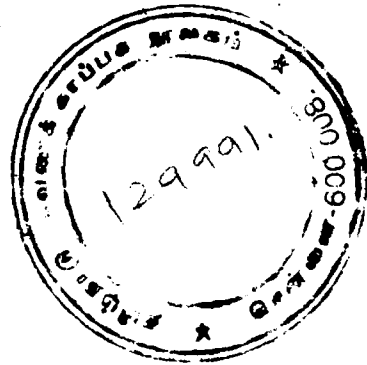
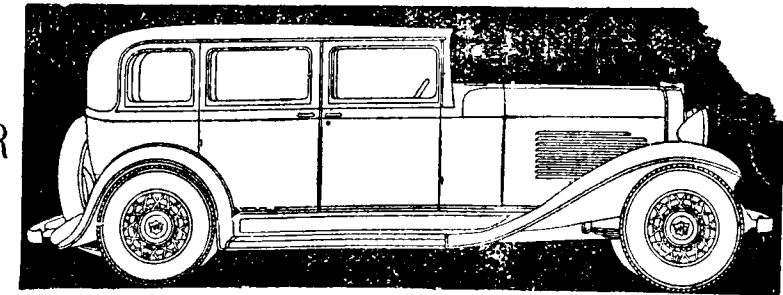




“WILLYS” Cars and
BEAUTY

POWER



SPEED

Distinctive, dependable and low priced

Competes with the lowest in price

Challenges the finest in quality

All inside is quality -- all outside is grace

Now on display at 16 SEP 1932

Distributors :-

THE PRESIDENCY MOTORS (Madras),

3-17 Mount Road,

MADRAS.

Telegrams : “CHENDHI”

Telephone : 8200.

INDIAN REVIEW

BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

DECEMBER 1932:—DETAILED CONTENTS.

[No. 9.]

	PAGE		PAGE
THE INDIAN STATES		INDIAN STATES	
By Mr. Iyer, K.C.S.I. ...	617	Hyderabad Loan ...	653
THE INDO-AGREEMENT		Hyderabad Paper Industry ...	653
By Mr. Iyer, K.C.S.I. ...	624c	A Council for Miraj ...	653
IMPERIAL PREFERENCE		Rural Advancement in Mysore ...	653
By Dr. F. P. Antia, Ph.D. ...	624f	Scholarships for Backward Classes ...	653
HIGH COURTS AND ORDINANCES		Textile Mills in Mysore ...	653
By Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.L.E. ...	624g	Kashmir in 1931 ...	654
THE FILM IN NATIONAL LIFE		Maharani of Jhalawar's Gift ...	654
By Mr. K. V. Giri, B.A., M.Sc. ...	625	Alwar Agitation ...	654
THE LATE MONSIEUR ALBERT THOMAS		Revenue Remissions in Bikaner ...	654
By Mr. K. Kuriyan ...	626	Education in Baroda State ...	655
WHAT IS ART?		Growing of Fruit Trees in Baroda ...	655
By Mr. Oprokash Roy ...	628	Kolhapur Progress ...	655
REPARATIONS AND LAUSANNE AGREEMENT		H. H. Maharane of Travancore ...	655
By Mr. M. V. Subrahmaniam, M.A., L.T. ...	629	Education in Indore ...	655
PROF. MEGHNAD SAHA, F.R.S.		INDIANS OVERSEAS	
By Mr. S. N. Shivapuri, B.Sc. (Honours), M.Sc. ...	633	Indian Students Abroad ...	656
SEEING INDIA		Colonization of Brazil ...	656
By Mr. A. F. Thyagaraju ...	639	South African Indians ...	656
INDIAN AFFAIRS		Help to South African Repatriates ...	656
By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST" ...	641	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	
WORLD EVENTS		New Steps in Law Reform ...	657
By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D. ...	644	How Empires are Shortlived ...	658
TRADE AND FINANCE		The Power of Science ...	659
By "SRIVAS" ...	646	India in Periodicals ...	659
DIARY OF THE MONTH		India's Place in World Trade ...	660
... 648		The Sikh Soldier ...	660
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		Reservations and Safeguards ...	661
The Evolution of Modern Marriages ...	649	The Imperial Crown ...	662
The Newgate Calendar ...	650	India's Fitness for Self Rule ...	662
Fruitless Eden ...	650	Shri Krishna's Message ...	663
Hindu Families in Gujarat ...	650	Princes and Federation ...	664
Disarmament ...	650	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE	
The Doctor Explains ...	651	The Situation in India ...	665
Strange Brother ...	651	The Leaders' Manifesto ...	665
History of Indian Currency and Exchange ...	651	UTTERANCES OF THE DAY	
Yoga and Perfection ...	651	Lord Lothian on Indian Policy ...	666
On Bail in Criminal Matters ...	652	Sir C. V. Raman's Plea for Science ...	666
Great Characters in English Literature ...	652	POLITICAL	
Musings on the Bhagavad Gita ...	652	Pandit Motilal's Statue ...	667
All My Youth ...	652	Gangadhar Rao Deshpande ...	667
		The New Reichstag ...	667
		The Irish Problem ...	667

(Contd. on page 6.)

GODREJ'S SANDA

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL

But do not let its name mislead you into believing that it is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Only of what are called "fixed" oils like Coconut, Groundnut, etc. After the soap is made of such oils or fats, a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called **SANDAL SOAP!!**

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!! Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps, Indian as well as foreign, are made of low grade animal fats. All classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST, HERR KARL LUSURTZE WRITES:—

"I have devoted years to the study of human skin and have found that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to it. Having read in an Indian Paper in Munich, Germany, an advertisement of Godrej's Toilet Soaps claiming that they were made exclusively of vegetable oils, I got out a quantity of No. 1 soap and after a three months' personal use and subsequent chemical tests, I unhesitatingly give it the place of honour as a health and beauty soap. As a hair wash it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every lady's toilet. I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much."

THE WELL-KNOWN FRENCH JEWELLER, MON. JOSEPH VAN PRAGG DOING BUSINESS IN BOMBAY AND PARIS SAYS:—

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American Soaps, but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps, and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe."

MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER, SAYS:—

"GODREJ'S SOAPS ARE PERFECT IN ALL RESPECTS."

Appreciative testimonials have been received from men like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhairi Currimbhairi.

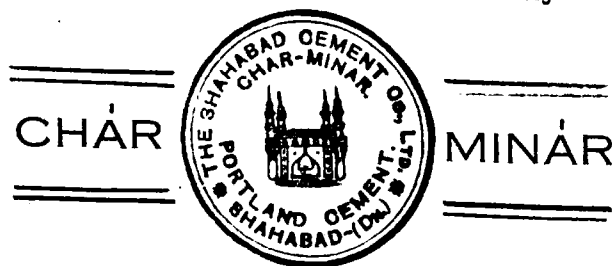
Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 & 2 Soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoin and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

SOLE AGENTS:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

	FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.						
...	7	14	21	28	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...
1	8	15	22	29	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...
2	9	16	23	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...
3	10	17	24	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...
4	11	18	25	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...
5	12	19	26	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...
6	13	20	27	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...

The Cauvery Mettur Dam, South India, one of the largest dams in the world, is using exclusively



PORTLAND CEMENT.

**GUARANTEED TO
LATEST BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
HARDENS RAPIDLY, GIVING STANDARD 28 DAYS
CONCRETE STRENGTH AT 4 DAYS.**

Madras Presidency & Mysore:
BEST & CO., LTD.,
MADRAS

DISTRIBUTORS:—
H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions :
ALIADIN & SONS, RAS
SECUNDERABAD. 133

ions : The Deccan :
RASHID KHODADAD & CO.,
 1331, West St., Camp POONA.

The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.

"BOMBAY HOUSE",
BOMBAY, 24, BRUCE STREET, FORT.

E. April '88.

Head Office :—NATIONAL INSURANCE E

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over	...	...	Rs.	100,000
Showing an increase over the New Business figure for 1930 of	...	...		16.54%
Claims paid up to end of 1931 over	...	...	Rs.	90,00,000
Invested Funds amount to over	...	...	Rs.	1,75,00,000

LOW RATES

LIBERAL CONDITIONS

NEW TABLES

NEW BENEFITS.

For particulars and Agencies please write to :

THE BRANCH SECRETARY,

R. G. DAS & Co.,

or

MANAGERS.

MADRAS BRANCH,

113, ARMENIAN STREET,
MADRAS.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT RISKS

Covered by

NATIONAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

National Insurance Building,

7. Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

For terms and Agencies apply to:

The Branch Secretary,

Madras Branch,

113, Armenian Street,

MADRAS.

or

R. G. DAS & Co.,

MANAGERS.

12. Jan. '88.

	PAGE		PAGE
ITEMS		INSURANCE	
Shaw	669	Col. Bakhle's Club	679
Canada	669	The United Assurance, Limited	679
American	669	The Asian Assurance Company, Ltd.	679
BOOKS RECEIVED	669	A Mymensingh Resolution	679
EDUCATIONAL		Discrimination against British Insurance	679
Dr. Tagore as Bengali Professor	670	LABOUR	
Madras University Honours	670	Trade Union Unity	680
LEGAL		Bombay Mill Workers	680
Law and Social Life	671	Labour Proposals	680
Cost of Litigation	671	International Labour Conference	680
Karachi Judges on Ordinances	671	WOMEN'S PAGE	
MEDICAL		The Women's Memorandum	681
Cures for Snake-Bite	672	Mrs. Dutt, M.Sc.	681
Nasal Infection	672	A Lady Law Graduate	681
Addison's Disease	672	The Modern Schoolgirl	681
Hydrocele	672	Miss S. K. Mugaseth	681
In Aid of Preventive Medicine	672	Ceylon Girls and Sport	681
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE		ART AND DRAMA	
Titagbur Paper Mills	673	Indian Art	682
The Tata Steel and Iron Company	673	School of Indian Music	682
Indian Textiles	673	Buddha in Concrete	682
Growing Use of Electricity	673	Cultivation of Music	682
The Managing Agency System	673	SPORT	
AGRICULTURE		Duleep and Pataudi	683
Improved Tillage Implements	674	Olympic Hockey Championship	683
Ford's Farm for Factories	674	Mr. Warner's Tribute to Bradman	683
Ceylon Coconut Produce	674	France and the Davis cup	683
Agricultural Research	674	AVIATION	
The United Planters	674	Dutch Air Service to India	684
SCIENCE		Madras Air Mail Service	684
Dr. Badrinath Prasad	675	Anglo-Australian Air Mail	684
A Powerful Tool for Research	675	Achievements of Air Travel	684
Who Invented Poison Gas?	675	FILM WORLD	
Wireless Phone to England	675	Indian Actors in English Plays	685
RAILWAYS		A Film Editor	685
Indian State Railways	676	A New Child Actor	685
Railway Board	676	Cannibals and the Cinema	685
Road and Railway Transport	676	HEALTH	
State Railway Earnings	676	Children's Teeth	686
AUTOMOBILES		The Benefits of Massage	686
Automobile Accidents	677	Hats and Baldness	686
Armour Plating a Car	677	HOBBIES	
New Type of Battery	677	Prince as Philatelist	687
CURRENCY AND BANKING		Hand or Stand Camera	687
The Functions of an Imperial Central Bank	678	Canine Luxury	687
Indian Institute of Bankers	678	WIT AND HUMOUR	688
New 5 per cent. Loan	678	PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
America's Wealth	678	M. Albert Thomas	689
		Prof. Meghnad Saha, F.R.S.	689
		Pandit Motilal Nehru	689
		Viscount Grey of Fallodon	689
		Sir T. E. Moir	689
		Dr. Rabindranath Tagore	689
		Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	689
		Sir D. F. Mullah	689

**12, Rampart Row, Fort,
Post Box No. 396, BOMBAY.**

E Sept. '32 M.E.B.

Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review".

Books of

WACHA.
ANT.
KANANDA.
EDDREBURN.
MALAVIYA.

(aree).

Rs. 2-8 each.

OVE.

ous Judges with a
To Subs. of "I.R."

Indian
foreword L,
Rs. 2-8.

Famous l
Parsi. Rs. 3.

Eminent Mussalmans. Sketches of Muslim Statesmen,
Poets, Reformers, etc. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Christians. Biographical sketches of famous
Indian Christians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Scientists. Biographical sketches with an
account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen. Devas and Prime Ministers
of Indian States. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Hinduism. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound.
450 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Amvika Charan
Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das.
Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master. By the Disciples of
Ramakrishna-Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Industry and Economics

On Khaddar. By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitarayya. Price
As. 8. To Subs. of "Indian Review" As. 6.

Essays on Indian Economics. By Mahadeva Govind
Ranade. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Indian Industrial and Economic Problems. By V. G.
Kale. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "Indian Review" Re. 1-8.

The Improvement of Indian Agriculture. By Cath-
erine Singh. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Lift Irrigation. By Mr. (now Sir) A. Chatterton.
2nd Edition. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Agricultural Industries in India. By Seedick R.
Sayani. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Indian Tales

Tales from Sanskrit Dramatists. Written on the
lines of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. Contents:
Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Mricchakatika, Sakuntala,
Malavcagnimitra, Vikramorvasya, Malati-Madhava, Na-
gananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakshasa. Rs. 2. To
Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Re. 1-8.

Indian Tales of Fun, Folly, and Folklore. Revised
and edited by Prof. P. G. Sahasranamier, M.A. This
is a collection in one volume of the Tales of
Tenallraman, Mariada Raman, Raja Birbal, Komati Wit
and Wisdom, The Son-in-law Abroad, Raya and Appaji,
Folklore of the Telugus, and New Indian Tales. Re. 1-4.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Re. 1.

Sakuntala. By Kamala Sathianadhan, M.A. A prose
version in English of Kalidasa's drama. As. 6 net.

Maitreyi. A Vedic story in six chapters by Pandit
Sitnath Tattvabhushan. 3rd Edn. Price As. 4 net.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review". Any one who
wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the "Indian
Review" in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings). U. S. A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Religion and Philosophy

The Heart of Hindusthan. By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrish-
nan. Contents: The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea
of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought,
Hindu Thought and Christianity, Buddhism, Indian Philo-
sophy. New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Chaitanya to Vivekananda. Lives of the saints of
Bengal. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj. With Seven Portraits
and Sketches. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Ramanand to Ram Tirath. Lives of the Saints
of N. India. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Sri Krishna's Messages and Revelations. By Baba
Bharati. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.

Light on Life. By Baba Bharati. Second Edition.
Price Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Three Great Acharyas: Sankara, Ramanuja and
Madhwa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Aspects of the Vedanta. By various writers. 5th and
New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

Sri Sankaracharya's Select Works. With the text in
Devanagari and an English translation by S. Venkata-
ramanan, B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shadi. His Teach-
ings by Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Life and Teachings of Buddha. By A. Dharma-
pala. 3rd Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

Hindu Ethics. By Babu Govinda Das. With a Fore-
word by Dr. G. Jha. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Bhagavad Gita. With the text in Devanagari and trans-
lation by Dr. Annie Besant in English. As. 4 (Four).

