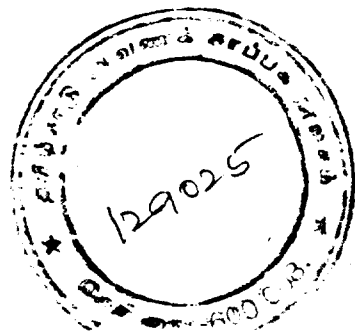
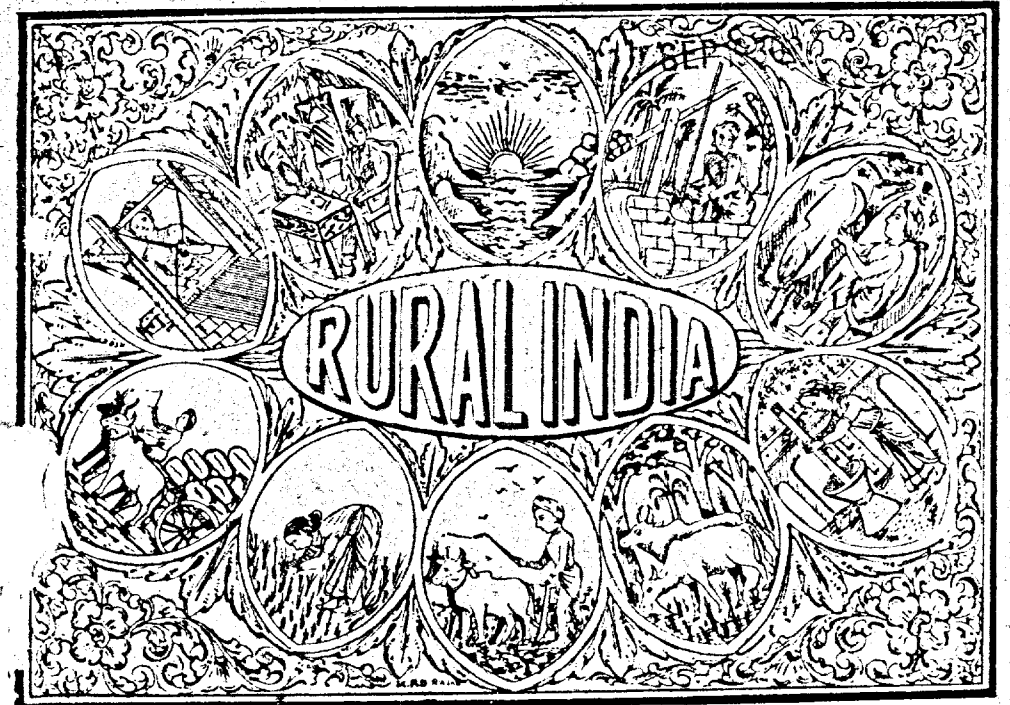




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Office : Mylapore: Madras.

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கூட்டுறவினருக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்தார்களுக்கும் அத்தயாவசியமானது உடனே ஆர்டர் செய்யுங்கள்.

கூட்டுறவு முதல் நூல். (PRIMER OF CO-OPERATION.)

பம்பாய் மாகாண கூட்டுறவு இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் வைஸ் பிரசிடென்டும் வைஸ் டைரக்டர் காலேஜ் ப்ரொபஸருமான எச். எல். காலி. எம். ஏ., பி. எஸ். லி., டி. ச. எஸ்., ஜே. பி. அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதின புஸ்தகத்தின் மொழி பெயர்ப்பு.

விலை ரூ. 8. தபால் கூலி 4 அணுவேறு. தெலுங்கிலும் இப்புத்தகம் தயார். விலை ரூ. 10 தபால் கூலி 4 அணு. ஸ்டிக் புக் கம்பெனி; தபால் பெட்டி 283, மதராஸ்.

வந்து விட்டது !

வேளி வந்து விட்டது !!

இந்திய கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு முக்கியமான ஒரு புத்தகம்!—நாவல் களையும் நாடகங்களையும் விட அதிக உபயோகமானது—உங்கள் கிராமத்தில் யாராவது ஒரு காபி வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்களா? இல்லாவிட்டால் உடனே ஒரு காபிக்கு ஆர்டர் கொடுங்கள்.

இந்திய கிராம ஜீவனோபாய முறை (INDIAN RURAL ECONOMICS.)

இதர்பாதி நிஜாம் சாலேஜில் ஜீவனோபாய கல்விப் ப்ரொபஸரும், மைசூர் ஸைன்ஸ்தானத்தில் சென்சைம் ஜீவனோபாய முறைகளை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து வந்தவருமான ஸ்ரீமான் எஸ். கேசவய்யங்கார். அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதியுள்ள புஸ்தகத்தின் மொழிபெயர்ப்பு. பொருளடக்கம்.

1. Economic Enquiry—ஜீவனோபாய ஆராய்ச்சி. 2. Rural Economic Surveys—கிராம ஜீவனோபாய பரிசோதனை. 3. Agricultural Holdings—பயிர்ப்பெ நிலங்கள். 4. Agriculture and Future Policy—விவசாயமும் இனிச் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலையும். 5. Forests—இந்தியாவிலுள்ள காடுகள். 6. Transport—பொருட்களை இடமாற்றுவதில். 7. Trade—இந்திய வியாபார முறை. 8. Capital—பணமுதல். 9. Rural Life in India—இந்திய கிராம வாழ்க்கை. 10. Labour—ஊழிய நிலைமை. 11. Education—கல்வி. 12. Rural Reconstruction—கிராம புனரூத்தரணம்.

சொந்தமாக புஸ்தகம் வாங்க முடியாதவர்கள் ஸமீபத்திலுள்ள பள்ளிக் கூடம் அல்லது கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்து அதிகாரியைப் பார்த்து அவர்கள் லைப் ரெரிக்காவது இந்தப் புஸ்தகத்தை வாங்கச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

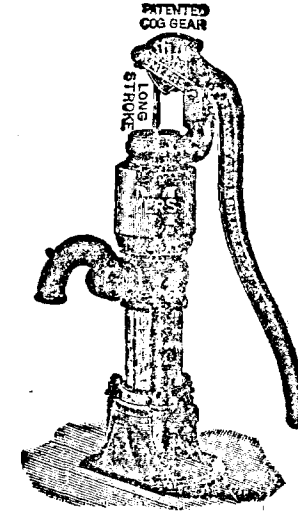
நாவல்சனிலும் நாடகத்திலும் முழுகிப்போகும் சிறுவர்கள், சிறுமிகளிடத்தில் இந்தப் புஸ்தகத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் மறுநாள் முதல் அவர்கள் செய்யும் வேலைகள் குடும்பத்துக்கும் கிராமத்துக்கும் அதிகமான நன்மையை உண்டிபண்ணும். விலை ரூ. 5. தபால் கூலி 8 அணு.

உங்கள் விலாசம் தெரிவித்தால், எங்கள் தமிழ் இக்ஷிஷ் காட்லாக் அனுப்புகிறோம்.

ஸ்டிக் புக் கம்பெனி, தபால் பெட்டி 283, மதராஸ்.
The City Book Co.,--P. B. 283 Madras.

மேயர்ஸ் பம்புகள்.

உலகப் பிரசித்தி பெற்றவை.



எவ்வளவு ஆழத்திலும் சுலபமாக

வேலை செய்யக் கூடிய கை பம்புகளும்,

நிலம் பாய்ச்சவும் அதிக தண்ணீர் ஸ்ப்ளை

செய்யவும் கூடிய பெரிய பம்புகளும்,

ஜலம் தெளிக்கக் கூடிய பம்புகளும்,

சுலபமாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டு போகக் கூடிய

பம்புகளும்

நம்மிடம் கிடைக்கும்.

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தபால் பெட்டி 202:

மதராஸ்.

ஸுராஜ்மல் கம்பெனியாருடைய
வெள்ளி சாமான்கள்

எல்லோருக்கும் திருபதியை கொடுக்கும்.

நம்முடைய வெள்ளி சாமான்கள், சில
பேருக்கு மாத்திரம் திருப்தி அளிப்பவை
அல்ல. ஸகலமானவர்களுக்கும் தேவை
யானவை. மிகவும் அதிகமாகவும்,
நேரத்தியாகவும் அவை தயாரிக்கப் படுவ
தால் வெகு ஸாஸமான விலைக்கு விற்கக்
கூடும்.

