



JOURNAL OF THE MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS.

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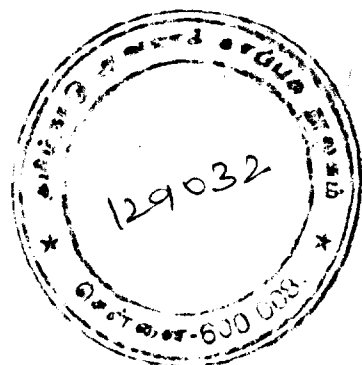
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No. 2.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR A RURAL PHILOSOPHY*

By S. V. Ramamurthi, M. A., I. C. S.



HAVE BEEN LED TO THINK OF A RURAL PHILOSOPHY mainly because of the movement for rural reconstruction that has come to the fore in this country. Some think the movement to be a fad. But, it can hardly be so in view of the wide-spread interest it has aroused and particularly in view of its having been taken up by responsible bodies which have done effective practical work in other directions. Others consider it a movement of reaction. But, that can hardly be the case in India where urbanization has not been strong enough to produce a reaction. Others still think it a movement of despair on the part of men who could find no place in the economic life of towns and therefore seek to go back to villages. But, the movement is essentially a movement of hope. It concerns itself primarily not with a criticism of the past, but with hopeful work for the future. It seems to me there is a deeper significance behind the movement than its critics realise.

We know that in this country some 90 per cent of the people live in villages. Yet the large part of the thought and effort of educated men is devoted to improving town life rather than village life. It is largely true to say that if our universities, our hospitals, our railways, our trunk roads, our factories are abolished, village life will not be appreciably different from what it is. We have received European knowledge through our universities. But, most of us are content with deriving monetary gain for ourselves and do not seek to apply it for national growth. Our hospitals hardly serve more than five per cent of our villages. Roads and schools are more conspicuous by their absence than by their presence in villages. The conveniences which machines provide for us are practically confined to towns. There is

* Address delivered to the Annamalai University Union.

little sign indeed in villages of the benefits of modern civilization. It is unfortunately true that a large proportion of our villagers live in hovels by the side of filth, wear scanty clothing and have not enough food to eat. There is indeed need to reconstruct the village.

The world was predominantly rural till the era of science started in Europe three centuries ago. The large extension of urban life has been the result of applied science. While science like any other form of truth may be said to be the possession of all, applied science is definitely regarded as the possession of a few through an ingenious device called patenting. Suppose a scientist is able to make a machine which enables its owner to make a large amount of wealth, prospective owners would be willing to pay the scientists considerably for it, in order to make a much larger gain for themselves. Applied science has tended to apply science to make a few men very wealthy. The result is that applied science has produced an economic hierarchy with kings of steel and bacon in the place of a large spread of small industries.

On the other hand, the extension of democracy, which has been rendered possible largely by the use of applied science has been producing a reverse effect. Its effect has been towards abolishing political hierarchy. Thus, this age, which is an age of science, has been producing contrary effects in politics and economics, abolishing hierarchy in one and creating it in another. Pure science itself started with Newton on the basis of matter being arranged in a hierarchic system. In the solar system, the Sun is the controlling centre. Round him, are the Solar entities, the planets. Attached to the planets are things and lives dependent on them and subject to the central control of the Sun. This view has now changed with Einstein for whom the Sun is no more the centre of the Solar System than you or I and there is only "an organic interdependence of mutual service",—among matter as among men.

The movement towards an economic democracy has also arisen in the last few decades in the shape of the co-operative movement. Applied science has made a few men or nations wealthy even to the extent of economic princedom but, it has not improved the condition of the majority of men. While people have been lulled into believing that life was arranged on a democratic pattern, the whole tendency of applied science has been to produce an anti-democratic pattern in economic life. This is not the fault of science or its application. It is a defect in organisation. It has not been recognised that scientists can be rewarded by the many as richly as by the few. Authors have learnt it when they exchanged the patronage of princes for that of the general public. Applied scientists have yet to learn. The economic organisa-

tion through which the many can each gain a small benefit from applied science and yet make a large enough gain in the aggregate to pay the applied sciences is the co-operative organisation. This for the many takes the place of joint-stock marketing for the few. Thus there are three types of democracy, political, economic, and scientific. The authors of the three types are Rousseau, Raffeisen and Einstein. Democracy made its appearance first in politics, then in economics and last in science. This is not a comforting thought for the scientist who is apt to consider himself the forerunner of truth.

It is to be observed that economic democracy, which has made considerable strides in the last five to ten years through large scale co-operative marketing has arisen mainly among agriculturists. The producers of wheat in Canada, the dairy farmers of Ireland and New Zealand, and California, who have taken to economic democracy generally by a voluntary effort for some times by legislations permitting the economic rule of the majority are generally men from rural areas. It is with reference to agricultural co-operation that Irish co-operators have raised their slogan of better farming, better business and better living.

It seems to me that the instability of modern democracy is due to its being mainly political and not also economic. Fascism therefore has tried to restrict political democracy by creating a dictatorship, the internal structure of which is democratic. Bolshevism has tried to replace an economic hierarchy by an economic dictatorship, the dictatorship being vested in the political democracy. But the method it follows involves too high a price by continuing and emphasising the subordination of man to the machine. In an economic hierarchy, the machine is the servant of a few and the master of the many. But in the economic dictatorship of the Bolshevik, the machine is the master of every individual in order to be the servant of the community. Both Fascism and Bolshevism are based on the same idea as underlies the making of a large machine. The idea is that power in order to be effective should be in a large and concentrated form. To use a modern jargon, the quantum of political or economic power is believed to be too large to be vested in the average individual. Democracy denies this. There is I believe, an alternative way to Fascism and Bolshevism by which democracy can be both economic and political. This involves an organisation of life, which is both rural and religious. That such an organisation would be stable is instanced by India and China—India even more than China. They are the oldest civilisations, which are yet alive. Religion gives not only stability but also stature to life. Men lived mainly in villages and on the basis of economic functions, groups

were formed. But the means of communication between different places being difficult every villager had to compel the presence, say, of a carpenter, a blacksmith, a fighter or a priest. The way to do it was found to be through making the function hereditary. But now with the means of communication, so largely improved, there is no need for such economic conscription. A carpenter in one village may serve other villages without a carpenter. If a house were a group of small unconnected structures, each structure has to have a pillar. But if they are all connected into one house, a pillar at one place serves all its neighbourhood. The defect of the caste system has been its compulsory nature. Avoid the compulsion, and we are left with voluntary groups with economic affinities which reinforce territorial affinities—position and function acting as the warp and weft of life. Democracy like cloth, seems to need both a warp and a weft—political and economic—to make it strong.