Gandhi Literature

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission. An
enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings,
with an account of his activities in South Africa and
India down to his "Salt March" and the famous Irwin-
Gandhi Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord
Willington, his departure for London to attend the
second Round Table Conference and his message from
S. S. Rajputana. With appreciations by the Rt. Hon.
Sastri, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Lord Irwin, etc. 9th
and New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 12.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Mahatma
Gandhi. 3rd & New Edn. As. 8. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 6.

General

Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panik-
kar, B.A. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Shakespeare's Tragedies. By Rev. Dr. Miller. Being
the critical studies of King Lear, Macbeth, Othello and
Hamlet. Price Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

Miss Mayo's Mother India: A Rejoinder. By K.
Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A.
Natesan. 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

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

Eminent Orientalists: Indian, English, German,
French, and American. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Delhi: The Capital of India. With 54 illustrations.
Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

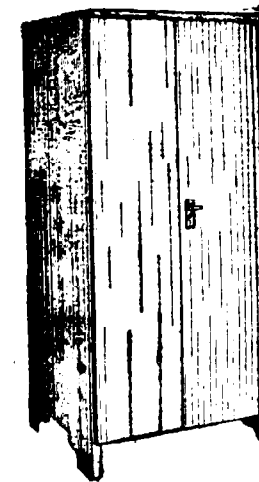
Temples, Churches and Mosques. By Mr. Yakub
Hasan. With 68 illus. Re. 1-8. To Subs. "I.R." Re. 1-4.

An Ideal Office Equ

GODREJ

CHEAP

STEEL-CUPBOARDS



RUST-PROOF AND STRONG

LIGHT AND HANDSOME

Available in various sizes:—

1. 60"×30"×16" with 4 shelves	Rs. 66
2. 72"×36"×16" do.	" 80
3. 78"×36"×19" with 5 shelves	" 94

(PACKING AND DELIVERY EXTRA)

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

164, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

'Phone: 2452

'Grams: 'GODREJ'

E. May '33. [Rajan.]

Advertisers in the "Indian Review"

	PAGE		PAGE
... day	... 33	India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta	... 16
... R.	... 24	Indian Finance, Calcutta	... 20
... Economical	...	Indian Forest Products Co.	... 32
... Societ	... 32	Jalal & Sons, Madras	... 6
Allwyn Steel	... 32	John Davies & Co., Denmark	... 39
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.	4TH COVER	Jupiter General Insurance Co.	... 22
Appasawmy Chetty & Co., Madras	... 24	Kalidas Motiram, Dr.	... 30
Baliboi's Accountancy Training Institute	... 10	Kamala Trading Co.	... 32
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works	5	Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co., Calcutta	... 14
Bhanu, Prof. K. N.	... 11	Limaye Bros., Madras	... 12
Bhattacharya & Co., Calcutta	... 20	Madras Mail, The	... 26
Biswas & Sons, Calcutta	... 31	Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway	... 25
Bombay Chronicle, The	... 18	Madras Type Foundry	... 23
Bulb Nurseries, Voorhout	... 1	Mahratta, Poona	... 30
Burma Shell	... 27	Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	...
Byramshaw & Co.	... 8		
Calcutta Soap Works	... 21	INNER CONTENTS	
Carnatic Studio, Madras	... 11	Maynard Ganga Ram Prize	... 16
Castophone Manufacturing Co.	... 28	Midland Textile Corporation, Bombay	... 28
Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	...	Murarka Paint Works, Calcutta	... 37
		Narasimham & Co.	... 30
Chirological Society, Calcutta	... 10	Natesan & Co., P.	... 3
Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.	... 35	National Insurance Co.	...
Cunniyah Co., G.	... 22	Neo-Komala Vilas, Madras	... 19
Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., Bombay	2ND COVER	Neptune Assurance Co., Bombay	... 23
Curzon & Co., Madras	... 2	New India Assurance Co.	642h
Dacca Sakti Oushadhalaya	... 29	Okasa Co., Ltd., Bombay	...
Devanand & Co., Benares	... 20	Oriental Government Security Life	...
Eastern Bengal Railway	... 7	Assurance Co. FACING INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	...
Flit	... 9	Osler, Ltd., F. & C., Madras	... 11
Forward Assurance Co.	... 21	Paul & Co., S., Calcutta	... 32
General Supplies Co.	... 31	Polson Manfg. Co. FACING 1ST READING MATTER	...
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co.	INNER CONTENTS	P. & O. and British India Companies	... 17
Godrej Soap, Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS	Presidency Motors (Madras) FACING 2ND COVER	...
Government of India Central Publication	...	Rane, Ltd., Madras	... 15
Branch, Calcutta	FIRST COVER	Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca	... 29
Guardian, Calcutta	... 19	Sassoon & Co., E. D., Bombay	3RD COVER
Gujrat Provident and Industrial Co.	...	Sett & Co., P., Calcutta	... 9
		Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.	BELOW CALENDAR
Himalaya Assurance Co., Calcutta	... 12	Shaw, M. L., Calcutta	... 8
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society	... 31	Spartan & Co., Madras	... 10
Hitavada, Nagpur	... 14	Spencer & Co., Madras	... 21
"Hollandia" Bulb Nurseries	... 1	'Sri' Works, Calcutta	... 34
		Steno Book Agency, Amritsar	... 22
		Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., Madras	...
			READING MATTER ... 640
		Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 19
		Tata, Sons, Ltd., Bombay	...
		Tegar Chemical Works, Calcutta	... 23
		Times of India Press, Bombay	... 16
		Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 13
		Tutorial College, Madras	... 39
		Young Ceylon	... 28

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SEC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1874.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

1931 RESULTS

New Business : 26,486 Policies assuring Rs. 535 Lakhs.

Nett Interest Income : Rs. 57 Lakhs.

Total Premium Income : Rs. 187 Lakhs.

Claims Paid : 3,877 for Rs. 86 Lakhs.

Loans to Policyholders : 11,130 for Rs. 44 Lakhs.

Funds increased to nearly Rs. 11½ Crores.

Policies in force : 1,90,713 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 41 Crores.

All the Operations involved in the above conducted at the low expense ratio of 21·4% of the premium income.

The magnitude of this Great Indian Company's operations can be judged by these figures, as can also its

ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

On its past record and its future prospects alike the **ORIENTAL** claims the increasing support of all patriotic Indians who desire to see an INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY numbered among the GREAT INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS of the WORLD.

Applications for further information should be addressed to:

The Ag. Branch Secretary,

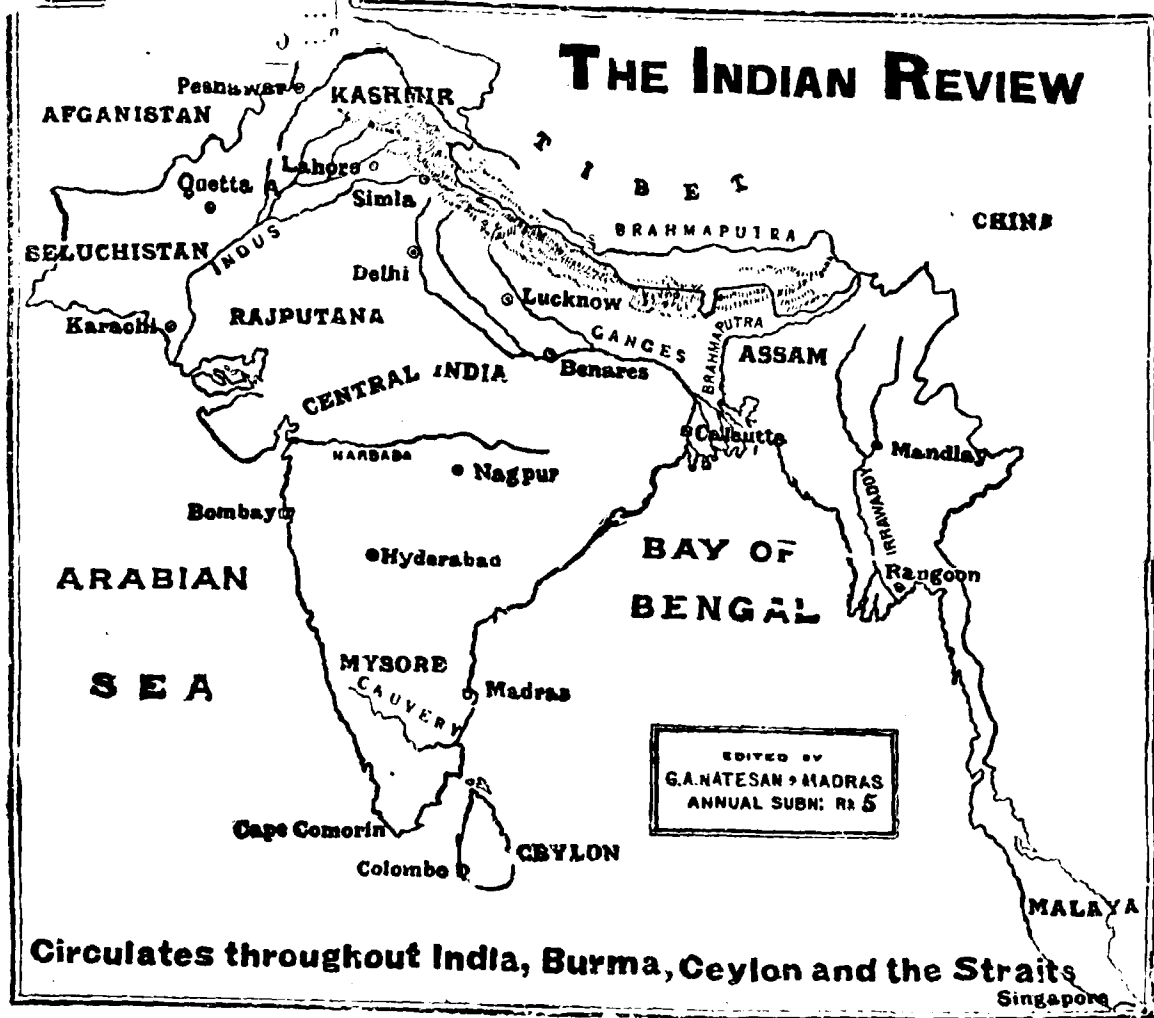
ORIENTAL ASSURANCE BUILDINGS.

POST BOX NO. 8, MADRAS,

or to any of the Company's other Offices as undernoted:—

AGRA	GAUHATI	POONA
AHMEDABAD	JALGAON	RAIPUR
AJMER	KARACHI	RANCHI
ALLAHABAD	KUALA LUMPUR	RANGOON
BANGALORE	LAHORE	RAWALPINDI
BAREILLY	LUCKNOW	SINGAPORE
BHOPAL	MANDALAY	SUKKUR
CALCUTTA	MERCARA	TRICHINOPOLY
COLOMBO	MOMBASA	TRIVANDRUM
DACCA	NAGPUR	VIZAGAPATAM
DELHI	PATNA	

India Monthly Magazine which caters to the needs of all educated over India (including the States) Burma, Ceylon and out of India amongst its Subscribers are Government Officials, Merchant Princes, the aristocracy of India, Advocates, Doctors, Engineers, Educationists, the Intelligentsia of the country. There is hardly a club, library or a person which does not subscribe to the *Indian Review*. The *Indian Review* is an excellent medium of advertisement in India and the East.



["With such a magazine as the *Indian Review* it is impossible to question the serious interest of our fellow-subjects in the Dependency in all matters which affect world progress. The striking feature of such magazines is the detached and impartial spirit which animates the writers of the articles and the ready reproof of any utterance which belittles the high ambition of the Indian nation to deserve the respect of all nations."—*The Review of Reviews*.]

Single Copy As. Eight (One Shilling). Annual Subscription Rs. Five (Twelve Shillings).

Subscription can commence from any month.

Advertisement Rates on application to G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers of the *Indian Review*, Madras.

INDIAN JUDGES

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES

WITH A FOREWORD BY

The Hon. Sir B. L. MITTER, K.C.S.I.,

Law Member, Government of India.

THIS is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. "A glorious band who have illumined the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation."

CONTENTS:

Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar
Nababhai Haridas
Dwarkanath Mitter
Mahadev Govind Ranade
Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar
Badruddeen Tyabji
Sir Gurudas Banerjee
Sir P. C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra

Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
Justice Mahmood
Sir Ramesh Ch. Mitter
Sir Anutosh Mukerjee
Sir N. Chandavarkar
Sir C. Sankaran Nair
V. Krishnasami Aiyar
Justice Shah Din
Sir Shadi Lal

Sir Abdur Rahim

WITH PORTRAITS

OPINIONS:

The Bombay Law Journal :—"Here is a book for which the profession, law students and the public have long been waiting."

Law Weekly (Madras) :—"The publication is bound to afford very interesting and instructive reading to the members of the Bench and the Bar and to the students of Law in the several Universities of our country and also to the educated lay public."

Liberty :—"The collection is the first of its kind and will be of value to judges, lawyers, journalists and laymen."

The Hindu :—"Must ever be a source of inspiration to every Indian eager for progress."

Syama Prasad Mookerjee :—"The book is of absorbing interest and will be read by all with great profit."

PRICE Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "*Indian Review*," Rs. 2-8.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

FAMOUS PARSIS

Politicians, Philanthropists, Captains of Industry

PARSIS have played a leading and honourable part in the public life of India. They are the pioneers of India's progress in many directions. As politicians, philanthropists, captains of industry, as energetic citizens of a common country, many Parsis have made their mark and it is but fitting that a record should be made of their activities and achievements. This book which is well illustrated, contains copious extracts from their writings and speeches also.

CONTENTS :—J. Jeejeebhoy, Banaji, Naorowji Ferozji, Pyramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. K. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. N. Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Malabari and Sir J. J. Modi. With portraits.

OPINIONS:

Servant of India :—"The book is very useful and deserves to be on the book-shelves of all libraries."

United India and Indian States :—"A careful study of the volume will be an inspiration to many."

Leader :—"The book will serve the useful purpose of inspiring young men to the ideal set by these illustrious sons of the motherland."

The Hindu :—"The book will be all as a fitting tribute to distinguished pioneers of India's the land of their adoption in a and selflessness in all spheres of

Modern Review :—"The *Indian Review* have been admirably well should read this book."

Swaraja :—"Mr. Natesan has done by compiling the history of the lives of."

Price Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "*Indian Review*"

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBL.

SECOND EDITION THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN

By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, M.A.

Prof. Radhakrishnan presents to the Western world in his own inimitable language all that is truest, noblest and best in Hindu religion and thought. CONTENTS:—The Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Idea of God, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism, and Indian Philosophy.

