Arms Act (which was also rejected), referred to the fact that England was following the Indian example of putting restrictions on the issue of arms as necessary to prevent crime. He pointed out that the rules in India had been worked in a liberal spirit, so much so that there had been an increase of 100,000 in the number of guns issued.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The committee of jurists have unanimously approved of the proposed revision of the protocol of permanent Court of international justice drafted with a view to adherence, by the U. S. to it.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO GENEVA

Sir Atul Chatterjee, who has been invited to accept an extension of his term of office till the completion of the new India House in London, has been nominated with Dr. Paranjpye, delegate of the Government of India, to the International Labour Conference Meeting at Geneva on May 30.



SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., has been selected as the employees' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. His advisers will be Messrs. Abdul Matin Choudhury, M.L.A., Kalappa, Sethi and B. Shiva Rao.

LORD GOSCHEN TO ACT AS VICEROY

The Secretary of State for India in Council has invited His Excellency the Viceroy to come to England in June next for a short leave not exceeding four months in order to secure an opportunity of personal discussion with his Excellency. Lord Irwin has accepted the invitation provided the state of public affairs permits.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, to act as Viceroy and Governor-General during Lord Irwin's absence on leave.

GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH

An epoch-making change has taken place in the history of the Salvation Army. General Bramwell Booth has been declared unfit to lead the Army, and Commissioner Edward J. Higgins, Chief of Staff, has been elected to succeed him.

Owing to his continued illness, the High Council of the Army was called and met at Sunbury Court, the Army's training centre on the Thames, on January 8th.

A request was made to the General to retire "with full honours and dignities," but the General asked for time and obtained an injunction in Chancery against the High Council holding further proceedings.

Efforts at private settlement failed, and now comes the decision of the Council.



THE LATE MARSHAL FOCH
an account of whose career is given on page 257.

THE U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE

The United Provinces Liberal Conference, which met at Lucknow on March 30, under the presi-



DR. ANNIE BESANT

who presided over the U. P. Liberal Conference.

dentship of Dr. Annie Besant, passed several important resolutions including the one moved by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru :-

(a) "This Conference records its conviction that no scheme of constitutional reforms which falls short of responsible government, with the status of a Dominion for India, will meet the requirements of the country or satisfy national self-respect."

(b) "This Conference declares that anything in the nature of tinkering with the present highly unsatisfactory constitution or even Provincial autonomy, without a responsible Central Government, will not be supported by any section of progressive Indian opinion."

(c) "This Conference desires that the British Government and Parliament should take note of the increasing dissatisfaction of the people of India with their present state of dependence and the growing estrangement between the people and the Government and for the sake of amicable relations between the two countries, not less than for the prosperity, contentment and happiness of Indians, no time should be lost in establishing Dominion self-government in India."

(d) "This Conference in this behalf warmly commends the scheme for the constitution of a self-governing India on the basis of Dominion status, as drawn by the Nehru Committee, to which the Conference accords whole-hearted support, and it urges that the scheme shall be incorporated as an Act of Parliament, at the earliest possible moment."

ARMS ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray Choudhury moved for the repeal of the Indian Arms Act in the Council of State or, in the alternative, for bringing it into line with the English law. He made out a strong case in favour of its repeal. Indians were certainly not more prone to violence than others, and the removal of the disability would remove the disadvantage on peaceful citizens in relation to those who get arms by clandestine means. There was no reason to refuse arms to Indians, unless it were that the Government was foreign and could not trust the people. Mr. Khaparde supported the motion, having made a similar motion in the pre-Reform Imperial Council, but the Home Secretary said the Government had considerably liberalized the Act, that it could not do anything more, and that when England, which "was the most peace-loving country in the world," was going back in the direction of the Indian law, "it was foolhardy to ask for the repeal of the Arms Act and superfluous to bring the law into line with the law in force in England." Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the proposals as dangerous, and ultimately both the proposals were defeated.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association was held in the Assembly hall on the 27th March. Over 40 members were present and the Hon. Mr. Patel presided.

By 19 votes to 10, the Association adopted Sir D'Arcy Lindsay's motion which debarred a new entrant from voting on any question at any general or special meeting unless he had been a member of a branch association for at least fifteen days prior to the date of the meeting.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sir Harisingh Gour and Sir D'Arcy were elected Vice-Presidents, while Mr. B. Das was re-elected treasurer to the association. The members were then asked to elect 10 out of 12 candidates to become ordinary members of the Committee other than ex-officio members.

172736

MAKING SPORTSMEN BY FORCE

"In the nineteenth century, sport was not officially encouraged, and it flourished to the undoubted benefit of the nation," writes Viscount Knebworth in the NATIONAL REVIEW. "In the twentieth century, sport is officially encouraged; it certainly flourishes, but its benefit upon the nation is getting more and more doubtful. The more a man comes to believe that by shooting goals, he is helping England, the less useful does that man become. It is right and proper and wise that the opportunity to indulge in sport should be given to all. It is wrong and foolish that all should be compelled to profit by that opportunity. It is not, of course, true that sport is anywhere compulsory in England yet, but so high a value is attached to it that the margin between approval and compulsion is getting continually smaller."

THE INDIAN CLUBS

Exercises are divided into two classes, heavy and light. The heavy exercises develop the strength of the muscle, while the light exercises give speed to the body. The practice of Santolas and Indian clubs are instances of heavy exercises. Wrestling and boxing also come under heavy exercises. Sword-play and bana or stick-play are examples of light exercises developing special muscles.

The Santola, which was used by our ancient heroes like Bhima and Arjuna, says Dr. Lakshimipathy, is the precursor or forerunner of the dumb-bells. I thought that the dumb-bells which I saw in the schools were modern, and that we had them from the West; but now I find that they had their origin in India.

The Santola is so simple that the potters of any village can make it. It is generally made of stone or clay. The clay is mixed with elephant's dung or horse's dung so that it may not crack when it becomes dry. It is so very cheap that it beats its foreign competitor in the market very easily.

A pair of Santolas, weighing one maund, costs only 5 or 6 annas, while the foreign dumb-bells cost us something like Rs. 5 or Rs. 10.

The Indian clubs are very handy instruments for the development of our body. They also cost very little, and they can be practised in every home. They are so good in developing our bodies and keeping up our strength that even foreigners have taken to them.

The Germans have now taken up the practice of Indian clubs with such earnestness that it is now a craze with German ladies to use them for the development of round and beautiful shoulders. Things, that we, in India, have neglected and given up, are passing on to other countries and are getting very popular there: and it is our misfortune to go and copy things that are worthless and nothing when compared to things that we had here.

Sword-play and stick-play make the body agile and quick. We are sinners to our mother country as we have neglected our ancient history and ancient arts. A man who is a master of this art can escape unhurt from a crowd of hundred persons: neither a single stone nor a single blow will fall on him.

JACK DEMPSEY

Jack Dempsey had a narrow escape. A shot fired in his bed-room went wide. Dempsey was occupying the same bed-room as his promoter, Floyd Fitzsimmons, in a friend's house by the sea-front. Dempsey saw a figure at the window, and Fitzsimmons called out: "What do you want?" The intruder replied: "Turn out the lights." Dempsey leapt out of bed, and the intruder fired, the bullet lodging in the wall eighteen inches from the floor, and fled.

THE RING

Mr. Dick Burge, lessee of the Blackfriars Ring, has confirmed the reports of a plan by which it is proposed to convert the Ring into a huge boxing arena, to seat 15,000 spectators, so as to rival Madison Square Gardens, New York.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY
Special interest attaches to the above picture of H. E. the Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, owing to the crisis caused by the President's attitude to the Public Safety Bill. The photo shows the Viceroy in earnest discussion with Mr. Patel.

