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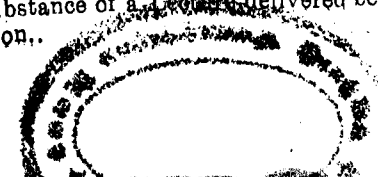
**Migration of Labour with Special
Reference to South India***

Introduction

The study of the causes and effects of great movements of population from one region to another must always be of absorbing interest to the geographer and historian, and in recent years migration problems have occupied the minds of thinking men in all countries to an increasing degree. The desire to share more equally the fruits of the earth combined with the obstacles and difficulties met with in achieving it gives to migration a peculiar interest. Owing to several causes, movements of the Indian population to regions outside India have been following certain narrow lines and the volume of migration from India has been rather inconsiderable although it has given rise to much political and economic difficulties. It is not proposed to pursue at length this wider aspect of migration, but to confine our attention to certain features of migration within India itself.

The importance of migration in a country like India needs hardly to be emphasised. Whether India is over-populated or not, the existence of regions of high pressure of population in parts of India is well known and the only alternative to a life of scarcity and semi-starvation in some of those regions is to migrate therefrom. The extreme congestion and superfluity of population in parts of Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal compel the people to find an outlet in other parts of India

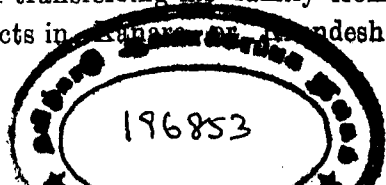
* Substance of a Lecture delivered before the Madras Geographical Association.



and thus we find that these regions are the recruiting ground for the needs of the growing industries. It has been truly said that mobility is the very breath of life to modern industry and the securing of mobility unhampered by restrictions and hindrances and the facilitating of free movements of population are undoubtedly of great economic importance. Nor is the educative aspect of migration of less interest or importance. The injection of new ideas into the country-side by the stream of returned emigrants has been a factor in the uplift of the people of rural India. In parts of India where custom had made the agricultural labourer a bond-slave to the landlord it was migration that freed him from his bondage.

Considering the gravity of the congestion of the rural population in parts of India and the need for a better distribution of people over the country, it cannot be said that permanent migration takes place to the extent to which one might expect. There is, of course, a great amount of seasonal migration both inter-provincial and intra-provincial; but of permanent migration there is not much evidence. It may be that there are few regions now available to attract the agriculturist to settle down permanently. The sparsely populated Assam, the Agency tracts of Madras, the semi-forest areas of Kanara and certain other regions of Bombay suffer from some serious defects, such as malaria, which hamper permanent settlement. But even in cases where no serious hindrances exist, migration does not take place owing to the inertia and lack of adventure of the rural labourer who clings to his village in all circumstances. It has been the despair of employers to get a class of permanent workers solely wedded to industrial employments.

Several factors have contributed to bring about this intense attachment of the rural labourer to his village. The most important of these is the widespread interest in a piece of land. In no other country in the world perhaps does such a large percentage of the agricultural population either own or take on lease a bit of land as in this country and the average worker "would not give up his land for the risks of pioneering in Assam or of transferring his family from the Decan to the unoccupied tracts in Bengal or in the Punjab". He is



heavily in debt to the landlord or money-lender who places obstacles in the way of his escape. The restrictions on free movement imposed by caste rules and prejudices, the ill-health of the people, their chronic suffering from malaria, hook-worm and other diseases rob them of the initiative, vitality and energy required to go out and settle in new places. But these causes do not fully explain the situation. In the past, historical and political factors might have contributed to bring about a distribution of population, not necessarily based on economic capacity or on natural factors. It has been said that the distribution of population in Bengal and Burma was very different about a hundred years ago from what it is now. But to-day the removal of political and economic insecurity, the protection of tenants against exploitation by the landlords, etc., have brought about a closer adjustment between population and economic capacity of the different regions in India.

Types of Migration in South India.—It is possible to distinguish between the casual, the seasonal or periodic and the permanent forms of migration. In South India, there is little migration of the permanent variety. The percentage of population enumerated in the district of birth has been very high and continues to be so. "Unadventurous are the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency" is the comment made by a former Census Officer of Madras. 96% of the people are born in the district enumerated, another 3% born in the adjoining districts and only 1% born in regions not contiguous to the place of enumeration. Even this appears to give a too favourable view of the volume of migration when allowance is made for the social factor that favours the migration of the bride from the district of her birth to the district where she has married. Nor is there any considerable degree of migration between one natural region and another partly because of the difficulties of language and customs. The best illustration of the semi-permanent and permanent forms of migration is afforded by the settlement of people in the Punjab colonies and of the industrial workers in Jamshedpur, Golden Rock, etc. The growth of large industrial cities in some provinces, the flow of settlers of the Santal Parghanas into Bengal, the flow of industrial labour into the mining areas of Bengal are all forms of semi-permanent migration.

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The outstanding feature of migration in South India is the periodic or seasonal flow of labour from the poorer districts to the highly irrigated tracts of the deltas. Thousands move out every year from Vizagapatam, the uplands of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur to the lands watered by the Kistna and the Godavari. In the same manner there is a regular inflow of labour in transplanting and harvesting seasons to the deltaic tracts of South Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura. From the West Coast large numbers of people go to the tea, coffee and rubber plantations of the Nilgiris, Mysore and Coorg for a somewhat longer stay. Of other illustrations of seasonal migration mention may be made of the influx of the wheat harvester from U. P. and Central India to the Nerbudda valley and of the Hyderabad workers to the Berar cotton tracts. Of the same nature is migration of the labourers from Madras to Burma and Assam where they make a more extended stay.

There is considerable amount of temporary or casual migration within the province to meet the demand for labour on canals, railways and so forth. Whether migration is of the casual type or seasonal or more permanent can be distinguished by the distance between the place of enumeration in the census and that of the birth-place, the proportion of sexes among migrants and by the general knowledge of the territorial movements in different regions. Of course, shorter movements may sometimes cover more important types of migration as when an urban centre develops industrially and absorbs labour permanently from the surrounding districts.

Causes of Migration.—There is little doubt that the Madras labourer would not have moved from his village in spite of the great pressure on land, but for the opportunities and attractions held out to him in the plantations of Ceylon, Malay States and Assam. He would have been content with a life of semi-starvation and scarcity. But the fact that he does move at all is to be explained by the conditions at home. In some parts of the Presidency there is an amount of economic pressure that drives the labourer out. The regions of heavy congestion and great density are Tanjore, Trichinopoly and other districts in the south which send out a large number of emigrants to Ceylon and Malay to.

peninsula. It is not so well-known or recognised that there is seasonal migration from regions sparsely inhabited to the deltas and other tracts. Not merely is this due to the great local demand at certain seasons for agricultural labour but also to the fact that these regions which contain relatively small population cannot afford employment all through the year and are unable to give them security against famine. In the past migration and famine conditions were highly correlated; but in recent years, the degree of correlation is slight although not altogether negligible. Even to-day the volume of migration from Ganjam to Burma is affected by the favourableness or otherwise of agricultural conditions. On account of the famine which visited the district in 1918-19, there was a large volume of migration which resulted in a loss of population at the Census of 1921.

But the primary factor is density. Even here there is no intimate and universal correlation between density and migration because a number of other circumstances enters. In the decade ending with 1921, it was found that the districts with the highest density gained in population and those with lower density lost. In the Deccan, however, the more sparsely populated taluks showed an increase and the more densely peopled tracts showed a great fall. Some regions are sparsely populated because they cannot hold more. The fact is that economic pressure can be exerted at any degree of density. It may be that in some regions like Bombay, Deccan or Tanjore the present population is about the limit which the region with its present resources may hold; but that before emigrants are thrown off a great many more people might be supported is clear from the fact that in many districts in the Presidency the population still continues to increase. Mr. Martin, the Census Officer, Bengal, rightly says that there is little correlation between migration and density and the flow of labour is governed by certain industrial and agricultural conditions. The fact that despite high congestion the Bengali prefers to leave industrial work to outsiders shows he is unwilling to move due probably to tenure conditions. But this is not to deny the influence of density or high pressure on emigration. The central belt of Bengal has reached the saturation point and there is a drift now towards the industrial districts round Calcutta and to North Bengal and Assam valley. In the same manner, Nello-

has not much density and in favourable seasons and with prosperous mica mining industry has no need to send out its people, but in unfavourable years sends out a large number of emigrants; so does Kurnool. The difference between these regions and the regions of permanent congestion is that in the latter case the problem is one of semi-permanent emigration and in the latter is only one of finding an outlet in certain parts of the year or in certain periods. Fluctuations in demand for labour are strictly seasonal. It will, therefore, be clear that while a certain degree of correlation undoubtedly exists between density and high pressure and migration, it is not always to be relied upon. Even the degree of pressure is not a factor of uniform intensity in all cases. In Europe, there is an adjustment of agricultural population to a density of 250 persons per sq. mile, but in India no such relation exists. There are regions that support three or four times the number and often the extent to which an area can hold a population depends upon the standard of living. In parts of the U. P. where certain low castes predominate, their low standard of living enables a larger proportion to live therein; but here again correlation is anything but intimate. There are regions of high density in some parts of Madras and Bengal where certainly the standard of living is not lower. The fact of the matter seems to be that in considering density and high pressure or both these factors as affecting migration, we should take into account the sum total of agricultural conditions of which cultivated area, physical configuration and rainfall are the most important. As in Travancore, more intensive cultivation, the substitution of rich crops, etc., might enable a larger population to be supported.

Demand affecting migration.—On the other side should be distinguished three sets of circumstances which call for supplies of labour—Certain agricultural operations, the opening up of fresh lands by irrigation or other improvements and the growth of industries. In the Madras Presidency migration has been mostly influenced by the first factor. The fluctuations in demand for agricultural labour for different operations are responsible for this seasonal flow of labour. Transplantation and to a greater degree harvesting require in the deltaic regions of the North and South h more labour than local areas could provide. It has been calculated ion at while one labourer is enough for carrying on the day-to-day n to

operations in agriculture, six workers are required for transplanting and ten for harvesting. Secondly, certain crops, for example, groundnut, require labour from other tracts. Then there is the demand from the plantations of Coimbatore and Nilgiris, which varies with the state of the planting industry. Thus we have

- (a) the drift from Vizagapatam, the uplands of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur to the lands watered by the Kistna and the Godavari;
- (b) the inflow of labour into the deltaic tracts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura at certain seasons;
- (c) migration from Salem, Malabar, etc., to Coimbatore and Nilgiris; and
- (d) the crossing of the frontiers by the people of Ramnad, Tinnevely and Madura to Travancore, and by the people of Malabar, to Mysore etc.