The Modern Review:—"The papers are thoughtful and inspiring, as everyone knows Prof. Radhakrishnan's discourses are, and the presentation of the subjects by their writer is inimitable in lucidity and vigour. The writer is one of those rare spirits who have made Hindu philosophy understandable to the Western readers."

The Hindu:—"An admirable survey and interpretation of Hindu thought."

Young Men of India:—"Gives in essence the Professor's interpretation of the religious situation in India and his message for the times."

The Hindustan Review:—"Prof. Radhakrishnan presents to the Western world all that is truest, noblest and best in Hindu religion and thought."

The C. S. S. Review:—"The essays reveal Indian thought on the offensive and suggest that India may well be entering on a wonderful new springtime of constructive thinking."

Sunday Advocate:—"They (these essays) are certainly calculated to give an insight into the philosophic background of the life of the great races which have come together on the Indian soil."

Prabuddha Bharata:—"We feel no doubt that the present book will be greatly welcomed by the public."

The Vedanta Kesari:—"The whole book is full of valuable information and affords ample material for a profitable comparative study."

The Guardian:—"Those who have learned to admire his larger works but could not possess them because of their high prices, will welcome this small book."

The Servant of India:—"This is a very thoughtful and inspiring book."

PRICE Re. One.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 12.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

NINTH EDITION THE BHAGAVAD

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGRI
ENGLISH TRANSLATION

By DR. ANNIE BF

MORE than a lakh and thirty thousand sacred Scripture of the Hindu sold and now another ten thousand cheap edition are issued to the public. The *slokas* are printed in Devanagari script.

OPINIONS:

The Prabuddha Bharata:—"In clear, simple type, in size and shape, the book leaves nothing to be desired. We can heartily recommend it to all who want a trustworthy pocket-edition of the Gita."

The Modern Review:—"Mr. Natesan is bidding fair to be the Indian Routledge. This finely printed edition of a well known and excellent translation has been here offered at an impossibly cheap price, and it should make its way to every Indian home and heart."

Capital:—"Every one who wishes to know something of what the Hindu religion is in its purity, ought to purchase a copy of this little book and study it. It can be carried in the vest pocket and can be easily read in little bits of leisure moments."

Leader:—"The price is only four annas, the get-up excellent and the size and bulk very handy."

The Theosophist:—"A handy little volume, the cheapness of which is a surprise."

The Madras Mail:—"It is the cheapest edition ever published of this great Hindu sacred book being sold for four annas a copy."

The Hindu:—"The reader has here a rare opportunity of enjoying both the stately music of our ancient tongue and the crisp, nervous English for which Dr. Besant is famous."

United India and Indian States:—"Not the least important features of the book are its handy size and cheap price."

PRICE ANNAS FOUR PER COPY.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

"I CAN'T AFFORD

Suppose your father were a. came to your house and said: I am down and out. Will you take care of me?"

If it would cost you only eight annas a day to take care of him, would you say: "No, I can't afford it."

Well, some day you are going to have an old man to look after and it isn't going to be your father—it is going to be YOU. Why not invest eight annas a day in life insurance to take care of him?

Write for particulars of plan to:—

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1887

Assets exceed 31 crores. Insurance in force exceed 148 crores.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents,
FORT. BOMBAY.

GIFTS

NOT many people realise that golden butter, palatable and pure, and made hygienically from fresh wholesome cream is the leading energy food. Eight to eighty-five per cent. of butter is pure fuel-fat in its rarest and most concentrated form, with mineral matter for bone building, protein for muscle making, and valuable vitamins so essential to the maintenance of robust health. Foods with excess waste in them are expensive luxuries. But, when you buy Polson's Pasteurised Butter, your system puts it to the right use.

For You & the Children

We want you to use Polson's Butter in preference to any other because Polson's Butter is pasteurised for purity and freedom from germs. Polson's is the only Pasteurised Butter from the Bombay Presidency as certified by Government Experts. Polson's Butter is tested at every stage of manufacture—tested by the sediment test for cleanliness, acidity test for freshness, by the chemical test for cream content, by the bacteriological count for purity. It is packed in anti-acid protective packing in gold lacquered cutter-top tins, and every tin contains a Present Coupon for valuable Free Gifts.

from POLSON'S BUTTER

THE INDIAN RF

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION C
EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATI

VOL. XXXIII.]

SEPTEMBER 1932

[NO. 5.]

Federal Finance & the Indian States

BY DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI IYER, K.C.S.I.

THE reports of the Federal Finance Committee and the Indian States Enquiry Committee are closely connected and inter-dependent, though for purposes of convenience it was decided to entrust the enquiries to separate committees. Neither of the reports has evoked any general feelings of satisfaction or approval from the parties affected. The constitution of a federal finance committee was strongly opposed by several members of the Round Table Conference partly on the ground that it would delay the process of framing the constitution, partly on the ground that it was unnecessary and partly from a fear that it might result in a departure from the principles accepted by the sub-committee presided over by Lord Peel. The fact that the Percy Committee on federal finance have not been able to paint a rosy picture of the present, or hold out any cheerful prospects of the future, financial situation cannot justify criticism. Though in their anxiety to expedite the framing of the new constitution, the Federal Structure Committee endorsed the principles laid down by the Peel Committee, the latter body did not feel sufficient confidence in their conclusions, but desired that their recommendations should be tested by an expert committee in the light of a careful estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure of the federation and its units. Of the three committees appointed by the Prime Minister, the Percy Committee completed their task much sooner than the others. If the conclusions reached by the Committee are of a gloomy character, this feature does not by itself

reflect upon the quality of their work, but is rather due to the difficulties inherent in the nature of the task entrusted to them. The abnormal financial depression which India shares with the rest of the world, the inelasticity of her revenues, the inherent costliness of a modern system of administration, the uncertainty hanging about the revival of trade and prosperity by the rise and stabilisation of world prices and the limitations imposed upon the inquiry by the terms of reference are not a little responsible for the cheerless aspects of the report. No complete picture of the financial position of the federation could be presented, except by co-ordination of the results of the Percy Committee and the Davidson Committee. The division between the financial adjustments of the federation and the British provinces and the financial adjustments between the federation and the States was purely artificial and the two inquiries were necessarily linked together. Bearing the close connection of the two inquiries in mind, we may endeavour to examine the soundness of the recommendations of each of these committees.

The main duty laid upon the Percy Committee was to test the soundness of the classification of the sources of revenue into federal and provincial in the light of facts and figures, to estimate the probable financial position of the federal and provincial governments under such allocation of revenues and to recommend the adjustments necessary to secure the financial equilibrium of the federal government and the

... necessary for the type of the financial ical governments of the abnormal conditions of the es of the country, it was unavoidable for the Committee to make certain assumptions with regard to the time required for the revival of trade and the restoration of comparatively normal conditions and as to the level of taxation. Unless the Committee were to abandon their task as hopeless, they could not help making some assumptions on these points. It has been said that their assumption of three years as the period of return to normal conditions is too sanguine. The assumption of a longer period of depression would necessarily involve an assumption as to the continuance for the same period of the existing burden of taxation and perhaps an increase in the burden. An attempt to look too far into the future would exaggerate the speculative element in the calculations and it is safer to proceed on the basis adopted by the Committee. On the existing basis of revenue and expenditure, the federal government is expected to have a surplus of 4.50 crores and the provincial governments are expected to have a deficit in the aggregate of 3.82 crores in the year 1935-36 when the federal constitution is expected to come into operation. Upon this estimate several questions of importance arise. The first question is whether the Committee are right in adopting the present level of expenditure and revenues. How far it is possible to effect a retrenchment in expenditure is a question which the Committee have not gone into, but which will necessarily have to be presently considered. If, however, the present scale of federal expenditure and the existing sources and yield of federal revenue are expected to be maintained, a surplus of 4.50 crores would be available for distribution among the provinces.

By far the most important question relating to the allocation of sources between the central and

provincial governments is the treatment of income-tax. The Peel Committee took the view that taxes on income other than corporation tax should be treated as a source of revenue for the provinces. The arguments in favour of this view are:

1. that the sources of federal revenue should be such as could be raised from the inhabitants of British India as well as the States and that as the imposition of the income-tax upon the States by the federal legislature would be resisted by the States, it would be unfair to the British Indian provinces to levy an income-tax from them alone for federal purposes,

2. that the provinces which are in charge of the nation-building services require an expanding source of revenue and the income-tax with its growing yield should therefore be appropriately assigned to the provinces and not to the centre, and

3. that some of the provinces like Bengal which have been struggling with financial deficits and have been unable to balance their budgets can be set on their legs by provincialising the income-tax.

The arguments on the other side may also be briefly noted.

1. As a matter of fact it is not now practicable to balance the federal budget, if the income-tax is surrendered to the provinces.

2. The principle that the federal sources of revenue should be confined to indirect taxes is one which cannot for several cogent reasons be accepted by any federal government. Owing to fluctuations in prices and trade and economic depression or to an intensification of the protective policy, the revenue from external customs may fall and unless recourse can be had to direct taxes to compensate for the loss, it would be impossible to balance the federal budget. Indirect taxes being generally taxes on consumption, fall more heavily upon the poorer classes and increase in the rates of these taxes would be

objected to on this ground. It was also pointed out by the Peel Committee themselves that federations which began with only indirect taxes as a federal source have been compelled by force of circumstances to levy an income-tax on the profits of companies in some form or other and that in the case of the United States and Switzerland a formal amendment of the constitution became necessary.

3. Though on the ground of uniformity of burdens as between the States and the provinces the Peel Committee recommended the allocation of income-tax to the provinces, they were not able to carry out this principle of uniformity to its logical length. They recommended the imposition of a corporation tax corresponding to the super-tax on the profits of companies throughout India. But they were not quite certain that the States would be willing to agree to the imposition of the corporation tax, or even if they agreed to its imposition, to the appropriation of its proceeds within the States to federal purposes. It is pointed out by the Percy Committee that if the corporation tax had to be abandoned as a federal source of revenue, the federal government would lose the one direct tax which could be counted upon to make up for a fall in the customs revenue.

4. It would be a mere lip-homage to the principle of uniformity of burdens, if after pretending to treat income-tax as a provincial source of revenue, the British Indian provinces were called upon to make an annual contribution to the federal government out of the share of the yield surrendered to them. Nothing is gained by following the ostrich policy of refusing to face the facts and pretending that the principle of equalisation of burdens has been achieved, when as a matter of fact the British Indian provinces have to make a contribution from which the States are exempt. The Percy Committee have found that for some time to come the provinces

would have to contribute in a considerable sum out of the receipts towards the finances of the government. The burden that will thus be cast upon the provincial governments will be out of proportion to the special burdens borne by the States in the shape of cash contributions or cessions of territory. If therefore it is not possible to carry out the principle of uniformity of burdens for the sake of which income-tax is to be relinquished as a federal source of revenue, it would be straightforward and expedient to continue to treat it as a federal head of revenue and then distribute such federal surplus as may accrue to the provinces.

5. This procedure would have the advantage of obviating the sense of grievance among the provinces which is bound to arise if they are called upon to make a contribution out of what they have been encouraged to regard as their own source of revenue.

6. It would also have the advantage of avoiding difficult questions as to the basis of contribution to the federal government.

To my mind the arguments in favour of treating the income-tax as in part a federal source of revenue largely outweigh the considerations on the other side. There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of equipping both the federal and the provincial governments with sufficient funds to enable them to discharge their respective functions and secure financial equilibrium. Nor can there be any difference of opinion as to the expanding needs of the provincial governments and the comparatively constant requirements of the federal government. But the federal government being charged with the maintenance of the vital security services, it is essential that instead of being driven to depend upon contributions by the provinces, it should be placed in a position to raise by its own authority the funds required for the conduct of its functions. If a choice has to be made between

necessary for the of the financial of the abnormal conditions of the of the country, it was unavoidable for the Committee to make certain assumptions with regard to the time required for the revival of trade and the restoration of comparatively normal conditions and as to the level of taxation. Unless the Committee were to abandon their task as hopeless, they could not help making some assumptions on these points. It has been said that their assumption of three years as the period of return to normal conditions is too sanguine. The assumption of a longer period of depression would necessarily involve an assumption as to the continuance for the same period of the existing burden of taxation and perhaps an increase in the burden. An attempt to look too far into the future would exaggerate the speculative element in the calculations and it is safer to proceed on the basis adopted by the Committee. On the existing basis of revenue and expenditure, the federal government is expected to have a surplus of 4.50 crores and the provincial governments are expected to have a deficit in the aggregate of 3.82 crores in the year 1935-36 when the federal constitution is expected to come into operation. Upon this estimate several questions of importance arise. The first question is whether the Committee are right in adopting the present level of expenditure and revenues. How far it is possible to effect a retrenchment in expenditure is a question which the Committee have not gone into, but which will necessarily have to be presently considered. If, however, the present scale of federal expenditure and the existing sources and yield of federal revenue are expected to be maintained, a surplus of 4.50 crores would be available for distribution among the provinces.

By far the most important question relating to the allocation of sources between the central and

provincial governments is the treatment of income-tax. The Peel Committee took the view that taxes on income other than corporation tax should be treated as a source of revenue for the provinces. The arguments in favour of this view are:

1. that the sources of federal revenue should be such as could be raised from the inhabitants of British India as well as the States and that as the imposition of the income-tax upon the States by the federal legislature would be resisted by the States, it would be unfair to the British Indian provinces to levy an income-tax from them alone for federal purposes,

2. that the provinces which are in charge of the nation-building services require an expanding source of revenue and the income-tax with its growing yield should therefore be appropriately assigned to the provinces and not to the centre, and

3. that some of the provinces like Bengal which have been struggling with financial deficits and have been unable to balance their budgets can be set on their legs by provincialising the income-tax.

The arguments on the other side may also be briefly noted.

1. As a matter of fact it is not now practicable to balance the federal budget, if the income-tax is surrendered to the provinces.

2. The principle that the federal sources of revenue should be confined to indirect taxes is one which cannot for several cogent reasons be accepted by any federal government. Owing to fluctuations in prices and trade and economic depression or to an intensification of the protective policy, the revenue from external customs may fall and unless recourse can be had to direct taxes to compensate for the loss, it would be impossible to balance the federal budget. Indirect taxes being generally taxes on consumption, fall more heavily upon the poorer classes and increase in the rates of these taxes would be

objected to on this ground. It was also pointed out by the Peel Committee themselves that federations which began with only indirect taxes as a federal source have been compelled by force of circumstances to levy an income-tax on the profits of companies in some form or other and that in the case of the United States and Switzerland a formal amendment of the constitution became necessary.

3. Though on the ground of uniformity of burdens as between the States and the provinces the Peel Committee recommended the allocation of income-tax to the provinces, they were not able to carry out this principle of uniformity to its logical length. They recommended the imposition of a corporation tax corresponding to the super-tax on the profits of companies throughout India. But they were not quite certain that the States would be willing to agree to the imposition of the corporation tax, or even if they agreed to its imposition, to the appropriation of its proceeds within the States to federal purposes. It is pointed out by the Percy Committee that if the corporation tax had to be abandoned as a federal source of revenue, the federal government would lose the one direct tax which could be counted upon to make up for a fall in the customs revenue.