It has been said that democracy is a vast dissolution. But then it is equally true that religion is a vast synthesis. A religious democracy is indeed a mighty rhythm of analysis and synthesis. And a democracy that is not only religious but is also rural makes of man a rhythm between Earth and God. Within our design of a rural and religious life, let us with the help of science develop a democracy that is both political and economic. We shall then not only keep to the genius of our national life but also utilise the implements and methods which Europe has forged.

There is no need for us to be impatient with an India that is not as urban as Europe, that has not developed joint-stock enterprise and that has not ceased to be occupied with religion. It may be the basis of our hope for the future that we are rural, that we have no vested interests to prevent our being co-operative and that we are religious. Rural reconstruction mainly through the service of men is the revival of an instinct which has kept us alive for more years than men can count.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

(M. V. Jambunathan, M. A., B. Sc.,)

[The author is very much indebted to Professor K. B. Madhava for his many suggestions regarding this article.]

The village of Dodda Ganni.

It has often been stated that intensive village surveys are necessary in order to obtain correct knowledge of the extent and content of local indebtedness, so that after the predisposing causes which have led

to debt have been understood, remedies and devices peculiarly appropriate to these conditions may be determined. A detailed survey of the village of Dodda Ganni in Hassan District of the Mysore Province, conducted by the present writer, and upon which this report is based, included this aspect of rural life also. Dodda Ganni is situated on the northern bank of the river Hemavati, half a mile or so to the east of the place where the road from Chennarayapatna to Hole-Narsipur crosses that river. Further, it is the meeting place of the Hole-Narsipur and Chennarayapatna Taluks of Hassan District and the Krishnarajapet Taluk of Mysore District, and is distant about five miles, to the south west, from the Head-quarter town, Chennarayapatna. According to the settlement survey of 1918, the total area of the village is 969.15 acres, of which the cultivated area (inam and government included), cover 702.93 acres. In 1927, the actual count of population was 623 persons made up of 305 males and 318 females, or 353 adults and 265 children, comprised within 112 families. The main occupation of the people is, of course, agriculture, and as many as 102 of these families are directly engaged in agriculture, 7 others being non-cultivating owners, and the remaining three alone (consisting of 11 persons) are not dependent on agriculture for their living. It may also be stated that a great many of these, viz., 92 families, own some land or other; though it be only a few cents, thus illustrating that "the masses indeed are poor, but they are not *property-less*".

Indebtedness.

Out of the 112 families in the village, 76 have incurred debts of various amounts ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 1,600. These have involved them in 137 transactions (counting every time a person incurs fresh debt as a "transaction"). The total amount of indebtedness of the village (calculating only the net amounts due from each person) is Rs. 23,200, which traced to the source from which it was obtained, is made up of Rs. 18,300 from within the village and the remaining Rs. 4,900 from persons resident outside the village. Thus it would seem that 67.9% of families are in debt, and that each indebted family seeks on the average 1.8 transactions and runs into a net debt of about Rs. 305, over three-quarters of which has been raised from within the village itself. It would also be useful to furnish here the distribution of the indebted families, as well also of the transactions, according to the amount of debt, grouping it in suitable ranges.

Amount of debt Families.	Rs. Under 50	Rs. 50-100	Rs. 100-250	Rs. 250-500	Rs. 500-1,000	1,000 & over	Total
	4	14	26	22	7	3	76

Amount of debt Transactions.	Rs. Under 50	Rs. 50-100	Rs. 100-200	Rs. 200-300	Rs. 300-400	Rs. 400-500	Rs. 500 & over	Total
	44	39	23	5	16	5	5	137

The most common amount of indebtedness is thus between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 and nearly one-third of the families are included in this group. In the case of transactions however, it will be observed that the most frequent one is for amounts of less than Rs. 50 embracing about a third of the number of transactions. From these a very important conclusion at once becomes apparent, viz., that though on broad averages, every family makes up its debt of Rs. 305 by borrowing about 1.8 times as has been stated already, the most frequently occurring type is of families creating debts totalling to anywhere between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 by borrowing in small sums of less than Rs. 50 as often as four or five times. Emphasis has to be laid on this feature because many investigators lose sight of this important fact that what is more common is the borrowing of small sums at short and frequent intervals. Moreover the limit to which indebtedness extends is only ascertained by a detailed and thorough canvass of the debt in its entirety instead of merely totalling the secured debts, or only the registered mortgages, as is frequently done by many investigators owing to the facility with which the latter may be compiled. This method of limiting the debt to registered mortgages only, results in the unfortunate underestimation of the *total* indebtedness while at the same time in the exaggeration of the *average* indebtedness. The following figures illustrate the point in question.

DODDA GANNI			BADANAVAL	
	Total debt	Registered mortgages.	Total debt.	Registered mortgages.
No. of families involved	76	49	191	123
Amount:	Rs. 23,200	Rs. 17,700	Rs. 51,200	Rs. 39,000
Average per concerned family.	Rs. 305	Rs. 361	Rs. 268	Rs. 318

It is seen that both the features are reproduced here. A recent inquiry relating also to Mysore conditions disclosed an average indebtedness of Rs. 731- per mortgager, and this figure, from what has been stated above, must necessarily have suffered from both the above defects, apart from other serious inaccuracies that have crept into it and to which reference is made in a different article. It is essential that spurious factors should be eliminated and correct statistics obtained both for the total debt and for the average debt.

(To be continued.)

"BACK TO THE LAND"

Sir Daniel Hamalton formerly a partner in Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, owns an estate comprising about 25,000 acres of forest land at Gosoba in Sunderbans, situated at a distance of about 50 miles south-east of Calcutta.

A Co-operative commonwealth.

Apart from many a beneficent measure in regard to education and medical aid which Sir Daniel has introduced in his estate from his personal purse for the welfare of his tenants, it is the working of the co-operative organisations in his estate that we are interested in describing for the benefit of our readers.

The entire deforested Sunderbans styled as *Abad* grows only one crop, namely, paddy, with a sprinkling of minor catchcrops in the comparatively older estates. The volume of business done in paddy; grown in the *abad* is considerable and the principal mart for the disposal of the produce are Manrahat in Diamond Harbour and Ultadanga at the north-eastern extremity of Calcutta. The tenants comprise agriculturists of various castes and creed with a sprinkling of Bhadrak people who have taken agriculture as their principal vocation.