ஸாமான்கள் வெகுநேரக்கு உப
யோகப்படுவதால் சிக்கனமானவையே.
நீங்கள் கஷ்டப்படும்போதும்: ஸுகப்
படும்போதும் அவை உங்களுக்குப் பய
னளிப்பவை.

ஸுராஜ்மல் லல்லுபாய் அண்டு கோ,

வைர, 1த்ன வெள்ளி தங்க வியாபாரிகள்.

313, எஸ்பிளேனேட்

மதராஸ்.

ராக் போர்ட்டு கேட் : திருச்சி.

அ ம் ரு தா ஞ் ச ன ம்

என்று லென்ன?

தலை நோய், பக்க நோய், கீல் நோய்,

கன்ன நோய், கழுத்து நோய், ஒற்றைத்தலை நோய்,

வாய்வு நோய், முதுகு நோய், பல் நோய், மூலசங்கை,

சுளுக்கு, காயம், தேள், பூரான்,

பக்ஷவாதம்,

சைத்யம்,

சுருப்பு,

மார்சனி,

உப்பசம்,

மார் முச்சு,

கழுத்து சளி,

ரத்தம் விழுதல்,

சக்திவாய்வு,

சிழ் விழுதல்,



சுண்டு, பேன், முடிப்பருவு, வீச்சம்,

நோய், செகப்பு, தத்துக்கள், படை,

சிறங்கு, நெனவு, எரிச்சல், இது

அது என்று சொல்லுவதென் ?

எல்லா நோய்களையும்,

பாதைகளையும்,

போக்கும் !

போக்கும் !!

போக்கும் !!!

மூன்று வகைகளிலும் போக்கும்.

அ மி ர் தா ஞ் ச ன ம் டி போ

பம்பாய்

மதராஸ்.

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA DACCA (Bengal) —ADHYAKHA—

Joges Chandra Ghose, M. A. F. C. S. (London)
Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

மிகவும் சுத்தமான ஆயுர்வேத ஔஷதங்கள் கிடைக்கும்,
வேண்டுமொருகு விசைப்பட்டி இனாபாக அனுப்பப்படும். வியாதி
யின் விவரத்தைத் தெரிவித்தால் இனாபாக மருந்து பட்டி அனுப்பப்
படும்.

சுகரவரம். (சுவர்ணாவந்தாரம்.)

அசல் தங்கத்தடன் ஒரு சேர் ... ரூ 4 0 0.

இது எல்லா வியாதிகளுக்கும் கைகண்ட மருந்து: பித்தம்,
வாதம் முதலிய வியாதிகளைப் போக்குவதுடன் ரத்த சுத்திக்கும்
வற்றது.

சரிபாடி ஸரஸா.

இது மூல ரோக ஸம்பந்தமான வியாதிகளுக்கெல்லாம் ஸரி
யான மருந்து.

விலை ஒருசேர் ரூ 3 0 0

சுகர ஸஞ்சிவி.

இது வீரியக் குறைவு, அபோகத் தன்மை, சுவப்னஸ்கலிதம்
முதலிய வியாதிகளுக்கு அமிர்தம் போன்ற மருந்து.

விலை சேர் 1க்கு ரூ 16 0 0.

அபல பந்தப ஜகா.

இது ஸ்திர்சஞ்சு உண்டாகும் இடுப்பு நோய், முதலு வலி
கப்பப்பை வியாதி: அகாலாதனிடாய் முதலிய கொடும்வியாதிகளைப்
போக்கும்.

16 டோஸ் ரூ 2.

50 டோஸ் ரூ 5.

ஆச்சரியமுள்ளது!

அதிசயிக்கத்தக்கது !!

தாது புஷ்டிக்குத் தங்க ரேக்கை

சித்தானந்த சிட்கேருவி லேகியத்தில் சாப்பிடுங்கள்.

தாது புஷ்டிக்கு நிகரான வேறு மருந்து ஒன்றுமேயில்லை. இதை காலை மாலை
நோய் பலம் போல் ஒன்றிரண்டு மண்டலம் உட்கொண்டால் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில்
வீரியத்தைக் கொடுத்து இழந்த ஆண்மைத்தனம் முழுதையும் திரும்பி வருப்படி
செய்யும். இவ்வாழ்க்கையில் இப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்து பால்யம், யௌவனம், வறுத்
தாப்யம், இந்த பருவங்களில் அடைய வேண்டிய காலத்திற்கு முன் அடைந்த விபரீ
தங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்யவும், கழித்தனத்தை நீக்கி வல்லமை அடையச் செய்வதில்
இதற்கு மிஞ்சின ஔஷதமில்லை. நியூரிடி, பிளவை, குன்மர், காசர், எஷ்யா, கீளை,
இருமல் கட்ட சுவாசம், கோஷடி, கபகட்டி குலை, கிரத்தி முகவிய சகல கர்ம
வியாதிகளும் நீக்கும். பத்தியமில்லை. 100-நாளைக்கு தங்க ரேக்கும், சித்தானந்த
சிட்கேருவி லேகியமும் ரூபா 100. 50 நாளைக்கு ரூபா 50, 25 நாளைக்கு ரூபா 25.
செங்கப்பூர், பிளாகு F. M. S. வாகுசன் சார்ஜா ரூபாய் 2 சேர்த்து முன்பணம்
அனுப்பவும். அல்லது அட்வான்சு ரூபா 5 அனுப்பவும்.

காருண்ய கவர்மெண்டாரால் பரிசுரிக்கப்பட்டது.

ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நற்சாசுபிப் பத்திரங்களும், தங்க வெள்ளி பதக்கங்களும்
பரிசு பெற்றது.

சித்தானந்த சிட்கேருவி லேகியம்.

இந்த அருமையான வீர தத்துவ லேகியத்தை உபயோகித்த இழந்த வீரிய
தத்துவத்தையும், ஆண் சிங்கத்திற்கு ஒப்பான தேச பலத்தையும், மின்னன் இல்
பத்தையும், புருஷ கெம்பிரத்தையும், எழுலகை தாதுக்களின் திடத்தையும் உலக
இல்லற வாழ்க்கையின் அதுகூலத்தையும் பெற வில்லை என்று ரூபாப்படுத்தும் கன
வான்களுக்கு எங்கள் மருந்து சாலையிடுகிறது ரூபா 5000 வெகுமதி அளிக்கப்படும்.

மேலே சொல்லும் 5000. ரூபா வெகுமதிக்காக 14-8-20-ல் எங்கள் பேரால்
கிரயமானதும், தற்காலம் ரூபா பதினாயிரம் பதிப்புள்ளதும், கவர்மெண்டின்
சட்டப்படி 10 ரூபா ஸ்டாம்பின் பேரில் எழுதி சர்க்கார் டாக்ஸாத்தில் 933-குழி
விஸ்தீரண நஞ்சை வண்காக்களை 20-9-20-ல் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்யப்பட்ட சொத்தை
ஜாமீனாக வைத்து இருக்கிறோம். ஆவதால், கவலான்களே! சித்தானந்த சிட்கே
ருவி லேகியத்தை ஒரு முறை பரிசுரித்தித்துப் பாருங்கள்.

ஜெயம் பெறுவீர்கள்!

உள்ளபடி

ஜெயம் பெறுவீர்கள்!!

இதன் கிரயம்

[எவ்வித பத்தியமுமில்லை.]

96 வேளை 48 நாள் லேகிய டப்பி விலை ரூபா ... 15-0-0.

48 வேளை 24 நாள் லேகிய டப்பி 1-க்கு ரூபா ... 8 0-0.

24 வேளை 12 நாள் லேகிய டப்பி 1-க்கு ரூபா ... 4.4-0.

சவுத் ஆப்ரிக்கா, டிரான்சுவால், சுமத்ரா, ஜாபா, சிங்கப்பூர், கொச்சின் சீனா,
பிஜி முதலிய வெளி நாட்டு ஆட்கள் பரிசல செலவுகது ரூபா 2 சேர்த்து முன்
பணம் அனுப்பவும்.

தாமரை விங்கத் தைலம்.

