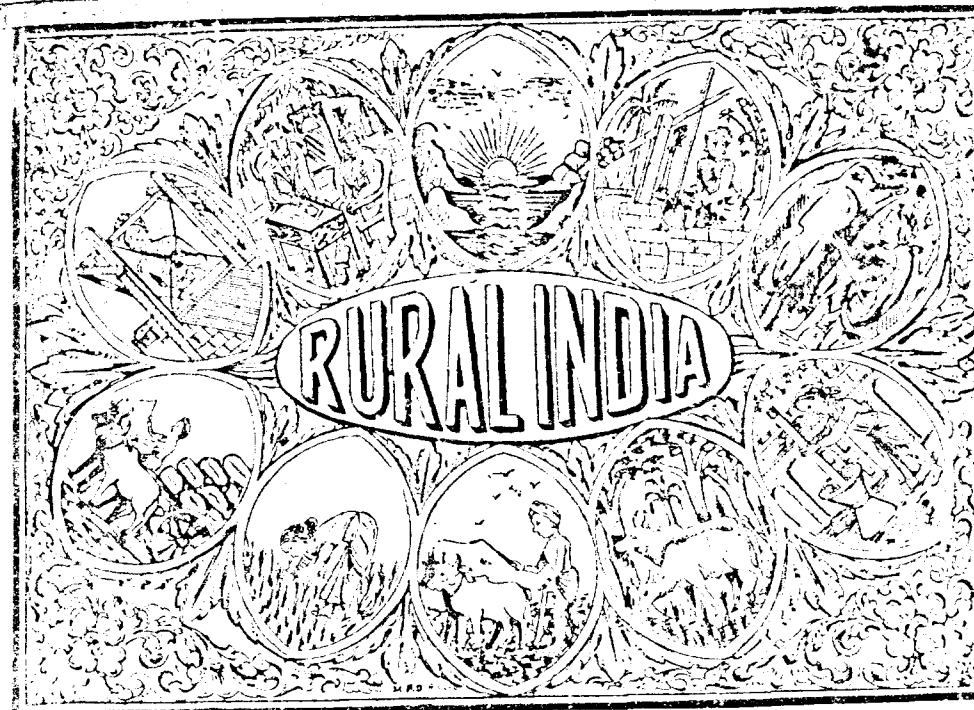




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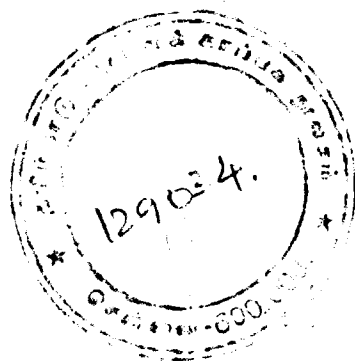
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Madras.

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RURAL INDIA

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May, 1931.

No. 5

THE PLACE OF PADDY IN THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY¹

By G. R. Hilson. B. Sc.

Director of Agriculture, Government of Madras.



UNDERSTAND THAT YOU ARE INTERESTED NOT only in the dry parts of economics but also in the effect on the community at large, of maladjustments in the economic position. I have therefore chosen as the subject of my discourse what I consider to be a grave maladjustment in the agricultural economy of this Presidency. I refer to the large area under paddy, more particularly swamp paddy.

The total area actually under crop, in the Presidency, is approximately thirty-nine million acres. The total area under paddy is approximately, eleven million acres, of which area approximately eight millions are swamp paddy. This does not mean that every third or fourth crop is a paddy crop and that other crops are given in rotation with it. If that were so, much of what I have to say would not need to be said. As you are aware, there are wide stretches of country where paddy follows paddy monotonously every year and these stretches are getting wider and the area under swamp paddy is being added to yearly. This is the position. I propose to examine it from the swamp paddy aspect first and then view the paddy position as a whole. I am following this order because, whatever the paddy position generally, the aspect of the swamp paddy position which I propose to lay before you, will remain the same.

The salient feature of swamp paddy cultivation is that the land is by preference kept under a slowly moving stream of water three or four inches in depth. This procedure is attended by many disadvantages.

¹ Lecture delivered to the Madras Economic Association.

The first is that enormous quantities of water are used in growing the swamp paddy crop, much more than is necessary for growing any other crop which requires irrigation only occasionally. The main effect of this is that for a given supply of water under given conditions, the area which can be protected from failure of season is less when swamp paddy is given than otherwise would be the case. The cultivators who insist on growing swamp paddy determine the shape that an irrigation project shall take and the limits of the area which shall be benefited. In a country like this where failure of crop for climatic reasons is comparatively frequent, it is obviously better that as large an area as possible should be protected against drought.

The second disadvantage is worse than the first, while the paddy crop is on the ground, it prevents or inhibits the growing of crops other than paddy. The first result of this is that the majority of the cultivators have to depend on paddy and paddy alone. This is particularly the case when it is possible to grow more than one paddy crop in the year. The evil of a one-crop rotation is therefore established. The second result is that it places a very definite check on enterprise. Anybody can grow swamp paddy and the opportunities for exercise of skill are very limited. The third result is that it ends in a loss of all knowledge of how to grow other crops so that when that knowledge is needed, as at present, the cultivator does not know what to do and is unable to react to change of conditions as quickly as he should.

The third disadvantage is that while the crop is on the ground, there is no room for the cattle of the village. They have therefore usually to be sent away long distances to a forest to graze. As they go they collect and spread diseases of which many of them die. The forest is usually over-stocked, with the result that the cattle lose such condition as they had and at the same time lose some of their resistance to disease. There is therefore an enormous wastage annually and the cattle are the poorest of their kind. This state of affairs leads to a practice which causes a further aggravation of the position. Cattle treated like this cannot produce milk in any quantity. It is hopeless to try. The buffalo is therefore introduced as a milk producer and that puts the final closure on any idea of improving the cattle so that they will produce a reasonable supply of milk and a good calf. On the need for a greater all-round consumption of pure cows' milk there is much to be said, but that is a subject in itself. Before leaving this item it has to be mentioned that this practice of grazing cattle in the forest in this way, besides being bad for the cattle, is bad for the forest.

The fourth disadvantage is that the swamp paddy crop demands

the application to the land of large quantities of unrotted organic matter. If these cannot be obtained from waste land or by growing a green manure crop, then the forest has again to be drawn upon, to the detriment of the forest.

The fifth is that between planting and harvest, the paddy crop requires very little attention and as there are no other crops to provide occupation between times, there is an unequal demand for labour. Short spells of activity are followed by long spells of idleness. One result is that gangs of labourers wander round the country in the busy seasons following the work. They are at times a distinct menace to public health.