Diary of the Month

- March 10. The Peasants' Conference (Punjab) meets in Rohtak, Mr. Ajimlal Sethi presiding.
- March 11. Miss Howard is appointed as Agent-General for Canada in London.
- March 12. The Assembly carries the censure motion in the Executive Council grant.
- March 13. Dr. Pussyfoot Johnson arrives in the Sabarmati Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi.
- March 14. Travancore celebrates Silver Jubilee of Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.
- March 15. The Assembly rejects Army grant, as a protest against the Government's policy.
- March 16. China ratifies the Kellog Pact.
- March 17. The Assembly passes the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill.
- March 18. Wholesale arrests of Labour Leaders.
- March 19. U. P. Council rejects censure motion against the Ministers.
- March 20. German Reichstag adopts the Bill prohibiting poison gas in war-time.
- March 21. Marshal Foch is dead.
- March 22. Mr. Gandhi leaves Rangoon for Calcutta.
- March 23. The Assembly passes the amendment to the Finance Bill reducing salt duty to Re. 1.
- March 24. Mr. Gandhi, addressing a Calcutta meeting, advocates boycott of foreign cloth.
- March 25. 200 persons are arrested in Calcutta for burning foreign cloth.
- March 26. The trial of Mr. Gandhi in Calcutta.
- March 27. The Maharaja of Bhurtpur is dead.
- March 28. H. M. the King receives the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.
- March 29. King Amanullah marches to Kabul.
- March 30. Hindu Maha Sabah meets in Surat.
- March 31. The Council of State passes the Finance Bill.
- April 1. The All-India Muslim League passes a resolution supporting Nehru Report.
- April 2. Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain meet Sgr. Mussolini in Florence.
- April 3. Prince George begins his new duties at the Foreign Office.
- April 4. President Patel reserves his ruling on the Public Safety Bill.
- April 5. Mahatma Gandhi opens Khadi Bazaar in Bombay.
- April 6. Mahasheya Rajpal, publisher of RANGILA RASUL is killed by a Muslim fanatic.
- April 7. The First Indian Air Mail arrives.
- April 8. Bomb outrage in the Assembly.
- April 9. The Assembly carries the Trades Disputes Bill by 56 against 38.
- April 10. King Amanullah captures Ghazni.
- April 11. Mr. Patel rules the Public Safety Bill out of order.
- April 12. The Council of State passes the Trades Disputes Bill.
- April 13. The Viceroy promulgates "Public Safety Ordinance."
- April 14. The Simon Commission leaves for England.
- April 15. Mr. Frank Noyce succeeds Mr. G. S. Bajpai as Secretary to the Education Department of the Government of India.



MR. FRANK NOYCE

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."

A 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."

A 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."

AN 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."

A 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.

A 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."

A 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."

A 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.....

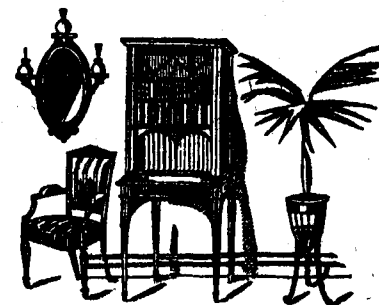
OCCUPATION.....

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

Branches: PARIS, 35 Rue Boissy d'Anglas. NEW YORK, 71, West 45th Street. MELBOURNE, 99, Flinders Lane. DURBAN, Natal Bank Chambers. Head Office—BLOOMSBURY—LONDON.

2. April, '29.

A Furnishing Service! to help you.



TEL.
3830

TEL.
3830

The name of Curzons is a household word all over Southern India. Curzons have been furnishing experts for over thirty years, and they guarantee [up-to-date and thoroughly efficient service.

COMPLETE FURNISHING
UPHOLSTERY & SOFT GOODS
DRAPERY & CASEMENTS
OBJECTS D'ART & IVORIES
PAPIER MACHE & CARVINGS

FURNITURE RENOVATION
REPAIRS
PAINTING & DECORATION
REMAKING BEDDING
REMOVALS

Catalogues Post-Free.

TELEGRAMS:
CURZONCO, MADRAS

CODES USED:
ABC 5th BENTLEYS

CURZON & CO

EST. 1898

THE LARGEST FURNISHING HOUSE IN SOUTHERN INDIA
MOUNT ROAD MADRAS

Please mention the "Indian Review" when writing.

2. June '29.



Himalaya Bouquet Bath Soap

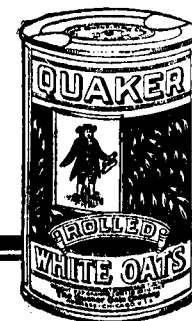
The makers of HIMALAYA BOUQUET BATH SOAP commend it to every woman of refinement as an essential part of her toilet—essential because she demands the best and can nowhere find a purer or more deliciously fragrant Soap.

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.

1/2

More protein
than wheat



GROWING children need protein. It is the element which builds muscle and tissue, promotes mental and physical development.

Quaker Oats contains 16% protein—more than any other cereal. Besides, it possesses generous quantities of carbohydrates and fats, two great sources of energy. It is rich in minerals and vitamins. Its roughage aids digestion. Quaker Oats is one of the most perfectly balanced foods known.

During childhood, adolescence, on through manhood and womanhood, everyone needs the health-building, energizing, sustaining qualities of Quaker Oats. Quaker Oats is delicious, too, and is easily prepared and most economical. Make it a part of your daily diet. You will feel better for it.

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

Quaker Oats

2053

Kellogg's are the original corn flakes★ — and no others have ever equalled their delicious flavour — the extra crispness that makes them the world's favourites. Serve them with cold milk or cream — delightful with tinned or fresh fruit.

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES
Ready-to-Serve

Also makers of Kellogg's ALL-BRAN—a laxative food

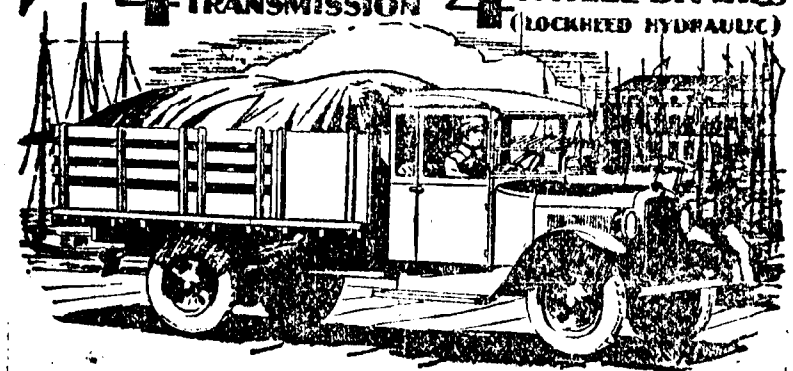
South India Chemicals &
Laboratories,

"Sirisha"—Luz Church Road, MYLAPORE,
Madras. (India.)



NEW 6 CYLINDER TWO-TON TRUCK

4 SPEED TRANSMISSION and 4 WHEEL BRAKES
(LOCKHEED 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.

We have some attractive leaflets and folders describing these new trucks. Why not write for one?

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.

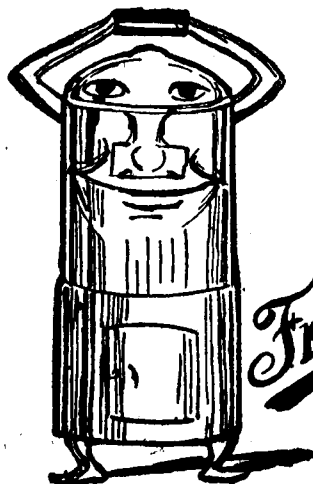
E. Nov. '29.