Following the tradition of other neighbouring zemindars of *abad* during the time of reclaiming the estate (which is still going on), Sir Daniel introduced the system of advancing loans to his tenants on easy terms in order that they could carry on their work without any difficulty. After some years, it was noticed however, that this system did but little improve the economic condition of the tenantry, who in spite of these loans fell victims to *mahajans* or money-lenders.

In order to find out a remedy to eliminate the *mahajans* from his estate, Sir Daniel who was the active supporter of the Co-operative movement inside the legislature when the Act came into force and outside, naturally selected this method as the panacea of all evils. Thus in the year 1916 the first credit co-operative society on the Raiffe-

sin model was started though with considerable difficulty and with 15 members, Sir Daniel himself provided the initial capital of Rs. 500. The credit movement began to spread each year yielding its quota of new societies financed individually by Sir Daniel till 1934 when these societies were federated into a credit union of the central type under the style of Gosoba Central Co-operative Bank. The total number of rural societies on 30th June 1930 was 19 with membership of 606 and their accumulated reserve funds amounted to Rs. 6,794. Unlike other establishments of co-operative organisations in the province, the system of issuing loans and their recovery is somewhat novel and peculiar to this place. There are no long term loans which are issued only for short-term purposes at fixed times. Recovery is effected from the crops and more in kind than in actual cash.

After the successful running of this credit society which helped the tenant to get rid of money lenders, the co-operative store was established at Gosoba to supply members of all co-operative societies in his estate with daily necessities of their life at a cheaper rate by means of joint purchase of articles. The consumers movement thus got a stronghold in the estate and brought home to them the benefit of joint purchase and distribution through co-operative societies.

But in spite of all these, it was found after three years that the economic condition of the people would remain a dream unless and until a better market was found for the producers to dispose their crop. Hitherto the producers, although benefited much by the credit society, had to sell their paddy to middlemen at ridiculously low rates, as the farmer could not afford to bring their crops to consuming centres by individual efforts. The *beparees* or middlemen had the producers at their mercy and used to dictate their price. Sir Daniel then established the Co-operative Paddy Sale Society in 1922 with the object of disposing of the produce in the best market. Boats were purchased to bring the produce to the Ultadanga market and to carry articles for co-operative store on their return journey. It was later on found that there were still middlemen standing between the producers to the millers on the one hand and the millers and consumers on the other. In order to get rid of them the rice mill was established in the year 1927 at Gosoba as an annexe to the paddy sale society, and later on a co-operative store for selling rice in Ultadanga.

The net result of the co-operative activities in the estate has been that the tenants have freed themselves from outside debts and obligations and are now in a position to repay their loans to the societies and the rent to the land-lord regularly and punctually. The operation of the different types of co-operative societies in the estate have

rendered even circulation of money possible and neither the members nor the societies suffer from a paucity of funds. Being a one-crop area, the demands of one class of society in a tight season can easily be met out of the surplus in another so that every rupee invested in the movement is always employed and fetching a return. Already transactions in cash are very limited and Sir Daniel hopes to evolve a system of paper currency of his own by introducing payment by cheques in all transactions.

As the result of the attempt to make the estate a co-operative one, village social order has undergone a distinct change. Village Panchayats who are generally directors of rural credit societies and are fully aware of the A. B. C. of banking, compound any dispute if it arises at all, in the village. The most important record that the estate can show is the absence of either civil or criminal case throughout the length and breadth of the entire estate.

Character and crops

The operation of the co-operative movement first in his estate has emboldened Sir Daniel to forward a scheme to the Government of India to advance loans with the gradual progress of the scheme, whereby he wants to establish an ideal estate for Bhadrakok youths in Khulna.

In the sunderbans of Bengal is a block of land which is now the home of the tiger, the wild boar and crocodile. Sir Daniel hopes that with the help of the "bhadrakok," the ryot, and the Govt. of India, to water a zamindari of 30,000 bigghas or 10,000 acres. To develop this area, Sir Daniel has applied to the Govt. of India for a loan of about 2 lakhs of rupees to be drawn by instalments of Rs. 1000, at a time which will be made good immediately in the shape of excellent rice land, and thus create its own security, as it is paid out. If Government should ask for additional security, he is prepared to find it in any form as the Government pleases. The loan is to be refunded in due course over a period to be arranged. As the Imperial Bank pays out the money, Sir Daniel is debited with it and credits the paper currency on gold standard reserve from which it is drawn. As the money is repaid the Imperial Bank debits the Reserve and credits Sir Daniel and the loan is cancelled.

The details of this novel and remarkable scheme are thus explained by Sir Daniel Hamilton:—

1. The Bengal Government will get a free gift of 10,000 acres or 30,000 bigghas of good rice land which will bring in a fair income.
2. The Government of India will get a free gift of gold sovereigns

or gold bars worth say, Rs. 2 lakhs, which they can melt into silver rupees worth four lakhs.

3. The ryot will get rice land yielding four lakhs worth of paddy every year; and the land will provide a living for 2,000 families.

4. Doctors and teachers will be paid for by the people, from their paddy, and not from toddy and salt.

5. The "bhadralok" will obtain employment in nation-building.

6. The village people will re-learn the art of self-government, and resuscitate the old village republic as they are doing in Gosoba, where the people manage their own local affairs without the aid of the law courts. And, through the village panchayat, which will form the electoral unit, the ryot will exercise the vote which he may be trusted to exercise freely and use wisely, for it will be flavoured with his pice.

7. The populace will consist of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, touchables or untouchables,—all men willing to work hard and act honestly, and all working together harmoniously in the solution of the poverty and communal problems.

8. This miniature Co-operative State is to be named Andrewpur, after the poor saint, who, having neither silver nor gold, found the money to create it.

MADRAS FOREST PANCHAYATS.

The Statesman of Calcutta writes.—

"Forest Panchayats in the Madras Presidency are governed by a special Act passed in 1882 and by administrative flats which have since been found necessary to reconcile the villagers to its working. Forest administration is of course a vexed question in most provinces, but according to Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, it has specially controversial features in Madras. Mr. Pantulu presided lately over the fifth Madras Forest Panchayats Conference held at Mylapore, and his review of the working of the forest panchayats certainly suggests that the system calls for a thorough over-haul. As he says, "the situation calls for a more thorough and radical reform than the mere codification of the existing practices with slight improvements." What is wanted, he points out elsewhere, is a change of outlook on the part of the Government—a remark which applies to a number of other subjects.