கனவான்களே! இந்த அருமையான தைலத்தை மூன்று தடவை போதமானவு
எடுத்து தளர்ந்து சோர்வடைந்த உறுக்களின் மீது தேய்த்த உடன் காங்கள் இது
வரை பாராத ஆச்சரியத்தை நமதுபடியான கருவியைப் பெருக்கிச் செய்து நமது
களுக்குப் பலமும் திமிரும் உண்டாகு. மென்பது நிச்சயம்.

1 அவுன்ஸ் தகரா பாட்டில் விலை ரூ. 1 வி. பி. பாக்கிச் செலவு பிரத்தியேகம்.

எங்கள் விலாசம்:— ஸாஹேபியா மருத்துசாவல,

நே. 146, பிராட்வே, சேன்னை.

ஆர்டர் செய்யும்போது பத்திரிகை பேரைக் குறிப்பிடவும். கேட்லாக் இனும்.

பீட ரோட், கராச்சி.

[illegible]

వేదాబాంధిన బంగారు కేకులమందు సిద్ధానంద చిట్టకురివి లేహ్యం యని అవ భావయందు వేరుగలది.

కండ్లంపిచ్చుక లేహ్యం, పురుషవీర్యబలము తగ్గిపోయి పుంసత్వము నష్టమై యుండు వాకిమందునయోగించిన యెడల వారికి వీర్య వృద్ధికలిగి వారి అన్ని అవయవ ములకు నరములకు బలము కలిగి ముందున్న యానధారుధ్యముకంటె యధికబలము ఆరోగ్యము గలవారై ఆనంద మనుభవించెదరు. దేహమాద్యంతమందుండు నరముల జాలమును ధృఢపఱచి పురుష అవయవముల బలపరిచి ముసలివారికి పడుచువారి ఖషి కలుగునటుల యీ లేహ్యముచేయును. ముందునేవించినవారు సింహ బలాధ్యులై స్త్రీ సాంగత్యమందు యేలాటి మదించిన స్త్రీనై స గర్వపరిహార మొనర్చి వశ్యురాలుగ జేయుశక్తి నిస్సందేహముగ పుట్టించును.

రాచపుండు, కొఱుకుపుండు, వ్యాధి ఉబ్బసరోగము దగ్గు, ఎగతావనము కఫము జలుబు రొంప మొనలగుజుబ్బలకు సంబంధించిన యనేక అవస్థల నిర్మూలముగ నడం చుడకు వేరైన బోషధము. చక్కనిదేను. నందరోజులు యీ సువర్ణ రేకమిళిత సిద్ధానంద కుర్వలేహ్యముతో భుజించెడినంత మందు 100తు దినమొక్కటి కొక్క రూపాయ ఎత్తు. ఎట్టిబలహీనునకై నను ఎంత ముదుసలికై నను పాతికరోజులలో నవయా వనము సంకురింపజేయును. చెన్న పట్నమునకు బైటిపూరివారు యీ మందును తెప్పించ గోరినయెడల రూ 5-0-0 అడ్వాన్సుతో రెండురూపాయలతో అర్ధరు పంపవలయును. సర్కారు మదరాసు తెబరటరిజోర్డు వారినల్ల యెక్కువ సిపార్సుబడసిన దీనుందు. మర్యాదస్థులవారి యోగ్యతాపత్రిక లనేకముల పొందియున్నది.

48రోజులకు96పూటలమందుగల తగరపుడబ్బి	...	రూ	15	0	0
24 ... 48	...	...	8	0	0
12 ... 24	...	...	4	4	0

డబ్బీణఆఫ్రికా, పినాంగు, సింగపూరు, త్రాకనల్ వాల్, సుమిత్ర, జావా, మొద లగు దూరదేశస్థులు మందుఖరీదు 25 రూపాయలతో రెండురూపాయలకూడ వారి ఆర్డరువెంట పంపవలయును.

తామరలింగం చమురు.

ఈ చమురు బలహీనమైననరములకును, అంగమునకును కావలసినంత వైపుత గ ప్రతిరోజు ముమ్మారుపూసి తోమినయెడల అతి అద్భుతమగు బలమునిచ్చును, సకృతమైన యువానిమందిది. నరములకు బలముగలుగచేయు నష్కృతమైనమందు.

ఒక డబ్బీబుడ్డి 1-0-0రూపాయి ప్యాకింగు తపాలుఖర్చు ప్రత్యేకము మామందుల క్యాటలాగు కోరినయెడల పంపబడును. వ్రాయునప్పుడు దయచేసి యీ ప్రకటన నుదహరించుడు.

సావనము ౧౮౬౫

పురాతనమైన ఖరారువెలగల వజ్రపు భవనము.

మా వల్ల అమ్మబడు వజ్రపు సామానులకు మేము ఉత్తరవాదులమై యుందుము. అంగీకరింపబడని సామానులు బదిలీచేయబడును లేక పైకము వాపసుచేయబడును

మానద్వతీయు సామానులకు మేమిచ్చు ఉత్తరవాడ మే నిర్భయముగా నుండును. తపాలామూలముగా మాతో వ్యాపారిము జరుపతగును. మా వెండిసావానులు శుద్ధమెసలోహముగలిగి చేతితోచేయబడినవి. అవి స్థిరమైన భారముగలిగి, పరిమాణమునందు తాతమ్యములేక క్రొత్త అలంకారములతో నుండుటను మీరు కాంచవచ్చును.

35యేండ్ల అనుభవముగల మావ్యాపారిమును మీరు శోధించదగును. ఇట్టితరుణమును వృధాపుచ్చుటవలన లాభములేదు. త్వరపడుడు.

సురాజిమల్ లల్లుబాయి అందుకంపని

వజ్రబేరము, నగలు, బంగారు, వెండి సామానులు చేయువ్యాపారులు.

313 యస్ట్రేసేట్

మదరాసు

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—ADHYAKHA—

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వెల స్వల్పము!

ఫలమధికము!

అమృతాంజనము

అన్ని నొప్పులకు పరమామృతము

వనమూలికలచే హిందూ దేశమునందు

తయారుచేయబడిన మందు.

అమృతాంజనము

అనేకులచే

యోగ్యతా పత్రముల
పొందినది.

వారమునకు

వేలకు వేలు సీసాలు

విక్రయము.

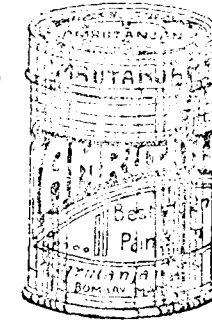
పంచభాష చీటిని

చూచికొనిన

మోసముగలుగదు.

అమృతాంజనము

అన్నిచోట్లలోను
దొరుకును.



మొటిమలు, పురుపుటి కాయలు, వాపులు, తీపులు, ఎఱుపులు,
బొబ్బలు, దద్దులు, తామరతీట, దురద, మంట, కర్పాణి, యవి యన

నేల, యవి యననేల, సకలమైన నొప్పులు, బాధలు,

లేవు, లేవు, లేవు, ముమ్మాటికిని లేవు.

చక్కనిడబ్బితో సహా సీసా 1-కి అ. 10 మాత్రమే.

బాంబాయి అమృతాంజనము డిపో., మద్రాసు.

కలకత్తా, ఢిల్లీ, సింగపూరు,

నెం. 4-183, 38 వీధి, రంగూరు,

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA DACCA (Bengal)

—ADHYAKHA—

Joges Chandra Ghose, M. A. F. C. S. (London)
Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

మిక్కిలి శుద్ధమైన ఆయుర్వేద బోషణములు దొరకును. కావ
లసిన వారికి క్రియపట్టి ఇనాముగా పంపబడును. వ్యాధియొక్క వివర
మును తెలిపించిన ఇనాముగా నుండుపట్టి పంపబడును.

సుకరదర్శజము (స్వర్ణసింధూరము)

అసలు బంగారు సహా ఒక శేరు—రూ 4 0 0

ఇది యన్ని వ్యాధులకును శ్రేష్ఠ మైననుండు. పిత్తము, వాదము
మొదలగు వ్యాధులను నివర్తించుటయేగాక రక్త శుద్ధికిని తగినది.

సరిశాశినరసా

ఇది మూలరోగ సంబంధమైన వ్యాధుల కన్నిటికిని సరియగు మందు.