1929 MODEL

IGMIC COOKER

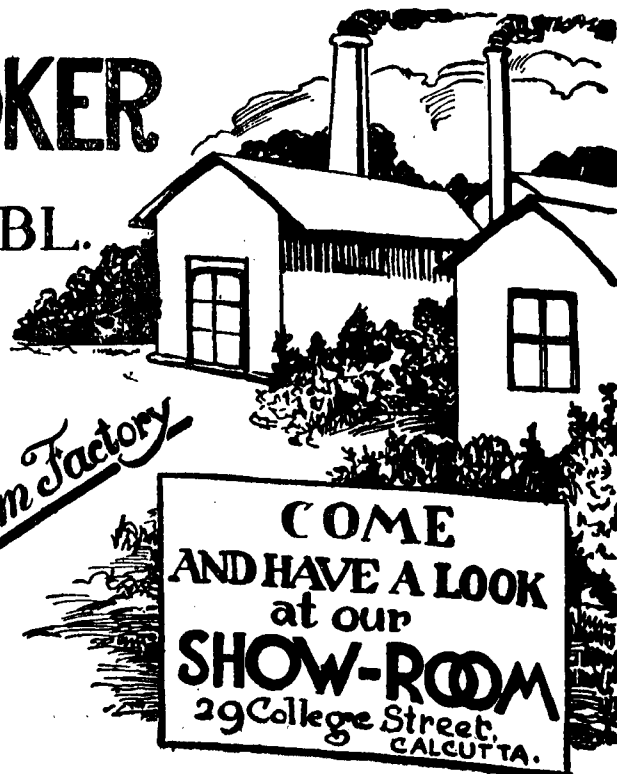
Patented by

Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D., B.L.



Fresh from Factory

**COME
AND HAVE A LOOK
at our
SHOW-ROOM
29 College Street,
CALCUTTA.**



For the Treatment of Anæmia

HEMOBIN SYRUP

DISPELS ANAEMIA AND DEBILITY

HEMOBIN SYRUP presents an ideal and palatable preparation containing Hæmoglobin together with Arsenic and Strychnine.

It is indicated in Secondary Anæmias due to acute infections such as Malaria, Kala Azar, Puerperal Fevers, during convalescence, during Lactation, and in cases where the system is debilitated and vitality is low.

HEMOBIN SYRUP is most valuable to women during pregnancy and after child-birth. It can also be taken by persons with delicate constitution—with advantage.



LITERATURE SENT ON REQUEST

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

E. April '29. O.P.S.

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. May '29.

The Seindia Steam Navigation Company Limited.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, 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.

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 Gallichan Rs. 5.

Married Love—The only work that unfolds in a frank and bold manner the priceless secrets of married life. 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 Horoscope. Rs. 1-6.

Weather Forecasting—Easy and Perfectly reliable Rs. 7.

Astro-Diagnosis—Medical Astrology and Diagnosis from Horoscopes. Fully illustrated. By Heindel. Price Rs. 10-.

Every kind of Works on Astrology Available.

Face as Indicative of Character—The best work with 120 illustrations. Rs. 2-4.

Palmistry 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.

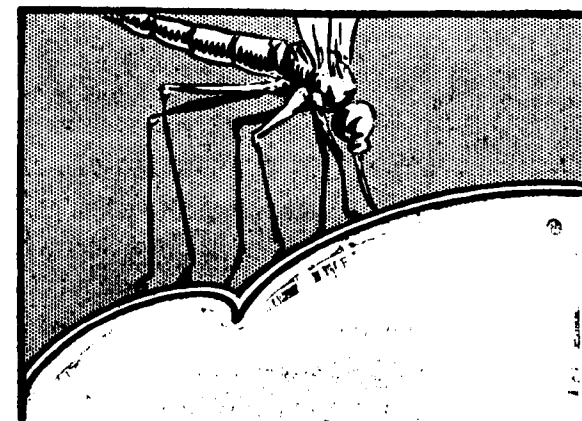
First Principles of Astrology—Rs. 3.

How to Grow Success—A practical work. Rs. 2.

Power for Success—By Haddock. A magnificent system of rare methods for the Development and Use of the Fortune-Building power—Success-Magnetism.—Special Offer. Rs. 20

Address:—Dept. B. CHIROLOGICAL SOCIETY
No. 54, Amherst Row, CALCUTTA.

E. May '29.



Malaria

WHEN the fever is conquered, there is another desperate fight waiting, 'The fight against debility,' that terrible consequence of the ravages caused by the malaria parasite in your blood.

More than anything else, it's new strong blood you want, blood that will carry nutrient to the debilitated body cells and give you strength to withstand a repeated attack of the dreaded disease.

There's nothing like Sanatogen to build up new fresh blood and strength in your body. Clinical experiments have proved that with facts and figures—(An average increase of 60% red blood cells after a 3 weeks' use of Sanatogen was shown by medical tests—see "Med. Echo," March, 1924.)

Start your course of Sanatogen to-day. Then you will soon enjoy that almost forgotten feeling of real health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

OBTAINABLE AT ALL
CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LISTEN

Those who are desirous of attaining Health, Wealth, Success and Happiness in every sense through their own correct knowledge.

A very mysterious and effective Divine power lies latent within you, a power which every one possesses but not one in a thousand knows how to use beneficially. The book which will be sent FREE POST PAID on your asking, explains how this power is set free by you to aid you to everything in life you desire. It drives the worries, fear and envies that hold one back as by hands of steel. It teaches you a system that enables you to be anything you desire to be.

If you like you may send B.P.O. for 1/6 to meet expenses, but please use 3 ANNAS STAMPS when writing.

In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours, get the booklet. PROVE IT, PROVE IT, you risk nothing and have all to gain.

SACHDEV FRERES

Post Box 931

MARSEILLE

E. May '29.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF WATERPROOFS EAST OF SUEZ.

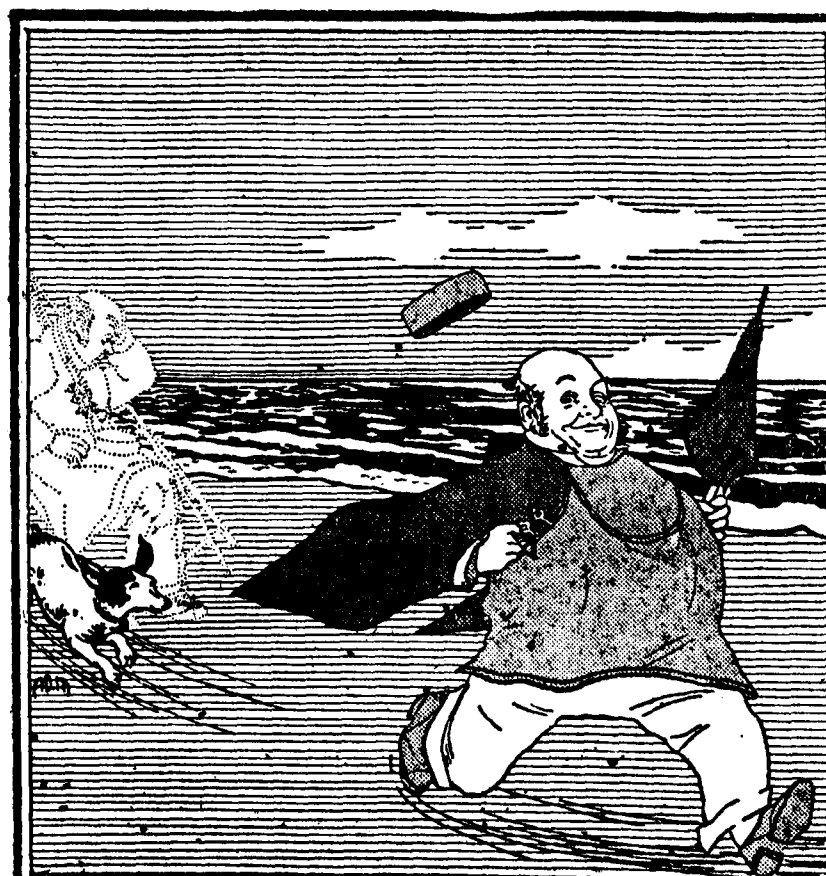
The hour was never brighter in the history of this special enterprise.