The Forest Panchayat in Madras is the outcome of a committee appointed by the local Government in 1912 to enquire into the numerous complaints which had been made as to the oppressiveness of the existing methods of forest administration. The Forest Committee found that on the whole the grievances complained of were well founded, and expressed the view that the remedy consisted in reducing to a minimum

the relations between the forest subordinates and the villagers; in other words, the villagers themselves must be entrusted with the management of those forest areas which are reserved principally or solely for the satisfaction of local requirements, so as to ensure a continuous supply of grazing, fuel and agricultural necessities. Such a course was expected to eliminate the existing friction between the villagers and the forest subordinates and secure to the ryots the enjoyment of their customary rights without irritating outside interference. The Government accepted the report, and the bodies created to give effect to its recommendations were not unhappily styled forest panchayats. At the present time there are some 1,100 forest panchayats operating over 22 districts and administering forests covering an area of about 3,500 square miles. Mr. Pantulu asserts that during the first decade of their existence they made "little tangible advance," and that even now it is doubtful how far they represent real autonomy "under a system of more or less personal rule of the Panchayat Deputy Tahsildar and the hierarchy of his superior revenue officials."

One of the chief complaints about the present system is that, like the existing financial agreements between the Central and Provincial Governments, it is not fair to the weaker party, in this case the Forest Panchayat. The Panchayat is supposed to hand over to the local Government the excess remaining over after its expenditure has been provided for. "There is a feeling," says MR. PANTULU, "that those assessments are in many cases excessive and in the process of their periodical revision at intervals of three years and sometimes annually, even the benefits arising from the improvements made to the forests by the panchayats are taxed and appropriated by the Government." Another factor is 'uncertainties and delays connected with the granting of leases'. The uncertainty of the lease amounts, their frequent revision at short intervals, their levy in advance and other features connected with the assessments are calculated, in Mr. Pantulu's opinion, to destroy all incentive to corporate action for the improvements of the forests. "The benefits of all improvements made by the panchayats should be secured to the villagers. The profit motive on the part of the Government which seems to enter into the transactions, ought to be eliminated and the levy made by the Government should be a nominal one, collected in easy and convenient instalments and must not be frequently enhanced." This indictment appears to be borne out by the fact that the Government revenue now derived from these areas is considerably larger than its income in pre-panchayat days—a state of things which scarcely harmonises with the statement of policy issued by the Government of Madras forty years ago denying the suggestion that the Forest Act "is to be worked for the profit of the Government rather than for the benefit of the people."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE HAUNTS OF ANCIENT PEACE. Speaking of the pleasures of the country side at a recent Conference held at Welwyn Garden City, Lord Salisbury said that it was terrible to watch the defacement of the rural areas by the destruction of the trees on the road sides, the embankments and the cuttings. Truly did Vicount Ullswater complain at the Conference that the haunts of ancient peace were gradually disappearing and giving way to roar of the charabank and the rush of the motor car. He added "it was unnecessary to cut down groups of trees simply because they happen to stand along side roads proposed to be made there. They should educate the people that the whole countryside was really a public park and pleasure ground and should be treated as such".

"SARADRUTU"—Why trees periodically shed their leaves? Nature's wonderful skill in maintaining balanced conditions is the chief reason why the leaves fall in autumn, according to Martine L. Davey, well-known tree expert. There are huge numbers of leaves on every tree, he explains, and all the leaves give off moisture. In the winter the tree roots absorb very little moisture so that, if the leaves remained on and functioned, the tree will be literally drained dry and would wither away. Before the leaves fall, the tree absorbs most of the food substances they manufacture and a layer of thin walled cells is formed at the base of the leaf where it is attached to the twig. This layer becomes a zone of weakness allowing the leaf fall on its own weight or to be easily blown off. The scar that is left is protected by a substance which is practically water proof. Since the tree bark is almost impervious to moisture the tree is literally "bottled up" for the winter. During or after a long draught in summer, the leaves fall early, as the tree naturally hastens the process in order to prevent too much evaporation of its moisture.

DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE. Last month we referred to the sudden fall in the prices of agricultural products in general and instanced the cases of paddy and groundnut in particular. Considerable attention has been drawn and rightly to the seriousness of the situation and public bodies and the Government have recognised the need for urgent and concerted action with a view to find ways and means of tiding over the present acute situation. In answer to a question put in the local Legislative Council, it was shown that while paddy (second sort) sold at 9.42 imperial seers per rupee in 1927-28, in 1928-29 the price was 10.3 seers and in the year succeeding, so much as 11.9 seers per rupee. Prices subsequently fell even more sharply

so much so that in December last a rupee fetched as many as 11.4 seers. The prices of other staples slumped, if anything, to a far greater extent. In 1927-28, the average price of machine-shelled groundnut kernels per candy of 530 lb. for the Port of Madras was Rs. 56-2. Since then for two succeeding years prices fell steadily and in December there was a regular collapse in the market. In 1928-29, the price was Rs. 52-10 per candy and in 1929-30 it dropped to Rs. 47-12. So steep was the fall thereafter that last December the best machine-shelled groundnut kernels did not fetch more than Rs. 27.4 per candy of 500 lb. in Madras.

The Sudden drop in prices alone is not the whole trouble. Owing to the phenomenally heavy rains of November last, groundnuts could not be harvested in many places and what was harvested was not even a fourth of the actual out-turn. And what little was got was of inferior quality. Similarly also was the yield of paddy and the quality of the paddy harvested. So that the drop in prices combined with decrease in the yield has had a crushing effect on the producers. The salary earning classes are all right. As stated by Dr. P. J. Thomas in an address given to the Madras Economic Association the effects of the slump have been disastrous. It has impoverished the agricultural and the trading classes, the former bearing the brunt of the slump. To illustrate the effect of the slump on the agricultural classes, suppose a person borrowed hundred rupees in January 1930, he would have had to repay at the end of December 1930, over Rs. 156 in commodities assuming that most agriculturists got today 40 per cent of what they got last year. What about the balance of produce left for their own consumption and incidental expenses?

The causes which have brought about the present conditions in agriculture and trade are several and complicated and we shall not attempt to discuss here the underlying causes which have been puzzling economists and financiers. So far as we are concerned it is devoutly to be hoped that the committee of officials and non-officials which the Government of Madras have appointed will carefully go into the question in all its aspects and suggest suitable remedies.

The terms of reference to the Committee are: "To examine the effects of the general economic depression at present prevailing and to report whether any measures should be adopted by the Government to mitigate them by arranging for the co-operative marketing of certain products or otherwise." Groundnut will be one of the products contemplated in these terms of reference.