The sixth is that the paddy crop provides little in the way of subsidiary industry which will afford employment for the population in excess of that required for the cultivation of the land. This is not strictly a disadvantage peculiar to swamp paddy but this is the most convenient place at which to mention it. The point I wish to make is that when the population in an area is in excess of requirements for the cultivation of the land and the subsidiary industries dependent on cultivation, the surplus must migrate, emigrate or compete for a share of the labour requirements of the land and the subsidiary industries. Paddy affords little scope for the establishment of subsidiary industries.

There is a further disadvantage of swamp paddy cultivation dependent on the fact that such large quantities of water are used in its cultivation, to which reference must be made. In order to avoid the trouble of many to lift so much water, the level of the fields has been lowered so as to permit the water to flow on to the fields. This has resulted in the high ground of the village being passed away until there is very little left except that on which the houses and a few topes stand. The paddy fields come right up the doors of the house in some cases. The few cattle that are kept in the village have only a restricted space to move in, and sanitary arrangements frequently leave much to be desired. Pools of water lie about the fence and mosquitoes and other insects are prominent. Altogether during the monsoon a paddy village is not the pleasantest of places to live in.

I have indicated the more direct and some of the consequential disadvantages of the swamp method of cultivating paddy. What about its advantages? It is supposed to have two. One is that by this means large quantities of food are produced on the spot and the other is that this crop can be grown where natural conditions would forbid any other crop being grown. The latter advantage remains and to my mind should be the only excuse for growing paddy under swamp

conditions. The former advantage has lost most of its point now that food can be so easily moved by road and railway to whatever point where there is scarcity and it should not be forgotten that a grain of paddy is one-third husk which is not fit for human consumption, while with ragi the proportion of husk to grain is one-twentieth. The first advantage can now be ruled out. Times have changed and continue to change. The agricultural labourer in the future will expect more of the good things of life which he sees others enjoying and will demand higher wages, which the paddy crop will not be able to provide. The farmer himself wants a better return on his money than he can get by growing paddy. Paddy will have to concede some area to other crops. It is already doing so, but slowly.

And now we will turn to the general paddy position. Last year, I worked out the statistical position and on a basis of a population of 46 millions, with 40 per cent of the population rice-eaters, an average consumption of rice per head of 4 cwts. per annum, a yield of rice per acre of 8 cwts. after allowing for wastage, dryage and reserve for seed and an acreage of 11.3 million acres, I came to the conclusion that the needs of the Presidency were being met, and suspected that rice was being held up. Against this was the fact that on the average of three years there was a net import by sea of 345,000 tons of rice. Owing to the absence of information as to the movement of rice by road and rail, it is not possible to make an absolutely definite statement, but it is, I think, a fair assumption to make that the paddy and rice imported into the ports of Tuticorin and Cochin are for the use of Travancore. During the three years in question the average import into these two ports was equivalent to 250,000 tons of rice, thus accounting for a very large proportion of the net import.

The position for 1929-30 is more favourable still to the idea that we are able to meet our own needs as the net import for the year is equivalent to only 245,000 tons of rice most of which comes from Burma. The import into Tuticorin and Cochin is equivalent to 220,000 tons of rice, thus leaving a net import of 25,000 tons. It is known that paddy is being stored in the country in the hope of a return to better prices.

Now if we have reached a position like this, where we are as it were balanced on a knife edge, with one year a net import of 100,000 tons and, the next year, a small net export, we shall be wise to take stock of the position and see what the future has in store for us. 100,000 tons of rice spread over 8,000,000 acres is equivalent to an average increase of 50 lbs. of paddy, a mere flea-bite. If all the swamp paddy crops or a large proportion of them were got in early and the

season was average, this increase would be easily surpassed. If to this possibility is added the efforts the Agricultural Department are making successfully to reduce the seed-rate, to encourage the spread of the practice of growing green-manure crops for use in conjunction with phosphatic manures and to increase the acreage under heavier yielding strains, it must be admitted that the time is in sight when the normal position will be that there is a considerable net export. Add to this that wheat is coming into favour as a substitute for rice among the educated classes thereby reducing the demand for rice and adding to that a substantial increase in acreage and very soon a good season will land us into the same plight as the jute-growers in Bengal. For the line we are following is the line that all the other paddy-growing countries in the world are following. They are all strong to increase the average yield per acre and the total acreage, especially those countries which do not at present produce enough paddy for their own needs. The outlook for the future does not look very promising for those who are hoping for a rise in prices.

Now look where we are drifting and look at the position we are in as regards other matters. With a properly regulated supply of water to be used to eke out rainfall or as a stand-by, we have ideal condition for producing sugar, fruit, vegetable oils, fibres, cotton, milk and milk products, eggs and vegetables. Look at this list and look at the things we import and you will arrive at the conclusion that the cultivator of this Presidency would be wiser to try and capture his home market and to produce raw materials which other countries are less favourably placed for providing than to drift into—aim is too definite a word—becoming the importunate seller of rice to an unwilling buyer. If, further, it is remembered that some of the articles on this list form the raw materials of industries which already exist and could expand or of industries which could be established and which would provide more employment for the people of the country than is the case with paddy then this conclusion is the more inevitable.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Liquidation of debt.

III

By M. V. Jambunathan, M. A., B. Sc.

NOTE:—For the previous instalments of this article, see p. 26 of Vol. VI No. 2, and p. 51 of Vol. VI, Nos. 3 & 4.



FROM THE MEASURE THAT HAS BEEN FINALLY adopted, it appears that indebtedness in Poldia Ganni is about 1.7 times the annual income, and, from this point of view, the burden of debt appears to be only light. But that is not yet the criterion by which the full burden of