వెల ఒక శేరు—రూ 0 0

శుక్రసంజీవి

ఇది పిండ్యహీనము, నపుంసకత్వము, స్వప్న స్థలితము, మొదలగు
వ్యాధులకు అమృతమువంటిమందు.

వెల శేరు 1కి—రూ 10

అబల బందపజగా

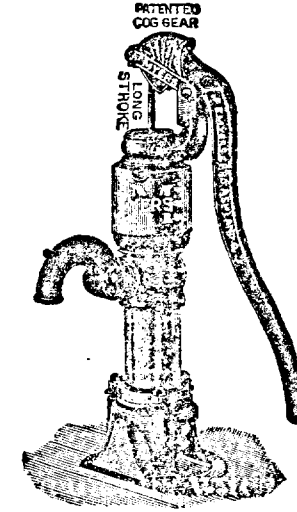
ఇది స్త్రీలకు కలుగు నశుమువ్యాధి, విఘ్నోష్ఠి, గర్భ సంచిలో
వ్యాధి, అకాలములో ఇంటి బయట చేరుట మొదలగు క్రూరమైన
వ్యాధులను పోగొట్టును.

16 బోసులు రూ 2.

50 బోసులు రూ 5

ఒక తే ప్పళ్ళ!

గుణమా ప్రదానము లేక చౌక ధరయా?



ధరలకు లోబడక, నమ్మకముగు శ్రేష్ఠతరమగు పంపు, మీకు కావల
సిన మేయర్సు పంపులనే కొనుడు.

టక్కిరి మాటలకు లోబడి, మోసపు పంపులను కొనక, జగద్వి
ఖ్యాతమగు మేయర్సు పంపులనే వాడుడు! ప్రపంచమునం దేమూలనూచి
నను, లక్షలకొలది మేయర్సు పంపులు వాడుకయందున్నవి.

లిమాయి బ్రదర్సు లిమిటెడు.,

17th బ్రాడ్వే, నుదరాసు

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SOME OF THE CONTENTS.

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THE CITY BOOK Co., Post Box 283, MADRAS.

RURAL INDIA

Managing Editor :—A. Swaminatha Iyer, B. A.

Vol. V.

June, 1930.

No. 6.

RURAL UPLIFT.

By Rao Bahadur A. Vedachala Ayyar, B. A.

(Retired Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras)



THE RURAL POPULATION MAINLY CONSISTS OF land-holders, tenants of lands cultivating under lease for a term of years on fixed rent on a proportion of the produce, tenants at will or from year to year and field-labourers employed when work is available in the agricultural industry. What is the economic position of each of these? How can they be bettered? What kind of state assistance or that of any extraneous body is required to secure the amelioration of the class of people who are suffering? What will be the result if the state of affairs is allowed to drift? What difficulties will arise therefrom and whether such difficulties could be obviated by prudent forethought and application of suitable remedies? These are practical questions which require solution on detailed investigation by the administrator, the politician or the economist.

Whatever may be the political advance which may be secured in the immediate future, economic freedom, freedom for the rural people to live a decent life with two meals a day, substantial to support the body and with simple amenities of life has to be worked up. This is a very difficult problem facing every patriot and if it is not tackled seriously the gradual deterioration of the agricultural industry will lead to widespread disaster everywhere. The village population should be made to work cheerfully and actively for their own benefit and for the benefit of the whole nation and humanity. A machinery or rather an organisation should be improvised to do this work efficiently and it requires the investment of capital whose safety should be beyond doubt if well administered. The Cooperative movement has not yet realised the importance of such a work but restricts itself to dispensing credit to those who have tangible assets and does purely

a bank's work on pure business lines. It has become mechanical, soulless and it is controlled by an agency which is equally, if not more, mechanical and soulless.

The Village Panchayat Act of 1920 which worked for a few years was just trying to tackle this problem when it was nipped in the bud for political reasons and village administration is to be undertaken by the Taluk Boards for every other purpose than that of supply of food. Education, medical aid, sanitation, and housing are to be administered mechanically. A local self governing bureaucratic method of administration is expected in each village. The human element will not form part of the administration. Statistics Exhibitions, administration reports, and reviews and Conferences will be the outward manifestations.

The prospects are gloomy and the procuring of capital for working agriculture as an industry under the present banking conditions has become impracticable owing to the distribution of land without any regard to economy. It does not seem to be practical politics to oust the landlords by statutory legislation and redistribute the lands equitably and on an economic basis. The attempt at village reconstruction in certain centres under the auspices of the nonofficial side of the cooperative movement may be laudable but its results are not expected to be lasting and very beneficial, especially in the economic aspect. This attempt does not tackle the problem of agricultural labour. It does some things which are expected to be done by Taluk Boards.

Whether it is under the Cooperative Act or under any other arrangement, a village organisation must be brought into existence whose main duty should be to carry on the agricultural industry efficiently with adequate capital distributing the proceeds equitably between landholders and labour. The organisation should secure labour for every labourer so that the labour population would be in a position to secure their living throughout the year. It should also stock sufficient food grains for use by the rural population. It should take the lease of lands owned by the absentee landlords or by those who are willing to give it and secure for the landowner and labour equitable distribution of proceeds between them. It should also buy the requisite cattle and place them in the care of labourers to whom leases of lands should be transferred. The off-season in agriculture is a very useful period for the improvement of land, supply sources of irrigation and for a number of other works where Kudimaramath has to be undertaken. It can work up charka and production of yarn so as to secure

the clothing of the labour population where the question of cost, profit or loss does not operate.

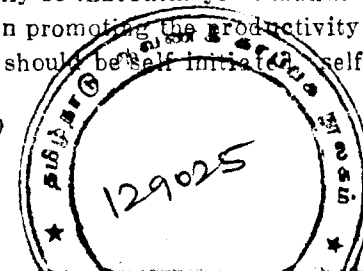
As far as one can calculate, the amount of running liquid capital required to carry on the industry in each village except the deltaic tracts may be put down at the figure representing Government taxation or beriz of the village. Even if the full amount may not be required at the outset, a minimum sum of Rs. 4000 will be required to set the machinery in an efficient state in each village. The question is how to secure this credit. A financially responsible organisation has to undertake this work and of course it must ordinarily be on limited liability basis. The borrowing power may be fixed at eight times the paid up capital and in addition, the produce stored should require a credit up to the extent of 70 per cent of the value of grains stored. The existing cooperative organisations could be easily made to secure this purpose provided the standard of regulation of credit is allowed into one of complete autonomy in the village in administration and provided an adequate establishment is secured at the cost of the institution. I would charge an interest of $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies or 2 pies in the rupee per mensem to cover all such charges. The Government kist will be paid by the organisation and will deal with the revenue agency as regards the use of purambokes etc. for the benefit of the labour population, transfer of patta, kudimaramath, and loans on land improvements etc. Being on limited liability basis, it can secure the sympathy and the capital of even the non-residents interested in the agricultural problem. The Government may also give a lump loan of the amount required under the Agriculturists Loans Act., and state aid to cottage industries might be given to such organisations on details furnished about the working of such industries.

The present Registrar of Cooperation is expected to make the period of his administration noteworthy by extending the scope of the cooperative movement by making it serve the advancement of the agricultural industry as a whole.

The organisation will stock manures and seeds for use by the members and will also raise manure plants in puramboke lands now overgrown with prickly pear. It will also plant trees for manure and firewood and the sympathy and assistance of the Revenue Department will have to be enlisted for such enterprises.

The problem of the supply of firewood in rural parts should be tackled seriously and urgently so that farm yard manure may automatically swell and be useful in promoting the productivity of lands. This organisation in each village should be self initiated, self directed, and

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self controlled. Its motto should be self reliance and self sacrifice. Increased production in agriculture and cottage industries is the only method for ameliorating the condition of the rural population. Along with those employed in agriculture, the living of people following the necessary adjunctive professions to agriculture (carpenter, black-smith, potter etc.) requires the fostering care of the village organisation.

FARMING IN INDIA.



MISS RUTH MAXWELL OF MAXWELTON FARM, California wrote to us inquiring how farming was done in India, whether Indian farmers would like to learn to farm as the Californians were doing with machinery so as to produce the most food per acre with the least hand labour. Miss Maxwell's letter was published in our last issue. We give below our reply which we think will interest our readers. The reply has been prepared by a well known agricultural expert who was for some years a lecturer in Agriculture and is an inventor of useful agricultural appliances, suited to Indian conditions.