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The Committee consists of the following members:—

Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, C. S. I., Commissioner of Land Revenue, (Chairman); Dewan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai, Director of Industries; Mr. G. R. Hilson, Director of Agriculture; Mr. R. D. Richmond, Chief conservator of Forests; Mr. D. N. Strathie, I. C. S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies; Mr. J. Gray, I. C. S., Commissioner of Labour; Mr. H. F. Carter, the Eastern Bank, Ltd. and Mr. C. D. Priestley, the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. (nominated by the Madras Chamber of Commerce); Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti Garu (nominated by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce); Mr. M. A. Muthayya Chettiar (nominated by the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association); Mr. T. K. Doraiswami Aiyar, Professor of Economics, Annamalai University besides the following non-official members representing various interests. The Raja of Ramnad, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Sethuratnam Iyer, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, Mr. Hota Suryanarayana, Mr. M. S. Sreshta, and Mr. D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu. Mr. H. M. Hood, I. C. S. is secretary to the committee.

The personnel of the Committee is well chosen and under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, it will, we have no doubt deal satisfactorily with the question. Mr. Hood, the Secretary of the Committee brings to his task his recent experience as Chairman of the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee which should prove valuable to the Committee which will assemble in March.

In this connection the interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council regarding groundnut cultivation in the Presidency and the answers given and the scope of this Enquiry Committee will be read with interest.

Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—(a) the extent of acreage under cultivation of groundnut in the Presidency for the last three years; (b) the price of shelled groundnut per candy at Madras for the past three years in the months of January, April and July; and (c) what steps the Government propose to take in order to help the ryots cut of the distress arising from the abnormal fall in the price of groundnuts this year?

A.—The following statement shows the area under cultivation of groundnut and the average price of machine-shelled groundnut kernels per candy of 530 lb, Madras Coast for the three years ending 1929-30:—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Acres under cultivation.	Average price of shelled groundnut per candy of 530 lb. Madras Coast.		
		July.	January.	April.
1927-28	...	3,336,536	57 9/16	54 3/4
1928-29	...	3,679,349	60 1/8	51 3/4
1929-30	...	3,209,315	52 3/16	46 3/4

Mr. A. Ranganadha Mudaliar enquired whether among the measures of relief proposed there were any for increasing the outturn of groundnuts.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell stated in reply that it was a matter for the hon. the Minister for Agriculture.

Mr. Hamid Khan: Will the whole committee make the enquiry or only the officers of Government?

A: The entire Committee will go into the subject.

Q: May I know whether the whole committee will tour over the province and collect information?

A: No.

Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar: Is Government prepared to consider proposals for reducing the assessment on land or postpone collections as some of the measures of relief in view of the distress?

A: Not at the present moment.

Mr. S. Venkatachalam Chetti: May I know if the postponement of collection of kist was not specially disallowed from the terms of reference to the committee.

A: My recollection is that it has been specially referred to the Board of Revenue for stating what exact relief must be given.

Mr. A. Ranganadha Mudaliar: Is it the intention of the Government that any responsible body should be prevented from giving evidence at the headquarters at its own cost.

A: It is a matter for the decision of the committee.

In the course of general discussion in the Madras Legislative Council on the Budget, Sir A. P. Patro who recently returned from England after attending the Round Table Conference, referred to the economic distress in this Presidency and appealed to the Government to extend the time for payment of kist, until the ryot was able to get better value for the produce. He appealed to the generosity of Government to recognize the difficulties of the ryot and agriculturist having regard to the fall in prices. Several other members also took part in the discussion and for the information of our readers we give below a summary of the proceedings relative to this subject. Mr. Maboob Ali

Beg said that it was a great injustice to insist upon the collection of land revenue this year on account of the great fall in prices. If the Government would collect their taxes in kind there would be no objection at all. Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi complained that even in these days of agricultural suffering and economic depression and general fall in prices of agricultural products the government are relentlessly pursuing settlement operations. Mr. Sami Venkatachala Chet supported the request of Mr. Maboob Ali Beg and said that the collection of land revenue should be so regulated that the acuteness of the fall of prices now facing the agriculturists might not be seriously felt. He added that it was surprising that in spite of the acute economic depression, the Government should have budgetted for the same amount of land revenue as in the last six or seven years, in fact demanding from the agriculturist everything that he possessed. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, a former Development Minister expressed satisfaction that the Government had recognized the acuteness of the present economic situation by appointing a committee to examine the question, but when the terms of reference were considered and the limitations that were imposed on the conduct of its investigation, he doubted whether Government were really earnest in their attempt to arrive at the real truth of the situation. The cultivator was the person chiefly affected by the present economic depression and yet the kists were going to be collected as usual regardless of the well-known canon that land revenue should not be collected when such collection would compel the ryots to sell or pledge their food crops to money lenders. He earnestly pleaded for postponement of collections till such time when the cultivators would have the industrial crops and the prices would have reached a sufficiently high level and when by parting with the minimum quantity of crops they would be able to pay the kists. The Revenue Member, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell in replying to the criticisms of non-official members referred to the committee which was set up to go into the question and said it has to consider important matters such as whether any measures should be taken by Government to mitigate the effects of the general depression by arranging for Co-operative marketing or otherwise of certain products and that the terms of reference were in his opinion as wide as they possibly could be. He added that the main facts connected with the economic depression were fully well known and if anything was to be done it must be done quickly.

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The fact that as a result of the fall in prices and the trade depression practically all classes and particularly the agriculturists have been affected, has been recognized by the Government of India and the Finance Member Sir George Schuster admitted in so many words that the fall in prices affected most severely those engaged in the production of primary agricultural products. Regarding a constructive policy to help in economic development of the country and enable out to tide over the present crisis he referred to the proper organisation of the marketing of agricultural produce and the development of the co-operative movement on which we have in our previous notes laid considerable stress. Other ways of giving relief to the agriculturists can be thought of by the committee which it is hoped will take into consideration the measures which have been adopted in other countries for meeting similar situations, for example Australia and South Africa.

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A Conference of the Land Holders and ryots of the Mysore State was recently held at Bangalore, presided over by Mr. B. Nagappa, Bar-at-law, Retired Legal Rememberancer and Law Secretary to the Government of Mysore. Mr. Nagappa dwelt elaborately with the condition of the ryots in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and surveyed the present economic depression prevailing throughout India and Mysore in particular. His remarks relating to the present economic depression which we have extracted below will be found illuminating.