4. It would be a mere lip-homage to the principle of uniformity of burdens, if after pretending to treat income-tax as a provincial source of revenue, the British Indian provinces were called upon to make an annual contribution to the federal government out of the share of the yield surrendered to them. Nothing is gained by following the ostrich policy of refusing to face the facts and pretending that the principle of equalisation of burdens has been achieved, when as a matter of fact the British Indian provinces have to make a contribution from which the States are exempt. The Percy Committee have found that for some time to come the provinces

would have to contribute in the a considerable sum out of the receipts towards the finances of the government. The burden that will thus be cast upon the provincial governments will be out of proportion to the special burdens borne by the States in the shape of cash contributions or cessions of territory. If therefore it is not possible to carry out the principle of uniformity of burdens for the sake of which income-tax is to be relinquished as a federal source of revenue, it would be straightforward and expedient to continue to treat it as a federal head of revenue and then distribute such federal surplus as may accrue to the provinces.

5. This procedure would have the advantage of obviating the sense of grievance among the provinces which is bound to arise if they are called upon to make a contribution out of what they have been encouraged to regard as their own source of revenue.

6. It would also have the advantage of avoiding difficult questions as to the basis of contribution to the federal government.

To my mind the arguments in favour of treating the income-tax as in part a federal source of revenue largely outweigh the considerations on the other side. There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of equipping both the federal and the provincial governments with sufficient funds to enable them to discharge their respective functions and secure financial equilibrium. Nor can there be any difference of opinion as to the expanding needs of the provincial governments and the comparatively constant requirements of the federal government. But the federal government being charged with the maintenance of the vital security services, it is essential that instead of being driven to depend upon contributions by the provinces, it should be placed in a position to raise by its own authority the funds required for the conduct of its functions. If a choice has to be made between

contribution by the provincial government to the provinces, the decision should certainly be in favour of the latter course. It is the central government upon which the burden of meeting grave emergencies will rest and it is necessary that it should be armed with the powers of taxation required for its purposes. As pointed out by the Percy Committee, powers are required not merely to meet emergencies after they have arisen, but also to prevent them from arising, and the real safeguard against abuse of its powers by the federal government consists in the vigilance of a representative federal legislature.

It does not follow from the preceding remarks that the whole of the revenue derived from the income-tax should be retained by the federal government and appropriated to its own use. Whatever surplus there may be at the disposal of the federal government should be considered in the first instance to be attributable to this tax which is specially borne by the people of British India and which is heavier in its incidence than that of the special contributions upon the inhabitants of the contributing States. Though the whole of the revenue from income-tax may be credited to the federal revenues, the estimated surplus could be distributed among the British provinces. It has been estimated that including the proposed excise on matches and assuming it to be raised from British India alone, there would be a surplus of 7 crores available for distribution. It is pointed out by the Percy Committee that if the federal government could devote 7½ crores to the financial adjustments with the provinces, Bengal would be left with a surplus of about 25 lakhs and a little less than 25 lakhs would be required to wipe out the deficit of Bihar and Orissa and to remit to Assam the whole of its contribution. In making their federal forecast the Percy Committee were in

the dark as to the effect of a financial settlement between the States and the federal government. It has been estimated by the Davidson Committee that such settlement would cast a burden of one crore upon the federal resources. Making allowance for the additional expenditure of one crore, the federal surplus would be reduced to 6 crores. To make up for the deficiency in the 7½ crores required to secure financial equilibrium in the provinces, the Government may rely upon the savings which may reasonably be effected by means of retrenchment in the military and civil expenditure of the Government. Various recommendations have been made by the Army Retrenchment Committee appointed by the legislature with the object of effecting economies in federal expenditure. The inquiry by the Army Retrenchment Committee was confined to the administrative and business side of the army and they were warned off the field of the fighting services. The three main lines of possible economies in the military expenditure are, as described by Mr. Bovenschen in his note at the end of the report of the Army Retrenchment Committee, Indianisation, civilianisation and adjustment in accordance with present Indian financial conditions of the privileges and opportunities received by British troops in India. These avenues of retrenchment cannot be said to have been explored. The financial condition of India must keep these problems in the front and reforms which have been pressed by the public on national grounds and have been resisted by the military authorities on the plea of a danger of detriment to the efficiency of the army, will have, sooner or later, inevitably to be carried out on the ground of stern financial necessity. It is not unfair to assume that even in the short interval of 2 or 3 years that may precede the introduction of the constitutional reforms it would be possible to effect such further savings in expenditure as would

enable the federal government to distribute a sum of about 7½ crores to the provinces. It is of course undesirable that the portion of income-tax proceeds to be distributed to the provinces should vary from year to year or be dependent upon the bounty of the federal government. An automatic principle of division would be to assign the corporation tax to the federal government exclusively and fix a definite share, say one half, of the rest of the income-tax (not including any tax on agricultural income which, if introduced at all, should be classed with the land revenue as a provincial head of revenue).

As regards the basis of distribution, much ingenuity has been spent by the Committee in elaborating their scheme and it cannot be said that their scheme satisfies the tests which they themselves have laid down of simplicity, intelligibility and administrative workability. The difficulties which the Percy Committee have been obliged to propound and solve are the outcome of the principle laid down by the Peel Committee that income-tax should be treated as a provincial source of revenue and that the deficit in the federal revenue should be made good by the provinces alone by a system of contribution. No system of contribution by the provinces is likely to be devised which will give satisfaction to the contributing units or avoid a feeling of unfairness of treatment as between province and province. It is extremely doubtful whether the growth of the indirect taxes at the disposal of the federal government will be so rapid as to enable the federal government in the near future to attain equilibrium without recourse to the income-tax. Even if there were any prospect of this, it has been already pointed out that the necessity for preserving a balance between direct and indirect taxation, the danger of diminishing returns from maritime customs as the result of a stiffer or more comprehensive policy of protection and the necessity of arming

the federal government with the power with emergencies by the reservation of a responsive source of revenue forbids the abandonment of the income-tax as a source of federal revenue.

On the assumption that the income-tax would remain a federal source of revenue, it is unnecessary to ascertain the share of it arising in one province or another for the purpose of finding a basis for distribution. It is only when the income-tax is treated as a provincial source of revenue and it is considered that the amount to be distributed to the different provinces should be based upon the collections in each province that such a calculation is necessary. In the sphere of public finance, whether local or central, the benefit accruing from taxation proper to any one member has no relation to the tax levied from him. Similarly in the case of a federal government the taxes levied from any constituent unit need not have any correspondence with the benefits received by the unit. For the purpose of distributing the available surplus among the units it is unnecessary to inquire into the principles of collection, origin or residence, examined by the Percy Committee. The simplest and fairest method would be to give equal weight to the two coefficients of revenue and population of each province in proportion to the revenue and population of the whole of British India. The population ratio would help to determine the needs of a province, but might tend to encourage improvidence and pauperise the province. But the combination herewith of the ratio of the total revenues raised by each province to the total of British India would encourage a sense of responsibility and promote a spirit of self-help and be in accord with a rational system of grant-in-aid.

In connection with the scheme of distribution proposed by the Percy Committee, we must enter an emphatic protest against the principle of subventions to weaker provinces as enunciated by

Two extreme views have been with regard to the help to be given to impecunious provinces by the richer. To refuse to recognise any claim to help on the part of the indigent provinces would be inconsistent with the spirit of mutual help and fraternity essential to any State or federation, and the financial distress of a backward province cannot fail to have a repercussion on the well-to-do provinces. To encourage any constituent unit to depend for all time upon the support of the richer units would undermine the spirit of self-reliance and be equally inconsistent with the idea of federation. The principle of a permanent subvention to impecunious provinces must be discarded as one which will not merely sap the principle of self-help, but will also encourage applications from other constituent units. The principle is susceptible of a most dangerous extension when the federation comprehends States as well as provinces and the number of constituent units is increased by a weak concession to the clamour for the creation of new provinces incapable of maintaining their financial equilibrium with their own resources. The correct principle therefore to be adopted in dealing with the weaker provinces is that of temporary accommodation with a warning that within a short period to be specified the province must find ways and means of developing its own resources and maintaining itself without any support or assistance from the federal government. The method of relieving the deficit provinces is one which must be condemned, if intended otherwise than as a measure of temporary accommodation; and even as a temporary measure, it would be advisable to grant relief on the basis of a loan on the most favourable terms. This principle has in effect been suggested by the Committee in the case of Assam, which they consider might be made self-supporting in the future by a well-considered

programme of development and land settlement, financed by federal loans possibly on terms which would take account of the immediate difficulty of the province, until the development becomes effective. Before passing from this subject it may be pointed out that the principles recommended above would obviate all necessity for the treatment of the problem on the lines of the Meston settlement, the main feature of which was the widely detested system of provincial contributions. We should also point out that the claim of Bengal to a share of the export duty on jute or of Assam to the excise duty on kerosene and motor spirit is inadmissible in principle and utterly inconsistent with the scheme of allocation of revenues between the federal or central government and the constituent units. The recommendations of the Committee that the federal government should have the power to impose a surcharge for its own purposes on any tax levied by it for the benefit of the units and that the federal government should have also the power to distribute its surpluses, if any, on well-defined principles should meet with general approval.

The principle of immunity of federal property from any form of taxation was laid down by the Peel Committee and has been readily accepted by the Percy Committee.

We may also express our approval of the Percy Committee's view that commercial stamps should not be federalised as recommended by the Peel Committee. Uniformity may of course be secured by federal legislation.

Dealing with the question of the excise duty on matches, the Committee express the hope that such a duty may be imposed in the States also by co-operation between the Government of India and the State governments before the establishment of federation. But they do not rely upon the yield of this duty in the States in their calculations of the federal revenues. Nor do they rely upon the

yield of any corporation tax in the States. Nor is there any indication of any expectation of emergency contributions to be levied from the States by the federal government. So far as we are aware, the States generally would seem to be reluctant to agree to the levy of any direct tax within their territories by the authority of the federal legislature. Even as regards emergency contributions, they are not prepared to admit the right of the federal government to levy such a contribution under its authority, even though the Princes claim representation in the federal legislature and a voice in the federal government. The objection to the levy of any direct taxes or contributions proceeds not upon any economic grounds, but upon their jealous assertion of their sovereign rights and their unwillingness to permit any subtraction of their sovereign rights in favour of the federal government even for the purpose of meeting a grave crisis or emergency. In cases of emergency they would prefer to make a contribution as a voluntary offering to the federal government, instead of submitting to a levy of it by the authority of the federal government. It may be said that so long as the contribution required is forthcoming, it does not matter whether it is offered as a voluntary gift or levied by the federal government. But the underlying unwillingness of the States to part with even a tittle of their sovereign rights indicates a spirit and an attitude which are really incompatible with the principle of a federal constitution. Princes may talk of the silken ties which bind them to the Crown, but a federal constitution which relies upon the voluntary offerings of any of its units for dealing with any grave emergency rests upon no secure foundation. The two paragraphs of the Percy Committee report (93 and 101) where British India is recommended to take its associates as they are and to act upon the principle of maintaining the *status quo*

in non-essentials as a better guide to any ambitious ideals of equality or probably betray the hand of the State representatives who were members of the Percy Committee.

The Davidson Committee were called upon to examine the extent to which the existing financial relations of the Indian States with the Government of India and the Crown present obstacles to the attainment of an ideal system of federal government. It was pointed out by the Prime Minister that under an ideal system, all federal units would contribute on a uniform basis to the federal resources. That it is not possible to call upon the States to contribute to the federal exchequer on the same basis as the provinces without making allowance for the special contributions which they are making or have made, and for the rights, immunities and privileges which they enjoy under the various treaties entered into with the British Government must be admitted. But it would be a delusion to suppose that if a financial adjustment were made with regard to these impediments, the States would be agreeable to submit to federal contributions on a uniform basis.

Let us now proceed to review the views and recommendations of the Davidson Committee. In dealing with the subject of tributes, or more popularly speaking, cash contributions, made by the States to British India, the Peel Committee observe that there was no place for contributions of a feudal nature under a federal constitution and that only the probability of a lack of federal resources at the outset prevented them from recommending their immediate abolition. The Peel Committee were too much influenced by the obscurant expression 'contributions of a feudal nature', which was introduced into the discussion to evoke the sympathy of the Committee and the Conference. The Davidson Committee have done well to point

feudal analogy is often very remote and no safe criterion for determining the validity or otherwise of the claim for remission of tributes. Only some of these contributions such as those which represent the commutation of an obligation to render military service can properly be held to be of a feudal origin or nature. Many of them have no analogy to the feudal system as ordinarily understood, and others, paid under an agreement or treaty to the paramount power for military forces to be provided or for services to be rendered by the latter, are obviously in important respects in direct contrast to feudalism. The moment the cash contributions were described as feudal, the members of the Round Table Conference virtuously denounced them and decided that they should be remitted. As observed by the Davidson Committee, the fundamental and equitable principle that contributions to federal resources should be on a uniform basis affords a safer ground for an approach to the problem of remission than any argument founded on feudal analogies. Judged by this principle, contributions made by the States whether in the form of a continuing cash payment or a past cession of territories, revenues and tributes, stands on the same footing. The Committee have rightly held that where tributes have been assigned by a State to the British Government and they are remitted for the benefit of the assignor State, they immediately revert to the general category of direct inter-State tributes. The system of inter-State tributes is as inconsistent with the ideal of federation of units of equal status as the payment of tributes by a State to the British Government. Nevertheless, the Committee are justified in recommending the cancellation of the assigned tributes even though the assignor State be not willing in its turn to cancel the tribute as between itself and its debtor. Though the reluctance of the States to surrender inter-State tributes indicates an attitude of mind wholly alien to the federal ideal, the Committee

hold that the attitude none the less exists and must be recognised.

The Committee support the proposal of the Peel Committee that the sum by which the contribution of any State is in excess of 5 per cent of its total revenues should be at once remitted. Though the recommendations of the Committee are generally based upon the assumption of an actual federation, they have wisely and generously recommended that the relief as regards the excess over 5 per cent. should take effect at once.

The Committee recommend that the remainder of the cash contributions by the States should disappear at least *pari passu* with the contributions in the form of income-tax from the provinces to the federal government. If, as observed by the Davidson Committee, the tributes are the only cash contributions which, though indirectly, the States will be making in aid of federal revenues and are to be taken as *pro tanto* counter-balancing the provincial contributions, it is difficult to see the justification for the use of the words 'at least' and for suggesting thereby that the abolition may be claimed earlier.