The workers generally stay in the estates for about ten months to one year but in ordinary agricultural work they stay only for a few months. The workers invariably move with their wives and families when they go to other districts as agricultural labourers; but when they migrate to the tea and coffee estates only some take their families. They save some rupees at the end of the season and return back to villages; but their stay in those places gives rise to the acute problem of their housing. They crowd on the mounds rising out of the waters of these vast and unbroken sea of irrigated fields and the resultant congestion and discomfort is appalling. To ensure better accommodation and to give them ordinary comforts of housing and security from disease are the most urgent questions.

As regards scope for permanent settlement, certain forms of permanent migration have already spent their force. The Periyar project, the extension of cultivation in Kistna, and the opening up of new tracts by irrigation have already brought about settlement in those regions. The Mettur project will undoubtedly relieve the pressure at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, but there is not much scope for outside workers to settle down. The only other regions affording scope for permanent migration are the Agency Tracts of North Madras; but not until malaria is stamped out is it possible to utilise them.

The only means of relieving local pressure in the Presidency is the growth of manufacturing industries. The establishment of sugar factories in Bihar and the proximity of coal mines have undoubtedly relieved the congestion in Bihar and Orissa and provided a valuable outlet for the surplus population. Unfortunately for Madras the absence of great mineral wealth and the lack and high cost of fuel have limited the scope for industrial expansion. Hence it is that industrial labour in this province presents such a contrast on a number of points to that of other provinces, particularly of Bombay and Bengal. There is no great concentration of industries in Madras with the result that the demand for labour could all be met from within the province and in the neighbourhood and labour tends to settle down permanently. There are no difficulties and abuses connected with recruiting. Labour is mostly local, as can be seen from the fact that out of over 12 lakhs of ordinary unskilled workers employed in factories only 425 came from outside the province and only 7812 from districts not contiguous to the places where factories are situated. Contrast this with the conditions of labour in Bombay or Calcutta where labour is mostly foreign and constantly migratory. The sex disproportion in some of the industrial cities is a great menace to the health and prosperity of the people. In many factory towns in Bengal the number of married females per 1,000 married males is as low as 400, whereas in Madras City the number is 908. The conditions of housing and living in the industrial centres of Madras are not so deplorable as in those of other provinces. It is clear that the conditions of labour supply in the province seem to favour the starting of new industries and that industries would afford relief to the agricultural population of a permanent character. Before examining the scope for industrial expansion in the province, it is necessary to turn our attention to the prospects of emigration to regions outside India and outside Madras.

In recent years emigration outside the limits of India has become unimportant. The net emigration is less than 1 lakh per annum but such as it is is almost entirely from this province. Ceylon and British Malaya are the only two centres to which emigration is allowed. Ceylon seems to have reached saturation point in absorbing Indian labour. British Malaya takes in annually about

one lakh and that is probably the limit. British Guiana is the only other country which really seems to need Indian labour and negotiations are in progress to regulate the conditions of emigration thereto. Emigration outside India is, of course, complicated by political and economic difficulties.

With regard to migration within India, Burma and Assam supply the safety valve to Madras at present. If Burma separates from India, it will be a further hindrance to migration, although it need not necessarily be the case. Assam must grapple with the problem of eradicating malaria and other diseases before the Madras labourer could find a permanent habitation. Further, the experience of employers in coal mines and in Assam shows that workers would be willing to settle permanently and make those regions their home only if lands are allotted to them and there is a growing scarcity of available lands.

We have therefore to conclude that apart from agricultural improvements which might tend to reduce the pressure on land, we have to turn to industrial expansion in the province to absorb the surplus population. The development of electric power resources might compensate for the lack of cheap coal. Two lines of development can be envisaged. The establishment of industries involving the processing of agricultural products in rural centres and small towns in the neighbourhood of villages will relieve seasonal congestion. On the other hand for permanently absorbing the surplus population, the starting of large scale industries is essential. It is not to be expected that this can be done quickly or without difficulty. In any case arrangements must be made for helping the workers to migrate by improving transport and communications and by the establishment of an agency which will assist emigrants in all ways.

P. S. LOGANATHAN, M.A.

A meeting of the Association was held at 5-30 P.M. on Monday the 9th March, 1931, in the English Lecture Hall, Presidency College, when Mr. P. S. Loganathan, M.A., University Reader in Economics, delivered a lecture on "Migration of Labour, with special reference to South India. Professor Joseph Franco presided over the meeting.

After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Loganathan delivered the lecture published above. At the end of it a lively discussion ensued.

Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan said that the Census would not give correct figures of the population of certain parts of the country where there was a regular seasonal migration. A change in the date of the Census would give for them a different set of figures.

Talking of the geographical causes of migration, he pointed out its relation to lines of communication, and said that the migration was of labourers only and not of the higher caste people.

He next raised the interesting question as to why the Madras labourers alone should go outside the province.

For relieving the congestion of population greater scope should be found, he said, in industrial development; but unfortunately it was futile to seek relief from it in this country for a long time to come.

Mr. N. Subrahmanyam said that thinly populated areas like the Agency Tracts of the Northern Circars afforded scope for relieving the congestion of population in districts like Godavery, Kistna, Tanjore or Malabar, if they are medically conquered as the Americans did the Panama Canal Zone.

In Assam the immigrants who went to work in the tea estates subsequently settled down to the cultivation of rice in the lower terraces of the valleys.

The Adi-Dravidas of North Arcot moved to the Kolar Gold Fields; while people from neighbouring rural areas migrated in large numbers to the cities for domestic service.

The effect of the Pykara scheme, when it came into full operation, would be to foster industries in rural areas, without the undesirable concentration of population in urban groupings, for, power could be cheaply taken to rural areas for irrigation purposes as well as for industries connected with agriculture. The ryots could thereby find occupation in the slack season also.

In the course of his concluding speech, the Chairman said that there was little permanent migration in this country, though there was great need for it, and that it was mostly a seasonal rather than a regional migration.

Assam or the Agency Tracts might afford scope for colonisation, but people would not move from their homes permanently owing to their agricultural connection, social causes, indebtedness and low vitality caused by poverty and disease. There was again the language difficulty. For all these reasons, there was an absence of migration from one natural region to another.

Answering to a query from Mr. C. M. Gopal, regarding the medical conquest of unhealthy regions, he said that it was a long distance remedy; as owing to the great poverty of the country, we could not afford to achieve it for at least the next twenty years.

He then tried to find out if there was any fundamental reason for the Indians not being a colonising people, at least in modern times. He doubted if, psychologically speaking, we had the will, whether we put up the necessary fight.

There was then the religious factor. We were ultra spiritualistic and it was not made easy for anyone of us to go off.

Again we were cheap live's and had no divine discontent, though at the same time we were not prepared to give up our pet ways in the matter of food, etc. A colonising race, on the other hand, should be adaptable, and colonists should be willing to standardise themselves. Indians did not do that, though there was a sign of reaction everywhere.

Generally they made money, but took it back home, and did not settle in the new land like the English colonists. Every Indian had his share in the family property, which kept up his interest in the home. It was possible for him to stay away, for four would eat the food of three people.

England sent her agriculturists to Canada and Australia, for those countries did not want the urban proletariat of England.

Our salvation might not lie in industry, and the future of our country lay ultimately in agriculture. The sooner we realised this and developed it, the better for us. What was wanted was the will to conquer.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Lecturer the meeting came to a close.

The Geographical Greatness of the Indian Empire.

(BY K. J. G. Sundaram, Headmaster Mission Training School, Dornakal, India).

Introduction.

Practically there is nothing in the following article to claim originality. Every sentence and paragraph is taken from one book or the other acknowledged elsewhere.

Nor do I claim to have dealt with the subject completely. I endeavoured to collect from the books on hand and place down, as they are, fragments of information which speak of the geographical greatness of India, in regional order.

The geographic importance of some leading countries such as the United States of America and Great Britain is well-known to anyone interested in Geography; but there are people who do not fully appreciate the magnitude, majesty and above all, the international importance of India whose area and population are nearly equal to that of the continent of Europe without Russia and which is but pictured by some people abroad as a scenic place where "Gandhi and tigers live." By this I do not intend to praise India unduly and what is not her greatness is mostly her weakness.

Greatness of Physical Features.

The extent of the Indian Empire is about one and three-quarter millions of square miles. This is more than fifteen times the size of the United Kingdom and as large as the whole of Europe without Russia.

India is more than twenty times the size of Britain.

The area of India is about half that of the continent of Australia.

The greatest length of India from the north of Kashmir to Cape Comorin is about 2,000 miles and its greatest breadth from the most easterly point in Burma to the most westerly point of Baluchistan is about 2,500 miles.

Travelling in a train at the rate of 30 miles per hour from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., it takes nearly 5 days to cross the greatest length and nearly 7 days to cross the greatest breadth of India.

Continental India contains the world's highest mountains and valleys so rugged as to afford little sustenance for human life. There are 75 peaks in the Himalayas which exceed 24,000 feet. Mount Everest (29,140 feet) is the highest peak in the world.

Peninsular India is so old geologically that not a single marine fossil has ever been found.

Every geological epoch (between them) is represented in some part of the Indian Empire.

No other country of equal extent, not being an island, is so completely isolated as India or forms so true a geographical unity.

Greatness of Rainfall and Climate.

India has variations of *temperature* and *rainfall* that are without parallel in any other country.

All the climates of the world are to be found in India.

Leh is one of the driest spots in the world.

Cherra Punjee, where the annual rainfall exceeds 500 inches, is the wettest station in the world.

Greatness of Rivers, Etc.

The three *Indian rivers* of importance, the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, are among the world's longest rivers.

With its four tributaries, the *Indus* has made the Punjab one of the wheat granaries of the world.