The foundations were never stronger, the demand was never greater, the supervision of each order never relaxes, future growth and prosperity were never more certain.

Forward, always forward, from the day the first garment was made nearly 20 years ago—never a backward step, never a halt, never, for a moment, a wavering of purpose. Year by year, it might truly be said month by month, the confidence in and the demand for Nilga and Shetland Waterproofs have become ever stronger, bigger, wider.

Full Particulars from the Sole
Manufacturers

Bailey Bros., The Waterproofing Specialists, Ootacamund.



ONCE — A PHYSICAL WRECK !
NOW — FIT & FRISKY !

**Suraballi Kasaya
is so bracing**

Suraballi Kasaya is on sale
at all progressive chemists.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd., 29, Kolutola, Calcutta

E. April 29. C.P.S.

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.



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.

E. April '29. C. P. S.

Union Mosquito Nets

MADE OF
STRONG
WHITE NET-
TINGS, well
sewn with cor-
ners fully
gathered to
allow for
Shrinkage.

REPUTED ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON, FOR THEIR DURABILITY & HIGH CLASS WORKMANSHIP. SIZES:—

Long.	Wide.	High.	Square Nettings.	Round Nettings.
6 ft. x 3 ft.	4 1/2 ft.	...	Rs. 5-8 each	Rs. 6-6 each
6 ft. x 4 ft.	4 1/2 ft.	...	" 6-8 "	" 7-2 "
7 ft. x 3 1/2 ft.	5 ft.	...	" 7-10 "	" 8-6 "
7 ft. x 5 ft.	5 ft.	...	" 8-4 "	" 9-8 "

THE UNION TRADING CO.,
166, Harrison Road (c), CALCUTTA.

P.O. BOX.
No. 6844.

PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA.

Any other Size or Quality can be made to order and despatched within 24 hours.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



EAU DE COLOGNE

AND

TOILET PREPARATIONS

No.		Rs. A.	No.		Rs. A.
0	Eau-de-Cologne—Wicker 53 1/2 Oz	34 12	354	Nenita Brilliantine Solid ...each...	1 4
1	" " " 24 " "	16 12	351	Tosca " " " " "	2 14
2	" " " 12 " "	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 3/4 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	Captol 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 8	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 2
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 " " " "	0 13
418	Tooth Paste " " " each " " "	0 9	804	Eau-de-Cologne Soap per box " " " "	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 " " " "	0 11	807	Eau-de-Cologne Soap, per box of 3 tablets " " " "	2 12
458	Vanishing Cream " " " " " "	1 0	394	Shaving Soap Refill " " " "	0 9
475	Bath Salts " " " " " "	1 12	393	" " in Alum. Tins per tin " " " "	0 13
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 each " " "	1 4			
580	Shampoo Powders " " " per pkt. " " "	4			
477	Eau-de-Cologne Bath Powder in packets " " " per-pkt " " "	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.

E. April, '29,

Advertising in Western India

Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in 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.

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

ADHYAKSHA
MATHURBABU'S

Makaradhwaja Ra. 4 per tola.
Dashana Sanskar Churna ss. 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)

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.

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.

CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT INDIA

BY Dr. SITANATH PRADHAN M.Sc., Ph.D., Brihaspati.

1—1 A, Goa Bagan St., CALCUTTA.

Price Rs 6 (Indian) 10 shillings (Foreign.)

The most erudite and interesting book on the chronology and political history of Vedic and Buddhist India that has ever come out of the pen of an Indologist. The thread is at last discovered through the bewildering labyrinth of Vedic chronology.

The late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee—"Original research of unquestionable merit," "an erudite thesis," "of special excellence."

Dr. L. D. Barnett Ph. D., London—"A remarkably able work," "its general conclusions reasonable and probable." Shows immense industry and ingenuity, "much courage and independence."

Dr. T. Jolly Ph. D., Germany—"a very learned work," "very interesting."

Dr. M. Winternitz Ph. D—"collected valuable data from a vast amount of literature."

ASTHMA

and other lung-complaints are radically permanently speedily cured by the infallible ASOSALIN. Only one course of treatment undoubtedly cures you without fail. Particulars free from India Laboratory, Box 1, 1—1, A, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta.

E. Jan. '30. Ec.

For A Cool Brain & Refreshing Sleep
Use

KUNTAL BRISHYA

The Premier Hair Oil In INDIA manufactured by Renowned Kaviraj Benode Lall Sen.
Price Re. 1. (Small) Rs. 3. (Big) Charges extra.

GENUINE
MAKARADHWAJA

A Panacea For All Diseases.

Price. Rs. 24. Per Tola. Re. 1. Per Week.
[Transit Charges extra]

Send for Catalogue & Advice.

B. L. Sen & Co.

146D/2-3, Lower Chitpur Road,
CALCUTTA.

E. Aug '29. Ec.

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.

Fair Field and no Favour.

1. Johar-i-Salajit. Re. 1 per tola.
2. Salajit or Momayi. As. 8 per tola.
3. Sivel or Gundbadastar. Rs. 4, 3 per tola respectively.
4. Pach Karpuram. Rs. 2, 1 " "
5. Bhim Sain Camphor. Rs. 3 " "
6. Ambergris. Rs. 39, 42, 45 " "
7. Tibetan Musk per tola Rs. 30.
8. Assam " " Rs. 25.
9. Nepal " " Rs. 22.
10. Musk Powder " " Rs. 8.
11. Kashmere Saffron " " Rs. 2, 1, respectively.
12. Kabul Asafoetida No. 1 Rs. 2 per lb.
13. " " No. 2 Re. 1/4 per lb.
14. Lotus Honey Re. 1/8 per lb.

Prices will be without engagement.

Apply to GOUR PHARMACY, LUDHIANA (PUNJAB).



Ritwal Chaman Bahar Hair oil.
Tonic Hair oil. A most delightfully
Sweet-scented, Hair restorer, Brain
Cooler, and Memory invigorator, re-
freshing and medicated hair oil for
the hair.

Price per phial As. 12.
For each and every kind of Hair oil,
Attars, Ottos, Soap, Creams and all
kinds of raw Materials.

Apply to
**KITWAL PERFUMERY MART,
LUDHIANA, PUNJAB.**

E. June '29. J. C. A.

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

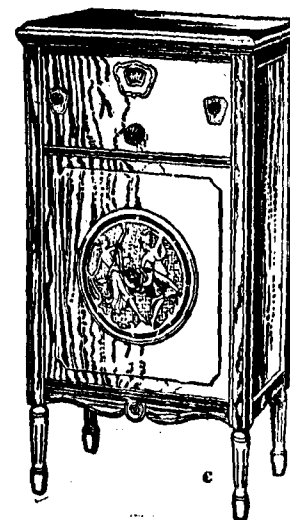
requisites of printers from stock.

Waste not in future on inferior stuff.

THE MADRAS TYPE FOUNDRY

38, Jones Street, G. T., MADRAS.

E. Jan. '30.



STEWART-WARNER Matched-Unit Radio

DO YOU KNOW THE REAL CHARM OF RADIO ?

Every day, every night in the year, famous orchestras, interesting speakers, comedians, singers and other artists are on the air. It's the most varied and inexpensive form of entertainment you can buy.

You'll come to know the real charm of RADIO entertainment when you listen with Stewart-Warner Matched-Unit Radio Receivers. A wide range of models on view in our Show-rooms at prices to suit all.

ADDISON & CO., LTD.,

MADRAS, BANGALORE, TRICHINOPOLY, CALICUT.

E. Feb. '30.

FOR SALE 15,000 SHOP-SOILED AND SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BOOKS.

Usual Selling Price Re. 1-14-0 each. Now to be cleared off at As. 12 each.