From time immemorial, land has been the only property in India and agriculture has been the main industry of 270 millions of people. In all countries, the size and nature of the holdings in agriculture depend mainly on the available capital and labour. The general poverty of the country and the available power (man and animal) determine the size of the holdings which are extremely small. The poor small-holding cultivator of India solely depends upon the capricious monsoons and the limited supply of sub-soil water for his sustenance. His implements of husbandry are very crude and inefficient. The chief source of power in villages are men and animals, (live coal of India, if one may say so). Power machinery has been found unsuited to Indian rural conditions. Animals have been in use only for ploughing, lifting water from wells, transporting materials crushing sugar cane and milling oil seeds. For all other village occupations such as of hulling, shelling, milling, ginning, spinning, weaving etc. crude manual labour implements have been in use. Out of the 270 millions of acres of arable lands, about 40 millions lie fallow every year on account of the failure of the monsoons in some part of the country or other. Only 28 millions of acres get the benefit of channel irrigation and that on an average for a six months' crop only. The average gross income from an acre of land is estimated at Rs. 100 or about 7 pounds nearly. 190 millions of acres are cultivated as dry lands for three or four months in a year with the help of the capricious

ous monsoons producing a poor crop of cereals etc. worth about Rs. 30 or 2 pounds nearly. 10 millions of acres are cultivated with rich garden crops worth about 35 pounds per acre. per year. So it is the availability of water that determines continuity of occupation to the farmer throughout the year. When the farmer is not actually employed on the farm he used to find employment in hulling, shelling, milling, ginning, spinning, etc. with his time honoured manual labour machines. During the last 50 years there has been a growing tendency for all agricultural products to be removed from the villages immediately after harvest either to towns or to foreign countries for the working of power machines. The result has been a thorough dislocation of the economic conditions of the villages. This exportation of raw products has not only deprived the millions of men and animals of their occupation but also the refuses of our crops viz. husk, bran, oil cakes, pulses, and bones which form the chief fodder for our cattle and manure for the fields with the result that the cost of feeding the cattle and of manuring the fields has increased enormously while the capacity for animals to work, and cows to milk, and the yield from the land are diminishing in return. Even the garden cultivation i.e. growing rich crops under wells is becoming more and more costly and is being abandoned. It may be noted that the power machinery has not been able to replace the crude and inefficient ploughs, water lifts, sugar mills, oil mills, etc. that are worked by animals. It is common knowledge that a pair of bullocks is cheaper and more efficient, than a unit of an oil engine or a steam engine, in an Indian village. It is also common knowledge that in India the art of cultivating the soil is as perfect as is possible under the circumstances and the cultivators are intelligent and hard working, but the outturn is poor for want of capital, water and manure. In examining Indian conditions, Dr. Voelker the eminent Agricultural Chemist has said that "The Indian cultivator given the favourable conditions is in no way inferior to the best garden cultivators of England." He has declared that no great agricultural improvement is possible in India beyond securing cheap facilities for water and manure; water means well irrigation for the several millions of acres of dry lands and manure means the retention and resuscitation of all our village industries of hulling, shelling, milling ginning, spinning, etc. so that the raw-products of these industries may be made available to the villages for enriching agriculture.

Several millions of our labourers have been taken to the different parts of the globe where they have converted millions of acres

of dry lands into rich gardens of coffee, tea, sugar-cane, rubber, coconuts, plantains, chincona, limes, oranges and other fruits.

In short efficient utilisation of the enormous quantity of our "Live Coal" (Men and animals), converting our hundreds of millions of acres of poor undeveloped dry lands into rich garden lands under wells and the retaining and handling of all the agricultural produce in the villages themselves is the solution for the poverty of rural India.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

(By the Editor)

II

IN THE FIRST SECTION WE GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF the origin of the Forest Panchayat movement in this Presidency and the steps taken to hand over to specially constituted Panchayats the management of village forests.

Seven districts were selected for the first experiment in Forest panchayats, and the scheme was started in 1914. Most of the forests were in a degraded condition when they were handed over to the Revenue Department. In 1915, Mr. A. Davis I. C. S. was placed on special duty under the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) for six months as Personal Assistant to the Forest Commissioner in view to accelerating the introduction of the Forest Panchayat scheme. During 1914-15 seventysix Panchayats were working in the nine districts of Kistna, Anantapur, Nellore, Chingleput, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem (South) and Coimbatore managing 42 reserves of an aggregate area of 36,394 acres. Although the system of Panchayat management was a new departure in the history of Forest administration in this Presidency, reports received from Collectors on the working of the system even during the first year of introduction was on the whole satisfactory. In reviewing the work of the Forest Panchayats for 1914-15, the Board observed as follows:—"The Board regrets that the supervision over Panchayats by the Revenue Department has not been satisfactory, and instances have occurred where abuses have been allowed to continue unchecked until the District Forest officers' periodical inspection. It may be urged that *Divisional officers are too overburdened with work of all kinds to have time for the detailed inspections to secure proper management.* The Board is not prepared to excuse the general inattention and want of personal interest shown by Divisional officers in their duty. Should this neglect continue, it will seriously prejudice the successful development of the system and

the Board trusts that as the principles on which the system is based become familiar, less difficulty will be experienced by Revenue officers in performing their duties as supervisors and advisors of panchayats." In forwarding to the Board of Revenue the proposals of the Collector of Salem made in 1915 for the introduction of panchayats in certain villages of the South Salem Forest Division, the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, observed that he was a firm believer in the Panchayat system "if it is given a fair trial, but from experience I have gained from my tours in several Districts, I do not think it is being given a fair trial." This view was also shared by the Board of Revenue, which was strongly of opinion that a greater sense of responsibility and more effective assistance in protecting the forests, and preventing crime might be expected from panchayats than from individual permit holders. And with a view to encourage the Panchayats when formed, in the discharge of their duties, the Board also contemplated the giving of rewards for satisfactory protection either by refund of a portion of the grazing revenue before the close of the year in which the revenue was collected or by a reduction in the rates of grazing fees, in the ensuing year. Government, however, considered that such rebates should only be made for definite improvements or works of utility and should not be made as a general dole or payment for work done. In the same year (1916), Government sanctioned general instructions and agreements for the working of the Forest Panchayats scheme. The more important of the instructions were (a) that panchayats might be for Reserved Forests of classes IV and V and also for unreserves, (b) that in order to reduce control by the Forest Department over Panchayat areas to a minimum, it was desirable that the right of collecting minor forest produce in Panchayat areas should be made over to the Panchayats where such a course was practicable and (c) with the permission of the Divisional Officer, previously obtained the panchayat might make any improvements to the area by way of planting trees, making cattle ponds or digging wells or clearing noxious growth and that the Panchayat should be entitled to enjoy the entire benefit and revenue derived from such improvements so long as the area assigned remained under its control.

By the end of 1919, there were 210 Forest Reserves under the management of 353 Panchayats with a total area of 326,817 acres. There were still 222 reserves of class V with a total area of 500,000 acres, which were not under Panchayat management. In that year, six years after the introduction of the scheme, Government examined its working and considered several methods of improving it and

stimulating its growth. Being in their nature, in certain respects, similar to Co-operative Societies Government hoped that the method which had been found successful in organizing and supervising Co-operative Societies might prove equally successful in connection with Forest Panchayats. Government were apparently inclined to this view by the consideration that as the objects of the Forest Panchayats scheme was to get the best out of the villagers, the Co-operative Department whose officers are regarded not as masters or inquisitors or disciplinarians, but as guides, counsellors and friends, was *per excellence* suited for the task of looking after such Panchayats. In an organisation from which it was hoped that real village autonomy could be secured, all show of authority was to be eliminated, and the controlling officers should as far as possible abstain from interference, without prejudice to the interests of the public, confining themselves to a sympathetic interest in the work of the Panchayats. There was a good deal to commend this view, but for considerations, which it is unnecessary to refer to here, the idea of transferring the work to the Co-operative Department was dropped. Although the idea of handing over the panchayats to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was given up, the underlying principles involved in the contemplated transfer still hold good, viz, that the controlling authority should guide the movement in a sympathetic spirit and should not hamper it with too much interference. That was also the clearly expressed view of the Forest Committee who in para 44 of the report stated as follows:— "The authorities should interfere as little as possible in the management, the village Panchayats being left to manage its affairs in its own way. So long as the results of their management are satisfactory the Panchayats should be left alone".