There is not a river in the world which has influenced mankind or helped the growth of civilization to such an extent as the *Ganges*.

Except on the Yang-tse-Kiang, on no river in the world are more boats seen than on the *Ganges*.

The I rawadi is one of the greatest commercial highways of the world. Five of the longest *bridges* in the world are in India.

India possesses more *irrigation* works than any other country in the world.

Gersoppa Falls in the Mysore State are among the finest waterfalls in the world.

Marikanive Lake in the Mysore State is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world.

Greatness of Population, Language, Etc.

India is one of the most thickly populated countries in the world.

Many of the most fertile districts have twice the *density* of Great Britain and Japan.

In some parts the density of population is 880 per square mile.

The region south of the Himalayas is the most densely populated tract of its size on earth.

The population of India is, in round figures, 320,000,000 (who belong to the 23,000 castes).

One fifth of the people of the world live in India.

India has double the population of the New World.

India's population is three times greater than that of the United States of America.

India's population is nearly equal to that of the continent of Europe without Russia.

India is the only one that has a larger number of people than any other Colony of Great Britain.

There are 222 distinct languages in India.

Greatness of Products.

India is virtually a country of one industry—*agriculture*.

78 per cent. of the people live on agriculture and its allied industries, which is about one-third of the cultivators of the world.

The Indian *ryots* are among the most skilful cultivators in the world.

More *varieties of crops* are grown in India than in any other country.

India grows more *rice* than any other country in the world.

More than 100 kinds of rice are grown in India.

India comes second in the supply of *cotton* to the world.

India grows more *tea* than any other country in the world.

Practically all the *ju'te* produced in the world is raised in India.

India and Burma grow more *sugar-cane* than any other country.

Millets are grown more widely in India than in any other country.

More *lac* is found in India than in any other part of the world.

Burma *teak* is the best in the world.

India is the chief source of supply of *opium* to other countries of the world.

India grows more *ground-nuts* than any other country in the world.

India has more *cattle* than any other country in the world.

India has produced more *hides and skins* than any other country in the world.

India's *spices, drugs, fabrics and dyes* gave the impetus to the marvellous age of discovery which led to the finding of the New World and the rise of democracy, yet many centuries earlier her *precious stones*, metal objects and muslins had been known to the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.

India has the cheapest *coal* in the world, for she owns thick seams at shallow depths and her labour is cheap.

Iron smelting was at one time a wide-spread industry and India was famed for the high quality of her iron.

A recent report says that both in quality and quantity the iron ores of Bihar and Orissa are expected to exceed the greatest deposits in the United States of America, which have up till now been believed to be by far the most valuable in the world.

The *Kolar gold* is the finest in the world.

India uses more *silver* than any other country in the world.

The *mica* deposits of India are the finest in the world and produce more than those of any other country.

India is the largest producer of *manganese* in the world.

Tin is a product of Burma, which is one of the few countries where this metal is mined.

Burma produces more *wolfram* than any other country.

Burma *rubies* are the finest in the world.

Greatness of Trade.

India is one of the seven chief countries which *trade* with other countries on a large scale.

Great Britain's trade with India is greater than that with any other Colony.

India is one of the four countries which have a longer *railway mileage*.

The *telegraph wire* suspended across the River Kistna at Bezwada is said to be the longest span in the world.

Greatness of Towns, etc.

There are fifteen times as many *villages* as there are automobiles in India.

Two of the 17 biggest *cities* of the world are in India—Calcutta and Bombay.

Calcutta is the second largest city in the British Empire. It is one of the most extensive and dangerous harbours in the world. It makes jute cloth for the whole world.

Agra is known all over the world for its Taj Mahal, the most beautiful tomb in the world.

Leh, a small town at the elevation of about 11,500 ft., is one of the highest stations in the world.

India is the Fairest Jewel in the British Crown.

* * * * *

All the matter in the above article is taken from the following books, to the authors of which the writer is highly indebted:—

"Our World"—Morrison.

"The Indian Empire"—Morrison.

Geography for Senior Classes—Marsden.

Geography of India—Patterson.

An Elementary Geography of the World—Lyde.

Nations as Neighbours—Packard and Sinnot.

Story of Foods—Crissey.

The British Empire—L. Rao.

Regional Geography—

New Geography, Book I—Ramachendra Rao.

Geography of India—Seshagiri Rao.

Village Schools in India—Olcott.

Mother India—Miss Mayo.

India and Missions—Bishop of Dornakal.

Whittaker's Almanac.

The Indian Year Book.

Indian Railway Guides.

The Teaching of Geography

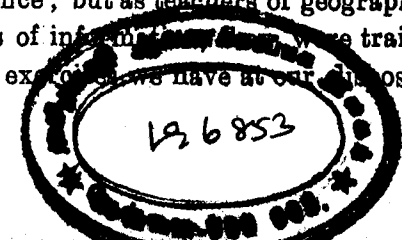
Lecture by Sir Halford Mackinder

The spring meeting of the Geographical Association was officially welcomed to Manchester in mail week by the Lord Mayor of Manchester.

Sir Halford, discussing the extension of the teaching of geography, said they must know the direction in which they wished to travel. No one ever attempted to define or measure classical and mathematical studies, but there was a strong central tradition. What geography required now was not so much to obtain fresh missionaries, but to arrive at the equivalent of a central tradition to attain the prestige it deserved and the recognition which was essential.

Regarding geographical language, he said that technical terms were not literature. Technical terms were for experts precisely to convey ideas which they wished to put to one another shortly. It was not literature and it was not impressiveness that was sought, it was precision; and a technical term should be as short as possible and redundancy should be avoided. Particularly they should beware of words with stock terminations, and he would remind them that the termination "orium" was also the termination of crematorium. Ambiguity in a technical term was obviously bad, and "water-shed" ought long ago to have been abandoned. In Literature they did not know whether it referred to the drainage slope or the line dividing the catchment basins.

Among a certain number of geography students there were attempts to obtain a terminological hierarchy for regions and districts of certain sizes; but there was nothing like sufficient homogeneity the world over to make this possible, and there was also a constant change in economic and political and social values in any given area. Why did they resort to technical terms. Nine times out of ten from sheer laziness. It was a very difficult thing to write an English sentence; but as teachers of geography they were not merely dispensers of information, they were trainers of mind. "One of the finest examples we have at our disposal



as teachers", Sir Halford said, "is to get pupils to express in plain English what they read from a map." (Applause).

Classical translation was the using of someone else's ideas; the reading of maps demanded the forming of ideas as well as setting them on paper. They must retain the broad philosophical outlook in geography; the outlook which saw geography in relation to human environment and human societies, with the realisation that the study of geography involved the four dimensions. They must not be governed by any inferiority complexes, but they must work on to become leaders of the new age. And it was as a branch of philosophy basing itself on the results of the sciences that they must study primarily.

Hints and comments on the S. S. L. C. (A Group) Syllabus

III

In the previous two papers it has been shown how in the IVth and Vth forms the Regional Geography of the World should be gone through concretely, at the same time inducing the main principles of Geography. The syllabus for Form VI gathers up the chief principles thus learnt in the previous years, and presents them together in a single conspectus.

Unfortunately it has been the practice in Old Geography, as in Old Grammar for example, to start with a study of principles and then proceed deductively to their application in the case of particular countries and continents. We now know, however, that this method is psychologically unsound and against all the doctrines of modern pedagogy and that the right method is to start with concrete particulars and then proceed to inductive generalisations or principles. The VIth form portion of the syllabus has been drafted in accordance with this modern theory.

This syllabus falls into two parts, the first one dealing with the main principles of Climatology, and the second with a generalised treatment of the Regional Geography of the World, both being treated on a world basis. In either case it is a matter of posting up the ledger, utilising the facts and principles already

learnt in the previous years, and is therefore practically revision work. Again, it is work for two terms only, as will be shown below, leaving the third term free for general revision.

The first part of the syllabus, which consists of climatic studies, is a sort of a nucleus of Physical Geography, the whole of which is reserved for C-Group Geography. The topics included here are fundamental, and form absolutely the minimum essential; and it may be repeated that none of them constitute new matter. On the other hand, what has already been learnt from the first form upwards has been put together. The method of studying this part is of course with the help of appliances and diagrams in the case of 'the earth and its movements', and by means of studies of systematic maps of the world in the case of the remaining topics.

Between the first and the second parts, it is advisable to interpolate by way of a natural link the study of a map of the Natural Regions of the World, which will form a convenient and instructive basis for the study of the latter part.

In the treatment of each of the Regions of Part II the relevant (corresponding) portions of the regional study of the continents in the two previous years should be brought together, and a sort of composite picture attempted by stressing the essential characteristics of each of the regions. But it is very important to note that the contrasts and difference in the Human Geography of the same region in the different continents should be fully brought out. Otherwise, in attempting a generalised picture an element of unreality would creep in, if the facts of similarity alone were emphasised.

Thus treated, the sixth form portion becomes a very useful and interesting way of revising the facts and principles of Geography learnt in the previous years and of pigeon-holing them in the right way so that the world falls into a proper perspective in the mind's eye of the pupil.

As for the time required for covering the syllabus, it is suggested that not more than 36 lessons would be needed. For the first part 10 lessons will be required as follows:—2 for earth movements and their effects, 2 each for distribution of (i) temperature, (ii) pressure and winds, and (iii) rainfall, and 1 each for ocean currents and natural vegetation. Two lessons on an average for each of the regions of the second part make up 26

lessons. This gives a total of 36 lessons, which can easily be covered in two terms as already stated at two lessons per week.

It should be realised by the teacher, who should impress it upon the pupils, that the sixth form portion is not made up of new matter, but forms a new and higher method of presenting and organising the facts and principles already learnt.

If the Hints and Comments given in this and the two previous articles are followed strictly, it will be found that the syllabus is comparatively a light and interesting one and not a heavy load, as it was wrongly thought to be.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM, M.A., L.T., F.R.G.S.

Report of the Activities of the Municipal High School Geographical Association, Erode.

The above Association was started as a local branch of the Madras Geographical Association on the 10th July, 1930. Its objects are to promote geographical knowledge, to secure for Geography its proper place in High Schools, to help to improve the methods of teaching Geography and to enable the members to make studies of South India in general, and of their own neighbourhood in particular.