debt may be appreciated; for, so long as the debt remains unliquidated the burden continues to be endured, and thus the complete strainer brunt, of the debt is inseparable from the element of *time*, or the *duration* of debt. Thus the *liquidation* of the debt is the ultimate end to which all efforts must be pointed. The obstacles, however, to the liquidation are several. First, the farmer must before he can think of the liquidation, look to the keeping of his body and soul together. Under existing conditions little is left after his primary wants are satisfied. The suggestions that have been made to increase the farmer's income are "the intensification or the diversification" of agricultural production as the Royal Commission *solely* emphasises, and the co-ordination of these with such subsidiary avocations as are possible; and undoubtedly these go a long way. Secondly, in cases where there remain surplus, the borrowers generally are unwilling even to pay off the interest periodically. Thus the debt goes on accumulating, 'like a snow ball on a wintry day'. In order, therefore, that the condition of the ryot in this respect should improve, they must be taught to set apart a fraction of their annual income (however small it may be) towards the debt charges. A curious suggestion has also been made to effect the collection of interest—at least on registered mortgages—as part of land revenue, as being suitable in those cases where such teaching or persuasion fails. There is no doubt great force in the virtues of statutory compulsion, and this suggestion, even otherwise, is worth adoption. This continuous accumulation is further augmented by the fact that the village money-lenders, with whom most of the debts are contracted, do not press for regular payments, but keep on silently until the debtor is broken down completely under the accumulated interest and capital and his ruin thereby brought about. Of course if the debt was a secured one, resort is made to the court and a decree obtained for the possession, or sale, of the mortgaged properties. The only remedy that can compel the lender to make regular demands will be to penalise him otherwise, say, by legislating that he forfeits all claim to arrears of interest of over two or three years. It is recognised that this rule, like all other good rules, can also be got over by collusion—forced or sentimental—and nobody but himself "can save the cultivator, who through ignorance, or improvidence, is determined to work out his ruin; education, and the development of character are the sole specifics against both "the wiles of the lender, and the recklessness of the borrower". The fourth factor, which is really a serious handicap, is, as the Royal Commission has rightly recognised "that amongst the comparatively poor, where the habit of

saving is not strong, the longer the interval between the successive receipts of the return for labour, the more difficult it becomes to avoid borrowing.....the cultivator generally has to wait for half a year before he receives the return of his labour, and in far too large an area, where there is only one crop a year, the interval between the successive receipts may be full twelve months". The only remedy to meet this situation is naturally to devise a scheme of thrift or saving which would regulate the farmer's receipts of a harvest to meet the proper needs of the period. This can only be secured by avoiding those instincts and customs unfortunately hereditary, which lead to extravagant expenditure at weddings, funerals and other ceremonies, by suitable training as to how to save and put by, and above all, by the provision of a safe place to keep his savings. The distress caused by the inevitable lean year that follows is another serious factor preventing the liquidation of debt, and nay, on the contrary, it even contributes to the augmentation of the debt. In so far as the famine is the result of the vagaries of the monsoon, and an "act of God", no radical remedy is possible. Provision of irrigation facilities, remission of taxes, and the like are, in their very nature, partial remedies and at best, human ingenuity has only devised a scheme of insurance for the provision against contingent want. The scope of such insurance is even now vaguely understood, and little adopted. The debt, or rather the succession of debts, glides along until the time comes for the individual himself to be extinguished, and on his death, it passes on to his heirs. This inherited debt, the sixth and the last factor, is of considerable significance as it does not enable the succeeding generations even to be free to make a new start in life. The Royal Commission suggests that on the death of a debtor his assets be realised in an *entrepot*, and debts met in such proportion as may prove practicable, cancelling the balance of debts, if any, or transferring the balance of property, if any, to the heirs. In the alternative they suggest the possibility of introducing a simple Rural Insolvency Act to discharge hopelessly insolvent debtors in rural areas so that legal technicalities, or even religious and moral sentiments may finally be subordinated to economic interests. It has not been possible, even in this intensive inquiry to classify the debts of Dodda Ganni among these categories but the following division according to duration of debt gives an idea of the period such old debts have stood for (10 years and longer), the average value of such debts (Rs. 210), and the share they form of the entire debt (11% in number and 13% in value).

DODDA GANNI,

Duration.	Percentage distribution.		Average.
	Cases.	Value.	
Less than 5 years.	68	66	Rs. 150
between 5 and 9 years.	21	21	Rs. 160
10 years and longer.	11	13	Rs. 210

(To be Continued)

THE PROMISE OF THE NEW YEAR.

(By the Editor)



HE CHRISTIAN, THE MUHAMMADAN, THE Parsee, the Hindu, in fact every nationality has its own way of celebrating the advent of the new year. Whatever the differences in the method of observance may be all have this common objective in view, namely, that the new year may bring health, peace, plenty and prosperity, that the great merciful God may give us all the good things of the world, and banish sorrow and suffering. So far as the Hindus are concerned and particularly in the villages, it is the occasion for getting an idea with the help of the village Purohit as to what the new year has in store for the agriculturists. On the new year day, the village priest is invited to the village. After the evening meal the villagers gather together in the village temple or in the house of the leading ryot, or in some other public place. The men, old and young, not the women folk come with offerings of cocoanut and betel leaves, and a few coppers which they reverentially place before the priest who after invoking the blessings of God Vinayaka does puja to the "Panchangam"—the Hindu Calendar.—and begins to expound the main features of the new year. The villagers carefully listen to every word that falls from the priest's mouth. The Hindu year is said to be usually presided over by a king who is one of the Navagrahas. From among them are also chosen the premier and other ministers, the

commander-in-chief and the ministers in charge of irrigation, agriculture, trade and commerce etc. Sometimes one minister has charge of two or three departments. Each minister has his own particular function to perform and the combined decision of this unique combination of planets is the promise of the new year which we set out below. The ruler for the current Hindu year, "Prajothpathi", is *Venus* (Sukra). It is rarely that *Venus* accepts the rulership of the planetary world. He is by nature mild and genial and is devoted to learning and the arts. He is therefore expected to prove a benevolent ruler. During his regime, crops will have luxuriant growth and yield in plenty. The subjects will engage themselves in good and beneficent activities and evil doers will go to the wall. The king has done well to have chosen the Moon also a mild and genial planet as his premier. The Moon besides being the premier has also three other functions assigned to him. He is the commander-in-chief for the current year, and has also charge of the production of cereals like rice and wheat, pulses like red-gram and field beans. Owing to his benign influence, milk and milk products, edible oils, and honey will be had in plenty and sell cheap. In fact all the products of the field will yield well. He is also in charge of clouds and consequently there will be copious and timely rains and good freshes in rivers.

Jupiter (Guru) has been assigned in this planetary cabinet two portfolios. He is in charge of cultivated fields and consequently irrigation is his concern. He is the member in charge of irrigation and public works. He will have to see that cultivated fields do not suffer either from inadequate irrigation or inundation. He will have to see that rivers receive adequate supplies and that there is proper distribution. He is also in charge of minerals and precious stones and gold and silver diamonds and rubies, pearls and corals will be available at fair prices.

Mercury (Budha) has also a place in this cabinet and owing to his influence green coloured cereals and pulses will grow in plenty and there will be great advancement in learning, sciences and the arts. Saturn (Sani) is also given a place in the cabinet but his influence will not be to the good of the subjects and he will try to create misunderstanding among the other members of the cabinet. His influence will be exerted to nullify the good effects that may otherwise be produced in a planetary conjunction with *Venus* as king and the Moon as the premier. During the Hindu year that has expired, the *Sun* was the premier and he will now be in opposition and probably with the help of his son *Saturn* (although they are not the best of friends) try to nullify the good which the other members of the cabinet desire to do. On the whole, during

the new year, there will be amity among the people, timely and sufficient rains, adequate freshes in rivers, bumper crops, and fair prices, although in parts crops will be damaged by excessive rains, and public health will suffer owing to the prevalence of epidemics.