(To be continued).

THE FOREST PANCHAYATDARS' UNION (LTD.)

Proceedings of the Forest panchayatdars' Union, Limited, of the Presidency of Madras at the General Body Meeting held on 16th May 1930 at No. 2 Mari Chetti Street, Mylapore, Madras.

(1) It is resolved and carried unanimously that the Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st. March 1930 be approved along with the Directors' and Audit report.

(2) Proposed by Mr. Iswara Ayyar Avl. of Erayur Panchayat and seconded by Mr. Swekara Nallappa Reddiar Avl. that

Mr. A. Rajagopala Reddi Garu of Palawakkam Panchayat, Mr. Chinnaswami Reddiar Avl. of Pallikuppam Panchayat, Mr. Shaik Abdullah Sahib Avl. of Mamandur Panchayat, Mr. Na Raju Reddi Garu of Melpuludiyur Panchayat, Mr. N. R. Subbarayalu Reddiar Avl. of Manakollai Panchayat, Mr. V. C. S. Sreenivasa Chariar Avl. of Ammur Panchayat, Mr. Abubakar Sahib Avl. of Edumalai Panchayat, Mr. Pedda Siddama Naicu Garu of Bandarlapalli Panchayat, and Mr. Sunkara Venkatasubba Reddi Garu of Chemakurti Panchayat to be the Directors for the year 1930-31.

Carried unanimously.

(3) It is resolved and carried unanimously that the quorum for the General Body Meeting should herein after be twenty instead of fifty as contained in Article No. 23 of the Articles of Association.

(4) Proposed by Mr. Iswara Ayyar Avl. and seconded by Mr. Krishnaswami Pillai Avl. that the Journal and the Union be continued, their further continuance being considered and decided at the next Conference of Forest Panchayatdars.

Carried unanimously.

(5) Proposed by Mr. V. C. S. Sreenivasa Chariar Avl. and seconded by Mr. Raju Reddiar Avl. that as the Union and the Journal "RURAL INDIA" were started and carried on without any financial help and as several Panchayats are in arrears of subscription aggregating to Rs. 3834-3-0, this meeting resolves that no interest be paid on deposits and that in order to meet the expenses until July 1930, ten percent of the Deposit amounts be withheld pending payment after consideration and decision by the next Provincial Conference.

Carried unanimously.

(6) a. It is resolved unanimously that all the Panchayats should take at least 5 shares in the Forest Panchayatdars' Union, Limited especially the Deposit Holders.

b. Resolved and carried unanimously that the Provincial Conference be held in Madras about the last week of July 1930 or as soon as possible thereafter. Panchayatdars are reminded that this Conference has very many important and pressing matters for consideration and that it is the duty of all the Panchayatdars to make the Conference a real success by contributing generously towards its expenses and by themselves attending it in large numbers.

c. Resolved unanimously that in connection with the Draft Standing Order regarding Forest Panchayats in which are incorporated the suggestions of the Committee which was appointed by the Government to consider the same, the suggestions of the President of the

Union in respect thereof prepared by him are approved and are respectfully submitted for adoption by Government.

d. It is resolved unanimously that taking into consideration the limited nature of the funds of the Union at present the President and Directors do hereafterwards draw travelling allowances at the following rates:— The President to get one single second class train-fare to and fro, mileage at the rate of two annas per mile and a daily batta of Rs. 2. The other Directors to get two third class fares to and fro, mileage at the rate of two annas per mile and a daily batta of Rs. 1—8—0.

e. This meeting views with extreme regret that the Government have not till now thought fit to accede to any of the requests made by the Forest Panchayatdars at their various meetings and conferences held in the previous years and respectfully request the Government to pass favourable orders at an early date.

f. This meeting desires to bring to the notice of the Government that many Forest Panchayat Deputy Tahsildars use their official authority in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the Forest Panchayatdars Union, Limited and respectfully request the Government to investigate and to express their disapproval of the said conduct of their subordinates.

(Sd.) A. Rajagopaul Reddi.
President.

THE FOREST PANCHAYATDARS' UNION (LTD.,)

Office :— 2 Mari Chetty Street, Mylapore, MADRAS.

Income and Expenditure Account for the 2 years
Dr. ending 31st March 1930.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Printing charges : "Rural India"	4,110	3	9
" Translation Fees	480	2	0
" Advertisement Comm. etc.	162	12	0
" Establishment Charges	1,233	4	5
" Rent	547	8	0
" Postage	930	1	0
" Travelling Exps. and batta to President	235	3	9
" Travelling Expenses	150	8	7
" Registration Charges	21	6	0
" Audit Fees	75	0	0
" Law charges	59	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Directors' Sitting Fees	52	10	0
" Bonus to Staff	35	0	0
" Profession Tax (Company's Tax)	90	0	0
" Conveyance	36	4	6
" Contingent Expenses	215	7	7
" Miscellaneous	49	8	3
" Preliminary Expenses	296	0	0
" Excess of Income over expenditure	1,061	8	10
Total	9,832	8	8
Cr.			
By Subscription "Rural India"	6,990	8	0
" Advertisement	611	9	4
" Rent	324	11	0
" Interest	1,869	3	4
" Sale of Books and Forms	13	1	0
" Receipt for working of Union	23	8	0
	9,832	8	8

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1930.

Capital and Liabilities.

	RS.	A.	P.
Authorised Capital :—			
20,000 shares of Re. 1 each 20,000			
Paid up Capital :—			
710 Shares of Re 1 each	710	0	0
Deposit from Panchayats	20,649	5	6
Subscription received in advance	103	4	0
Suspense Account	54	8	6
Sundry creditors for expenses	121	10	0
Profit prior to Incorporation	1,303	7	1
Income and Expenditure Account—Excess of Income over expenditure	1,061	8	10
Total	24,003	11	11

Property and Assets.

		RS.	A.	P.
Furniture		78	0	0
Sundry Debtors for Subscription Considered doubtful		3,834	3	0
Loans on Pro-Notes	130 0 0}			
Add Interest due thereon	43 1 0}	173	1	0
Rent paid in advance		54	0	0
Rent due from tenant		85	0	0
Permaeent advance with President		50	0	0
<i>Cash and other Balances.—</i>				
Postage Stamps	11 8 0			
With Editor	295 10 5			
Central Urban Bank Current Account	12,882 15 6			
Indian Bank Current Account	1,396 1 2			
Indian Bank Savings Bank Account	2,883 0 9			
Central Urban Bank Ltd. Prudential Deposit.	2,260 4 1	19,729	7	11
Total		24,003	11	11

(Sd) K. SAMBAMURTHI AYYAR,
Head Clerk.

(Sd) CHINNASWAMI REDDIAR,
" SHAIK ABDULLA SAHEB,
Directors.

(Sd) A. RAJAGOPALA REDDI,
President.

AUDIT REPORT.

I have audited the Balance Sheet of the Forest Panceayatdars' Union Ltd., as on 31st March 1930 and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. Subject to the remarks that no provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts and for interests on Deposits received from Panchayats and that no register is being maintained for books received for Review which form an asset of the Union, I certify that the Balance Sheet represents a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Union as on 31st March 1930 to the best of my information and explanations offered to me and as shown by the books and Vouchers of the Union.

Camp Tinnevelly } P. S. Subramania Ayyar, B. A., G. D. A.
25th April 1930. }
Certified Accountant and Auditor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE
The Eighteenth Madras Provincial Conference was held at Madras during Easter under the distinguished Presidency of Prof. V. J. Kale of Poona. There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors interested in the Co-operative Movement. We hope to be able to notice in detail the interesting address of Prof. Kale as well as the opening address of Mr. V. Ramadas Pantalu, President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS. We are particularly gratified to notice in the list of Birthday Honours, the C. S. I. conferred on Mr. H. A. B. Vernon C. I. E. Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Forest Panchayats, and the Dewan Bahadurship conferred on the Hon. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the able and accomplished President of the Corporation of Madras. He along with Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai C. I. E., the late Raja of Panagal and a few others strove hard in maturing the system of handing over of ryots' forests in this Presidency to the control of the specially constituted Panchayats. The C. I. E. conferred on Mr. M. Rathnaswami, Member of the Public Services Commission, Madras is a recognition of his valuable public services. As a safe, discriminating and level headed politician he is a valuable asset on the Commission. Rao Sahib Mr. O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar who gets a Rao Bahadurship is an enthusiastic worker in the Co-operative field and his wide experience has been utilised in organising the Central Land Mortgage Bank on the successful working of which it is hoped to relieve the agriculturist from his crushing indebtedness. We heartily congratulate the recipients on the well merited distinctions they have got.