These objects have been fulfilled in some measure. There were in all six meetings when papers of Geographical interest were read and discussed. A good deal of enthusiasm was in evidence on the occasion of the meetings; and keen interest was taken by the members in the activities of the Association. The following table will give an idea of these meetings :—

Serial No.	Subject.	Essayist.	Date.
(1)	Grazing grounds of Coimbatore District	Mr. M. Achyutan Nair, B.A., L.T.,	18-8-30
(2)	Chief crops of Coimbatore District	Mr. Madhava Rao	25-10-30
(3)	How public health is affected by environment with special reference to Coimbatore District	Mr. Achyutan Nair B.A., L.T.,	20-11-30

Serial No.	Subject.	Essayist.	Date.
(4)	Climate and its influence —with special reference to Malabar	Mr. Achyutan Nair, B.A., L.T.,	15-1-31
(5)	Influences of Geography on the History of Kongunad	Mr. Hiranya Rao	24-2-31
(6)	Some aspects of the Rural Life of Kerala from a Geographical standpoint	Mr. Achyutan, Nair, B.A., L.T.,	19-3-31

The financial position of the Association deserves some mention. A sum of Rs. 12 was collected by way of subscription from members in two equal half-yearly instalments; and the same was remitted to the Secretary of the Madras Geographical Association, less a small sum of Rs. 1-8-0 which was allotted for the contingent expenses. Out of this, an amount of 12 as. has been spent for purchasing stamps, covers and cards in connection with correspondence on behalf of the Association and also for sending M. O. to the Secretary on two occasions. The balance on hand is 12 as. (twelve annas.)

The local branch of the Association has justified its existence; and it is earnestly hoped that the Association at Erode will be able to do better and more useful work next year.

In conclusion, the Association wishes to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to Mr. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Secretary of the Madras Geographical Association, for the great interest he has evinced in its welfare and for the yeoman service he has rendered to the cause of Geography by securing for it a well-deserved place in High Schools and Colleges of the Madras Presidency.

Municipal High School,
Geographical Association,
Erode.

M. ACHYUTAN NAIR,
Secretary.
22-3-31.

Reviews.

The Modern Geography Room by V. C. Spary (George Philip & Son) Price 6d.

This is a valuable little brochure by an experienced and well-known teacher of Geography who has the good fortune to do his work with an ideal Geography Room and equipment at William Ellis School, London. The author does not content himself with merely describing his own Geography Room, but explains the general principles that should govern the planning of one. Then he goes on giving an account of the requisite furniture for pupils as well as for stocking the appliances and materials, the permanent fittings of the room and the necessary equipment such as maps, globes, models, lantern, surveying and meteorological instruments, wall decoration, stereoscopes, atlases and books, etc. Every teacher of Geography, before he plans and equips his Geography Room, will find it worth while to consult this cheap little book, which is neat and well-illustrated and contains an index.

A First Geography of India by Elsa C. Stamp (Tamil edition) translated by V. K. Sourirajan (Longmans, Green & Co.).

It is well that the English edition of this book which was reviewed in a back number of this Journal has now been translated into Tamil by an experienced teacher of Geography for use in Tamil Schools; for, in spite of its special merits the book could not be used in South Indian Schools, as the pupils of the lower forms of Secondary Schools for whom it is suitable cannot be expected to have the necessary knowledge of English.

This Tamil edition retains the chief merits of the original, being copiously illustrated with maps, diagrams and pictures, and contains questions and exercises at the end of each chapter as well as useful statistical appendices. The language is simple and lucid and the vocabulary choice. The book can be used with profit in Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Tamil area.

High School Geography by James H. Gense (Macmillan & Co.).

This book attempts to strike a middle path between the dry-as-dust compilation of a list of names and the prolixity of a descriptive diarist. The book covers a course of four years on an elaborate plan adapted to combine the advantages of the concentric and the complementary methods with regard to General Geography and of the approach from the Home Country to the distant lands. It is well illustrated with maps, diagrams and pictures; but it is felt that the emphasis has been more on the fact side and the treatment more on the political rather than on regional lines.

New Picture Geographies: Book I—Peoples of the World
Book II—More Peoples and Other Lands by C. Midgley (W. & A. K. Johnston).

These are the first two books of a series of four Geography books, which are planned to cover the primary school course of English children from 7 to 11 years. The vocabulary and style are simple; and the subject-matter pictures the countries from the point of view of their climate and vegetation, and deals with the occupations, homes, clothes and foods of their peoples. The illustrations, which are copious, have been specially selected to serve as bases for the text.

The 1st book, which is intended for children from 7 to 9 years, contains a series of simple geographical studies of highly contrasted lands such as the Eskimos, the Congo Pygmies, the dwellers of the Saharan oases, the Swiss peasants, etc., which serve to arouse interest and to make the children realise something of the strongly contrasted conditions of those lands and of the home land. Various handwork exercises have been appended at the end of each chapter.

In the IInd book the children are taken on a tour round the world; and many peoples and many lands are thus described with short connecting chapters.

The plan and treatment of the books are every good; and it is desirable that they are adapted in vernacular for use in South Indian Schools.

News and Notes

It is a matter for congratulation that the Journal has completed its fifth volume, and is commencing the sixth. The steady increase in the number of its subscribers points to the general appreciation of its continued usefulness.

It is regretted, however, that owing to certain unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, the April and July numbers could not be brought out in time. We assure our subscribers that the future numbers will invariably be published in proper time.

Attention is drawn to the Report of the Third Summer School of Geography which is appended to this number. It recounts the story of another successful course of useful activity on the part of the Association. As in the previous school, 60 teachers were chosen, though only 58 actually attended; but the duration of the course was extended from two to three weeks and the fees raised from ten to fifteen rupees. A new feature was introduced this year in the shape of exhibitions of geographical films, which were highly appreciated.

The Fifth Annual Report, which is also appended to this issue, points to the steady advance in the strength and financial position of the Association. The Annual Meeting, which ought to have been held in April, had, however, to be postponed to July, owing to the pre-occupations of the Summer School and the absence of several members from the city on account of the vacation.

Though there are at present eight mofussil branches of the Association, it is only the Erode Branch that has shown a good record of work during the past year. May we hope that the other branches will also show similar activity in the current year? The formation of branches in mofussil centres is not meant to be a sly method of increasing membership, nor a means of getting a copy of the Journal gratis for the branch. On the other hand,

branch members should realise that it is intended as a method of increasing the activities of the Association, as the branch members may form study circles and prepare and read original papers on various aspects of the Geography of their respective localities as well as conduct excursions in their neighbourhood.

It has been pointed out more than once that the Middle School Syllabus in Geography required immediate and thorough overhauling to afford a proper foundation for the working of the S.S.L.C. Syllabus in the higher forms. We wish to urge upon the authorities the necessity for taking immediate steps to carry it out.

The S. S. L. C. Syllabus has been in working for some time, and the first batch of pupils undergoing the course are now in the sixth form. The great opposition to the present syllabus, which was in evidence at the outset, has gradually melted away almost completely, thanks to the Summer Schools and the Refresher Courses, conducted by the Association and the District Boards of Malabar and Nellore. Successful efforts have been made thereby to educate and convince the teacher of Geography as to what exactly the pupils are expected to learn and how he is to prepare them for it.

Further, the Hints and Comments on the Syllabus in this and the two previous numbers have also gone a good way to showing how the syllabus is to be handled. Several enquiries have been made as to the method of doing the C-group syllabus; and in response to them it is proposed to write similar Hints and Comments on it in the next (July) number of the Journal.

We also welcome specific queries on particular topics and a reference of doubts and difficulties which teachers might encounter in the course of their class-work. A correspondence section will be opened wherein these queries can be answered. The Journal can then fulfil one of its important functions of being a clearing house of Geographic thought and of the pedagogy of Geography. We want the teachers of the subject to tell us what they want as well as give us of their best.

There is an apprehension in the minds of several teachers of Geography as well as of Head Masters as to what will be the new type of questions, which can efficiently test a three years' study by an hour's paper, carrying 40 marks only, out of a total of 300 marks to be obtained from different subjects. The fear is quite a natural and legitimate one. The apprehended danger can certainly be minimised, if some of the modern methods of examining and testing are adopted. To demonstrate their usefulness and possibilities, it is proposed to publish shortly a special article on Modern Methods of Testing in Geography.

Owing to financial stringency of the Government and the consequent curtailment of grants for equipment, institutions may not be able to spend adequately on Geographical Equipment, which is at present of the poorest sort in most schools. It is, therefore, proposed to publish another article shortly on Substitutes, Makeshifts and Locally-made Apparatus and Appliances, by means of which the efficiency of teaching the subject may not suffer considerably during the present period of stringency.

We do not, however, desire it to be understood that the necessary equipment should long or for ever be withheld. The requisite items may be obtained in instalments spread over some years. We only press immediately for a qualified teacher of Geography and a separate Geography Room as a *sine qua non* for the efficient teaching of the subject.

Books and Journals Received.

The Modern Geography Room by V. C. Spary (George Philip & Son).

A First Geography of India by Elsa Stamp (Tamil) Longmans, Green & Co.).

High School Geography by James H. Gense (Macmillan & Co.).

Peoples of the World by C. Midgley (W. & A. K. Johnston).

More Peoples and Other Lands by C. Midgley (W. & A. K. Johnston).

The Geographical Journal—January, February and March, 1931.

Geographical Review (New York)—January, 1931.

Geography—No. 91 (March, 1931).

The South Indian Teacher—January, February, March and April, 1931.

Wealth and Welfare—Nos. January to April, 1931.

The Indian Educator—January, February and March, 1931.

Rural India—November 1930 to February, 1931.

The Educational Review—February, March and April, 1931.

Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society—October, 1930.

Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society—January, 1931.

Digest of the Operations of the Madras Agricultural Department for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1931.

The New Era.

Teaching of Geography

July, 1931.