A USEFUL VILLAGE TREE PUNGAM-(PONGAMIA GLABRA.)



THE PUNGAM IS A MODERATE SIZED TREE AND IS almost evergreen. It is a familiar village tree and is self-sown and grows wild almost anywhere irrespective of climatic conditions. The tree may be seen growing along river banks and field bunds and is largely cultivated in the plains as an avenue and ornamental tree. It is valued as a shade tree and is considered cooling and healthful. The leaves of the tree are used as green manure for rice fields, and the *punnack* (cake) is also used as manure for rice fields, along with farm-yard manure. The oil of the seed has been known and used to some extent as lamp oil in Indian Villages for a long time. Certain medical properties of the oil are indicated in the Ayurvedic Works and it is said to be useful as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and ulcers. The juice of the root is regarded as a valuable remedy in infantile disorders such as "*Allu mantham*." Of late, the oil has fallen into disuse for burning purposes as a result of severe competition with kerosine and this fact has seriously affected its production. As stated by Dr. R. L. Datta, B. Sc., F. R. S. E., Industrial Chemist, Bengal in a Bulletin issued by the Department of Industries, Bengal, the decline in the production of oil means economic loss to the country and it is necessary to explore the possibility of indicating some considerable use of the oil other than in the lamp so that its demand may be kept up and stimulated. As a good deal of vegetable oil is used in soap making, the attention of Dr. Datta and his co-workers was directed to an examination of the saponaceous properties of the oil with a view to indicate its use in the soap industry. Pungam oil is already used in this presidency in small quantities, for the manufacture of settled soap. But the knowledge and experience regarding the general usefulness of the oil as a soap stock, its behaviour in the soap boiling pan and the extent and character of the soap produced are not available to the general public. The result of the experiments conducted by Dr. Datta and his assistants in the Industrial Research Laboratory as given in the Bulletin go to show that the oil has a high detergent property and as such could come

into favour with soap makers. A further speciality lies in the fact that on saponification of the oil, the soap develops a wild aromatic odour which is an advantage. Panchayat Forests will do well to devote waste spaces and hedges to growing this valuable tree whose uses are manifold.

AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND VETERINARY SERVICES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Demand for Agriculture

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Public Works Minister, moved that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18.55,500 under the head Agriculture.

Mr. AROGIASAMI MUDALIAR moved that the allotment for agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 to urge the need for an expansion of the activities of the department and for giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He said that the allotment for the agricultural department was totally inadequate considering the fact that agriculture was one of the main industries of the land. While the Government collected from the agriculturists a sum of Rs. 8 crores, it had only allotted in the budget a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs and odd for the improvement of agriculture. This was a very unsatisfactory sum. It was totally inadequate for meeting the needs of this vital industry. The Royal Agricultural Commission made a number of recommendations. The Government seemed to have done practically nothing in giving effect to the recommendations. The recommendations were of a far-reaching character and referred to the activities of not only the Agricultural department, but Veterinary, Co-operative, Industries, Public Health and Educational departments. What were the steps taken to co-ordinate the activities of these various departments? He did not know what action had been taken by the local Government to constitute a Provincial Research Committee in Agriculture. What enquiries were conducted by the Agricultural Department concerning the adequacy of manure supply and the possibilities of utilising other resources for improving the productive capacity of the lands? The Commission had referred to the huge possibilities of utilising oilcakes as manure. What measures the Government had got on hand with regard to this subject? Huge quantities of oil-seeds were being exported from the country. So also with regard to the bones. Unless the activities of the Agricultural Department were considerably extended, the well-being and the prosperity of the ryots could not be properly taken care of. The Government ought to be able to open an agricultural research station in every district. Again demonstration and propaganda were being carried on in an unsatisfactory way. They could not hope to convince the ryots by showing figures on paper, figures often cooked up and consequently inaccurate. This sort of propaganda was practically a mere waste of money. In the matter of fruit growing and development, the department had not got a fruit expert. There was no use in carrying experiment on apples, pears, etc. On the other hand attention should be devoted to oranges, mangoes and other fruits used by ordinary common people. The department should also devote some attention to the development of sub-soil water supply. The

Government did not encourage the Ramachandra water lift invented by a person to meet the requirements of this demand. But the Government had given that apparatus only a left hand certificate. In conclusion he said the sum allotted for this department was very meagre while for police a sum of Rs. 2 crores had been allotted. He thought it was a scandal to allot Rs. 2 crores for the police and only Rs. 19 lakhs for agriculture. There was no co-operation between agricultural and forest departments. What help the department had given to the ryots to collect manure from the forests and to afford better grazing facilities in the forests. Unless all the departments co-operated with this department the Government could not satisfy the needs of the agriculturists from whom they collected a very large amount for administrative purposes.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTI said that the Royal Commission emphasised one point more than others—viz., the necessity for co-operation of all working in the rural parts for the good of the agriculturist. The agricultural department though doing some good work, did not command the confidence of the agriculturists. There must be co-ordinated endeavour on the part of the Veterinary, Agricultural, Co-operative, Industries and Forest Departments and the officers of the departments must also meet frequently to compare notes and work together on an agreed programme. He would suggest to the Minister to give effect immediately to the recommendations of the recent Provincial Committee and the Royal Commission, and bring about the much needed improvement.

Mr. HAMEED KHAN pleaded for the establishment of more demonstration farms, and Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chetti said that the Government should arrange for demonstrations near villages on a commercial scale. Mr. A. B. Shetty said that a number of taluks had no demonstrators, and that a revenue taluk was too large an area for a demonstrator to manage, considering the routine work he had to do. He must be relieved of this to enable him to do more work. This view was also pressed by Mr. T. M. Narayanasami Pillai and Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.

Veterinary Grant.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN moved that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,50,900 under the head of civil veterinary services.