V. P. and Postage Extra. Order your requirements now as these will not be offered again at these Prices.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 6 Twelve Hundred New Riddles | 78 On the Hog Train Through Kansas By Harry L. Newton | 115 The Confessions of a Young Girl |
| 8 Twenty Good Stories By Opie Read | 79 Side tracked By Harry L. Newton | 116 Vail's Dream Book |
| 10 Model Letter Writer | 80 Easy Money By Harry L. Newton | 117 Ogilvie's Slow Train |
| 13 Gypsy Dream Book & Fortune Teller | 84 Southwick's Jokes and Recitations | 118 The Sunny Side of Life. By A Merry Widow |
| 18 Blunders of a Bashful Man | 85 Southwick's Irish Dialect Poems and Recitations | 120 Going Some |
| 20 Ten Funny Stories By Opie Read | 86 Fortune Telling by Cards, Dice, Crystal Etc. | 127 How to Become an American Citizen |
| 23 Amateur's Guide to Magic & Mystery | 87 Carter's Magic and Magicians | 130 Stage Secrets |
| 35 How to Entertain a Social Party | 88 Taylor's Popular Recitations | 131 Health Hints |
| 30 The Old Witches Dream Book and Fortune Teller | 90 Love, Courtship & Marriage | 134 The Wizards of Joy. By Raymond and Caverly |
| 32 How to Woo and How to Win | 92 Temptations of the Stage | 139 On a Troop Train Thro' Texas |
| 33 Two Hundred after Dinner Stories | 94 Behind the Scenes | 143 The Confessions of a Bell Boy |
| 35 Crazy Baseball Stories By R. R. Whiting | 95 Children's Recitations | 144 A Bootlegger's Paradise |
| 36 The Swindlers of America | 96 Recitations for Little People | 147 How to Talk and Debate |
| 43 Art of Ventriloquism | 97 A Hundred ways of Kissing Girls | 148 Popular Etiquette Book |
| 51 On a Fast Train Through Georgia Everybody | 107 The Art of Kissing | 149 Astrology Explained |
| 54 Howard Thurston's Card Tricks | 110 How to Become Beautiful | 150 500 Dreams Interpreted |
| 61 Modern Palmistry | 111 The Album Writer's Friend | 151 Aunt Mandy's Dream Book |
| 76 A Thoroughbred Tramp By Elmer Walters | 113 On an Army Mule Through Virginia | 152 Don't Marry |
| | | 153 How to Write Love Letters |
| | | 154 Keller's Wizards' Manual |
| | | 155 How to Speak Spanish |
| | | 156 How to Speak German |

Write your Name & Address in CAPITAL LETTERS.

GENERAL SUPPLIES CO., BOOK Dept., Box 167, KARACHI, India.

E. June '29.

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 BOOKSELLERS.

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 MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RY. CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

Time Table Advertisement Rates

A limited number of approved advertisements will be accepted for insertion in this Publication at the following rates to be paid in advance. Blocks if any to be supplied by the Advertisers:—

	PER ANNUM		
	RS.	A.	P.
Full page	100	0	0
Half page	75	0	0
Quarter page	50	0	0

Special positions such as on the inside of cover, etc., by arrangement.

This Time-Table Publication is printed half-yearly and has an Annual circulation of approximately 60,000 copies.

HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hotel advertisements are also accepted for insertion in this publication at a rate of Rs. 15/- per annum. Space to occupy not more than 1/8th of a page. Payment to be made in advance.

For further particulars apply to

The Deputy Traffic Manager (Commercial)

M. S. M. RAILWAY, PARK TOWN, MADRAS.

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA DACCA (Bengal)

—ADHAKHYA—

Joges Chandra Ghose, M. A., F. C. S. (London). Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

Guaranteed absolutely Pure & Genuine Medicines, prepared strictly according to the Ayurvedic Sastras. Catalogues are sent free on Application.

On describing the nature of diseases, prescriptions are given gratis with great care. Makaradhvaj (Swarna Kindur) (Pure & with Gold.) Rs. 4 per tola.

A wonderful specific for all diseases. It regulates the nerves, bile and phlegm, increases vitality, mental and physical vigour and tones up the system.

Saribadi Saran — A wonderful, infallible medicine for Syphilis, Mercurial Poisoning, Gonorrhoea, urinary troubles and all sorts of blood impurities. Rs. 3 per seer.

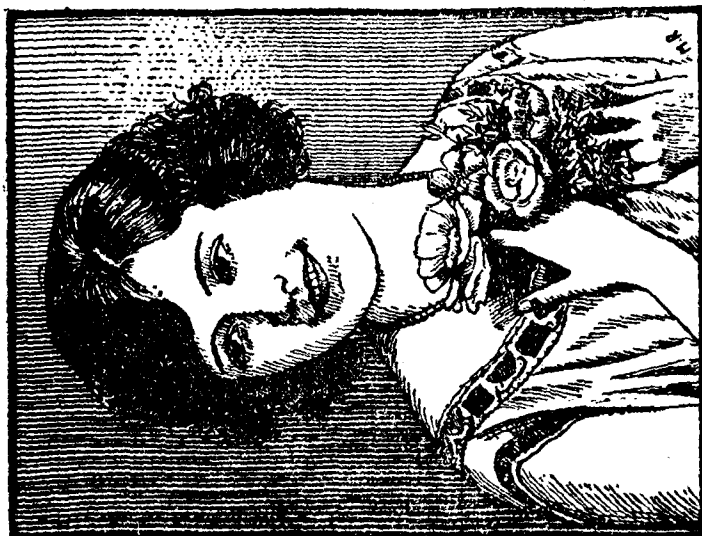
Sukra Sanjiban.—It is a very powerful medicine for sexual debility, and allied diseases. Rs. 16 per seer.

Abala Bandhab Jog.—A great remedy for all female diseases as leucorrhoea, discharges, pain in the waist, back or womb, irregular monthly courses, sterility &c.

E. April '29. Mod.

KERALA

SANDALWOOD SOAP.



My heart's delight.

Other ideal assorted toilet articles:—

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

Vegetol 1—Free from animal fat—lathers in any water.

Washwell 1—By name and nature "Washwell."

Coal Tar (Carbolic) 1—Disinfectant and Germicidal.

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

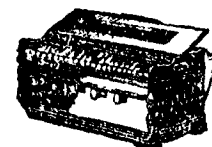
THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

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

"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

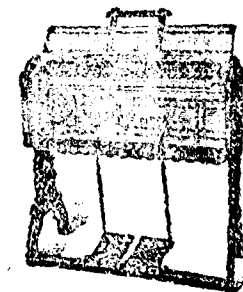


SAPPHIRE FLUTE—Seasoned teak, 2 sets 3 octaves best German reeds, imitation ivory keys. Rs. 45.

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 '29. 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 '29 Ec.

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. April '29. D.



KESHANJAN

IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION.
INCREASES THE BEAUTY.
MAKES THE HAIR GLOSSY.

Price Re. One per Bottle. Postage Extra.

USE IN YOUR TROUBLES

OUR
AMRITABALLI

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.

28, Sep. '29.

PRINCE STUDIO

90, Wallajah Road,
Mount Road P. O.

Half-tone and line-block Makers,
Artistic Photographers, Bromide
Enlargers, High Class Oil Painters.
Amateur's Plates and Films Developed,
Printed and Enlarged,
Lantern Slides of any kind made
to Order. Picture-Frame Makers
and Brass Sign-Board Makers.

Charges Moderate. A Trial Solicited.

DELIVERY PUNCTUAL

28, April '29.

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 NESAN", 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 NESAN".

No. 212, BATU ROAD, KUALA LUMPUR

Post Box No. 299.

Telegrams: "Tamilnesan". Telephone: No 57.

Ex.