A special issue of the NEW ERA on the Teaching of Geography is to be published in July. It will contain leading articles by Professor H. J. Fleure, Professor of Geography in the University of Manchester, and by Professor P. M. Roxby, Professor of Geography in the University of Liverpool. Other articles by well-known Geography teachers in England and America will deal with Geography in the Elementary, Secondary and Public Schools. The issue will be illustrated by pictures of children's work in Geography and there will be lists of aids to Geography teaching with prices and publishers' addresses.

Geography teachers who are not regular subscribers to the NEW ERA are advised to order copies of the July issue well in advance, as only a limited number of extra copies will be available. Advance orders should be accompanied by 8d. to cover cost and postage and should be addressed to The New Era, 11, Tavistock Square, London, W. C. 1.

Outlook Tower—

The Geographical Outlook—Prof. H. J. Fleure, Professor of Geography in the University of Manchester.

General Article—Prof. P. M. Roxby, Professor of Geography in the University of Liverpool.

Geography Teaching in the Elementary School—V. Searson.

Geography Teaching in the Secondary School—A. Booker, Member of the Assistant Mistresses' Geography Panel.

Geography in the English Public School—E. D. Laborde.

The Significance of Geography—M. W. Spilhaus, Designer of Philip's Picture Maps.

Geography and World Citizenship—Celia Evans, Member of Assistant Mistresses' Geography Panel.

New Methods in Geography Teaching—Lucy Sprague Mitchell (formerly of the City and County Day School, New York).

New Technique in the Use of Illustrations and Music in Geography Teaching—Erna Grassmuck, State Teachers, College, Indiana.

Members of the Madras Geographical Association who want copies of the July issue of the *New Era* may place their orders with the Secretary, accompanied by a remittance of annas eight only.

BOOKS FOR ENGLISH NON-DETAILED STUDY

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MADRAS.

Some Important Papers Published in previous Numbers of the Journal.

1. *Some Aspects of the Geography of Madras* by Miss. E. D. Bridseye, B. Sc.
2. *The Geographical Evolution of Madras and its Environs* by Rao Bahadur H. Narayana Rao, M. A.
3. *The Flora of Madras and its Environs* by Mr. M. S. Sabhesan, M.A.
4. *The Planting Industries of Southern India* by Mr. R. D. Anstead, M. A.
5. *Rural Geography* (with special reference to South India) by Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, M. A., L. T.
6. *The Birds of South India: their Distribution and Habits* by Mr. C. Lakshminarayana, M. A.
7. *South Indian Cattle: their Breeds and Distribution* by Mr. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, B. A.
8. *Stages in the Growth of the City of Madras* by Professor C. S. Srinivasa Chari, M. A.
9. *Sewage and City Geography* by Mr. N. Swaminathan, B. Sc., A.I.I. Sc.
10. *Rural Life on the West Coast: A Study in Environment* by Mr. A. Appadorai. M.A., L.T.
11. *The Geographical Data of the Sangam Works* by Professor V. Rangacharya, M.A., L.T.
12. *Notes on the Maps of Old Madras preserved in the Madras Record Office* by Professor C. S. Srinivasa Chari, M.A.
13. *The Buckingham Canal: A Survey—Historical, Geographical and Geographical* by Mr. V. K. Sourirajan, M.A., L.T.
14. *The Geographical Basis of Ancient South Indian Culture* by Professor P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A.
15. *Some Results of Recent Upper Air Investigations* by Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, M.A., D.Sc.
16. *Studies in the History of Some Common Commodities* by Professor V. Rangacharya, M.A., L.T.

17. *The Comorin Continent* by Mr. C. P. Gnanamuthu, M.A.
18. *The Geographical Distribution of Disease* (with special reference to South India) by Major A. M. B. Herterlow, I.M.S.
19. *Environment and Economic Activities in the Madras Presidency* by Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan, M.A.
20. *South Indian Pearl Fisheries* by Dr. B. Sundara Raj, M.A., Ph. D.

A limited number of back numbers are available at half-rates, i. e., Re. 1 per number or Rs. 4 per volume.

The Coimbatore Conference Double Number (Volume V, Nos. 2 and 3) contains 14 original papers, read at the First Geographical Conference of the Madras Geographical Association, on various aspects of the Geography of Coimbatore District. A few copies will be given at the reduced rate of Rs. 2 each.

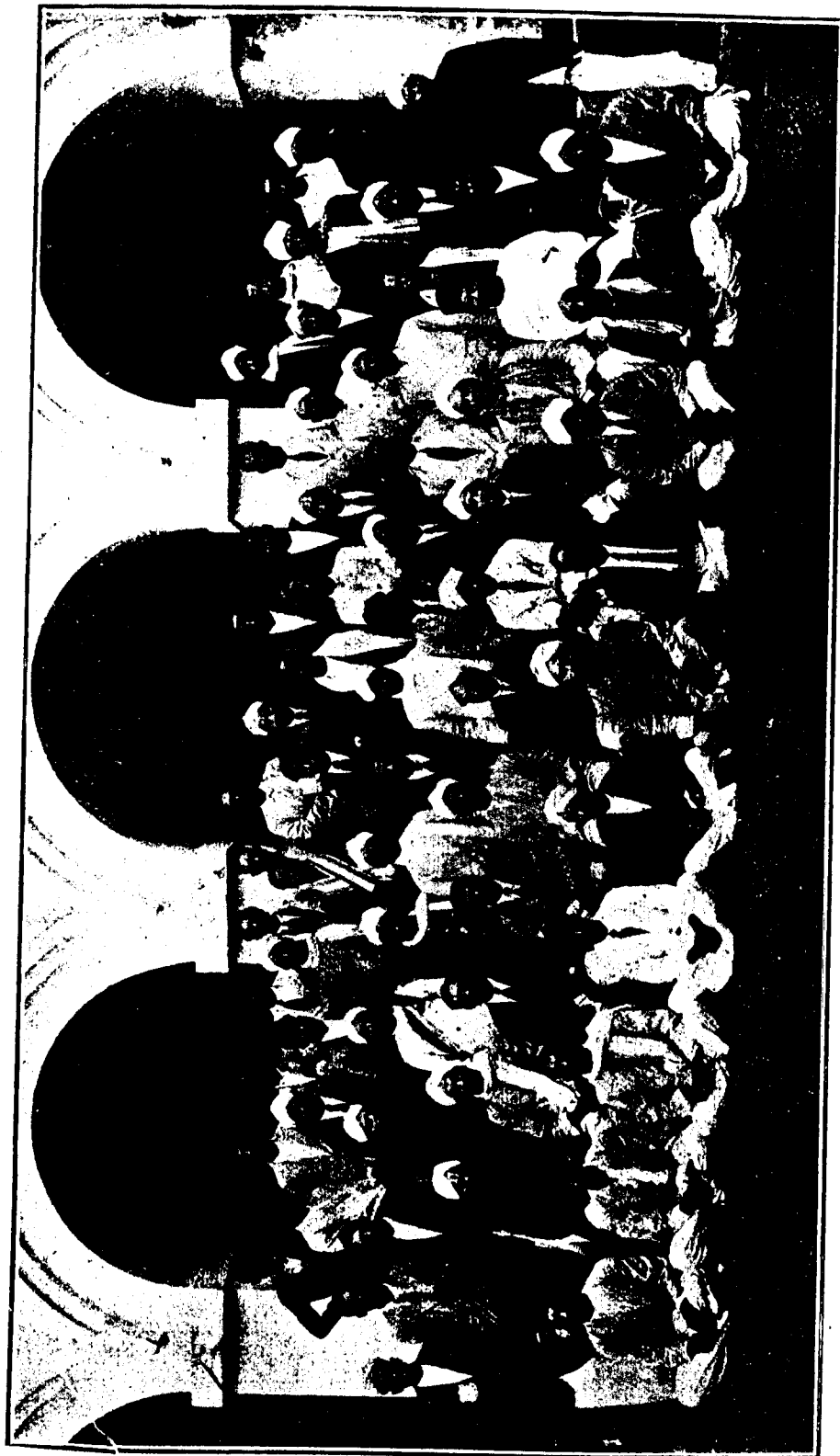
Papers read at the Coimbatore Conference

1. *Geographical control of Early Kongu History* : by Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A.
 2. *The Geographical Limits of Kongunadu at various epochs* : by Mr. C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, B.A., B.L.
 3. *A Survey of the Recent History of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. C. S. Srinivasa Chariar, M.A.
 4. *Some Place names of Coimbatore District* : (i) by Mr. S. Natesan, B.A., (Hons.), L.T. (ii) by Mr. C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, B.A., B.L.
 5. *A Note on the Physical Geography and Geology of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. T. N. Muthuswami, M.A., L.T.
 6. *Meteorology of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, B.A., (Hons.).
 7. *Agricultural Geography of Coimbatore District (with special reference to garden crops)* : by Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan, M.A.
 8. *Cattle of Kongunad* : by Mr. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A.
 9. *Home Industries of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. R. Hari Rao, M.A., L.T.
 10. *Mill Industry of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar, B.A., B.L.
 11. *Population of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. S. S. Krishnaswami, B.A., L.T.
 12. *A Note on the Urban Geography of Coimbatore and its Environs* : by Mr. R. Dann.
 13. *Towns, sites and Communications lines of Coimbatore District* : by Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T.
 14. *Public Health of Coimbatore District in relation to physical conditions* : by Major A. M. V. Hesterlow, I.M.S.
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REPORT OF THE Summer School of Geography

Held in April 1931

Under the Auspices of the
Madras Geographical Association.



Summer School of Geography, April, 1931.
(Conducted by the Madras Geographical Association)

Report of the Third Summer School of Geography: April, 1931.

The Working Council of the Madras Geographical Association has the honour to present the following report about the the Third Summer School of Geography held in April, 1931 :—

To organise and conduct the Summer School, the Working Council, at its meeting held on 20—2—31, appointed a special committee consisting of Messrs. S. Lakshmana Ayyar, C. M. Gopal, S. Balakrishna Iyer, T. N. Muthuswami Iyer, G. Ratnam Pillai, Miss E. D. Birdseye and Mr. N. Subrahmanyam. The Council also decided to train 60 graduate teachers of Geography, as the demand for qualified teachers in the subject had not been adequately met in spite of the two previous Summer Schools. With a view to provide for a fuller course in practical work the duration of the School was extended from two to three weeks. For this reason and because the Director of Public Instruction could not recommend, as in previous years, any grant to the Association for the conduct of the School, owing to the financial stringency of the Government, the Council decided to enhance the fees for the course from rupees ten to fifteen.