The Causes of Economic Depression. The low prices of agricultural commodities ruling at the present time are the resultant of each country contributing its quota of economic causes, which have accentuated the effects of the international economic depression. The causes of this world-crisis are varied. Several countries have recently adopted the gold standard and in consequence every country is scrambling for gold and the gold as soon as it is obtained is deposited in the vaults. As observed by Mr. Gilbert Layton an eminent economist "The effect of this is as if all this gold were lost in the bottom of the sea and no hope left for its salvage." France and America, are stated to have colossal deposits of gold in their vaults and in consequence there has been a scarcity of gold in the world leading to an unprecedentedly low level of commodity prices, which has ruined industry and agriculture. The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce mentions as one cause "the heavy fall in the price of silver which has further reduced the purchasing power of one-third of the world's population." Agriculturists who are the mainstay of the land have got all their holdings whatever they may be invested in silver. The

reduction in the price of silver has reduced their investment by more than 50 per cent. In addition to this the withdrawing of silver from circulation has further reduced the price of agricultural commodities. Thus the agriculturists are hit in both directions viz., in the reduction in the price of silver and the reduction of agricultural commodities. Political unrest throughout Spanish America, Spain, India, China and possibly Russia with militarised movements like Hitlerism in Germany, the retreat of democracy and the further spread of epidemic of dictatorship or fascism and the increased tariffs, particularly in the British Empire, e. g., Australia and Canada and the retreat of free trade in Britain are some of the causes of world depression in trade. There are two astonishing characteristics quite special to our generation, viz. first, production in all countries in the great staple necessities of man and secondly, the interdependence of widely separated areas, depression in Western countries causing widespread depression in India. To cope with a situation like this mighty efforts are being made in different countries to wrench the world out of the mire of economic depression. This problem has been engaging the attention of thoughtful men in India.

RURAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS. Evidently all is not well with the rural medical practitioners, as is revealed by the proceedings of the Conference recently held in Madras under the presidency of Dr. M. S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar, Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Travancore. The Scheme of Rural Medical Relief was organised by the Government with a view to provide medical relief to rural areas which were in urgent need of it, it having been found that neither the Government hospitals nor municipal and local fund hospitals and dispensaries could meet adequately the need. The scheme which was conceived in the right spirit by a former chief Minister, the late Rajah of Panagal, was a laudable one but unfortunately it has not been worked in the right spirit nor have the rural population been benefited to any appreciable extent. The practitioners are dissatisfied with their position and prospects and in the words of Major General Megaw, formerly Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and now Director-General of the Indian Medical Service "the great majority of them have sought the earliest opportunity to escape from their hand-to-mouth existence in the villages". The present subsidy of 500 to 600 rupees a year is not sufficiently attractive particularly as the extra income which it was expected the medical practitioners would get has been found to be poor and quite inadequate to enable him to live decently. Occasionally some Taluk Boards supplement the Government subsidy from their own funds "but such amounts are too small

and in some cases are given *as a prize for good conduct.*" What the words italicised mean in ordinary parlance can easily be guessed. Complaints have been heard of the humiliating treatment meted out to these practitioners by the Presidents of the Local Boards quite unnecessary intermediaries between Village Unions and District Boards and as well put by the President "all such third wheels in the administrative machinery are not conducive to smooth, prompt and satisfactory working." Things we expect will right themselves soon with the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu as the Chief Minister in charge of the Medical Portfolio.

VITAMIN B. VALUE OF SOME FOODSTUFFS. A number of tests have been made by the department of Chemistry and Soil Science, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, to establish the relative status with regard to the vitamin B. content of certain pulses and nuts. Of the food stuffs examined, groundnuts were found to have the highest content of Vitamin B. This Vitamin promotes growth. When it is lacking there will be loss of weight, a "tired feeling" and general weakness.

A FOREST PANCHAYAT GRIEVANCE. We print in this issue a communication headed "Forest grievances in Pannimadai village, Coimbatore District", and we invite the attention of the Board of Revenue and the Government to it. If the facts are as stated, there would seem to be ample justification for transferring a portion of the Government Forest reserve to the control of a Forest Panchayat which should be constituted for the village.

RESEARCH IN SUGAR CANE. Sometime back we referred to the successful evolution of a new hybrid between sugarcane and sorghum in the course of the experiments carried on by Sugarcane Experts to the Government of India. It was claimed at the time that if the new hybrid maintained the characteristics of early maturity of the sorghum plant as also the same sugar contents as in a sugarcane plant, it must produce a revolution in the sugar industry in the world. It is now understood that during the subsequent experiments conducted in the Imperial Sugarcane Station, the hybrids have completed two life cycles within a period of one year and that chemical analysis has shown that the hybrids have fulfilled the expectations.

DAIRY FARMING. Mr. R. D. Anstead, M. A., C. I. E., a former Director of Agriculture in this Presidency writing recently on the growth of the dairying industry in New Zealand which has been very rapid in recent years says that this remarkable increase in production has been attained by the maintenance of a larger number of dairy cows per acre on the one hand and an increased production per cow on

the other. This has been rendered possible by a combination of scientific principles steadily and persistently applied, viz. the growing of better and purer strains of fodder grass, the better management of pastures, both by the use of fertilisers and a system of rotational grazing, and by grading up high milk producing stock by the use of pedigree bulls, especially of the Jersey and Friesian breeds. Future improvement lies in a still higher butterfat average per cow. It affords a striking example of what can be done by attacking an agricultural problem simultaneously all along the line so to speak, on scientific principles, and from this point of view is worthy of the attention of all students of modern methods of agriculture.

The most interesting part of the development of the industry is to be seen in the scientific use which is being made of fertilisers as top dressings and if rotational grazing. The system now being studied in New Zealand is to divide the farm into small fields and to fence these off from one another, then to top dress the land with phosphates followed by sulphate of ammonia, in order to induce a rapid growth of grass, and when this is some six inches long, to concentrate the dairy stock on it for a few days and graze it down closely. The stock are then moved on to the next paddock, and thus the herd are kept moving round the farm systematically. As soon as the dairy herd is moved, sheep or dry stock are put in to eat the roughage, the field is then harrowed to scatter the dung and then rested or spelled, or if necessary, manured again to produce another crop of young grass which, will be ready to graze by the time the herd comes round again. By this system of manuring and rotational grazing more butterfat can be obtained per acre than by any other method. The grass is consumed at its most nutritional stage and when it is most palatable.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY IN INDIA. The Progress Report of Forest Research Work in India for the year 1928-29 shows that good progress has been made in the production of bamboo pulp and paper, which will have no doubt an important bearing on India's pulp and paper industry in the future.