THE INDORE PRINCE. The Young Maharaja of Indore has begun well. On the eve of his accession to his responsibilities, the Young Maharajah who has had the benefit of foreign travel and training in England made a noteworthy speech from which we extract the following:—

Let us remember that the City of Indore is only a capital, a centre. A capital is like a head that cannot exist without a body. The body of our capital is the land and its people, the village and the peasants. It is by them and because of them that the capital exists. Unless we raise their condition the capital will suffer. Unless we make them happier and more prosperous, our City itself will decline and become poor. We must never forget this fundamental fact. So let us work

more and more in the country, on the land and for the land, in the villages and for the villages. This I am going to do, and I trust you to do the same, and help me.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH: While agricultural research is in part a central subject *i.e.* the concern of the Government of India, the translation of agricultural improvements is the concern of Provincial Administrations. In other words, the Central Government could best aid the development of agriculture by the provision of funds and means for agricultural research and for the dissemination of scientific technical and economic information. In view of these considerations and on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was constituted by the Government of India in 1929 with the following objects *viz.* (a) The promotion, guidance and coordination of agricultural and veterinary research throughout India. (b) The training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarship or in other ways. (c) The collection and dissemination of information in regard not only to research but to agricultural and veterinary matters generally (d) The publication of scientific papers etc. In the **AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF INDIA** (Vol. XXV—Part II) Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaragavacharya K. B. E., Vice-chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has described the constitution, aims and functions of the Council. The Governing Body of the Council is a pure technical body presided over by the Hon'ble Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, and including as members the nine ministers of Agriculture in the provinces, three representatives of the Central Legislature among others. The Vice-chairman of the Governing Body is the Vice-chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its principal administrative Office. There is also an advisory Board working in close cooperation with the Council of Agricultural Research. The Advisory Board is the technical section of the Council and includes the representatives of Provincial Agricultural and veterinary departments, of research institutes and of associations organised for research and of universities and a cooperative representative among others. Apart from the fostering of research work which is its main object, the council is charged with the dissemination of information and the encouragement of post graduate training in the various branches of science and technology as applied to agriculture. It has no research institute of its own but its aim is to promote research by grants to existing institutions. The administrative work of the

Council is mainly carried out by a whole time staff—the Vice-chairman, two expert advisors and secretary.

UNIVERSITIES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In his pre-ace to the report of the Imperial Agricultural Conference of 1927, the late Earl Balfour explained the function of applied science as the smoothing of the way for the application of scientific knowledge to economic ends, that is, the application of scientific method to industrial and agricultural problems. "Agriculture is partly a science, largely an art and mainly a business and the translation of scientific discoveries into agricultural practice calls for such patient experimental work, which must be accompanied by a careful study, both technical and economic of existing practices." In England, where until the last few years the State did practically nothing for agricultural research, the universities have led the way and they are now associated in an ever increasing degree with agricultural research although the first actual applications of science to agriculture sprang not from the universities but from the efforts of workers at privately financed research institutes *e.g.* Rothamstead, Woburn. In America, many advances have been made by work at departmental research stations with the cooperation of the universities. The Royal commission on Agriculture laid stress on the fact that the universities can make an important contribution to rural development and Indian agriculture by the maintenance of a yet higher standard in pure science. As observed by Mr. B. C. Burt C. I. E., M. B. E., B. Sc., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in the pages of the *Agricultural Journal of India* (Vol. XXV-part II) the research worker in applied science must be well equipped for his trade by thorough training in pure science and unless advances in pure science are constantly made, the investigation of problems of economic importance will be hampered by the lack of fundamental knowledge. The constitution of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research provides new means by which Indian Universities can play a larger part in agricultural research than has been the case hitherto.

WHAT AILS THE INDIAN FARMER? Mr. J. C. Ghosh writing recently on land holding in Bengal attributes the present low condition of the Indian farmer to sub-division fragmentation, and subinfudation. The pressure on the land is too great and the average holding in Bengal has fallen far short of a subsistence holding. The proportion of the population supported by agriculture has been increasing from 53.88 percent in 1881 to 77.3 percent in 1921. According to the census of 1921, in Bengal there were only 2.21 acres of land for every actual

worker in cultivation; in Deccan, it was 1.52 acres, the average size of a field being 55 of an acre. Added to this in the course of sub-infudation the existence of intermediary interests of various grades, which divide the cultivator from the person paying revenue to Government. Consequently, the income from agriculture (as worked out by the settlement officer at Jessore) is only Rs. 32 per gross acre, when the bare needs of a family to keep itself going require Rs. 50-3-0 as against Rs. 80-8-0 spent on every convict in the gaol. Mr. Ghosh suggests and rightly, consolidation of holdings and cooperative farming as remedies for the growing menace to Indian agriculture. The evils pointed out are not peculiar to rural Bengal but are more or less prevalent in the whole of rural India. The successful work done in the Punjab in effecting consolidation of holdings should serve as an encouragement to embark on similar enterprise elsewhere. The application of the cooperative method to the agricultural industry has infinite possibilities.

THE PLANT WORLD. There are thousands of plants growing on this fair earth which have not yet been identified and their use ascertained by the scientists. And yet when a miraculous cure is advertised as the result of the application of a juice of an unknown plant for an incurable ailment we are inclined to laugh. Dr. Killip of the Smithsonian Institution who has just returned from the head waters of the Amazon and the mountains of Peru has brought with him nearly 30,000 plants most of which have not been identified. One of these is the Ayahuascevine or Cas, from which Indian medicine men obtain a drug that produces violent nervous reactions and is swallowed to evoke prophetic visions. There are other plants in the collection which yield barbasco, a milky poison which poured into a river paralyses all the fish in a considerable area and enables the Indians to catch them easily. In this connection the recent researches of Sir Jagadish Bose are of interest. He claims to have prepared an extract from a plant growing in the Himalayas. By the injection of a few drops of this extract to a poisoned frog it was brought back to life. According to Sir Jagadis, the new drug is non-injurious to human tissues and when applied to patients with cardiac diseases proved a great success. It is claimed that the drug causes a permanent revival in cases of heart failure and will revolutionise medical practice.

FEEDING VALUE OF RICE. Dr. Mc. Carrison has brought forward evidence in the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* that some difference in the nutritive value of crops quite apart from yield may be observed according to the conditions of water supply of the crops while growing. For rice he states :—

(1) The nutritive value of rice is influenced by the conditions of water supply under which the crop is grown ;

(2) Rice grown on puddled fields in which a layer of water is always allowed to remain has a nutritive value approximately one-third less than the same rice when grown under dry rain-fed conditions;

(3) The lower nutritive value of rice grown under wet conditions is due, in part at least, to its lower content of vitamins of the water-soluble B class ; and

(4) It seems probable that the conditions of cultivation of rice, especially in regard to water supply during the growth of the crop, is a factor of importance in determining the endemicity of beriberi.

ENSILAGE. In summarising the results of digestibility, trials conducted on Indian feeding stuffs such as green oats, green maize, oat hay, etc. (see *Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India Chemical Series :—Vol. X No. 7—1930*), Dr. P.E. Lander D.Sc. Government Agricultural Chemist, Punjab, and Pandit Lal Chand Dharmani, L. Ag., B. Sc. (Agri) Agricultural College, Lyallpur, express the opinion that for purposes of preserving fodder for times of scarcity and famine the trials have clearly indicated that both the terms of composition and digestibility it is better to ensilage the green fodder rather than convert it into hay ; and that the ensilaged material also proves more attractive to the animals than does the hay. These conclusions accord with those of agricultural chemists elsewhere and are of value, being the results on trials on Indian feeding stuffs. If some of the Panchayat Forests in this Presidency, the better managed ones which have good pasture arers, can be trained to adopt the system of ensilage, during the months when green pasture and fodder are available in plenty, to be sold during the months when the supply of fodder in the villages runs short and there is absolutely no pasture, they will be doing a real service to the villagers. It is usual to close the Panchayat Forests for grazing for a couple of months or so in the year and this period happens to be just the months when the supply of fodder on the villages is nil and no pasture is available. We suggest that the present Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Forest Panchayats who is Keen on improving Forest Panchayats, may in company with the Director of Agriculture inspect some of the promising Panchayat Forests and start experiments in ensilage.