The Special Committee met on 27—2—31 and issued a prospectus (Appendix I) which was addressed to all Headmasters of High Schools in the Presidency and published in the press. The response, as was expected, was very great. Nearly one hundred applications were received and several enquiries made. The committee met again on 11—3—31 and selected sixty teachers from the various parts of the Presidency (Appendix II). As decided by the Working Council, in making the selection, the committee had before it the possibility of a Refresher Course in Geography at Gooty for the Ceded Districts. In fact, some of the teachers who were unsuccessful in getting a seat or were late in applying for the same were informed of the Refresher Course at Gooty in June 1931.

Meanwhile, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras was addressed for permission to conduct the Summer School in the Geography Department of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, to run the college Hostel for the teachers attending the course, and for utilizing the services of the Lecturers in Mathematics and Geography of the Teachers' College. In his proceedings R.O. C. No. 85 D of 30 dated 9—2—1931 the Director of Public Instruction was kind enough to accord the sanction applied for.

Mr. T. N. Muthuswami Iyer, Lecturer in Geology and Mr. V. Adinarayana Chettiar, Instructor in Survey, Engineering College, Guindy were also permitted to work in the Summer School. The Principal, Engineering College, Guindy was kind enough to lend the surveying instruments and the Epidiascope needed for the course.

At 10 A.M., on Monday, the 6th April, 1931 R. G. Grieve Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., the Director of Public Instruction opened the Summer School (Appendix III). As during last year the course on Land forms was illustrated by a large number of plates specially prepared for the occasion by Mr. T. N. Muthuswami Iyer who was now assisted by Mr. C. Mahadevan M.A., specially in regard to practical work on Land Forms. Mr. S. Balakrishna Ayyar's lectures on Quantitative Methods were full and elaborate as in the last Summer School. As on the previous occasion the teachers were taken in two separate batches for surveying by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiar and for Map Work by Mr. N. Subrahmanyam. The lectures and the supervision of practical Work in connection with Climatology were done by Mr. N. Subrahmanyam. General lectures on Geography and on the revised S.S.L.C Syllabus also continued to form an integral part of the course. A few general lectures were also arranged (Vide Appendix IV).

A special feature of this year's Summer School was the exhibition of a large number of educational films of Geographical interest which were highly valued and appreciated by the teacher. (Vide Appendix V).

As on the previous occasions, excursions were arranged, the places visited being Pallavaram Hill, the Harbour, the Observatory, and Sriperumbudur shale-beds. For some days during the period of the Summer School Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.,

Macmillan and Co., and Oxford University Press exhibited their geographical publications, atlases, maps, apparatus and appliances.

The Summer School came to a close on the evening of 25—4—31 with a valedictory address by Mr. S. Lakshmana Iyer, Vice-President of the Association. Receipts and payments are shown as Appendix VI.

As in the previous Summer School the teachers who attended the course went through every portion of the Syllabus earnestly and diligently, unfamiliar as was to them the greater part of the subjects handled. It was also felt that even the extended course of this year was still very arduous and crowded and that it might with advantage be increased by at least one more week. It was generally felt that the gain of the training was not so much in the new matter and methods learnt but in the newer orientation and outlook regarding the Subject.

<i>Gopalapuram, Cathedral Post,</i> <i>Madras, 18th July 1931.</i>	(By order.) N. SUBRAHMANYAM, <i>Secretary.</i>

APPENDIX I.

The Madras Geographical Association.**Summer School of Geography, April, 1931.**

It is proposed to run under the auspices of the Madras Geographical Association a Summer School of Geography in the Geography Department of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, from Monday the 6th April to Saturday the 25th April, 1931. It is primarily intended to give training in Practical Geography to teachers of Geography in High Schools, who were not recently trained in the subject.

The Summer School undertakes to provide for the teacher who has already had grounding in Geography work the training which would normally require two terms' work, in the course of a short period, by means of intensive effort along a concentrated course of studies, judiciously chosen for their value and importance from the point of view of the teacher. The course will consist mainly of practical work, field work and excursions, and will present the salient point, in such essential matters as map-making, map-reading and map-correlations, the study of land forms, climate and weather, use of graphic methods and statistics, and construction of diagrams, models and appliances. A course of training in Elementary Surveying will be given by an Instructor from the Engineering College and a few general lectures, illustrative of geographic method and view-point, will also be delivered.

The increasing recognition of Geography as an educational subject, both in the College and the High School, more especially the inclusion of it in the re-modelled S. S. L. C. Course both as a compulsory and an optional subject, have made it incumbent that those who handle the subject shall get up now that amount of practical training, which they have not been able to obtain up till now, and which they will not for some time to come get otherwise. Only so will the teacher be in a position to handle the subject competently in the class and come up to the mark. It is specifically to provide this opportunity that this Association has undertaken to have another Summer School this year.

It is notorious that much of what passes for Geography is only book-work, and it is to counteract this tendency and to inculcate the right methods and give training in them that this Summer School is undertaken.

It is expected that, Principals, Headmasters and Managements will, in the interests of efficiency of Geography teaching in their institutions, provide all the necessary facilities for their Geography teachers to come to Madras and undergo training in the Summer School. The number proposed to be trained is 60.

A fee of Rs. 15 will be charged for the entire course. This amount should be remitted to the Secretary, after receipt of the intimation of selection, so as to reach him not later than the 25th March, 1931. Those whose fees are not received by that date cannot have their seats guaranteed.

Lodging and Boarding for those that require it will be arranged in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the probable expenses will be Rs. 20 for the whole period, payable in advance. Those wishing to stay in the Hostel will remit this amount to the Secretary. Only vegetarian food will be provided. Special arrangements will be made for accommodating lady teachers.

Applications are invited, and the applicants such as are selected will be furnished with other details regarding the course. Applications should be addressed to :—

"The Secretary,

THE MADRAS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,

Gopalapuram,

CATHEDRAL POST (MADRAS)".

so as to reach him not later than the 10th March, 1931.

MADRAS. }

15th February, 1931. }

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,

Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

List of Teachers who attended the Summer School of Geography

in April, 1931.

Name.	School.	Remarks (Deputed by).
1. Achyutan Nair, M.	Board High School, Erode.	President, D. B. Coimbatore.
2. Anantha Bhat, M.	St. Aloysius College School, Mangalore.	Management.
3. Ananta Narayanan, T. S.	Board High School, Ariyalur.	President, D. B., Trichinopoly.
4. Annaswami Iyengar, R.	Anglo-Vernacular High School, Bolarum.	Management.
5. Antoniswami, A.	St. Antony's High School, Tanjore.	On his own account.
6. Asirvatham, J. S.	E. L. M. Fabricius High School.	Management.
7. Bhimasena Rao, C.	P. R. College School, Cocanada.	Do.
8. Bindu Madhava Sarma, M.	Municipal High School, Bellary.	On his own account.
9. Brito, J. B. A.	St. Aloysius College School, Mangalore.	Management.
10. Chacko, M. K.	Sacred Heart Mount High School, Kottayam.	Do.
11. Gopalakrishnan, V. S.	Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar High School, Madras.	Do.
12. Govinda Rajan, P. S.	Chintadripet High School, Madras.	Do.
13. Jagadisan, S.	L. T. Student (Physics).	On his own account.
14. Joseph, E. H.	Basel Mission Middle School, Nettur.	Management.
15. Joseph, P.	Anderson High School, Conjeevaram.	Do.
16. Kamath, M. N.	Kanara High School, Mangalore.	Do.
17. Kalyana Sundaram, V. R.	Mahboob College, Secunderabad.	Do.
18. Krishnamachari, M. S.	Town High School, Kumbakonam.	Do.
19. Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. N.	High School, Srirangam.	Do.
20. Krishnaswami, R.	Maharajah's College, Pudukkottah.	Do.
21. Krishnamurti Sastriyal, V.	National High School, Nagsapatam.	On his own account.
22. Kuppaswami, P.	Board Middle School, Jaggampeta.	President, D. B., East Godavery.
23. Kuppaswami Iyengar, V. N.	L. T. Student (Mathematics).	On his own account.
24. Lakshmana Iyer, K. R.	Board High School, Bhavani.	President, D. B., Coimbatore.
25. Louis, F. M.	St. Gabriel's High School, Madras.	Management.
26. Margabandhu, M. K.	Muzharul Ulem High School, Ambur.	On his own account.
27. Muthukrishna Das, S.	Hindu College School, Tinnevely.	Do.
28. Narasinga Rao, R.	Municipal High School, Adoni.	Chairman, Municipal Council.
29. Narayana Ayyar, K. L.	N. S. S. High School, Prakkulam, (Quilon).	Management.
30. Narayana, K. V.	P. R. College School, Cocanada.	Do.
31. Narayana Ayyangar, N.	Board High School, Usilampatti.	President, D. B., Madura.
32. Narayana Bijur, V.	Ganapathy High School, Mangalore.	Management.
33. Papayya, G.	Ex-teacher Peddapuram.	On his own account.
34. Paul, M. S.	Board Middle School, Udayarpalayam.	President, D. B., Trichinopoly.
35. Rahdakrishnan, E. S.	Bishop, Heber College School, Trichinopoly.	Management.
36. Ramachandra Reddi, A.	Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai.	On his own account.
37. Ramachandran, V.	Board High School, Kulitalai.	On his own account.
38. Ramana Rao, D. V.	Methodist Boys' High School, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Management.
39. Ramanathan, P. S.	L. T. Student (Mathematics).	On his own account.
40. Ramaswami, L.	Mahbub College, Secunderabad.	Management.
41. Rangaswami Ayyangar, R.	V. M. High School, Periakulam.	Do.
42. Sankara Sambasiva Ayyar, T. S.	L. T. Student (History Section).	On his own account.
43. Sita Raman, N.	Board High School, Batlagundu.	Management.
44. Souri Rajan, S.	E. L. M. Fabricius High School.	On his own account.
45. Srinivasa Ayyar, A. R.	Hindu Theological High School, Madras.	Do.
46. Srinivasachari, N.	L. T. Student (Physics).	Do.
47. Srinamamurti, Y.	Hindu College School, Masulipattam.	Do.
48. Subramanyam, P.	St. Bede's European High School, Madras.	Chairman, Municipal Council.
49. Subramanyam, P.	Municipal High School, Tiruppur.	President, D. B., Anantapur.
50. Surya Narayana Rao, P.	Board High School, Penukonda.	Management.
51. Swaminatha Rao, R.	Maharajah's College, Pudukkottah.	Do.
52. Thiruvengadatha Iyengar, V.	Central High School, Trivadi.	Do.
53. Timothy, D. G.	C. M. High School, Tinnevely.	Do.
54. Venkat-Rao, K.	S. T. V. N. Hindu High School, Pentapadu, (W. Godavari).	On his own account.
55. Venkata Bhanu Ayyar, D.	St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.	Management.
56. Venkata Raman, C. R.	C. M. S. High School.	Do.
57. Venkata Rama Ayyar, M.	Board High School, Thrukoilur.	President, D. B., S. Arcot.
58. Williams Gabriel.	C. S. M. High School, Arkonam.	Management.