In the treatment of ceded territories the Committee have held the view that the net value at the date of the cession should be adopted as the criterion in making the financial adjustment. In view of the difficulties and considerations referred to by the Committee, this seems to be the only practicable method of fixing the compensation due to the ceding States. It is not a little curious that no financial adjustment in lieu of the ceded territories has been desired by the Government of Hyderabad and that they prefer the continued maintenance of the subsidiary force by the British Government.

The subject of the Indian State Forces is one of great complexity and importance and the Committee were wise in deciding not to attempt to find a money equivalent for the military value

of the State forces, more especially, as none of the States will be willing to disband their forces.

A long-standing grievance of the States will be removed by the recommendations of the Committee that the cession of jurisdiction over railway lines for administrative purposes should not be exploited for fiscal purposes and that in the case of civil stations situated in States, the area of foreign jurisdiction should be confined to the Residency itself and the buildings under the Resident's control, that where the continued retention of any civil stations beyond these limits is regarded as essential on political grounds, the conditions of the lease should be subject to periodical examination and that where federal jurisdiction is retained, whether in a civil station or in a cantonment, the State should be entitled to the surplus revenues remaining after the administrative expenses of the locality have been met.

Though the retention of internal land customs militates against the policy of internal freedom of trade which should be the aim of every federation, the Davidson Committee as well as the Peel Committee have recognised the impossibility of any present surrender by the States of internal land customs which form an important source of revenue. It is to be regretted that in spite of the anti-federal implications of an internal customs tariff and in spite of their own misgivings, the Davidson Committee should have recommended the relaxation of the restrictions now existing upon the power of levying internal customs. Where so many anomalies of fiscal policy have been retained, the removal of one of them will not bring about equality of burdens or conditions and the Committee would have done well to have refrained from recommending the removal of any of the existing restrictions.

The decision of the Committee upon the important question of the claims of maritime States and upon various other matters included in their inquiry are generally sound and impartial.

The Committee have emphasised that their recommendations are upon the formation of a federation and should be relied upon by the States for the assertion of any claims against British India or *vice versa* in the event of the condition not being fulfilled.

The Committee point out that the conditions under which a federation has to be formed present so many anomalies and so much of heterogeneity that it is not possible to bring about that uniformity of burdens and benefits which should be the ideal of a truly federal system. Like the Percy Committee, they are of opinion that insistence upon uniformity will not only fail to further the cause of federation, but might gravely prejudice it.

The net financial result of the recommendations of the Committee is to impose an additional burden upon the federal finances of a crore of rupees per annum. There are some Indian politicians who seem to think that this addition to the federal burdens is unfair to British India and that the Davidson Committee have been too generous to the Indian States. We cannot subscribe to this indictment of the Committee. It has been repeatedly pointed out by the Davidson Committee and at the Round Table Conference that no State can be compelled to join the federation against its will. If a federation is to be formed at all and if the States have to be induced to join, the principle of uniformity of contributions must be applied so as to remove as far as possible any feeling of inequality of treatment as between State and State. The principle, however, has not been applied to the same extent for the purpose of bringing about equality or uniformity between British India on the one hand and the States on the other.

The Committee observe that even if the result of the financial adjustments recommended by them makes a substantial addition to the

...ada, federation would still be no key hold that by the very fact of ...country into the federation the States make a contribution which is not to be weighed in golden scales. This observation is not the last word upon the subject. It is perhaps too late in the day to inquire whether federation should have been attempted at the present stage. That the federation of the States and provinces is the ideal and the inevitable goal of the political evolution of India may be readily conceded. But the really important issue is whether it was wise to set about the formation of a federal India at this stage of her political evolution. The Butler Committee which travelled all over India and came into intimate contact with the Princes and studied their mentality at close quarters did not consider it wise to recommend the creation of a federal constitution. While they confessed that their imagination was powerfully affected by the stirrings of new life and new hopes in the States, they were impressed with the need for great caution in dealing with a body so conservative, so sensitive and so tenacious of internal sovereignty as the Indian Princes. The Committee looked upon federation as a vision of the future.

Discussing the claims of the States to a share in the revenue derived from maritime customs, the Butler Committee recognised the right of British India to impose maritime customs at the frontier. But unfortunately they remarked that the States had a strong claim to some relief. If the choice had been offered to the States between the maintenance of the *status quo* in their financial relations with British India and their entry into the federation, it is probable that they would have been more willing to join the federation than they seem to be at present. Unfortunately the requirements of British policy favoured the formulation of an All-India federation as an essential condition for any transfer of responsibility in the Central Government. As the Princes cannot be

compelled to join the federation against their will and as British India is eager to secure a transfer of responsibility at the centre, the Princes seem inclined to assert their rights of internal sovereignty even more tenaciously than ever. Treaty rights must of course be respected and there should be no infringement of these rights under the existing constitution of India. But the contention that there must be no intrusion of central jurisdiction even under a federal constitution is absolutely inconsistent with the principle of a federal constitution which requires a surrender of some portion of its sovereignty by every constituent unit in favour of the common government. The mere willingness to acquiesce in the levy of maritime customs or to make a voluntary offer of troops in time of need cannot be regarded as evidence of a federal mentality. No real federation can be accomplished, unless there is a readiness and a disposition on the part of the Indian Princes to part with a portion of their sovereign powers to the same extent as has been found by experience to be necessary under other federal systems.

BOOKS ON INDIAN STATES

REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE (Financial). Re. 1-14.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE. As. 5.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA: THEIR FUTURE RELATIONS. By Gurumukh Nihal Singh, M.Sc. With ten appendices containing many documents. Rs. 7-8.

FEDERAL INDIA. By Col. Haksar and K. M. Panikkar. A critical and impartial study. Rs. 7-14.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION. By Prof. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D. Rs. 2-8.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF INDIAN PRINCES. By Tarakanath Das, M.A., Ph.D. Rs. 1.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE REPORT. And Public Opinion Thereon. [Demi 8 vo. Pages 214. As. 12.

WHAT ARE INDIAN STATES? By B. S. Pathik. The book will serve as an introduction to the study of the Problem of Indian States and the real conditions of their people. Rs. 2. (Foreign) 3s. 6d.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES. By Dewan Bahadur A. B. Latthe. Re. 1-8.

INDIAN STATES' REGISTER AND DIRECTORY. Compiled by A. N. Sudarisanam, B.A. Rs. 6.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

By MR. P. S. LOKANATHAN, M.A.

(Reader in Economics, University of Madras)

THE Indo-British Trade Agreement just concluded at Ottawa will, if ratified, mark a turning point in the history of the trade relations between Great Britain and India. For the old idea of Preference implying as it did one-sided advantage to Great Britain, it will substitute the principle of reciprocity based on mutual benefit. It has now been definitely acknowledged that the basis of any trade agreement between Britain and India must rest on the mutuality of interests and gains, and that the right of either party to denounce the agreement if it is found to work injuriously to itself must be fully recognised. The fact however that in the present instance the trade agreement is a one-sided affair, and that it is disappointing from the point of view of India does not affect the principle enunciated above. It is open to the country to reject the agreement if it is not convinced of its utility or justice. Had the Indian delegation carried with them the necessary expert assistance or been equipped with the facts, the results would have been less disappointing than now. On the other hand they were apparently so frightened by the possibility of Great Britain subjecting Indian goods to its general tariff of 10 per cent. that they were only too willing to grant substantial preferences almost indiscriminately on almost all articles of British imports. Mr. Stanley Baldwin's strongest argument for protective tariffs in Great Britain has all along been that they could be effectively used for purposes of bargaining with other countries. How successfully he was able to utilise them for this end will become clear to anyone who peruses the long list of British goods which will receive preference in the Indian market under the scheme.

That a sound case can now be made out for a trade agreement based on reciprocal advantages may be admitted. Indian opinion has always been, since the days of Lord Curzon, strongly against any kind of preference and the Fiscal Commission only echoed it when it stated that India had very little to gain in return and that she had a great deal to lose or risk by adopting a policy of preference. But in recent years a great change has come over economic conditions in India which requires a revision of outlook. It is no longer true to say that raw materials and food-stuffs sell of themselves and that countries like India engaged in producing primary products

have no need to strengthen old bonds and explore new markets for the sale of their goods. Owing to the increasing mechanisation of agriculture, the supply of raw materials and food-stuffs has outstripped the demand for them and there is increasing world competition among the primary producers for a share in the world's markets. With her primitive systems of cultivation and marketing, India finds it increasingly hard to face this severe competition and is already losing her pride of place as the biggest exporter of agricultural products. At this critical moment, it will be wise for India to strengthen her markets by negotiating with the countries whenever possible and thus seek to place her exporting industry (agriculture) on a sound basis. Great Britain still remains singly the most important market for Indian goods.

On the other hand, the fear that British imports would stifle the nascent industries of India is rightly passing away. India has definitely embarked upon a policy of discriminating protection and no preferences in trade agreements will be allowed to jeopardise the protection afforded to Indian industries. This has been definitely laid down as a governing principle by the Indian delegation. There is a large number of articles in the production of which India does not compete with Great Britain, and these are possible objects of preference. Thus there is now no insuperable objection or difficulty to the consideration of mutual preferences. But whether there are strong and urgent reciprocal demands for the commodities of these two countries and whether an agreement can be drawn up which would on the whole benefit equally both the parties now remain to be examined.

From the point of view of Great Britain, there can be no doubt whatever of the magnitude of the advantages to be derived by preference. Her share of the Indian import trade which was over 63 per cent. before the War has now been reduced to 37 per cent. and if she could recover some portion of the lost ground, she would benefit greatly. In fact, the Ottawa Conference was to be the beginning of a new epoch for Great Britain. Although owing to the rise of Indian industry, she could never hope to get back altogether to her old position, it is possible, as the Empire Industries Association have pointed out, "to double British exports in India within a

of time", and British industries certainly hope to gain this end if this agreement is accepted and ratified by India. On the other hand, from India's point of view there is little reason to hope for any considerable increase in her export trade with Great Britain. The English and the Empire markets have always been absorbing the same percentage of India's exports for years past; and although the depression has reduced the total of that trade, the percentage absorbed by the United Kingdom and the Empire remains constant. The fact of the matter is that Great Britain is not an expanding market for Indian exports and even should the demand increase, India will have to compete with other parts of the Empire so that there cannot be any preference to her goods as against those of other Dominions. There is also another important consideration. Owing to the increased standard of living of her people, Britain has become a very good market for the more expensive varieties of food-stuffs. Indian export trade is still limited to the less expensive and simpler forms of primary products and cannot derive so much advantage from the British market. A fourth of our exports has been going to Britain before the War and even to-day the proportion remains the same. The Empire, including Britain, absorbs about 40 per cent. of our exports and 60 per cent. goes to other foreign countries. The scope for expansion in the British market is indeed limited. India's export trade is rather widely distributed which is itself an advantage. If therefore with a view to strengthen her position she enters into reciprocal arrangements, she should do so not with one country but with several. To have given away this freedom of bargaining with individual countries, as seems to have been done by the agreement, is a serious step which can be justified only if the advantages on the side of India are really very pronounced. On the contrary, a detailed examination of the terms of the agreement leaves the impression that while Britain's gain is great, India's gain is of inconsiderable value.

First, let us examine what we stand to gain by the agreement. Taking cotton manufactures, it is common knowledge that only a very insignificant portion of our cotton goods find a market in Britain and indeed it cannot be otherwise. Our chief markets for cotton manufactures are Ceylon, Persia, Iraq, Africa, etc. No amount of preference will improve very much our trade with Britain in regard to

cotton goods. Nor are the prospects of absorbing Indian cotton at Lancashire very bright. Some increase of Britain's in-take may be hoped for but not much. The most important of our exports which get to Britain and which under the scheme get preference are tea, manufactured jute, tanned hides and skins, groundnut, linseed and other seeds, rice and other food-grains and wool. Although the preference for Indian tea would enable India to consolidate her already predominant position in Great Britain and possibly shut out Java tea from the British market, it cannot be forgotten that the tea and jute industries are more to be regarded as British than Indian industries. The tea gardens of Great Britain are located in the Indian soil, and quite apart from any question of preference, Indian tea will undoubtedly reach the tea-tables of Britain. As regards jute manufactures, India is practically the only source of supply not only for Great Britain but for the world and therefore without the preference now afforded, India can develop her jute trade as long as prices of jute goods are fairly low. Britain absorbs only a small portion of Indian jute goods, the chief markets being U. S. A., Argentine Republic and Canada.

India stands to gain somewhat by the preference offered to tanned hides and skins. In 1931, of the tanned hides and skins exported to the value of Rs. 527 lakhs, Great Britain's share was of the value of 485 lakhs. Her absorption of hides and skins has been increasing steadily and the preference now offered will enable India to increase her export trade. India has to face a fairly severe competition in her trade in groundnut and linseed, and the special preference now given to linseed is undoubtedly valuable as it would enable us to checkmate Argentine. But Great Britain's share in our export trade of oil-seeds is on the whole inconsiderable and the Continental countries are India's best customers. Although the Empire market is a very important one in regard to rice, absorbing about 50 per cent. of the total exports, Great Britain's share is only about 5.4 per cent. There is however some scope for expansion of the rice trade with Britain. The preference on lead is valuable, especially in view of American and Mexican competition. There are two other commodities in which the preference now granted will be of some importance and they are shellac and pig iron and although in both cases Great Britain is only a secondary market, there is little doubt that the preferences will help the Indian trade to expand and consolidate itself. To sum up then, our advantages under the agreement are

limited to the growth of trade in a small range of commodities like tanned hides and skins, groundnut, shellac, lead, pig iron and one or two others. To evaluate this gain in rupees is difficult, but it is safe to say that the utmost that can be hoped for is an increase in the Indo-British export trade by about 2 to 3 per cent.

When we turn to the other side and consider what we have agreed to offer to Britain, we are struck both by the wide range of the articles which obtain preferential treatment and the magnitude of the benefits likely to accrue to Britain. The mere number of the listed articles on this side will afford some indication of the nature and extent of the preferences granted. Now there is one important difference between the gains that can be hoped for by India and those that may be expected by Great Britain under the proposed scheme of preference, and it is this. While each country offers the best market for the goods of the other country, the gain to India is limited by the narrow scope for further extension in the British market whereas for Great Britain the mere recovery of lost ground in India will bring about an enormous expansion of her trade. The gain is therefore in the nature of things bound to be unequal as between the two countries. But apart from this consideration, one objection to the agreement is that in the selection of commodities for preferential treatment, no discrimination has been made and the choice has not been limited (as it should have been) to those articles which cannot be produced in India and in which preference to Britain would not impose too great a burden on the Indian consumer. Neither of these considerations seem to have been kept in mind. The preferences granted in respect of drugs and medicines, of the varieties of paper and stationery not now protected in India, and boots and shoes cannot be justified, as Indian enterprise and industry will soon be directed along these channels. Nor is it wise to select for preference industries which are protected in India, whatever may be the care taken to ensure that protection is not impaired in any way. For, besides the burden of protection, the Indian consumer will have then to bear the burden of preference. Hence the proposal to grant preferences in the case of certain kinds of iron and steel goods, cotton goods, silk and artificial silk goods cannot be accepted. Again, preference should have been limited to a small list of articles and not have been granted in this indiscriminate

manner. As the Fiscal Commission points out: "The commodities selected by as far as possible those in which British manufacturers already hold an important part of the market and in which the grant of preference is likely to develop rapidly the portion of the market which they will command, so that the burden on the consumer will be removed at an early date." Judged by this test, there are not many articles in the list which can be approved.