Mr. R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR moved that the allotment be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to urge that immediate effect might be given to the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission. He said that it was certainly a very discreditable thing to allot only a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs for expenditure on the veterinary departments, one of the vital activities of the State. The Commission had drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that the department was woefully undermanned. During the course of his investigation in connection with the economic Enquiry Committee in East Godavari and Kistna districts, he had found the agriculturists unable to deal with the epidemics among the cattle. He found nearly 90 per cent of the cattle dead. At present there was only one veterinary officer for hundred thousand cattle. This was utterly inefficient to supply medicines for cattle diseases. When money could be found for other departments, it was hardly convincing to be told there was no money to adequately meet the needs of this department. The inadequacy of the veterinary relief to the agriculturists was woeful and arrangements should be made to start serum manufacturing depots in the province. There was no use in saying that experiments were still

being carried on in this matter. What was needed was adequate veterinary aid to the agricultural people.

Mr. M. B. RANGASAMI REDDIAR said that last year when rinderpest was raging in North Arcot district and cattle were dying in hundreds the necessary serum was not available in the depots. What was the use of having a veterinary department if it was not of use in preventing cattle epidemics. Besides why should not Government open their own Serum Institute in this province? His suggestion would be to appoint in taluks officers who would have to look after co-operation, veterinary services and agriculture. Besides he would urge Government to appoint a committee to examine to what extent indigenous medicine could be employed in combating cattle diseases.

Mr. A. B. Shetty emphasised the need for having their own serum institute in the province and giving more prompt medical relief in times of rinderpest epidemics.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIAR said that there could not be any further doubt about the need for having their own arrangements for manufacturing serum in this province. The Mysore State was doing it and at a fourth of the cost incurred by the Madras Government. On grounds of economy and urgency he would urge the Government to launch out on the scheme at once.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR wondered when the Government would stop experimenting and tinkering with the problem. When supplies were difficult and prohibitive in cost why should Government still continue to obtain their serum from Mukteswar and not open their serum institute in Madras? Experiments carried on in Madras proved that the climate of Madras did not affect the potency of the serum; on the other hand, it was greater. While the Government carried on experiments, cattle were being carried away in the sands by rinderpest. When were the Government going to move in the matter? If they were really serious, let them start the institute in Madras, in a rented building if necessary. He feared the Veterinary Department was being starved, while other departments were having ample funds. The pay and status of the officers was not attractive, and many of the graduates of the college went out of the province for employment though their own province was undermanned in the Veterinary Department.

Grant for Co-operative Societies.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN moved that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,92,400 for Co-operative Societies.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIAR raised a discussion on the policy of Government in the Co-operative department by a token cut. The co-operative movement in this province was passing through a crisis after a period of 25 years. Prices had fallen and indebtedness had increased. There was some sort of disorganisation in the province. The province was mainly concentrating on the credit side and it was good that Government had come to the help of district banks in time. He hoped things would improve in a few months but one could not be too sure. But it seemed to him that Government was trying to get out of the movement. No doubt the movement ought to be independent of the Government but certainly in this as in several other matters they had to start from the top. He would therefore expect Government not to be so hasty in withdrawing their supervision and care of the movement, after providing substantially for supervision and inspection. Proposals were made for allowing societies to have their own auditors; but this might not always be

satisfactory in its results. At least with reference to audit, he would urge Government not to throw off their responsibility. More credit societies should also be started and the Government should not content itself with the existing societies.

As regards the non-credit side of the movement, very little had been done; and that not always with success. The only good institution seemed to be the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores. There was urgent need to open a central store in Madras for the purpose of helping the producers and consumers. It would also serve as an agency to collect information regarding prices, quality and the places from which the articles were produced. The future of weaving societies would be gloomy indeed, if there was no such central store. The non-credit societies would prosper only if there was an agency to study the market. A marketing officer should be appointed. In Salem, Coimbatore, and other places a large number of weavers were unemployed. These people could be helped by starting societies. A good deal of improvement on the credit side of this department should be effected and he hoped the Government would take steps to start intensive work in a localised area. With regard to land mortgage banks he said that they could not be a success unless the act was amended to facilitate the banks to issue debenture loans.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR repudiated the suggestion that the co-operative movement was a foreign idea to India and said that the Indian village system was essentially based on this principle. If in any country co-operation could find root, it was in India. In the beginning of the movements, many societies were started in one rush and in many cases they were formed on an unlimited liability basis. This fact, he thought had been injurious to the societies and the movement. It would be the duty of officers assisting in the formation of co-operative societies to point out the implications of starting unlimited liability societies. There should besides be a central organisation in Madras to help various societies in the purchase of raw materials and the sale of finished goods. A few years ago such a society was started by the name of Cottage Industries Society and the Government also gave some help to the institution. If such help was afforded to societies started in different places, much could be achieved and cottage industries would thrive very well. The cuts proposed in the three cases were withdrawn, the Hon'ble the Minister in charge having promised to consider the suggestion made by the Hon'ble members.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Cattle dung and ashes.

The Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces and Berar has been making some experiments to find out the relative manurial value of farm-yard manure and cattle-dung burnt and reduced to ashes. Demonstrations were conducted in the ryots' own fields and the results showed that cattle dung yielded better outturn than an equivalent amount of cattle dung burnt. In one demonstration, one cart load of cattle dung gave 887 lbs. of grain while ashes of one cart-load of dry cattle-dung gave 625 lbs. or a decrease of 262 lbs. In another demonstration, two cart loads of cattle dung gave 2140 lbs. as against 1900 lbs. on land in which ashes of two loads of dry cattle dung were applied; that is a decrease of 240 lbs. in yield. This is clear evidence that cattle dung when burnt loses some of its manurial value. The practice which is much too prevalent of using cattle dung as fuel is a suicidal policy. The excuse is often urged that sufficient fuel is not available for domestic requirements and hence the use of cattle dung as fuel. Government should see to it that there is no complaint in this respect: what are State forests handed over to the control of Forest Panchayats for if they are not to be fully utilised for the provision of domestic fuel for villagers and manure leaves, and grazing which are the three purposes for which these forests primarily exist.

Co-operation in Bombay.

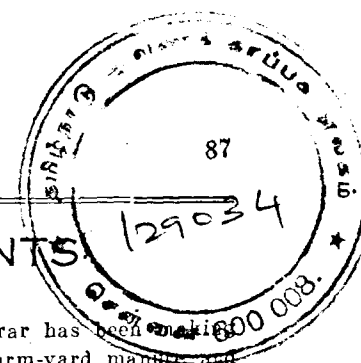
Non-credit activities:— Good work is being done in the Bombay Presidency in respect of agricultural and non-credit work. The provision of cheap capital for agriculturists is not and should not be the sole function of the co-operative movement. To the extent to which non-credit activities in the field of co-operation are practised to that extent it may be said that the real principles underlying the movement are understood by the people. Besides cotton sales societies, there are societies for the sale of agricultural and garden products such as, jaggery, tobacco, chillies, onions, mango, paddy, arecanuts etc. There are also general purchase and sale societies, besides societies for the sale of machinery and implements. Several land improvement and fencing societies are functioning besides cattle breeding societies; there are also a few co-operative dairies. In these days of depression in agriculture and fall in prices, the value of co-operative societies such as those functioning with fair success in Bombay should serve as an incentive to co-operators in this Presidency. The committee which was recently appointed by the Government to enquire into the economic depression has done well to have laid particular stress to the development of the activities of the co-operative movement in agricultural and non-credit directions.