CONTROL OF PRICKLY-PEAR. In one of the reports of the working of the Panchayat Forests in this Presidency we were told that certain experiments had been started in the Chingleput District to eradicate prickly-pear by chemical means. In the issue of the Mysore

Agricultural Calendar for the year 1928 an account of the methods of controlling prickly-pear in the State was given; one was with the help of an insect and the other by chemical means. During the two years that have elapsed since the publication of that account, observations and tests have been made to determine the relative merits of the two systems. From the issue of the State Agricultural Calendar for 1930 we learn that the conclusion has been reached that the insect method is by far the cheaper of the two methods. The use of chemicals for the control and eradication of the pest, it is stated costs about Rs. 40 an acre, and where the prickly-pear is spread over large areas, the cost of eradication by the application of the chemical method would be prohibitive. Most of the villages are overgrown with prickly-pear which is proving a veritable nuisance. Besides harbouring Snakes and other poisonous reptiles, it is also inimical to surrounding plant life; for besides appropriating to itself the moisture in the soil that otherwise would have been available for more useful plants, chokes seedlings of these latter and what is worse encroaches on cultivation. There can be no better use for the Rural Development Fund of which so much has been talked about than the undertaking of propagandist work in regard to the eradication of this pest and spending adequate funds on this and on the utilisation of the refuse for the preparation of cattle foods and manures whose possibilities have been demonstrated by the Agricultural Department.

VITAMINS. According to the *Industrial Engineering Chemist*, November 1929 experiments recently conducted at the United States Bureau of Chemistry and soils have shown that tomatoes which are allowed to stay on the plant until they are ripe are superior in vitamin content and food value to those picked green and then treated to give the fruit the colour characteristic of the ripe fruit.

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We have the following interesting particulars from the *Chemical and Industrial Journal* (Vol. 48 No. 52), in regard to the vitamin content of grass seeds in relation to manures. Two similar plots of ground in the same field were sown with grass seeds. One was manured with barely meal which has a high vitamin B. content. The other plot was manured with artificial manure i.e. basic slag, Kainit, sulphate of ammonia. The grasses were cut and the seeds separated by hand. The chemical analysis of the seeds were practically the same. The seeds of the grass were tested on rats for their vitamin B. Content, 25 percent of the seeds being added to a standard B. deficiency diet. In the preventive test three rats on "dung" seed grew 134.9 as against 68.9 grown by the three rats on "artificial" seeds. In the curative tests, the rats having been on B. deficiency diet, were put on 25 per cent "dung" seed and rapidly recovered. The rats put on "artificial" seed became so ill after three days that they had to be put on "dung" seed when they immediately recovered. The conclusions drawn were that the plant can absorb vitamin B. from the soil and the vitamin B of the plants depends on the amount of vitamin in the soil.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOTANY OF INDIAN CROPS by F. J. F. Straw D. Sc., A. R. C. S., F. L. S., Imperial Economic Botanist and Rakhal Das Bose B. Sc. F. L. S., Assistant to Imperial Economic Botanist Published by the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa. 1930 Price Rs. 3-8-0.

As stated in the Foreward, in a country like India where scientific workers are scattered and not all have easy access to a good library, a list of papers dealing with the most recent botanical investigations on important Indian crops should prove of considerable assistance. The lists are classified under subject heads according to crops.

(1) **CEREAL CROPS.** Barley, Maize, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Wheat (2) **Legumes.** Ground-nuts, grams, beans, peas, (3) **Oil-seed crops** (4) **Fibres.** and (5) **Money crops.**—cotton, indigo, sugar-beet, Sugarcane, sweet potatoes, tobacco. Under section (6) miscellaneous are grouped together publications relating to clovers, sun flower green manuring fodder and forage, etc. The final arrangement under each subject head is an index of the authors. As providing a means of ready reference to the most important papers on the chief crops of India, the list under notice which covers the period 1917 to 1927, should prove highly valuable. It is understood that similar lists for subsequent years will be published when sufficient material is gathered.

KRISHNA—A study in the Theory of Avatars by Bhagavan Das, (Theosophical publishing House, Adyar 1929).

We have received the third and enlarged edition of the learned brochure by Mr. Babu Bhagawan Das of Benares on the Theory of Avatars and the place of Sree Krishna amongst avatars. Mr. Bhagawan Das is deeply learned in the philosophies of East and West, is an erudite sanskrit scholar and an accomplished writer. The volume deals with Sree Krishna's life in all aspects and the author points out how Sree Krishna is the greatest among the avatars of Vishnu. Mr. Bhagawan Das has amplified this revised edition by the addition of sections containing valuable notes on the teachings of the Gita, the greatest gift of Sree Krishna to humanity. The book is a learned contribution to the literature on the subject and is well worth careful study by those desirous of getting acquainted with Sree Krishna's Life and Teachings.

SUGADARA NOOL. by C. Ramamurthi B.A., M.B.B.S. B. S. Sc. Professor of Bacteriology, Vizagapatam Medical College (Published by Messrs MacMillan & Co. Ltd. Madras 1929.)

Unquestionably Dr. Ramamurthi's Book on Hygiene is about the best treatise on the subject hitherto published, which deserves to be read widely by all classes of people. The book deals with every branch of the science and is replete with a wide range of information together with apt illustrations where required. We need hardly say that it is a suitable text book to be used by teachers of Elementary Schools and pupils of Secondary schools. The section on the digestive system and food is especially valuable. The Tamil employed is easy and elegant.

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బొంబాయి రాష్ట్ర సహకార ఇన్స్టిట్యూటు వైస్ ప్రెసిడెంటు ప్రొఫసరు హెచ్.ఎల్. కాజీగారు (Prof. H. L. Kaji) ఆంగ్ల భాషలో వ్రాసిన పుస్తకము యొక్క భాషాంతరీకరణము.

మీ సహకార సంఘము యొక్క కాన్వెన్యన్స్ తక్షణమే యొక కాపిని కొనమని చెప్పుడు. సంఘములోని ప్రతి మెంబరును పుస్తకము చదువునుచు చెప్పుడు. చదువురాని మెంబర్లకోసము రాబోవు మీటింగులో నీ పుస్తకమును చదివి వివరింపుడు.

మరియు మీ లూలోని బడులలో వారమున కొకసారి యైనను మన బాలురకును బాలికలకును చదువ ప్రాయమాదే సహకార మర్మములను నీతులను బాగుగా భోదించు నట్లు చేయుడు.

ఇవ్విధమున నొక్కొక్క మెంబరును తమవశమున చేయగల సహాయము చేసిన యెడల మన దేశములోని ప్రజలు మిక్కిలి లాభమును పొందగలరు.

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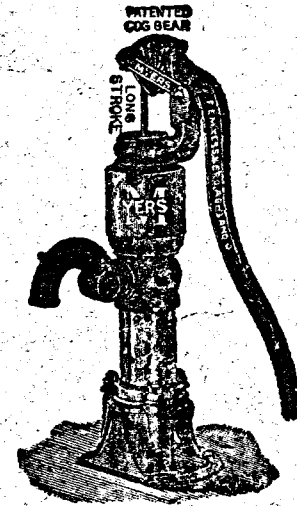
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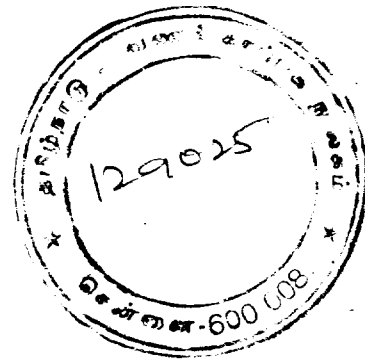
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