APPENDIX III.

Opening of the Summer School of Geography, April 1931.

Under the auspices of the Madras Geographical Association, the **Third Summer School of Geography** was opened at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, at 10 A.M. on Monday the 6th April, 1931, by Mr. R. G. Grieve, M.A., F.R.G.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras. There was a large gathering of visitors and members of the Association.

M. R. Ry. Rao Saheb T. S. Subramania Ayyar, M.A., L.T., the President of the Association, welcomed the teachers attending the Summer School, 60 in number, who had come from different parts of the Presidency as well as from the adjoining Native States, and exhorted them to make the best use of the opportunities afforded to them by the Association.

Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T., the Secretary of the Association, then made a short statement, explaining the aim and scope of the Summer School. He pointed out how there was an urgent need felt for several courses of the kind in order to meet the sudden demand for a large number of trained teachers of Geography, as a result of the inclusion of the subject in the remodelled S. S. L. C. Course both as a compulsory and as an optional subject.

He, however, cautioned the teachers against the misconception that a complete training in the subject could be obtained in three short weeks. What was attempted was merely to give an idea of the new orientation in the teaching of the subject in consonance with the latest developments abroad, and to introduce the teacher who might have been handling the subject in a bookish way to the various kinds of Practical Work pertaining to the teaching of the subject on sound lines.

He, then, stated that as the sub-divisions themselves of the Geographical Science had developed into advanced studies, the services of specialists had been requisitioned for treating special aspects of the subject. He also expressed the indebtedness of the Association to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the invaluable support given to the School by placing at its disposal the services of the necessary staff as well as the equipment of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Engineering College, Guindy.

Mr. R. G. Grieve then addressed the teachers as follows :—

"Many years ago, when I was at the Preparatory School in England, my Geography consisted of committing to memory long lists of names of places and products, so much so that even now I can repeat the names of all the rivers of Europe and the heights of the highest peaks of the world. When I first came to India twenty-five years ago, as a member of the text-book committee I had to examine a book on Geography, which was packed with names and facts. I recommended that it should not be approved; but, it found a place in the list of approved text-books, and I ceased to be a member of the text-book committee.

Gradually things have changed; and the proper place of Geography in Education has found its recognition, in spite of a good deal of opposition from various quarters. For that change the Madras Geographical Association is in no small measure responsible, and must be accorded due praise therefor; for, it preached the gospel in season and out of season. The fact that there are 60 teachers gathered here from different parts of the Presidency to benefit by the course is a very welcome sign indeed. It is hoped that when these teachers go back to their respective schools, they will adopt all the recent methods of handling the subject, which they will learn now.

From the Programme of Work that is before me, I find that lectures are relegated to a secondary place and that practical work is given the right emphasis. The tradition in this country is to exaggerate the value of lecturing to the neglect of practical training. I myself have been guilty of having delivered for several years long courses of lectures from this very chair. But it has to be recognised that lecturing is the very antithesis of teaching. I am very glad to note that this Summer School will lay the right emphasis on practical and field work.

Another point to note is that to-day the connotation of Geography is so wide that there is no teacher, whatever his subject, who will not interpret it without a reference to the relevant geographical factors. For example, a teacher of History will not be able to develop the social, economic or agricultural aspects of the History of particular areas or regions without taking into account the underlying geographical factors.

In conclusion, let me say that I am very pleased that the Summer School should be conducted in this College. My connection with the College commenced as early as 1906; and since then, I have been maintaining a personal interest in its work. I know that the members of the Staff of this institution have always been willing to help the teachers in all possible ways. After the Summer School is over, you will, I hope, carry on the teaching of Geography in future years on modern lines.

I declare this Summer School of Geography open."

The meeting then came to a close with a vote of thanks to Mr. Grieve and the visitors proposed by Mr. G. Ratnam Pillai.

The work of the School then commenced at 11 A.M.

APPENDIX IV.

List of Geographical Films Exhibited

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The Panama Canal. | 8. From Pine Tree to Newspaper. |
| 2. Water Power. | 9. Seeing London. |
| 3. Wisconsin Dairies. | 10. London to Paris by Air. |
| 4. From Iron Ore to Pig Iron. | 11. The Earth. |
| 5. Arid South-west. | 12. Snowy Pyrenees. |
| 6. Californian Fruit-farming. | 13. Cattle in the Prairies. |
| 7. Cotton. | 14. Hawaii Islands. |

APPENDIX V.

Summer School of Geography.

April, 1931.

TIME-TABLE—1ST WEEK.

Days.	7 to 9 A.M.	10-30 to 12 Noon.	12 to 1-30 P. M.	1-30 to 2-30 P. M.	2-30 to 4-0 P. M.	4-30 to 6-30 P. M.
6th Mon.	Opening ceremony at 10 A.M. General instructions.		Land Forms.	Lunch.	S. S. L. C. A. Group syllabus.	Surveying Batch II.
7th Tues.	Surveying Batch I.	Nature and Scope of Modern Geography.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8th Wed.	Do.	Some aspects of its Pedagogy.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9th Thurs.	Do.	Regional Geography.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10th Fri.	Do.	Home Geography.	Do.	Do.	S. S. L. C. C. Group syllabus.	Do.
11th Satur.	Do.	Plant types and their distribution.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12th Sun.	Excursion.....					
2ND WEEK.						
13th Mon.	Surveying Batch I.	Map-work Batch II.	Quantitative Methods.	Lunch.	Map-work Batch I.	Surveying Batch II.
14th Tues.	Excursion.....					
15th Wed.	Do.	Map-work Batch II.	Quantitative Methods.	Lunch.	Map-work Batch I.	Surveying Batch II.
16th Thurs.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
17th Fri.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18th Satur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19th Sun.	Excursion.....					
3RD WEEK.						
20th Mon.	Surveying Batch I.	Map-work Batch II.	Quantitative Methods.	Lunch.	Map-work Batch I.	Surveying Batch II.
21st Tues.	Do.	Statistical sources of Economic Geography.	Climatology.	Do.	Lantern Lecture.	Do.
22nd Wed.	Do.	Excursions.	Do.	Do.	Geographical Films.	Do.
23rd Thurs.	Do.	Geographical equipment.	Do.	Do.	Lantern Lecture.	Do.
24th Fri.	Do.	Weather Bureau in School.	Do.	Do.	Geographical Films.	Do.
25th Satur.	Do.	Hand-work in Geography.	Do.	Do.	 Social	Do.

APPENDIX VI.

The Madras Geographical Association, Madras

The Summer School of Geography.

(Session 1931).

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Session in 1931.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM TEACHERS:—	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Madras Presidency	765	0 0	Lenses and Maps	110	0 0
Native States	...	0 0	Other materials	...	0 9 0
Caution money collection	160	0 0	Repairs to apparatus	...	7 8 0
	13	0 0	Film Shows	...	25 0 0
			Refund of Subscription	...	15 0 0
			Remuneration to Lecturers	...	575 0 0
			Clerical services etc.,	...	49 4 0
			Postage	...	21 2 6
			Telephone	...	1 12 0
			Stationery & Printing	...	112 1 0
			Excursions, cooly and conveyance	...	13 8 0
			Miscellaneous	...	5 7 0
			Balance on hand (to M. G. Association A/c.)	...	1 12 6
Total Rs. 938 0 0			Total Rs. 938 0 0		

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Secretary, (M. G. A.).
C. M. GOPAL,
Treasurer, (M. G. A.).

Checked and found correct.
G. NARASIMHAM, F. R. S. A., G. D. A.,
Hon. Auditor.

APPENDIX VII

The Madras Geographical Association

Special Course in Geography

APRIL 1931.

This is to certify that.....
attended a special course of instruction in
Geography, arranged by this Association,
including Practical Work in Land Forms,
Climate and Weather, Map-reading
and Map-Correlations, Statistical Work
and Graphic Methods, and Elementary
Surveying.

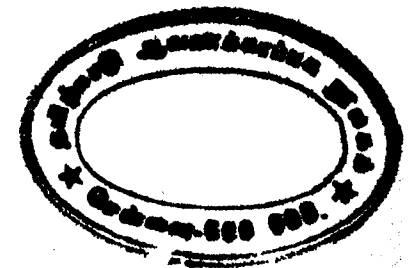
Gopalapuram, Cathedral
Post, Madras,
April, 1931.

(By Order.)

Secretary.

President.

Kesari Printing Works, Madras.



The Fifth Annual Report of the Madras Geographical Association 1930-31

The Working Council of the Madras Geographical Association has great pleasure in presenting the following Report for the year 1930-31 :—

During the year under review the Association showed a remarkable progress, as is evidenced by the increased membership and the improved financial position.

The strength of the Association at the commencement of the year was 170. During the year 2 members resigned, 35 were struck off the list for non-payment of arrears of subscription, 127 new members were admitted, and 7 old members were reinstated on payment of their dues. The strength of membership stood at 267 on 31st March 1931.

The first life member has paid up the balance of his subscription, and a second has started paying in instalments. It is hoped that more members who are sufficiently interested in the work of the Association and can afford it will convert themselves to life members under Rule 8 of the Rules of the Association by paying Rs. 100 within a period of two years. Twenty monthly instalments of Rs. 5 each will be an easy method of paying the amount. A life member is entitled to get the Journal gratis, and will have no future payments to make by way of subscription. The increase in the number of life members will partly supply the needed Capital Fund for the Association.