The Madras Geographical Association.

The Second Conference of the Association was held at Palghat on the 20th May under the Presidency of Prof. V. Rangacharya, M.A., L.T., of the Presidency College, Madras. A number of papers on various aspects of the geography of Malabar were read and discussed at the Conference. The Editor of this Journal contributed a paper on "Field irrigation in Malabar" which will in due course be published in "RURAL INDIA".

Better relations between Communities.

The Indian Journalists Association, Calcutta, has sent us a copy of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Committee of the association to suggest means for securing better relations between communities so far as the press can do it. The



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committee has laid down the following principles with suggestions with regard to the publication of comments and views of a communal character:—

(a) Communal questions or political questions affecting communities as such should be discussed when necessary dispassionately and in a manner not to wound the feelings and susceptibilities of any community or any section of it.

(b) Offensive expressions regarding any community or a section of it should be scrupulously avoided.

(c) Reference to the views of any community or any section of it when necessary, should be in respectful language, and difference, when expressed, should be free from harsh or uncharitable remarks and reflections but should have regard solely to the merits of the controversy.

(d) Violent crimes committed by members of either community should be equally condemned, and no partiality should be shown to the offenders for the reason of their being connected with this or that community.

(e) Comments on communal conflicts should not usually be made with the publication of the news but these should be deferred till fuller details or both the versions are available.

In regard to the publication of news, the following principles should be observed:—

(a) News relating to communal conflicts should, as far as possible, be free from communal colour and confined to the bare statement of facts.

(b) Special care should be taken when publishing news of communal conflicts that it is from a reliable source. Mere rumours should not be published.

(c) Reports of violent crimes should, as far as possible, be free from suggestions of connection with any community as such, and special care should be taken that local conflicts are not by the manner of publishing the news, given undue importance.

(d) Special care should be taken with regard to head lines of news which should not lead to the suggestion of condemnation of an entire community or any section of it.

(e) News of Hindu-Moslem conversions should never be published with any colouring or comments. It is advisable that Journalists should refrain from publishing news of conversions as far as possible.

II. Discussions on Hindu-Moslem questions should not be conducted in a spirit of fault-finding but always with a view to promote better relations between the communities.

III. Political questions affecting the communities should be discussed without passion or prejudice with the sole object of furthering nationalism and promoting a spirit of give and take for the welfare of the country as a whole.

The above principles are conceived in the right spirit and if they are faithfully carried out in the spirit in which they are conceived much of the communal misunderstandings should be avoided. A spirit of give and take and a desire to see the other's point of view should prove an effective solvent to many of our so called communal problems. The Indian Journalists Association has done well to have drawn prominent attention to this problem and enlist the sympathy of the press to take its legitimate and proper part in promoting communal amity and we congratulate the association on their enterprise and public spirit.

The nutritive value of gram husk.

In this country various husks are used as cattle food, gram husk being one of the commonest and most widely used. As there was no data available regarding the nutritive value of these husks, a study of the subject was undertaken by Mr. J. F. Warth B.Sc., Physiological Chemist, Imperial Department of Agriculture and Mr. Lal Chand Sikkha B.Sc. (Agri) of the Punjab Department of Agriculture and the results of their experiments are set out in the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture—Chemical series Vol. XI No. 5. A comparative feeding test has shown that in the type of ration used gram husk effects the rat on much in the same way as wheat husk. Both substances improve the consistency and palatability of the ration and both bring approximately parallel increases in food consumption and live weight. Digestion experiments have shown that gram husk possesses a distinctly lower starch equivalent value than wheat bran. A marked distinction between wheat bran and gram husk is that the latter provides no digestible protein whatever. Although gram cannot be considered a concentrated food yet it possesses undeniably valuable properties.

Co-operative Marketing.

The pressing need for the development of co-operative marketing in these days of economic depression which leaves the ryots no margin for meeting the expenses of cultivation was well stressed by Mr. Kumara Rajah Muthiah Chettiar B.A., M.L.C. of Chettinad as President of the S.A. Co-operative Conference. He said "Unless the cultivator can be certain of selling the produce for a reasonable price, he cannot have enthusiasm for his work. Generally, he labours under great disabilities in selling his produce at a price which will not be worth his trouble. Most of his profit goes to the middlemen. The reasons for this state are twofold; the indebtedness of the ryot and the absence of organised markets. The average ryot cannot afford to wait and sell his produce at a time when there is a real demand for it. As he has to repay debts, pay revenue and meet current expenses, he is obliged to sell his produce outright and it is a well-known fact that the price of the agricultural produce at harvest is usually abnormally low. This position is easily taken advantage of, by middlemen, the number of whom has increased enormously even in small towns and villages. They buy the produce at a low price and sell it later on for a higher price. Thus practically, the poor ryot is deprived of the profit of his labour."

"No such thing as a village in America"

Mr. G. K. Cheserion who the other day speaking on his recent American experiences at a meeting of the council for the preservation of Rural England, described an English village as a very precious possession. He declared that from end to end of America's magnificent civilisation there is no such a thing as village. "When you enter the little town", he continues, "it is simply an eyesore to any one of the European tradition or instincts".

Self-contained Villages.

News comes from Bardoli that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, is trying a new experiment in village organisation. He is teaching farmers the ideal of autonomous compact village organisations wherein individuals will not have anything to do with village officers. All dealings with the Government will be done through an accredited representative or village panchayat. Villages also become

self-reliant as far as cloths and other necessities of daily life are concerned. A village will spin its own yarn, weave its own cloth, will run its own school, will settle all its quarrels without official interference and lastly will so conduct itself in every branch of public life in such a way that the presence of officials would be found superfluous.

A Summer school for rural service.