But a too rigid and mechanical view of the matter may not be proper where a policy of give-and-take should prevail. In the import of hardware instruments, electric apparatus and appliances and certain metal manufactures (aluminium, copper, lead, zinc, etc.), India can show preferences as these are not produced in the country nor are likely to be produced soon. Britain already holds sway in the trade of machinery and mill-work. The preference on motor cars and cycles will be greatly appreciated by Britain as it will enable her to increase her already growing share in this trade. It is doubtful if preferences on earthenware and porcelain manufactures, brushes, cork manufactures, toys and requisites for games and a large number of other miscellaneous goods can be justified; for it will be possible for Indian industry to grow up in these directions. The list of articles requires thorough examination and before the agreement is ratified by the Indian Legislature, it should be referred to an impartial expert body like the Tariff Board who should be called upon to scrutinise each case and see whether Indian industry will be adversely affected or cramped, and whether burden on the consumer or the loss of revenue will be excessive. I do not propose to argue the broad and general question whether at this moment we should really conclude a Trade Agreement with Britain at all. That essentially is a political question. From the economic point of view, there is nothing to be said against a reciprocal arrangement *per se*. But the present agreement is hardly reciprocal, and while it undoubtedly will benefit Great Britain a great deal, its economic value to India is not much. But the defect is not that our gains are not equal to those of Britain; rather the danger is that the agreement might injuriously affect the rising industries of the country and impose too great a burden on the consumer.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

BY DR. F. P. ANTIA, Ph.D. (ECON.) LOND., M.Com., F.S.S.

DISRAELI, that great statesman with an imperial fire burning the depths of his heart, had predicted in 1852 that the establishment of autonomous fiscal systems in the overseas units of the Empire without a full-blown Imperial Zollverein would lead to its certain disruption. The Empire in those days was rather a euphemism, for Canada was the only substantial overseas possession of the Crown.

But Disraeli learnt better with the dawn of a maturer wisdom. Sheer economic sense, he realised later, was neutralizable by sentimental considerations. Recalling this prediction of earlier days in a speech in 1872, he noticed that it had been falsified and that mainly because of a feeling of a kinship in blood—race loyalty as he termed it—the fissiparous trend had been checked. This feeling had hitherto expressed itself in a strong desire to continue the tie with the Motherland—a political relationship only. And Great Britain herself had her vision so fogged at the time in spite of the Imperial flare of Victorian days that by binding the overseas Empire to grant to the German Zollverein and to Belgium, in 1865 and 1862, the same favourable treatment as was given to the mother country, she practically embarked upon a policy negating the purposes of Imperial preference. In fact the economic battle-cry then was the most favoured-nation treatment and not Preferential Tariffs. The industrialist at home was naturally more keen upon the markets across the 21 mile channel than upon those beyond the five thousand mile seas.

But the race loyalty feeling was not a platform stunt merely. It did exist. The smouldering embers developed into a flame by the end of the century and in 1897 Canada stepped into the field with a voluntary programme of preferences applicable in their rather wild generosity to the whole of the Empire. In the following year, however, the Dominion sobered down to a more business-like policy. She continued the preferences to the mother country unaltered, but the concessions to the rest of the Empire were to be made a matter of negotiation—and mutual profit—individually with the country desiring them. The principle of reciprocity was thus wedged into the scheme.

But the preference policy failed to find general acceptance until the beginning of this century. The 1902 Colonial Conference opened the question

in earnest by declaring unequivocally for it in the following resolution :

That this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

That this Conference recognises that in the present circumstances of the colonies it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between the mother country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.

That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

The resolution was reaffirmed verbatim by the 1907 Colonial Conference. And the business interests in the Empire endorsed the policy of "granting of preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, each to the other" at the Sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London in 1906.

But preferential treatment could not be of advantage in pious resolutions on paper. The generous gesture made by Canada was so infectious as to bring New Zealand in the trail in 1903, South Africa in 1906, and Australia in 1907. They all responded with concessions to the mother country. But further a net of inter-Colonial preferences was soon woven between the four dominions. By the end of the decade negotiations had resulted in a further arrangement between Canada and the West Indies, entitling the latter's sugar to protected markets in Canada. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Finance Member on Viceroy's Council, reported in March 1913 :

The self-governing portions of the Empire, excepting alone the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, have gradually formed a network of Imperial and Inter-Imperial preferential trading arrangements.

It is to be noted however that no Empire Unit was prepared to disturb her own tariff policy in the granting of these concessions. The sanctity of fiscal autonomy was fully recognised and it was only after organising its tariff to accord with its economic and financial needs that each unit granted the concessions. The free trade hierarchy in Great Britain naturally prevented the adoption of the policy in the mother country.

It took long before Great Britain could respond to the generosity of her children—in fact it had to

SEPTEMBER 1932]

HIGH COURTS AND ORDINANCES

await the lessons of the War before she could think first of a change in her tariff policy and then of attempting to pay back the debt to the Empire. At the Imperial War Conference in 1918, Great Britain for the first time supported the preference policy. The McKenna Duties in 1919 put the principle in operation though ineffectively. For, excepting Canadian motor cars the products of high technical skill to which these duties appertained, no Empire country manufactured. But the series of safeguarding of industries duties and the budgets under the Tory Governments soon fixed Great Britain on the track. For obvious reasons, no preferences were possible on wheat, meat or industrial raw materials in which, of course, the Empire is principally interested. But fruits, dried and fresh, tea, tobacco, wines, sugar, etc., were able to enjoy these concessions. The 1925 safeguarding duties gave a 16 per cent. preference to

Empire silks. More generous however was the step taken in 1926 when the Finance Act gave a semi-permanent character to the preferences by stabilising them for ten years.

But more important perhaps than these statutory preferences are the voluntary ones granted by Great Britain. On the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee at the disposal of which the United Kingdom Government puts annually a million sterling, an Empire Marketing Board has been constituted. It conducts a virulent campaign in favour of Empire goods. Very appreciative references were made to the advantage reaped by the Dominions therefrom by the respective Prime Ministers at the 1930 Imperial Conference. But more valuable in the long run will be the researches into pests and diseases in Empire products and their transportability to Great Britain that the Board directs and finances.

High Courts and Ordinances

BY MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, C.I.E.

AT the desire of the Editor, I am setting down for the benefit of laymen the significance of the judgment of the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in regard to the Ordinances.

The ordinary legislating authority for British India is the Indian Legislature, that is to say, the Governor-General, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. An extraordinary legislating authority is the Governor-General by himself. In cases of emergency he can make and promulgate ordinances for the peace and good government of British India. Such ordinances have, for a period of six months, the force of law exactly like an Act of the Indian Legislature. As to the extent of power these ordinances are subject to all the restrictions to which ordinary legislation is subject.

Ordinances recently passed are administered by the criminal tribunals named in them. Some appeals are provided to the Sessions Judges and to the High Courts but otherwise it is declared that the decisions shall be final and shall not be subjected to the interference of other Courts. And the question which arose in Bombay and was decided by the Full Bench was whether the finality declared by the Ordinances prevented the High Courts from revising the decisions under the Ordinances in exercise of

their powers of superintendence over all Courts subject to their appellate jurisdiction. The question involved the determination of two points: first whether the courts that administer the Ordinances were courts subject to their appellate jurisdiction and secondly if they were so subject, whether the Governor-General had power to shut out the High Courts' powers of interference.

The Court had no difficulty in holding that the courts were subject to its appellate jurisdiction. Whatever difficulty might have arisen if independent tribunals had been appointed and they had been put wholly outside any interference by the High Court, there was none in the case of these ordinances as they had themselves provided for appeals in some cases, thereby indicating the general subjection of these courts to the High Court.

Now turning to the second question, we must note that the High Court derives its powers of revision from three sources: the Criminal Procedure Code, the Letters Patent and Section 107 of the Government of India Act. The Indian Legislature has power to alter or repeal the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. It can modify the provisions of the Letters Patent by reason of an express provision that they shall be subject to the powers of the Indian Legislature. But it cannot modify the provisions of any Act of

passed after 1860 unless the Act empowered the Legislature to repeal or alter them. The schedule to the Government of India Act did not include Section 107 of the Act among the sections which the Indian Legislature was authorised to repeal or alter. The result was that Ordinances just like any other law of the Indian Legislature could not touch the power of the High Court under Section 107.

The argument that as the Governor-General could have removed these courts wholly from the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, he must have the power to exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court even in part was dismissed as fallacious. Such an argument, however plausible, is against the policy clearly underlying Section 107 and the schedule of the Government of India Act.

This is a most fortunate result. There is no doubt that the ordinances desired to shut out all interference except to the extent provided but they could not shut out interference by the High Court. The Chief Justice, in language at once emphatic and restrained, stated that "it would be very unfortunate if the High Court had no power to correct any irregularity or illegality into which any of these Special Tribunals may fall" and "he was glad to arrive at the conclusion that the High Court had the power". Confirmation of this same view comes from the Sind Commissioner's Court. While holding that they had no jurisdiction to interfere and are expressing no opinion on the cases before them by way of confirmation or approval, they said: "Extraordinary and extensive powers have been conferred on a large body of Magistrates and our experience leads us to suppose that powers of this kind cannot safely be exercised without some sort of supervision."

There is not the least doubt that the High Court should have the power. The Governor-General himself has, in providing for appeals in some cases, recognised the necessity for controlling the exercise of powers under the Ordinances. But the actual exercise of the powers in these extraordinary times is not an easy matter. Judges are human and are of diverse temperaments. Different temperaments react differently to the facts of particular cases. In ordinary times the tendency of the High Court is to act as a bulwark of people's rights against executive excesses. But where a state of emergency is declared and ordinances are passed to meet its requirements and "for the peace and good government of the

country", one attitude is to be cautious and to feel that there might be grave public risk in interfering with the action of one who is conversant with the local needs of law and order; another attitude of mind is to realise the hardships inflicted and the need for relieving them in order to obviate the risks and dangers arising from non-interference even in extreme cases. Both attitudes are exemplified by the Full Bench in the judgments of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavati respectively. These temperamental differences are exemplified in Calcutta in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* case.

Orders to report oneself thrice a day or to report oneself at times and places practically impossible so as to make the person inevitably incur penalties are cases for interference rather than for cautious non-interference. They may justly be described as gross misuse of the power conferred by the Ordinances in a wholly unintended manner.

Notwithstanding these possible differences of attitude on the part of individual judges, it is no small thing that obvious illegalities and irregularities—and they are not a few—can be set right by the High Courts in the exercise of their powers of superintendence.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. (Established, Bombay, 1919.)

Capital Paid up	...	Rs. 71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs. 72,98,535
Total funds	...	Rs. 1,44,19,590
Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs. 3,56,05,275
It has paid in claims up-to-date (about)	...	Rs. 5,50,00,000
Its premium income in 1930-1931 exceeds.	...	Rs. 80,00,000

"THE NEW INDIA" is admittedly the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Insurance Companies in the World.—*Indian Insurance*—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT, etc., in unrepresented parts.

K. K. SRINIVASAN,

Branch Manager,

4, 1st Line Beach, MADRAS.

E. June '33.

The Film in National Life

BY MR. K. V. GIRI, B.A., M.Sc.

THE usefulness of motion pictures for educational and cultural purposes has not been fully appreciated by a majority of men. But it is gradually dawning on people in many countries that the film has a function in modelling the national life. Films have proved their value in medicine, in technical education, in nature study and in demonstrating industrial processes. Their immense value in conveying knowledge in agriculture to the people in countries like India is inestimable. Thus in the United States films of this nature have been shown to more than twenty million farmers, and in Italy the majority of farmers are being educated with the help of films like "The Wheat Campaign" prepared by the National Film Institute, Luce. Italy spends £10,000 a year for the International Institute of Educational Cinematography and also provides for a national film institute. The latter produces and exhibits educational films. It has been made compulsory in Italy to show the educational film in the programme of the ordinary theatre. In Japan, nearly £30,000 is spent annually on the production of educational films. More than one quarter of the schools in Japan have projectors. In the United States, film libraries are maintained by many States. Holland, Belgium, Canada, and Russia are making use of films for teaching in schools. Even in such a poor country as Austria children are being taken *en masse* for their instruction to central cinema halls where such films are being shown. In Italy and Russia there are special travelling vans to impart education to the public with the help of films. In all these countries an important place is assigned to the film in national life, and it is imperative that a vast agricultural country like India should follow the lead of the other nations in introducing films in schools, colleges and allied institutions, not forgetting the valuable knowledge which it imparts

to the educated few and uneducated many—the school boy and the peasant.

In 1929, a Commission was appointed by several educational and scientific organisations to study the methods of improving films and extending their use for educational and cultural purposes; to raise the standard of public appreciation of films; and to establish a central organisation for such purposes. The report of the Commission has been issued under the title "The Film in National Life" (George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London). Its final recommendation is "that a National Film Institute be set up in Great Britain, financed in part by public funds and incorporated under Royal Charter".

It is obvious from the report that there are three ways in which films may be used for educational purposes:

1. in the class room for teaching;
2. for occasional demonstrations in the school hall on subjects of general interest, and
3. in public cinemas and theatres where films making a special appeal to children should be exhibited.

The function of the proposed national film institute is to act as a national clearing house for information and research; assisting in the preparation of film records and serving as a national repository of films of permanent value. The institution also renders valuable help to teachers and other institutions by way of giving advice on matters concerning the distribution and production of educational films.

It is a matter for regret that India should have failed to recognise the value of films in national life. This is all the more regrettable because it is the only country in the world which is miserably placed as a nation. It is high time that all the educational and public institutions should wake up to consider ways and means to impart cultural and national education to the people with the help of films. India should follow the plan of countries like Italy to establish a central organisation like the national film institute, to produce and exhibit educational films. Although the present economic condition of the country makes it impossible to launch such schemes, we should not fail to recognise the fact that the nation would expect a more than adequate return for the expenditure involved.