The Journal had 159 subscribers during the year as against 108 in the preceding year. Of these, 61 are official subscribers as against 42 in the previous year. The number of official subscribers has increased by 20, while one has dropped out. Of the member subscribers, 9 have discontinued, while there has been an addition of 41, making a total of 98. This sudden increase in the number of subscribers to the Journal is due to the better appreciation of its usefulness on the part of teachers, who have availed themselves in large numbers of the concession to pay their subscription (including that for the Journal) in instalments of *whole* rupees at their option. The increased income that resulted has enabled the size of the Journal to be increased also. It is hoped that the present non-journal members will, either

APPENDIX A. **THE MADRAS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.**

Balance sheet as on 31st March, 1931.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTION	... 10 0 0	FURNITURE (at cost)	... 21 0 0
SUMMER SCHOOL	... 18 10 0	SUBSCRIPTION OUTSTANDING:	
M. G. ASSOCIATION FUND:		Ordinary membership—	Rs.
Balance as per last-		for 1928-29	... 4
balance sheet	... 273 10 1	„ 1929-30	... 20
Surplus since last		„ 1930-31	... 103
B. S.	... 562 10 3	Life membership	... 127 0 0
	886 4 4	The Journal—	Rs.
		for 1927-28	... 10
		„ 1928-29	... 4
		„ 1929-30	... 18
		„ 1930-31	... 84
			116 0 0
		CASH & OTHER BALANCES.	Rs. A. P.
		Cash on hand	... 7 11 6
		With Indian Bank Ltd.,	
		Madras	... 502 18 3
		At Erode Branch	... 0 12 0
		Imprest A/c	... 14 9 7
			525 14 4
Total	... 864 14 4	Total	... 864 14 4

C. M. GOPAL,
Treasurer.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Secretary.

Auditor's Report.

I have audited the above Balance Sheet of the Madras Geographical Association, Madras, with the books and vouchers kept by the Secretary, and have received all the needed information and explanations. In my opinion, the same is properly drawn up so as to indicate a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Association according to the best of my information, and the explanations furnished, and as exhibited by the books of the Association.

MADRAS, }
Dated 1st April, 1931. }

G. L. NARASIMHAM, F. R. S. A., G. D. A.,
Hon. Auditor

THE MADRAS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.

Income and expenditure account for the year ending 31st March, 1931.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	INCOME.	Rs. A. P.
To Journal expenses—paper, printing, blocks, &c.	... 779 8 9	By Subscriptions for:	
„ Stationery (inc. printing and typ- ing notices, &c.).	... 15 6 3	Ordinary membership	... 541 0 0
„ Lecturing, hall rent and services at meetings	... 30 4 0	Life membership	... 100 0 0
„ Clerical services	... 10 0 0	The Journal	... 915 12 0
„ Postage, telegrams and telephone.	195 18 0	„ Journal advertisement	... 20 0 0
„ Cooly, travelling and conveyance.	45 4 9	„ Sale of copies of Journal	... 87 9 6
„ Erode Branch expenses	... 0 12 0	„ Postal charges recovered	... 20 18 0
„ Packing and sundries	... 1 0 0	„ Interest from Bank	... 5 0 6
„ Balance (carried down)	... 629 10 3	„ 1930 Summer school receipt	Rs. 50
		Less refunds to parties	... 34
		„ Miscellaneous	... 16 0 0
			... 1 8 0
Total	... 1,707 11 0	Total	... 1,707 11 0
To IRRECOVERABLE SUBSCRIPTIONS WRITTEN OFF—	Rs.	By Balance (brought down)	... 629 10 3
Ordinary Membership—			
for 1928-29	... 9		
„ 1929-30	... 28		
	37 0 0		
Journal subscription—	Rs.		
for 1928-29	... 10		
„ 1929-30	... 20		
	30 0 0		
„ SURPLUS (to Balance sheet)	... 562 10 3		
Total	... 629 10 3	Total	... 629 10 3

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Secretary.

C. M. GOPAL,
Treasurer.

G. L. NARASIMHAM,
Auditor.

THE MADRAS GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, MADRAS,

Receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March, 1931.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
OPENING BALANCES :			
Cash on hand	Rs. A. P. ... 7 0 0	Journal expenses—Paper, printing, blocks, etc.	... 888 11 9
Indian Bank Ltd	... 36 11 9	Stationery (inc. printing and typing notices)	... 15 6 3
Imprest A/c	... 0 11 10	Lecturing, Hall Rcnt, and services at meetings	... 37 4 0
Postage A/c	... 2 13 6	Clerical service	... 10 0 0
	47 5 1	Postage, telegrams and telephone	... 195 13 0
Interest for Bank	... 5 0 6	Cooly, travelling and conveyance	... 45 4 9
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR :		Summer school	... 250 6 0
Membership—Ordinary	... 457 0 0	Erode Branch	... 1 8 0
Life Membership	... 75 0 0	Packing and sundries	... 1 0 0
The Journal	... 971 4 0	CLOSING BALANCES :	
Sale of copies of Journal	... 87 9 6	Cash on hand	... Rs. 7-11-6
Postal charges recovered	... 20 13 0	Indian Bank Ltd	... 502-13-3
D. P. I. Mysore (Re-Summer School).	Rs. 50 0 0	Imprest A/c	... 14 9-7
Less refunds	34 0 0		525 2 4
	16 0 0		
Journal Advertisements	... 20 0 0		
Summer School	... 269 0 0		
Miscellaneous	... 1 8 0		
Total	1,970 8 1	Total	1,970 8 1

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Secretary.

C. M. GOPAL,
Treasurer.

G. L. NARASIMHAM,
Auditor.

Appendix B.

DATE	SUBJECT	LECTURER	PRESIDENT
2— 4—30	Urban Geography with special reference to South India.	Mr. R. Dann	Miss E.D. Birdseye.
26— 4—30	Fourth Annual Meeting		Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar.
20-22— 4—30	First Geographical Conference at Coimbatore		Rao Saheb T. S. Subramanya Iyer.
4— 8—30	Modern Turkey with Lantern Slides	Herr Hermann Kolb	
19— 8—30	Finland, Lapland, Norway etc.—Country Life and Industries. Illustrated with Lantern Slides	do.	
15— 9—30	Geographical Films "Panama Canal," Water-power, "Arid South West"		Mr. A. Rama Rao.
28—10—30	With Shackleton at the South Pole	Captain H. T. Hudson	Mr. C. G. Armstrong.
9— 3—11	Migration of Labour	Mr. P.S. Loganathan	Mr. J. Franco.

Appendix C

List of papers read at the First Geographical Conference.

1. Geographical Control of Early Kongu History : by Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A.
2. The Geographical Limits of Kongunadu at various epochs : by Mr. Rao Saheb C. M. Ramachandra Chettiar, B.A., B.L.
3. A Survey of the Recent History of Coimbatore District : by Mr. C. S. Srinivasa Chariar, M.A.
4. Some Place-names of Coimbatore District : (i) by Mr. S. Natesan, B.A., (Hons.). L.T. (ii) by Mr. C. M. Rao Saheb Ramachandra Chettiar, B.A., B.L.
5. A Note on the Physical Geography and Geology of Coimbatore District : by Mr. T. N. Muthuswami, M.A., L.T.
6. Meteorology of Coimbatore District : by Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, B.A. (Hons.)
7. Agricultural Geography of Coimbatore District (with special reference to garden crops) : by Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan, M.A.

8. Cattle of Kongunad: by Mr. A. Swaminatha Ayyar, B.A.
 9. Home Industries of Coimbatore District: by Mr. R. Hari Rao, M.A., L.T.
 10. Mill Industry of Coimbatore District: by Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar, B.A., B.L.
 11. Population of Coimbatore District: by Mr. S. S. Krishnaswami, B.A., L.T.
 12. A Note on the Urban Geography of Coimbatore and its Environs: by Mr. R. Dann.
 13. Towns-sites and Communication-lines of Coimbatore District: by Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, M.A., L.T.
 14. Public Health of Coimbatore District in relation to physical conditions: by Major A. M. V. Hesterlow, I.M.S.

Appendix D.

SERIAL NO.	SUBJECT.	ESSAYIST.	DATE.
1	Grazing grounds of Coimbatore District	Mr. M. Achyutan Nair, B.A., L.T.	18—8—30
2	Chief Crops of Coimbatore District	Mr. Madhava Rao	25—10—30
3	How public health is affected by environment with special reference to Coimbatore District	Mr. Achyutan Nair B.A., L.T.	20—11—30
4	Climate and its influence with special reference to Malabar	M. Achyutan Nair, B.A., L.T.	15—1—31
5	Influences of Geography on the History of Kongunad	Mr. Hiranya Rao	24—2—31
6	Some aspects of the Rural Life of Kerala from a Geographical standpoint	Mr. Achyutan Nair, B.A., L.T.	19—3—31

APPENDIX C.

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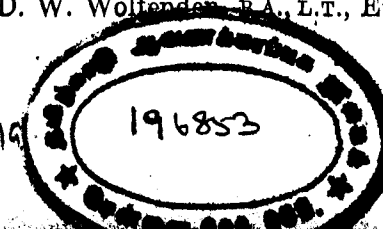
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2. The objects of the Association shall be:—

- (A) To promote geographical knowledge;
- (B) To secure for geography its proper place in the High School, the University and its constituent and affiliated colleges;
- (C) To help to improve the methods of teaching geography;
- (D) To work for a school of geography being started;
- (E) To promote studies about South India from various standpoints.

3. These objects shall be secured by:—

- (A) Holding meetings and conferences, and publishing periodicals and occasional bulletins;
- (B) Organizing geographical exhibitions and excursions;
- (C) Helping in the preparation of geography books in the languages current in the Presidency;
- (D) Forming a central library of geographical literature, and collecting maps, charts, plans, models, slides and instruments;
- (E) Providing for circulation to members, of books, periodicals, and other collections;
- (F) And by such other ways as are deemed necessary to effectuate the objects of the Association.

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