The Vellore Taluk Board with a view to train teachers employed under it in rural service has started a summer school which is to be held for a period of seventeen days. The District Collector, Mr. M. K. Vellodi I. C. S., performed the opening function and he was followed by Mr. P. M. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary for Rural Economic Service of the American Arcot Mission who spoke on "The meaning of service and rural reconstruction". The District Collector winding up the proceedings doubted whether it was wise to have a school in summer, following the example of Europe and the west generally where summer with its fine and warm weather was most suitable for the purpose. We believe the reason why these schools in India have to be held in summer in spite of the great heat of the plains and consequent discomfort, is that teachers and the rural folk can be gathered together only during summer when the teachers have the long holidays and the village folk have not much work in the fields. The detailed programme of the school which we have received from Mr. K. P. Mari Udayar, President Vellore Taluk Board is varied and useful covering all aspects of rural life. Mr. B. T. Seshadri Achariar, the President of the District Board and Mr. Mari Udayar deserve to be congratulated on their praiseworthy enterprise.

Training for village work.

The Ramadas Co-operative Training Institute, Rajahmundry, has a rural reconstruction section and proposes to open a class from July next to impart training, theoretical and practical, in subjects pertaining to village life and work to those who desire to engage themselves in village reconstruction and help the villagers in improving their economic, social, sanitary and educational conditions. The duration of the training is for six months on a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 15 which includes charges of boarding and lodging. The following subjects will be dealt with in the training class:—

1. Economics, (i.e.) general principles, history of Indian economics particularly dealing with Land revenue, Cottage industries, Co-operative movement, Peasants' organisation and Unemployment.
2. Citizenship (i.e.) Indian Constitution and its administration, Local Self-Government, forms of government in other countries.
3. Sanitation and First Aid Medical relief.
4. Education. (i.e.) Methods and Principles of Primary Education, Adult Education, Library Movement, Geography, Land-survey, and Elementary Accountancy.
5. Public speaking and Journalism.

Free Salt and Prohibition. What a Scientist has to say.

The demands of the Indian Nationalists for the abolition of the Government salt monopoly and the prohibition of alcohol have been examined from a bio-chemical point of view by Professor J. B. S. Haldane who points out that whereas very few people in Britain would suffer if the salt tax resulted in decreased consumption, in India salt is an essential component of diet, owing to the loss of salt occasioned by

heavy sweating. The salt tax therefore is as undesirable from a bio-chemical point of view as would be an excise duty on wheat in England. Prof. Haldane concludes that while the salt tax is a very easy method of raising revenue, it is clearly detrimental to the people's health and its continuance is a biological argument for Swaraj.

Coming to the demand for prohibition, Prof. Haldane draws attention to the experience on Nauru Island in the Pacific where prohibition of toddy increased the infantile mortality to 50 per cent whereas when the ban was removed the rate immediately fell to 7 per cent. While prohibition was enforced, says Prof. Haldane, children were dying of beriberi owing to lack of vitamin B-1, which though nearly absent from the food of the mothers, was present in large quantities in the yeast from which toddy is made. Prof. Haldane says the situation in many areas in Central India is "similar" and points out that infantile mortality in India is already high enough and adds, in fairness to Mr. Gandhi, that there are no vitamins in distilled liquors.

Packing Mangoes.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued a Leaflet (No. 2 of 1930). It has reference to the recommendation No. II of the Report of the Mango Marketing Committee appointed in 1925.

The Committee observed that the present packing material, i.e. bamboo baskets do not make good and reliable packages for the safe transport of mango fruits. Consequently a large number of observations were made to find out whether a suitable and a better type of packing material could be recommended to the growers and the agents of the Konkan Districts. Various different types of wooden boxes have been tried side by side with the bamboo baskets that are in vogue. Trial consignments were despatched from Ratnagiri to the Crawford Market, Bombay, for disposal to compare the prices realized in the market. Some trial consignments were also sent to Poona to study the damage done to the fruits. The results of these observations have been summarised as follows:—

Bamboo Baskets:—There are very light and cheap costing from four to six annas each. They can hold 90-115 fruits according to their size. The baskets being very light are handled carelessly in the transit. The rough handling causes the jamming of inside fruits to a very great extent. As the packing also is not secure, the cover being simply stitched with gunny strings, pilfering is rampant specially during the period of transit. On account of these causes, the fruit in basket fetches a lower price than that in a box.

Wooden Cases:—It has not as yet been discovered from which source cheap and strong wooden packing cases can be made available to the growers. Under existing circumstances it is but natural to seek such of the packing materials that could be used to advantage. Easily procurable materials are the second hand dealwood boxes available in the market. Such boxes are offered for sale in large numbers at low price in big markets like that of Bombay. These are of different types and capacity and a suitable one that could hold about 80-100 fruits costs from 8 to 12 annas. Packing of mangoes in wooden cases or boxes saves great deal of damage and means a very economic package. The advantages of packing in such boxes claimed over the bamboo basket are the following:—

(1) The average loss due to damage and pilfering comes to 3.9 per cent. of fruits packed in boxes while in basket it comes to 16.1 per cent. Thus the loss in the case of baskets is five times greater than in the boxes.

(2) The average gain in price per 100 fruits per wooden container over the same number in bamboo baskets varies from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 6-4-8 according to the price fluctuation in the market.

(3) A wooden case can be used at least four times in a season while the basket is used only once. The cost to get back the empty case from Bombay to Ratnagiri comes to 8 annas. It can be seen that it still would pay.

Standard-sized wooden case for packing the mango fruits:—Experience shows that the thickness of the planks used must be $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; size external 20" x 15"; capacity to hold 100-115 fruits; holes $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter made on two sides of the case for free aeration; coir rope handles fixed on two sides for easy handling; hinges fixed to the lid; fastened with wire and sealed by plier. Total weight after full packing should not exceed 80 lbs.

Seed Rice Laboratory in America.

Stuttgart, Arkansas, boasts of the only seed rice laboratory in America. The institution represents an investment of more than \$ 50,000.00 and is devoted exclusively to the improvement of the seed rice industry. Many rice growers proclaim it the most important development of the rice industry in recent times.

A good laboratory fully equipped in its line is always interesting. This one which is very complete, provides the growers with seed rice which is sounder and more uniform than they have never had before. It has 100,000 bushels storage capacity. Laboratory apparatus includes germinating machine, moisture test machine, both electrically controlled, mixing device, demonstrating apparatus, Smith hulling device, various scales, balances, aspirator, microscopes, sieves, etc.

The display room shows, under glass cases, the various kinds of weed and grass seeds found in American rice. Exhibits pertaining to diseases in rice are also shown.

The main purpose of testing laboratory is to select only the larger, longer, sounder grains, with their greater germ virility and productiveness. This results in a greater increase in yield per acre in bushels, because longer heads produce a greater number of grains, and grains of larger size. Experiments have proved this conclusively. It is also the purpose to select and produce grains of uniform size and quality, in order to increase the sale price of each bushel. Other objects in view are the eliminating of noxious weed and grass seeds, minimizing red rice content and insuring a more uniform stand. The benefit of the latter is plainly seen; by so doing, rice will more nearly ripen and mature at the same time, thus increasing the yield, milling value, and quality and sale value.