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 a 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

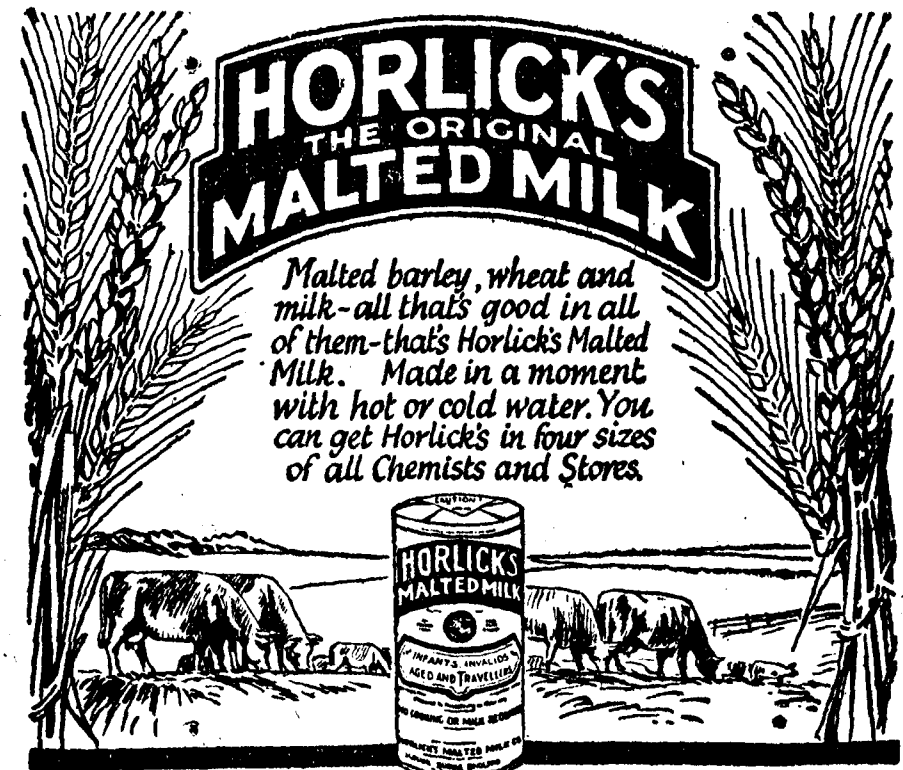
Post Box 60,
MADRAS.

AGENTS FOR:

HARRILD & SONS, LTD., LONDON—Printing Machines.
LORILLEUX & BOLTON, LTD., LONDON—Printing Inks.

PRINTERS' COMPLETE FURNISHERS.

28, Nov. '29



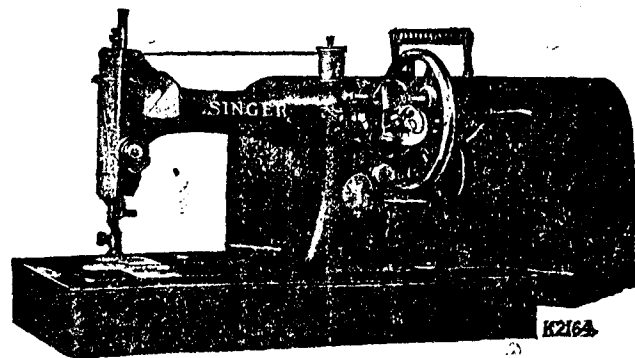
The South Indian Export Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 37, Madras.
[Agents for the Madras Presidency.]

28, June '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.

PRABUDDHA BHARATA

OR
AWAKENED INDIA

A high class monthly on Practical Vedanta, setting forth the lofty teachings of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda.

34th YEAR BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1929.

Improved in Get-up and Enlarged in Size and Reading matter.

SUPER ROYAL QUARTO Pp. 52

Besides the unpublished writings of Swami Vivekananda, Swami Saradananda and Sister Nivedita and translations of Sanskrit Texts, it will contain contributions from eminent persons like

Dr. Mahendra Nath Sircar, M. A., Ph. D., on Mysticism of the Upanishads,

Prof. S. Radakrishnan, on Hinduism and allied subjects.

M. Romain Rolland, on the Life of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda.

Principal Kamakhya Nath Mitra.

Madeline R. Harding and several other Scholars.

Annual Subscription: Inland Rs. 4. Foreign \$ 3 or 11 Sh.

Apply to Manager,

PRABUDDHA BHARATA

182-A, Muktaram Babu Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

Principal Agencies:—

AHMEDABAD,
AJMERE,
AMRAOTI,
AKOLA (Berar),
BANGALORE,
BARODA,
BASRA (Iraq),
BELGAUM,
BHUSAWAL,
BIJAPUR,
BIKANER,
DADAR,
DEOLALI,
DHARWAR,
DHULIA,
DOHAD (Panchmahal),
GADGAD,
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,
NAVARI,
PUNCHGANI,
POONA,
RAJKOT CITY,
RATNAGIRI,
SANGLI,
SECUNDERABAD,
SHOLAPUR,
SUUKUR,
SURAT,
WARDHA.

All Bookstalls, Messrs.
A. H. Wheeler & Co.,
and Higginbothams.

The 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, Bakehouse Lane,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams "Indomail."

Ex.

MODERN MACHINERY Co.,

Head Office:—22, Seshadripuram,
Bangalore.

Branch and Godown:—Phillips Street,
G. T., Madras.

COMPLETE PRINTERS' FURNISHERS.

Always in stock:—

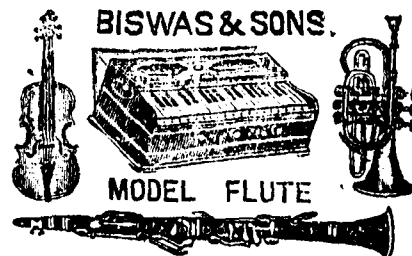
Treadle Platens, Guillotine Cutting machines, Rotary & Lever, Perforating machines, Wire Stitching machines etc., etc.

A large stock of Book-types both Old Style and Modern and a decent variety of Jobbing Types, all Manufactured in Germany, available at Competitive prices.

E. April '29.

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORES,

BISWAS & SONS.



MODEL FLUTE

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 3/4 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 350. | |

ADVANCE QUARTER AMOUNT WITH ORDER

BISWAS & SONS.,

5, Lower Chitpore Road, (B.) CALCUTTA.

E. April. '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 man 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.]

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

INDIA ON TRIAL

BY J. E. WOOLACOTT

Formerly Correspondent of 'The Times' at Delhi & Simla. 8vo. 10s.

"The future governance of India is of profound importance not only to the Indian people but to the Empire. The writer frankly discusses the main issues involved, and a perusal of his book should assist the reader to an understanding of questions that are of vital concern alike to India and to England."

SELECTIONS FROM EDWIN ARNOLD

In Prose and Poetry. Re. 1-8-0.

Extract from Preface:—I have found nothing but friendliness and courtesy among the millions of this land, from strangers, townfolk, peasants, servants, men, women, and children. I have witnessed a thousand instances of simple virtues—of charity, of domestic affection, of natural courtesy, of inherent modesty, of honest dignity, of devotion, of piety, of glad human life—have encountered grace and goodness, in passing, as one encounters bright birds and fair flowers, have become endeared to this kindred and civilised population whose intellectual and religious history is so noble."

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.,

(Incorporated in England)

MADRAS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LONDON.

E. Nov '29.

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.

Ex.

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. June '29, I. A. A.

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.

ASTROLOGICAL MIRACLE.

THE BIGGEST ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

For Horoscope, Thikuj, and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs, Zamindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

Dhaada Talismana: 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 Kavaacha. Price Rs. 7-10.

Apply to President:—**B. K. BHUTTACHARJI, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.,**

All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.

Head Office:—105 (I.R.) Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Phone:—No. B.B. 3685.

Telegrams:—"ASTROLOGERS", CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '30. Ec.

Famous and Popular Works on Memory Training, &c.

By Professor Earnest Wood

CONCENTRATION: (New & Revised Edition).

Contents: Success in life—The Magic Box—Concentration—Chains of Gold—Concentration in Daily life—Control of the Body and Senses—The Removal of intruding Thoughts—Gymnastics of Concentration—Methods of Meditation—Obstacles to Meditation—Contemplation—Conclusion.