It is now known that first class bamboo pulp can be manufactured at a cost which can compare favourably with the cheapest chemical pulp on the world's markets, and during the year under review several tons of bleached and unbleached bamboo pulp were supplied to interested firms to test the paper making qualities of bamboo fibres, while a consignment of specially prepared pulp was also sent to a London firm to test its suitability for the manufacture of artificial silk. A Bombay firm has reported very favourably on the dyeing properties of bamboo

fibre, bamboo pulp being found equal to the best wood pulp in its behaviour with organic dyestuffs of all colours. Bamboo paper has been supplied to the Government Press at Delhi and Simla and paper was also made for the varying requirements of the offices of the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun.

The movement towards the establishment of the bamboo pulping industry in India has made distinct progress. A lease for the Angul reserved forests of bamboo was granted to a Calcutta firm, and two substantial financial groups in London were also reported to be maturing plans for the exploitation of the Arakan and Tenasserim areas in Burma for the manufacture of bamboo pulp. The total result of work at the experimental factory in India can best be realised when it is pointed out that manufacturing costs have been reduced by £10 to £15 per ton for unbleached pulp at this factory.

PRESERVATION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS. According to the Review of Applied Entomology, (Vol. XVIII, Set. A., Part II.) in order to minimise the serious damage caused to books and documents by insects and moulds in a hot country like ours the bookcases must have closely fitting glass doors and contain the vapour of some volatile chemical deterrent, and the books should be treated with a suitable protective poisonous material.

The following procedure has been recently adopted with success in Fiji. The books are fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas, and a solution containing 1 oz. mercury bichloride, 1½ ozs. carbolic acid and 1 quart methylated spirits containing pyridene as one of the denaturing agents is painted on both sides of the covers and generously along the seams dividing the covers from the printed material. This solution must be stirred continually as the mercury bichloride has a tendency to settle out. After it has dried, a varnish containing 1 oz. shellac dissolved in 8 oz. methylated spirits, to which has been added 3 drms. creosote oil, is painted on in the same manner, a small amount being added to the extremities of the pages, while the books are closed. The shelves of the bookcase are similarly treated and porcelain dishes containing paradichlorobenzene are placed on them. Holes drilled in the shelves at regular intervals to hold containers for paradichlorobenzene would be preferable. Cardboard boxes in which papers are stored should be treated inside and outside with both solutions, and an envelope containing paradichlorobenzene should be placed in the box or fixed inside the lid. This treatment once a year should be sufficient but this has not yet been proved.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN PANNIMADAI VILLAGE, COIMBATORE DT.

(communicated)

Pannimadai has got a good Co-operative Society of 303 Members comprising fifteen castes and thirteen occupations and is doing useful work. The population of the village is 3420 and there are 3211 cattle. The existing grazing area in the village is inadequate and the society was advised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in 1928 to form a Forest Panchayat in the village. The Society accordingly approached at first the Forest Range Officer to arrange to disafforest a portion of the Reserve at the foot of the Kurudimalai and transfer it for grazing purposes. The Forest Range Officer appears to have forwarded the request to the District Forest Officer, Palghat, but that Officer seems to have been against disafforesting any portion of the Reserve. Later, on the 27th. October 1929, the Society, in its general Meeting passed a resolution that a Forest Panchayat should be formed in the village and approached the Collector of the District and the Forest Panchayat Officer for the purpose. There upon the Forest Panchayat Officer inspected the area, but the Collector replied on 25-3-30 that the Society's request could not be complied with. Then again on 31st. March, 1930, the Society pointed out to the authorities that the portion of the Reserve asked for to be disafforested had no timber trees and did not yield any revenue to the Forest Department and that it could be transferred to class III Forests, a Forest Panchayat being constituted for the village. On 12-4-30, the authorities replied that no portion of class I Forests could be made available for grazing and that there was no reason for transferring the portion of the reserved forest under reference to class III. After the receipt of this reply, the society requested the authorities to at least permit the villagers to graze their cattle in the area at the usual grazing rates and not at the penal rates, the amount of the total grazing fees for the entire village being payable by the co-operative society. Even to this request the authorities did not accede.

One cannot but feel disappointed at this most unsympathetic attitude on the part of the authorities and it is surprising that a matter so vital to the well being of the villagers has not been favourably viewed by the Board of Revenue and the Government.

A CORRECTION—In the January issue we stated that the Arcot Mission agricultural farm was at Katpadi, Chittoor District. This should read North Arcot. Also Mr. P. M. Gopalakrishnan is in immediate charge of the village extension work and not the farm and institution. Mr. S. A. Kanagasundaram is the headmaster of the school and Farm Manager and Mr. F. Devasagayam is in charge of the poultry plant.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

PLANT STUDIES by T. Ekambaram M. A. Ph. D. (Cantab) Longmans, Green & Co: Price Rs 1-8-0.

The volume under Review deals with plant life and the author, Dr. T. Ekambaram who is a Lecturer on the subject in the Teacher's College, Saidapet, has intended it as a help to teachers in the lower forms of our schools. The special feature of the book is that only familiar and common plants are chosen for study. The needs of the teacher are kept in view and only such information as is necessary to teach plant life so as to give a proper training to young minds is given. It is essential that every one ought to have some knowledge of the evolution of plant life around us which it has been demonstrated in recent years by Sir J. C. Bose, the famous scientist, to possess so much in common with animal life. We have no doubt the book will serve the purpose for which it is intended.

THE BRAHMIN by V. S. Ramanatha Sastri and Dhurta Swamin with a Foreword by Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Dt. Judge. Published by Dhurta and Sons, Cathedral Post, Madras. Price Rs. 1-8-0. This is a publication in defence of the Brahmin against the attacks levelled at him by anti-Brahminical movements that have cropped up in south India in recent years. In the words of the authors, the main object in placing the volume before the public is to afford an opportunity to the modern Brahmin to know the quintessence of his religion which is not opposed to modern science or natural laws and is rightly called the Saswata Dharma or religion of eternity and to enable him to live his old simple life without prejudice to his modern avocations. The authors deal not only with the ideal Brahmin and the ordinary Brahmin but also the fallen Brahmin and the modern Brahmin. Who is the Brahmin and what is the Brahmin type of culture or rather the Hindu type of culture as there is really no incompatibility as stated by Mr. Ramaswami Sastri in his learned Foreword between the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin types of cultures? The Brahmins like all others have their highest qualifications and functions. Their ideal is to live for all and for God. They are the custodians of a noble culture and are the bearers of a true and ancient message and gospel for the benefit of humanity. While they should seek for self discipline, self purification and self elevation, they should not forget that in modern India they have distinct duties and functions and as pointed out by Prof. Toynbee referred to by Mr. Ramaswami Sastri "should rise to the concept of nationality and not allow loyalty to parts or castes or groups to operate to the detriment of loyalty to the whole". If this ideal had been kept in view and rigidly followed much of the communal troubles of modern days could have been avoided.