Late Monsieur Albert Thomas

BY MR. K. KURIYAN

(Member of the Diplomatic Division of the International Labour Office, League of Nations)

ON the night of 7th May last there passed away suddenly in a Paris restaurant under tragic circumstances in the person of Albert



M. ALBERT THOMAS

Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), one of the most arresting personalities in contemporary international life. Those who had the privilege of knowing him and working with him are but slowly recovering from the staggering effects of the sudden disappearance of this remarkable French patriot and internationalist at the comparatively early age of 54 just when his varied achievements of the past, of exceptional brilliance though they were, seemed but a prelude and a preparation for a new chapter in his life of even greater distinction. By his death not only has the International Labour Office lost an incomparable chief, and the League of Nations a most devoted servant, but the whole movement for social progress throughout the world has been deprived of an evangelist of unequalled authority and zeal. *La belle France* has sent to his final rest one more of her illustrious sons, so soon after the death of Aristide

Briand and Paul Doumer, and it should be added that India, too, has lost in him a sympathetic and powerful ally.

Born on 16th June 1878 in the small suburban town of Champigny, near Paris, Albert Thomas was a man of humble origin. His father who was a baker, realising that Albert Thomas was a boy of uncommon promise, made great sacrifices in order to equip him with the best education that was available in France at the time. The gifted Albert amply fulfilled these expectations and rewarded his family by distinguishing himself not only at school and college, but in later life successively as professor, journalist, socialist deputy, Minister of Munitions (during the War), Ambassador-Extraordinary of France to Russia at the time of the Kerensky regime, and from 1920 to 1932, Director of the International Labour Office. It was in this last capacity that Albert Thomas reached the greatest heights of his unique career. The young politician, the ardent socialist, soon revealed himself as a statesman of the first eminence whose renown became world wide.

When at the end of 1919 the Governing Body of the International Labour Office appointed him as the first Director of the Office, Albert Thomas had already to his credit a remarkable record of achievement both as a socialist leader and as an administrator. Although only a young man of forty-two at the time, Albert Thomas was thus admirably qualified to organise and nurse into maturity the International Labour Office which had just been created by the Treaties of Peace. The task at first of establishing on a sound basis and then of directing the Office was, however, not an easy one, but Albert Thomas was more than equal to it. Officials were recruited from over thirty countries and welded into an international public

SEPTEMBER 1932]

THE LATE MONSIEUR ALBERT THOMAS

administration of unrivalled efficiency. The staff under Albert Thomas's leadership soon learned how to forget their national consciousness and became true international civil servants, for he was himself the greatest servant of them all. To the 400 officials gathered together in the International Labour Office, the Director was always a tower of strength. Albert Thomas looked after the interests of his staff with a mother's tender care and defended them against unjust attacks with the vigour of a hen defending her brood of chickens. It is literally true to say that the officials of all ranks and nationalities enjoyed a feeling of absolute security under the wings of their Director. In return for such protection, he rightly exacted from his staff honest work on the one hand and unconditional loyalty to the Office on the other.

As an orator, Albert Thomas ranked among the great masters who have used the French language as an instrument of persuasive speech. To listen to his speeches was always a delight, for they were invariably logically constructed utterances couched in racy, elegant French and delivered with the authority that comes from deep conviction. In the present writer's opinion, however, it was in his skill as a debater that Albert Thomas was supremely great. He could always be relied upon, when replying to criticisms and attacks, to recall some relevant fact or argument which everybody else had forgotten and use an original line of reasoning which would completely alter the aspect of the most complicated parliamentary situation. He was, however, never satisfied with merely scoring a debating point over his opponents but had a really remarkable capacity for transforming what would have often seemed at the outset the most barren controversy or the most destructive criticism into fruitful channels yielding positive results. By a tremendous effort of will, he succeeded in mastering his formidable personality and made his fertile mind and forceful eloquence serve the ends of

reconciliation and peace so essential? an institution built upon the principle of co-operation of the public authorities with the representatives of capital and labour. It was indeed this combination in him of the fighter with the constructive thinker that served him so well in the fifty odd sessions of the Governing Body that he handled and the fifteen sessions of the International Labour Conference at which he acted as Secretary-General. His annual speech in the Conference, in reply to the debate on the Director's Report, came to be regarded as a model of argumentative exposition and a landmark in the progress of each session.

In order to form an estimate of Albert Thomas's service to mankind in his capacity as Director of the International Labour Office, it is necessary to understand precisely what he set out to accomplish. A few years ago, after he had become Director of the Office and during a visit to Champigny, his native town, Albert Thomas told the purpose of his life in the following words:

My aim was to win over to my ideas this little corner of France in which I was born and the men among whom I grew up. But I found myself plunged into the international life of the post-War period. For years I have been living in the cold, clear atmosphere of Geneva—that city where the Communards of old complained of the icy wind and the severity of the inhabitants, but which has now become the centre of world peace. Or else I have been travelling through countries and continents, from Berlin to New York, from Bukarest or Prague to Buenos Ayres or Rio de Janeiro. As the Wandering Jew of Social Progress I go from country to country with my spectacles and my big portfolio which serve as a target for caricatures. But I am content if my glasses help me to see more clearly into national politics and international problems, and if I can bring back in my portfolio a few ratifications of international conventions or some proposals for national legislation, that will mean even the slightest progress towards the organisation of justice and peace in the world.

In this *apologia* we get, stated by himself with inimitable conciseness and characteristic humour, the central aim of Albert Thomas's work as Director of the great instrument of social progress with which history will ever associate his name. That aim was: (1) to secure the ratification of International Labour Conventions, and (2) to get the provisions of the Conventions so ratified embodied in national legislation, the ultimate purpose of the whole effort being thereby to strengthen the foundations of international peace upon a basis of equitable labour conditions throughout the world.

WHAT IS ART?

By OPROKASH ROY

THE distinction between man and other animals is that his energies are not sapped up in the struggle for existence. He far transcends the puny limits of every-day business and takes his stand in a sphere where the clamour of the biological man is hushed and the true in man waves its triumphant banner. It is here that philosophy, religion, ethics and the whole lot make their appearance. But Art is born when man not only feels his essential kinship with man and nature, but expresses it in his own way. Some construct a pyramid of verse to give voice to the feeling of harmony, others create a play of magical hues by the deft manipulation of the brush.

This world is not what it is but what we make out to be. Imagination, waving her golden pinions, brings about a complete metamorphosis of the existing universe and clothes it in an entirely new garb. Objects of different shades pass through the prism of our minds and are tinged with radiant colours. Light and sound weave patterns of beauty which soaks into our very nerves. When our minds are flooded by the frenzied excess of emotions, all claims for economy are thrown to the winds and we revel in an undefinable luxury of mellow thought—then comes Art. In Art, man brings into relief what has been given the name of 'personality' by Tagore. Rabindranath has defined personality as "a self-conscious principle of transcendental unity within man which comprehends all the details of facts that are individually his in knowledge and feeling, wish, will and work. In its negative aspect it is limited to the individual separateness, while in its positive aspect it ever extends itself in the infinite through the increase of its knowledge, love and activities." When the on-rush of passions takes man off his feet, his personality is in its flow-tide. Passions such as love, affection, etc. ennoble man and take

him above the smoke and stir of this dim spot teeming with leaden-eyed despairs.

The personality is the eternal 'I am' of man. But it should be borne in mind that in Art personality stands on the pedestal of beauty. What is beauty? According to Oscar Wilde, the beautiful things are those that do not concern us. By 'us' he had surely meant the biological aspect of human beings. Our hearts beat in unison with the music of the objects around us—they concern us more than anything else.

Art is intensely personal. Truth as found in it is no impersonal, metaphysical abstraction but fashioned according to the likes and dislikes of the artist. The signet of the artist's pains and sorrows is pressed upon it. Hence it is said that the painter paints himself and not his objects. The Upanishads say that we do not love our dear ones for their selves—we love them for ourselves. This means that we attain fulfilment in those whom we love.

So, Art is the expression of Man—the universal spirit which is seeking to be articulate in man's manifestation of creative energy welled forth by the touch of the juggler's wand, namely, consciousness of unity and joy therein.

BOOKS ON INDIAN ART, PAINTINGS, Etc.

STUDIES IN INDIAN PAINTINGS. By Nanalal Chamanlal Mehta, I.C.S. With 17 plates in colour and 44 half-tone plates. Rs. 56.

THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS IND. By Prof. K. T. Shah. A survey of Indian culture and civilization with 11 illustrations in colour, 329 half-tone illustrations and 5 maps. Rs. 30.

MURAL PAINTINGS OF THE BOMBAY SCHOOL. By W. E. G. Solomon. With 30 illustrations. Rs. 10.

PANORAMIC INDIA. By W. R. Wallace. Sixty panoramic photographs of natural beauty spots, monuments and picturesque cities of ancient and modern India. Rs. 10.

WOMEN OF INDIA. By Otto Rothfeld. With 48 full page illustrations in colours. Rs. 11.

INDIAN INFANTRY COLOURS. By Captain H. Bullock. With 14 plates and 5 illustrations. Rs. 15.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

Reparations and the Lausanne Agreement

By MR. M. V. SUBRAHMANIAM, M.A., L.T.

(Lecturer in History, St. John's College, Palamcottah)

THE most outstanding event of the last few weeks has been the Lausanne Agreement on Reparations. British diplomacy may claim great credit for having brought about a final and definitive adjustment of the reparations, and when it is remembered that the reparation system has done more harm than good even to the recipient States and has been a contributory cause of the world depression, the significance of the work done by the Statesmen at Lausanne will be realised. To understand the Lausanne agreement it is necessary to know the previous history of the reparations and we shall therefore give a retrospective survey of the problem in its various aspects.

Reparation annuities are not tribute payments, nor are they indemnity. The origin of the reparation annuities was the damage done to the civilian population of the allied countries and their property during the War, for which Germany has agreed to make compensation. The reparation clauses are among the most celebrated of the sections of the Treaty of Versailles. At the time of the Peace Conference, the British officials were divided in their estimates of reparations due and the capacity of Germany to pay. Hence a Reparation Commission was set up and it was empowered to fix the amount of Germany's liability. It appears that Mr. Lloyd George tried to reduce the ultimate liabilities of Germany, but the absence of the U. S. A. from the Commission and the French influence upon it together with English popular opinion defeated the idea. It is unnecessary to describe at length the series of conferences held from 1919 to 1921; suffice it to say that gradually the payments asked from Germany were reduced. The Boulogne Conference (20th June 1919) settled the figure of 269 milliard marks payable by annuities; the Paris Conference (29th January 1921) settled the total debt figure at 226 milliard marks to which was added a tax of 12 per cent. on the value of German exports for 42 years. On April 27, 1921 the Reparation Commission announced their assessment as 132 milliard marks (that is, £6,600 million) and Germany was to pay in each year until her aggregate liability was discharged, a sum of 2 milliard marks (£1 million) and a further sum equal to 26 per cent of the value of her exports making a total of more than 4 milliard marks (£2 million). This settlement was

considerably below the gigantic figures put forward by the Allies in 1919, but it made very little difference to Germany so long as the demands were still beyond her capacity to pay.

On May 5, 1921, the London Conference secured from Germany under threat of occupying the Ruhr a promise to make periodic payments. For a short time Germany made some payments, but in the summer of 1922 she felt she could not pay. In August she applied to the Reparation Commission for a moratorium, but instead of arranging a new settlement in view of her bad economic condition, the payments required from her were only postponed until the spring of 1923. In January 1923, however, Germany was declared by the Reparation Commission to be in default of her delivery of coal whereupon France and Belgium occupied the Ruhr against the wishes of Great Britain.

The occupation of Ruhr, the industrial part of Germany famous for its coal mines and iron ores, was not economically successful. To use the expressive words of the late Mr. Bonar Law, the Ruhr is Germany's jugular vein and the military occupation of this industrial district disorganised German economic life and impoverished the country. Germany was heading towards a crisis; the general disintegration of her finance became very marked and on November 30, 1923, the Reparation Commission appointed a Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of General Dawes of the U.S.A. to suggest a radical solution of the reparation problem.

The Dawes scheme made a cut in Germany's liabilities. German annual payments were to rise from one milliard marks in 1924 to 2.5 milliard marks in 1929. Thereafter the figure was to be 2.5 milliard marks with the possibility of a supplementary payment if German prosperity warranted it. The Dawes Plan worked for some time; Germany made reparation payments but soon expert opinion realised that Germany could not pay the maximum Dawes annuity without resort to foreign borrowing, and sooner or later one more revision of the reparations would have to be made. In 1928, Germany became a member of the League of Nations and claimed a complete and definite settlement of the reparation problem.

The Dawes Plan did not settle the total amount of reparations nor did it fix the duration of

payments. It only allowed payments to be made in an ascending scale and it did not give a final solution of the question. Hence at the request of Germany, a Commission of Experts under the presidency of Owen D. Young of the U. S. A. was set up. The Young Commission published its report in June 1930. Under the Young Plan, the payments which Germany has to make are not merely less than under the Dawes Plan, but they are limited to a fixed number of years. Payments are distributed over a period of 59 years according to an ascending scale until 1966 (that is, for 37 years) and a descending curve until 1989 (that is, for 22 years), when all payments are to cease. In the first 37 years, the annuities are to average 2,050.6 million *mark* (that is, £101 million) and those for the next 22 years are to average £85,700,000.

It is interesting to note that the Young Committee fixed the annual payment by Germany at the figure fixed by Professor J. M. Keynes in 1919. John Maynard Keynes than whom there is no shrewder economist in Britain put down in his monumental work "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" published in 1919, one million pounds as the best estimate possible of the maximum annual payments that it would be reasonable to expect from Germany. After so many conferences and reports between 1919 and 1929 Germany's annual payments have been reduced to two *milliard marks* or one million pounds, the estimate of Keynes.

With the adoption of the Young Plan, the machinery of the Dawes Plan was discarded and the Reparation Commission ceased to exist. In the place of the Commission, a Bank of International Payments was set up to handle reparation transactions.

Even the Young Plan was found to be a crushing burden on Germany. As the Basel Committee wrote: "The Young Plan, with its growing annuities, presupposed a constant development of world trade not in volume only but in value as well. It was thus expected that the burden of annuities would become lighter and lighter on Germany. But things have turned otherwise. Since the Young Plan came into force, the volume of world trade has been reduced and the exceptional decrease of gold prices has considerably increased the weight of German annuities as well as that of gold payments."

Having given a retrospective survey of the various Reparation Commissions and Committees,

let us describe how payments have been effected by Germany.

The methods adopted by Germany to make payments gave rise to an extraordinary episode in the history of money. During the War, the German *mark* declined in value and the downward movement was very rapid from July 1919 when, with the raising of the blockade, there was an acute demand for food and raw materials from abroad and the value of the *mark* fell to nearly a tenth of its nominal parity. One would have expected a decline of this kind to be injurious to Germany's credit, but the initial decline of the *mark* was paradoxically a means of obtaining financial assistance from abroad.