Concentration being a practical necessity is here set forth with clarity and precision. Wrappers Re. 1 0
Boards Rs. 1 4 Cloth Rs. 1 8

MEMORY TRAINING: *Contents:* Methods of Memory Training—To awaken the Imagination—To Remember a series of Things—To Familiarise the Unfamiliar: by Imagination, by Expansion of Ideas—Simplification and Symbolism—To Cast the Memory Forward—To Change Numbers into Sensible ideas—Images &c.

Capital and very practical exercises for self-tuition. Wrappers As. 14. Boards Re. 1. Cloth gilt Rs. 1 8

CHARACTER BUILDING: A Practical Course.

Contents: Why you must develop character—Preparing the ground—Foundations—walls—Roof etc.—The Three fundamental Virtues—Testing the character—The man of Will—of Love—of Understanding—of Imagination—of Investigation—of Reverence—of Beauty—The Science of the Emotions—The Three Fundamental Vices—Ultimate aims—The great Law &c. An unusually practical treatise for personal use. As. 8.

THE INTUITION OF THE WILL:

Contents: I. The Three necessities of man; II. Tuition and Intuition; III. The Intuition of the Will; IV. The Training for intuition; V. The Three Halls; IV. The Nirvana of Earth; VII. The Five Fetters; VII. The Nirvana of the Soul; IX. The Nirvana of the Self.

A mine of information, the result of deep research and thought.

Wrappers. Re. 1.

THE SEVEN RAYS: (2nd Edition).

Contents: The Source of the Rays—The Seven Rays—The Great Use and Danger of knowledge of the Rays. Original, both in matter and structure. Wrappers 2 4 Cloth Rs. 3.

RAJA YOGA: The Occult Training of the Hindus.

Contents: I. The Seven Schools of Yoga; II. The Yoga of Will and Freedom of Patanjali; III. The Yoga of love and Union of Shri Krishna, the King; IV. The Yoga of Thought and Understanding of Shri Shankara; V. Practical Concentration and Meditation.

A competent outline of a great and occult study

As. 12.

THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, ADYAR, MADRAS.

Ex.

C A T A R A C T

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 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. 12/8 nett.

Apply. **DR. B. K. CHOUDHURY, 6, TARAK CHATTERJIE LANE, CALCUTTA.**

E. Feb. '30 Ec.

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.

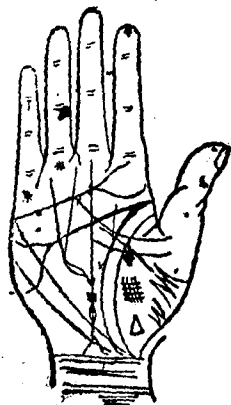
Applications for Agencies are invited from Gentlemen of position and influence.

K. S. GOPALAYYA,
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Madras Branch :
LOANE SQUARE, BROADWAY.

E. Oct. '29.

LESSONS ON PALMISTRY

(Illustrated by nicely printed Diagrams) by the Famous Astrologer Late Raman Krishna Chatterjee, (revised by Mr. N. N. Ghose, F. R. S. L.) Barrister-at-law and Editor "INDIAN NATION," Late Principal, Metropolitan College. The book gives us knowledge about the determination of the auspicious time for marriage, of the signs of barrenness, of whether conception of a boy or girl, of length of life, of success or failure, of love of women, of chastity or unchastity of women, success or failure in litigation, of secretly getting money etc. etc. and these



have been made clear by illustrations. This book gives a clear knowledge about the past, present and future of all human beings. Nicely bound. Re. 1-8 only.
PAUL BROTHERS & Co., 7, Shib Krishna Daw Lane,
P. O. Barabazar, CALCUTTA

E. April 29 I. A. A.

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. April, '29.

HOME-PRINTING.

[IN ENGLISH.] [REGISTERED]
An well-tried teak-wood Press set up with
Brass & Iron parts for perfect printing.
Simple in operation, fine in impression, durable
in construction. Guaranteed for twenty
lacs impression.—400 copies in an hour.
Money back in usefulness.

No	Size of Press.	Lead Types.	Accessories.	Rs.
A	Foot-press 17x12 in.	2500	35 kinds	45
B	Qt. Demy 12x10 in.	2000	34 "	35
C	Letter 9x8 in.	1700	37 "	25
D	Post Card 7x4 in.	1200	25 "	15
E	Small Card 6x3 in.	800	21 "	8

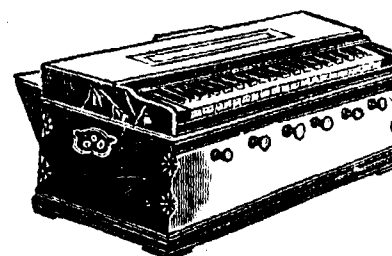
Quarter advance with the order.

The Indian Mechanical Works

127, Masjid Bari Street, Calcutta.

Tel. Address:—"MECHANISTS," Calcutta.

E. April '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., Calcutta.
9-2, Arpuli Lane, (I.R.)

E. April. '29 M.

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.

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 Sidhikabacha ... Rs. 9-0-0.

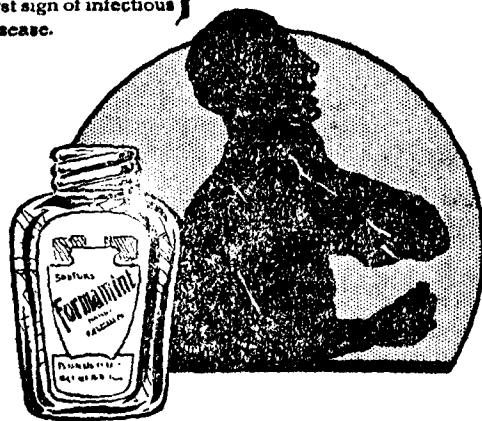
The Calcutta Astrological Syndicate,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

E. April. '29. M.

PURELY INDIAN DRUGS MARVELLOUS EFFECT IN ALL CASES.		DETAILED HAND BOOK ON ANNA STAMP ELECTRO AYURVEDIC PHARMACY. COLLEGE ST. MARKET, CAL.
---	--	--

E. April '29. C. P. S.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.



Sore Throat?

Attend to that Sore Throat at once—with Formamint. One or two of these palatable and very refreshing tablets taken every hour will effectively cure the Sore Throat and at the same time prevent infectious diseases, such as

INFLUENZA,
DIPHThERIA,
SCARLET FEVER, etc.

Buy a bottle to-day

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Public School Scholarships and Entrance.

Enquiries about scholarships or entrance in Trent College, Derbyshire, or the Preparatory School, Bramcote Hall, Notts, may be addressed to A. L. Fraser Esq., Meleng Estate, Kupradhana P. O. Assam. Fees £120 p.a. Reductions for sons of Clergy and Officers. Holidays can be arranged.

E. June. '29.

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. 337, Mount Road,
MADRAS.

E. Aug. '29.

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.

Phone 2420.

V. K. CHETTY, Secretary,
Post Box 150, MADRAS.

E. Jan. '30.

NOVEL CERMANT TREATMENT.

'Greatest Discovery in Medical Science.'

'Incurables' cured. Based on Law of Nature.

Our Treatment by Post is a grand success. Wanted full details. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Colic Pain, Venereal Diseases &c. Literature sent free to all.

Dr. Chowdry's College of Bio-chemistry: Postal training, nominal cost, high-class Diplomas, Sure income, no unemployment, Prospectus free.

DR. S. CHOWDRY, B.A., M.D. (Bio.)

77, Dhurramtala Street, Calcutta.

E. Jan. '30. Eo.

AMRITA-BHALLATAKA. (WITH IRON)

The best Blood-Purifier and Sarsaparilla.
The King of Rasayanas.

Suitable for Syphilis, Leprosy, Mercurial poisoning, Piles, and blood-impurities due to any cause.

Invaluable in the first stages of Leprosy.