Food Value of the Orange.

Orange should have an important place in the diet. Although a flavoured fruit which stimulates the appetite, the orange has an actual nutriment value of 240 calories to the pound, due principally to its high sugar content. This fruit sugar which is an energy-giving food, is in a form easily digested and assimilated by the body. In addition, the orange contains a small quantity of protein, the muscle-building food eminent, and a high proportion of valuable mineral salts and acids. These minerals are particularly important, since they are not found in some of the foods of which we commonly eat large quantities such as meats, white rice, potatoes, white bread and sugar.

While known as acid fruits, oranges are often prescribed in cases of acidity. This is due to the fact that these fruits have an alkaline reaction after digestion, and thereby counteract acidity. Orange juice is rich in vitamins, important factors in the prevention of disease and regulation of body processes. Orange juice is a regular part of the diet of young babies, and supplements the vitamin deficiency sometimes found in milk, making a complete and perfect food for the young child:—

Farming in South Africa.

Predominantly Rural.

Advance figures showing the results of the recent census operations in the Madras Presidency reveal the fact that out of a total population of over 46,731,000, only approximately 1,593,000 live in the twenty-one large cities in the Province including Madras City which records a population of 647,228 followed by Madura (182,007), Trichinopoly (141,640) and Salem (102,181), the remaining eighteen towns containing less than a lakh of people each. Calicut alone nearly reaching the figure. Mr. W. M. Yeates I.C.S., the Superintendent of Census Operations wonders whether the townward trend has set in earnest. No doubt the city increases are generally heavy but there has also been a general increase throughout the Presidency and the province continues to be predominantly rural. In any case, it is doubtful whether the figures justify the conclusion as to a townward trend.

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If the increase in the population of the villages and the cities is accompanied as it is hoped it is by more production in villages to feed the growing population and better working facilities and growth of industries in the cities and towns it will be all to the good. The problem will then really be how to help the village people in their occupation. The Indian cultivator suffers from a number of handicaps the chief of which is the lack of finance for cultivation. Writing in the Bengal Co-operative Journal, Mr. Tarapada Das Gupta argues the case for establishing an All-India Agricultural Bank and refers to the present day Russia which offers an excellent example of how adequate finance can lead to agricultural prosperity. Russian Agricultural production has increased by about ten per cent during the last ten years..... The principle of co-operation has been applied to all stages of agricultural production from the purchase and supply of seed, manures and agricultural machinery to the export and import of agricultural commodities. It is a matter of no little credit to the Soviet Republic and the big Russian Banks that the total outstanding credit granted by the state and the banks to the movement exceeds 20 crores. In India the amount of credit to the movement which the state offers is a trifle by comparison being only Rs. 84 lakhs while big banks here advance nothing or next to nothing to the movement. In India the co-operative movement has not been all round in its activities. Its development has been on the credit side—and short term credit at that—and in agricultural production we find very little application of co-operative principles.

The establishment of an All India Agricultural Bank and Land Mortgage Bank to afford long term credit to agriculture is a desideratum and the greater portion of its reserves should be employed for relieving the permanent indebtedness of the ryot. In these days of financial stress these suggestions may not be viewed as business propositions but such considerations should not be used in the case of agriculture which is the predominant industry in this country and which contributes the largest

income to Government. But Government can at least work to the best advantage of the ryots the Agricultural Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. The Royal Commission on Agriculture have left it on record that loans under these acts intended for the benefit of the ryots have reached very few agriculturists.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

"Sister India" A critical examination of Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" by "World-Citizen". Published by "Sister India Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay Price Rs. 2-8.

This book which has been lying on our table for sometime, as the author himself says, though undoubtedly it is a reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" is not a mere rejoinder. It aims at placing before Western readers a truthful picture of the social and political ills of India and their causes and discussing in the light of that picture how far Miss Mayo's thesis is justified. The author has endeavoured to present things as they are to an unbiassed observer and has carefully and successfully avoided the temptation which under the circumstances is natural of maligning the social life and customs of the West. The book is a serious contribution to the study of the subject and a powerful and reasoned reply to Miss Mayo's fabrications "Mother India" which has now been thoroughly exposed.

Ally the Philosopher and other Stories By R. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1930.)

In a prefatory note, the author who has evidently seen much of active life in the Near and Far East says that the stories presented in the neat little Volume before us have been specially written to meet the requirements of students who taking English as a principal foreign language have passed the "Fairy-tale and old-story-retold stage," and are not yet qualified to face standard authors. The author claims that the stories provided in the book are all based on his actual experiences or those of his friends and acquaintances in various parts of the world. The stories are told in simple language and straight forward narrative style. Some of the details as in "spots" and "the Haunted Bangalow" may seem incredible but we have the assurance of the author who has the gift of story telling with a harmonious blending of realism and romance that they actually happened. The illustrations by H. R. Millar are excellent and give a realistic touch to the incidents detailed in the stories.

Medical Talk for the Home. This is the title of a new monthly magazine: Annual subscription Rs. 3. single copy as 4. Edited by Dr. S. J. Singh, Muttra. The object which the publishers have in view is to lead a reform for a common-sense treatment of diseases along lines of nature, a reform that aims at a cleaner, stronger and nobler man-hood and woman-hood. From a perusal of the varied matter contained in the Journal and the simple straight manner in which advice is given for the preservation of health, the Journal should appeal to a wide class of readers. We wish our young contemporary a long and useful career.

Gramamunnetram—"Rural Uplift" in Tamil. Editor Mr. P. M. Gopalakrishnan of the American Arcot Agricultural Institute Katpadi. We have received the opening issue of this new quarterly Bulletin of the Madras representative Christian Council. When the whole country is thinking of rural reconstruction it is needless to dilate on the importance of publications especially in the vernaculars devoted to rural uplift. The opening number is well got up and the illustrations are neat and appropriate. The subscription has been fixed at the low figure of 8 annas per annum and it should be possible for even the poorest villager to take a copy of the Bulletin and benefit by reading the useful information it will give.

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Price 10 Annas per pot.

Sold everywhere

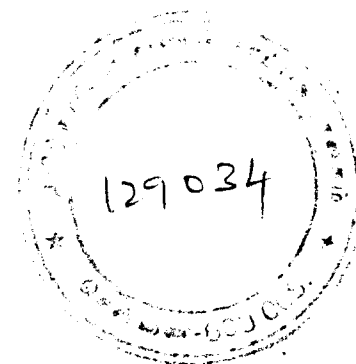
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

BOMBAY

&

MADRAS.

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