NEW LIGHT ON THE HOLY BIBLE: (1) The Tamil that Jesus Spoke, (2) Reply to a Critic, (3) Miscellaneous Essays, (4) Biblical Reference to the Maurya Dynasty, (5) A Tamil Pun of St Paul's (6) The Welsh National Anthem—a Tamil Song, (7) Was Jesus Christ a Visvakarma Brahmana, (8) Was Jesus Christ a Flesh-eater or a Vegetarian, By Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A., M. R. A. S., (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Retired).

Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police and a son of the late Dr. S. Subramanaya Ayyar has been making researches into the Holy Bible for some years past. As a result of his study he has found considerable body of evidence to prove that Palastine was a Tamil colony and Jesus Christ was a Tamilian who lived and worked in that land. These investigations have been carried out in a spirit of research and as a labour of love, with a view to discover truth. The author has evidently made a deep study of Biblical lore and in equipping himself with materials for his study he must have spent a fortune. We have perused the pamphlets he has written on the thesis which afford ample evidence of his study and research and the analogies on which he bases his views are ingenious. It remains to be seen how far his conclusions will be accepted by Biblical Scholars. It is interesting to note in this connection that the author is of the view that the Tamilians went out from South India and colonised Asia minor and the Mediterranean countries and even the Southern portion of England. He is still pursuing his researches and we hope that he will soon make them available to the public in book form.

GRAMAMUNNETRAM. (கிராம முன்னேற்றம்) Village Uplift, A Tamil Monthly November, 1930. Edited by O. Sambanda Mudaliar. Magazine Press Ltd. Chingleput.

When our village folk who comprise nine-tenths of the population are steeped in ignorance and illiteracy, it is imperative that the Government and the leaders of the public should devote all their attention and resources to educating the rural population. There cannot be too much of literature in the vernaculars dealing with rural problems like the one under notice. We extend our hearty welcome to the "VILLAGE UPLIFT". The Editor being the President of a Co-operative Supervising Union is expected to be in touch with the rural population, their condition and needs and can therefore efficiently and ably voice forth their grievances and suggest remedies.

In the number under notice there is an informing article on the problem of rural finance by Rao Bahadur A. Vedachala Ayyar. Mr. Vedachala Ayyar discusses in detail the difficulties which the agriculturists experience in obtaining loans and suggests that short term loans and long term loans should be easily made available to the agriculturists by the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks in rural areas and Central Banks in Districts. Among other articles of interest are one on co-operative education and on Panchayats, and Hygiene. We wish this new venture a long and successful career.

Some Important Books for Panchayat Libraries.

Forestry.

- A Manual for Forest Guards and Foresters by Maduranayagam Pillai. Tamil As. 6. Telugu As. 3 Kanarese As. 5.
- Madras Forest Pocket Book Rs. 2-8.
- The work of the Forest Department in India. As. 8.
- Development of India's Forests Rs. 2-12.
- India's Forest wealth by Smythies Rs. 2-8.

Agriculture.

- Agriculture in India by McKenna As. 4.
- Madras Agricultural Year Book 1929. As. 12.
- Popular Account of the work of the Madras Agricultural Department Re. 1.
- Agricultural Department Manual Rs. 3.
- Notebook of Agricultural facts and Figures Re. 1 Tamil Rs. 1-6.
- A Summary of results of the Experiments on Paddy conducted at the Manganallur Agriculture Station Rs. 1-14.
- The Development of Indian Agriculture by Haward Rs. 2-8.
- Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Rs. 7.
- Abridged English Re. 1 Tamil Rs. 1-8 Telugu Rs. 1-8.

Timber.

- Common Commercial Timbers of India and their uses by Trotter Rs. 1-12.
- Vernacular List of Trees, Shrubs and woody climbers in Madras by Lushington Vol. I Rs. 2-14 II A, Rs. 3-10 II B. Re. 1.
- Handbook of some South Indian Grasses by Ranga Acharya Rs. 4-8.

Cottage Industries.

- Report of the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Madras Presidency Rs. 1-12.
- Preliminary Report of the Survey of Cottage Industries, each district from 4 as. to Rs. 1-8 each.

Village Problems.

- Problems of Rural India by Ganguly Rs. 2-4.
- Problems of Village Life by Bennett Rs. 3.
- Rural Economy of India by Mukherjee Rs. 3-12.
- The Agrarian System in Ancient India by Ghosal Rs. 2-8.
- Remaking of Village India by Brayne. Rs. 2.
- Socrates in an Indian Village by Brayne English Rs. 4 Tamil in the Press. Telugu, Rs. 1-8 Gujarati Rs. 1-4 Hindi Rs. 1-4 Marathi Rs. 1-4 Urdu Rs. 1-8.

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Infringement of
AMRUTANJAN
Trade Mark.

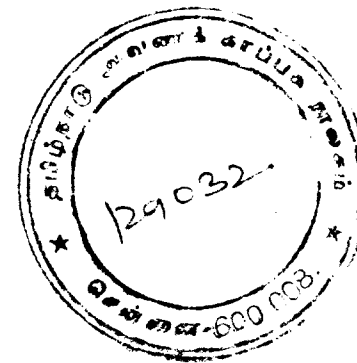
15th & 16th December '30.

The Assistant Manager of Amrutanjan Depot, Madras, has filed a complaint-under Sections 482, 483 & 486, I. P. C and Sec. 6 & 7 of Act IV 1889 against S. K. Palani Sami Asari of Jaya Lakshmi Medical Hall, Salem, for manufacturing and selling a pain balm, named 'AMRUTAMANJAN' with a get up similar to that of the well known 'AMRUTANJAN' After examining a few witnesses, including the Assistant Secretary of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the learned Sub-Magistrate convicted the accused for the offences charged. In view of his abject apology and youth, he has been directed to execute a bond for good behaviour for one year, with two sureties for Rs. 200 each.

AMRUTANJAN

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