Regular use for 10 weeks will completely cure the after-effects of Syphilis.

Price.—7 doses.—Rs. 1-14

15 " " 3-8

For the Complete Course

of 10 weeks.—Rs. 15.

Packing & Postage Extra.

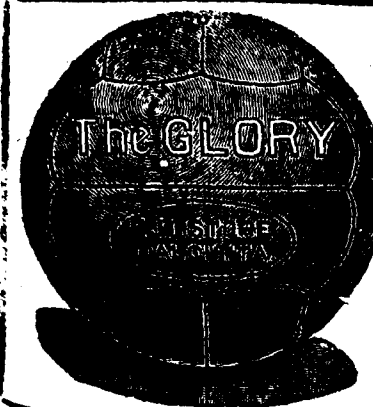
JYOTI AYURVED NIKETAN.

4, St. James Square, Calcutta.

[N. B. Medicines prepared under the direct and personal supervision of Kabiraj D. N. RAY, M. Sc., Kabishekhar.]

E. April '29.

Ours is the Best and Cheapest House for Sporting Goods.



All our footballs are manufactured from well tanned selected leathers by experienced workmen. Shape guaranteed, excellent workmanship and durable. We also stock Sporting Goods of every description. Trial order solicited. Catalogue free on application. All balls complete with bladders.

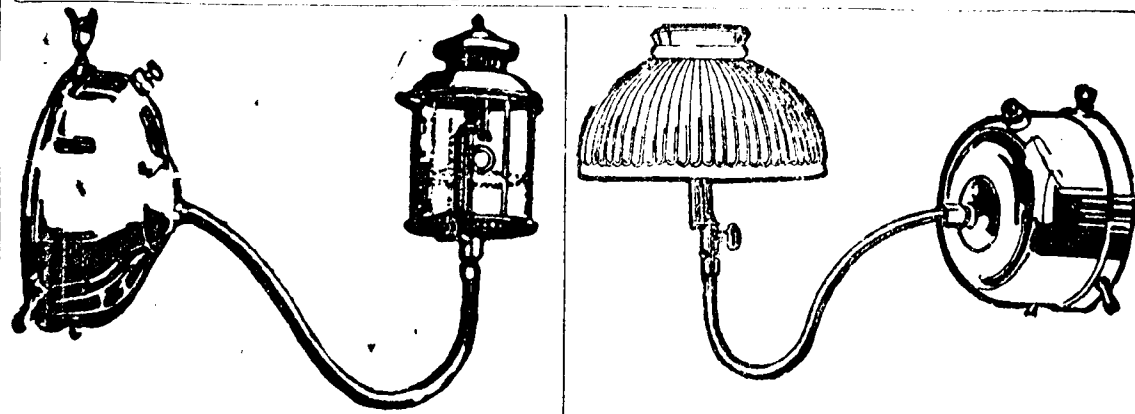
Field master Rs. 9-0. Association match No. 5 Rs. 6-0, No. 4, Rs. 5-0 College No. 5. Rs. 6-8, No. 4 Rs. 5-8 T-Shape 12 panel, Rs. 12-8. Matchless 18 panel, Rs. 12-8. Crown 12 panel, Rs. 10-0. Glory 12 panel, Rs. 10-0. Hero 10 panel, Rs. 8-0, Sandow, Rs. 7-8. Bladders, Rs. 2-0, 2-3. Inflaters, Rs. 1-8, 2-0, 2-8. Whistles As. 12, 14, Re. 1.

East Bengal Store, 256, Upper Chitpore Road

Post Box : 477. P.O. Bagh Bazaar, CALCUTTA.

E. April '29. I.A.A.

COLEMAN QUICK-LITE LAMPS



B. L. 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.

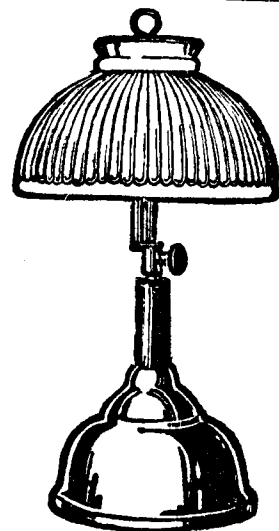
Burns Petrol or Kerosene.

B. Q. 329 BRACKET LAMP

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.



C. Q. 329 LAMP

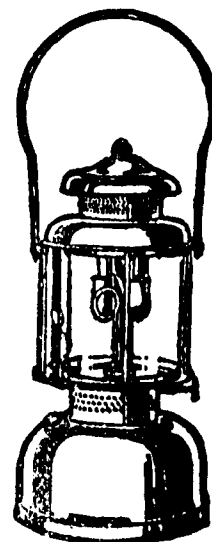
The World's leading portable lamp, 300 candle power. Burns petrol or kerosene. Gives 20 hours light on one filling. No shadow, no wick, no odour, no torch, no danger.

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. April '29.

Books at Special Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review".

22 UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES

Speeches and Writings of

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th New Edition.

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.

RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA.

SARAJINI NAYAK.

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 Devas and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 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." Rs. 2-8.

Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 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 Rama-Krishna-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 Catharine Singh. Rs. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 12.

Irrigation. By Mr. (now Sir) A. Chatterton. 2nd Edition. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

Agricultural Industries in India. By Seedick R. Sayani. Rs. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 12.

General

Prophet Muhammad. Life by Ahmed Shafi. 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, and criticisms of Tagore, Gandhi, Dr. Besant, Lajpat Rai, etc., 4th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Hindu Ethics. Principles of Hindu Religio-Social Regeneration. 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 illustrations. 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.

Visvabarati. (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. Duke. With introduction, by Lord Ampthill. 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.

184 Indian Tales of Fun, Folly and Folk-lore. A collection of 8 Tales. 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 Brahmo 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, Ramanuja 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. 1.

Sri Sankaracharya's Select Works. With the text in Devanagari and an English translation by S. Venkataraman. B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

The Life and Teachings of Buddha. By A. Dharmapala. 3rd Edn. As. 12. To Subs. "I.R." As. 10.

Essentials of Hinduism. A symposium 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). U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

The Woman's Right to Lovely Hair



Every woman should have beautiful hair. It is her Crowning Glory. No woman should neglect her hair. It is an unforgivable sin. Beauty is hidden in the hair. Beautiful hair adds charm to the appearance and every woman should give five minutes to it each morning, using a small quantity of

KAMINIA OIL (Regd.)

This cleans the scalp of Dandruff, feeds the roots and gives wavy, luxurious hair. The hair is "Your Blessing On Your Head". Develop that blessing with KAMINIA OIL. It accelerates the circulation of the scalp and makes your hair healthy. KAMINIA OIL has a delicate perfume, yet fragrant as a bouquet of flowers. A beautiful head of hair is the supreme charm of womanhood, but you must use KAMINIA OIL if you wish to keep that charm. IT HAS 37 INGREDIENTS.

EVIDENCES FROM PRESENT USERS OF KAMINIA OIL.

Person of the Nest, Negombo, wrote on 31-3-26. I have great pleasure in the good qualities of KAMINIA OIL as my wife & self are daily users of this and may use this as a credential from us.

Man Das, Bolarum, writes:—I have got much benefit in using KAMINIA OIL. The doctors have advised me to use the said oil continually, by which my skin disease may be cured.

Gower writes from Crow Hill, England. I am pleased to say that I received 2 bottles safe and I am also pleased to say that your hair oils are the finest I have known.

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 few drops of it applied on handkerchief emit the highly pleasing and lasting odour of daisy and Jasmine flowers.

Price Rs. 2-0-0, Per $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. Bottle.

„ Rs. 1-4-0, Per $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. Bottle.

„ Rs. 0-12-0, Per 1 Dr. Bottle.

V. P. Charges As. 6. Extra.

Sample bottle can be had on sending 2 As. postal stamps.

The Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

POST BOX NO. 2082,

BOMBAY. NO. 2.