When the *mark* declined to such an extent that more than a hundred *marks* could be obtained for one pound sterling, many persons all over the world purchased *marks* or *mark* bonds thinking that there would be a reaction some day to the pre-War level. This speculation in the *mark* placed foreign currency at the disposal of Germany. The Dawes Committee put Germany's receipts through the sale of *marks* to foreigners to £400 million up to December 1923. With these resources Germany was able to obtain food supplies and raw materials, and from 1922 was able to meet the financial demands of the Allies. This speculation in the *mark* even enabled individual Germans to remove a part of their wealth and invest it in foreign countries.

Soon the crash came. The German Government resorted to a policy of inflation and *mark* notes were manufactured by the Government Press. Some foreign investors took fright and attempted to diminish their holdings. This fright was contagious and the exchange value of the *mark* continued to sink until at the end of 1923 one billion (that is, million million) paper *marks* was declared equal to one shilling.

We thus see that the sum of £400 million declared to have been invested by foreigners in German *marks* by the Dawes Committee until December 1923, was lost to them and constituted a present to the German people. As Professor Keynes wrote:

It provided, indeed, an extraordinary episode of poetic justice visited on the outside world as a retribution for the excessive and impossible demands which were being made on the German people. The alarms and excursions of invasion beyond the Rhine, the propaganda and the ultimatums squeezed out of Germany a far smaller sum than that which foreign speculators were simultaneously presenting her.

The collapse of the German *mark* threw economic life in Germany into confusion. The Allies realised the futility of the old methods for extracting reparations and the Dawes Committee was appointed to stabilise the German *mark* and to suggest safeguards in the methods of collecting reparations.

The Dawes Report treated stabilisation of currency and the balancing of budgets as inter-dependent. Currency stability could only be maintained if the budget were balanced, and the budget could be balanced only if a stable currency existed. The Report emphasised that both were essential to enable Germany to meet her internal requirements and reparation payments.

We shall now state the relation between reparations, inter-allied debts, disarmament, and security.

The problem of the inter-allied debts is a most complicated business. During the Great War, the U. S. A. lent money to the European countries by selling bonds to the American people and applied the money thus raised to the purchase of bonds of the European Government. Likewise Germany also obtained loans advanced privately by American citizens when she wanted to meet the financial demands of the Allies. The European countries want the reparations to pay off their debt to America while Germany had received financial assistance from America to make payments to the Allies. Thus the ultimate source of the payments made by European countries to the U. S. A. on account of their borrowings is thus in a large measure the American loans themselves. It is easy to see therefore that the reparations problem cannot be dissociated from the problem of inter-allied indebtedness. The world-wide depression is unquestionably due to the reparations and inter-allied debts, for these have disturbed credit and banking conditions in the world. The only way out of the present economic chaos is to settle the reparation problem and to arrange for the mutual payment or the mutual cancellation of the inter-allied debts. But America insists that the European countries should reduce their armaments before she could think of reducing or cancelling War debts. She points out how in 1930-1931 European countries together paid 215 million dollars to her on account of War-debts, but they spent 1,800 million dollars on armaments. If this frightful waste is stopped she is willing to revise the debt agreements. But France is not willing to reduce the armaments, for she wants

them as security against German whole problem of reparations involves reparations but inter-allied debts, and disarmament.

It will thus be seen that War debts and reparation payments have caused the break-down in the machinery of commerce and industry and have destroyed cordiality of relationship between the countries. The production of the paying country becomes a crushing burden for the creditor country and her inner economy suffers inasmuch as she receives products in payment of money due to her. If the creditor country raises a tariff wall against the products of the debtor country, the cordiality of relationship between the countries is destroyed.

Different solutions of the reparation problem have been proposed. The first is what is commonly called "A Clean Slate". According to this, reparation payments are to be wiped off and similarly the inter-allied debts are to be cancelled. Germany, of course, favours this solution as it gets rid of all her debts. Italy is inclined to this solution also. She would lose the totality of her German reparation payments, but she would gain the annulment of her double debt to the U. S. A. and Britain. Britain considers a complete cancellation to be of great advantage to her. But France is against the clean slate solution for more reasons than one. In the first place, the loss of reparations is a loss in spite of the annulment of her debt to Britain and the U. S. A. Secondly, France is afraid of a Germany freed from the crushing burden of reparations. She fears that Germany, free of her movements, would become the premier industrial power in the world by means of her ultra scientific machinery. The U. S. A. are willing to wipe off the German payments to Europe but not of the payments that they expect from Europe.

The second solution of the reparation problem has been called "Proportional Adjustment", that is, any reduction on the reparation payments must be followed by a similar reduction in payments to America and must also be proportionate to the conditions of stability of German money. But America seems to be against this solution, as with her deficit budget she feels she really cannot afford to reduce the payments to her from her European debtors.

The third solution suggested is that of a general moratorium, but it is not favoured by anyone country as all the causes of unrest are allowed to remain intact.

When the world is anxious to find a solution to the reparation tangle, the solution proposed at Lausanne by the Statesmen of Europe is regarded as welcome news. Even before the conference, private talks took place between MacDonald and Herriot. MacDonald advocated the complete suppression of the reparations, while Herriot considered it impossible, at least without some kind of substantial compensation. In the Conference itself though MacDonald did not espouse the French cause, he could not ignore it and after exercising a great deal of persuasive diplomacy caused the representatives assembled to come to an agreement. MacDonald acted with the belief that "an agreement quickly reached would be far more beneficial than one imperfectly secured after long drawn out discussions".

The solution proposed at Lausanne is that the token payment which Germany is called upon to pay is 2,700 million marks net. Under the Dawes Plan she was to pay 2,500 million marks for every year till an indefinite period, and under the Young Plan she was called upon to pay 2,050.6 million marks every year for 37 years and a slightly smaller sum during the next 22 years. The amount of 2,700 million marks which Germany is now called upon to pay in full payment of reparations is thus a small amount. For three years from now she is not to make any payment and when better economic conditions prevail, she is to issue bonds. Perhaps the most satisfactory part of the settlement is that the amount is no longer to be called as the reparation payment. It thus removes the War guilt theory of the Treaty of Versailles. The future payment of Germany will be regarded as her contribution to the restoration of world economy in general and the reconstruction of Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe in particular. The nominal sum which Germany is called upon to pay will not be distributed among the allied nations, but to a Reconstruction Fund of which they will not be the beneficiaries.

Thus the Lausanne agreement has established an understanding that no payments are to be expected from Germany for the present or during the period of her economic recovery, that a sum should be fixed in total discharge of the reparation debt and that the sum should be devoted to the revival of international trade and the reconstruction of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe.

But there is still one danger ahead. The European countries want that the Debt

Agreements with America should be revised in view of the Lausanne agreement. But the latest news from Washington, dated 9th July, is disconcerting. It runs thus: "The State Department announces that there is no change in the U. S. Government's attitude regarding War debts from the views outlined by President Hoover in June 1931, when he declared that he did not approve of further cancellation of debts." We hope that this is not the considered view of the American Government. We shall however point out that American refusal to revise the debt agreements will not help her. As we pointed out already the ultimate source of the payments made by European countries is in a large measure the American loans, for Germany paid her reparations from loans advanced by American citizens. If the U. S. Government refuses to cancel the War debts, the European countries will press Germany to pay and Germany will default the loans made to her by America. But cancellation by the creditor is infinitely better, both morally and practically than a default by the debtor. Nor can it be ignored that reparations and debts have been a contributory cause to the present world-wide depression.

GUJARAT PROVIDENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(Possessing Government Security)

(ESTABLISHED IN 1924 IN BARODA)

Prompt settlement of claims. Advance up-to Rs. 250 payable to the Claimants of the deceased Policyholders on the assurance of the death of the Policyholders.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL COMMISSION.

Apply to:—

M. T. SHAH, Esq.,

Sole Agency Organiser,

17, Nanji Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

E. Feb. '33. Rajan.

Prof. Meghnad Saha, F.R.S.

By MR. S. N. SHIVAPURI, B.Sc. (Honours), M.Sc.

PROF. MEGHNAD SAHA is one of the four scientists of India (the other three are: the late Mr. S. Ramanujan, Sir J. C. Bose and Sir C. V. Raman), who have the honour to be Fellows of the Royal Society of London. He



PROF. MEGHNAD SAHA, F.R.S.

was born in 1893 at the village of Seoratali in Dacca district. Sgt. Jagannath Saha, his father, was an ordinary trader. He had a large family and could bring up his children with great difficulty. Saha's early education was carried on in his village, but for further education he left his village at the age of 10 for another large village, Simulia, about 6 miles away. He went to Dr. Anand Kumar Das, the family physician of the zamindars of Kasimpur. He passed the Middle Examination from Simulia and secured a scholarship for standing first among all the candidates of Dacca district. With this scholarship he managed to go to Dacca, and in 1909 passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. He topped the candidates from East Bengal and secured highest marks in Mathematics in the University. During his student career and

subsequently, he supported himself by scholarships. He has been a self-made man.

He passed the Intermediate Examination in 1911. He was third in order of merit and was first in Chemistry and Mathematics. He then went to the Presidency College, Calcutta, and passed the B.Sc. (Honours) and M.Sc. examinations in Mathematics. In both the examinations he secured the second places in the first division. Both times his class-fellow, Satyendra Nath Bose, stood first. Bose is a first rank physicist himself, and he is famous for his Bose-Einstein statistics.

After passing M. Sc., he worked independently for some time, but was soon invited by that great educationist and great discoverer of latent geniuses, viz., Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, to join the Science College in 1916. He was awarded the Sir Taraknath Palit Scholarship for research and this enabled him to work for his thesis for the Doctorate of Science of Calcutta University in 1918. The paper was "On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity" and "On the Measurement of Pressure of Radiation". In collaboration with S. Chakravarti, he devised an apparatus for the calculation of Radiation Pressure and in it he eliminated the spurious disturbing effects very ingeniously. His experiments on Radiation Pressure are more accurate than any other up till now.

FIRST FOREIGN TOUR

The same year he brought forth papers on Selective Radiation Pressure and its application to astro-physics for which the Premchand Roychand Scholarship of the value of about Rs. 4,200 was awarded to him. In 1920, he published his famous theory of Thermal Ionisation of Elements in the *Philosophical Magazine*, London, under the title "Ionisation in the Solar Chromosphere". Meantime he secured a scholarship for higher studies in foreign countries and he sailed for England on the 19th September, 1921. In England, he worked in Fowler's laboratory at the Imperial College of Science, London, from October 1921 to January 1922. He published his most famous research—"On a Physical Theory of Stellar Spectra"—from this laboratory. This was a continuation of his work on Thermal Ionisation. On the publication of this paper, a great sensation ran through the world of physics; for it opened the doors for "fresh fields and pastures new".

He was invited by Prof. Nernst of Berlin (a Nobel-laureate) to work in his laboratory. Then Prof. Sommerfeld invited him to Munich to address a great assembly of Physicists, (some of whom were Nobel prize holders) on his researches. He had opportunities of discussing his theories with the greatest British physicists, viz., Sir J. J. Thomson and Lord (then Sir) Rutherford at Cambridge. Lord Rutherford recommended him for a research grant from the Indian Government which never materialized. Like Lord Byron, he woke one fine morning to find himself a great man. His scientific tour in England and the Continent was a triumphal one.

APPOINTMENT

On return from England, a special professorship was created by the efforts of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee from the endowments of Kumar Guruprasad Singh, Zemindar of Khaira in Bihar, and Dr. Saha was appointed to it. But in those days the relations of the Calcutta University and the Government of Bengal were strained, and he could not get a laboratory of his own. Meanwhile, the professorship of physics in the University of Allahabad fell vacant. It was forthwith offered to him, and he accepted the offer. He also got offers from the Muslim University, Aligarh, and the Hindu University, Benares, but he preferred to accept the post at Allahabad. Since 1923, he is working as head of the Physics Department in the University.

He presided over the Mathematical and Physical Section of the Indian Science Congress in 1926 at Bombay. He was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Physics of England and of the International Astronomical Society. The greatest honour bestowed upon him was his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1927. Scientists of international repute and only those who have done work of exceptional merit are elected to its Fellowship—particularly when the recipient is neither a resident of England nor is a European by birth. In 1930, he was elected a Fellow of the Asiatic Society of Bengal—an honour which only Prof. Birbal Sahni of Lucknow shares with him in the United Provinces. When in 1930 Sir C. V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics, a Swedish paper printed a remarkable sentence that among the future Nobel Prize holders is the astro-physicist Dr. Meghnad Saha of Allahabad. So high is his international repute.

SECOND FOREIGN TOUR

In 1927, he had the unique honour of being invited to represent Indian Science at the centenary of the famous Italian scientist Volta—the discoverer of current electricity. The function was held at Como, Italy, in September. Saha read a paper on "Explanation of the Complex Spectra of 2nd Group Elements". The paper was remarkable for its originality. He first went to England to be formally admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal Society. On 29th June there was going to be a total solar eclipse on the Continent, and he decided to visit Norway and see the eclipse from there. In his own words: "I could see it in England as well, but the English climate is proverbially treacherous, and I decided to try my luck in a more reliable climate."

He left England on 23rd June and stopped a day at Leiden, Holland, with Prof. Ehrenfest. From Leiden he paid a flying visit to Eindhoven, the seat of the famous Phillips' Glowlamp Works and the Short-wave Broadcasting Station. He visited the late Prof. Kammerling Onnes's famous cryogenic laboratory. Here temperatures approaching absolute zero, i.e., -273°C , are produced to solidify every kind of gas. Prof. Ehrenfest made him lecture in his colloquium. Starting from Leiden he stopped for a night at Utrecht for the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. O. Burger, who was carrying on some research work on temperature radiation on his lines.

From Utrecht, he started for Oslo, the capital of Norway. From Oslo he went over to Ringeby, as a guest of Prof. L. Vegard of the University of Oslo. There Prof. Vegard and his party were encamped to study the total solar eclipse. From here Prof. Saha was able to view the Solar Corona and the Prominences which can be seen only during the few minutes of totality. He was so charmed with the sight that he declared: "If I were assured of success, I would undertake a journey over half the globe to catch a sight of the glorious phenomenon again."

When preparations were going on in England to send some scientific expeditions to different places to study some scientific problems at the time of totality, the *Times* of May 21, 1927, after describing the various arrangements, wrote:

A great advance was made in 1920 in the study of these prominences by the work of Prof. Saha, who applied the laws of Thermodynamics to the dissociation of atoms in stellar atmospheres into ions and free electrons.

Dr. Saha returned to Allahabad from Norway in October 1927, after spending some time in visiting certain famous laboratories on the Continent.

THE MAN

Prof. Saha, in his manners and mode of living, is a typical scientist. It is often said that scientists are generally plain and simple, and are mostly engrossed in their scientific pursuits. It is no less true of Dr. Saha. He is primarily a theorist though he occasionally performed experiments himself, even then the flights of his brain are very extensive. He is a very frank and sometimes outspoken man and, accordingly, persons whom he has aggrieved by his frank remarks are seldom offended. But only they who have ever come in close contact with him, know it well that he is a very sympathetic soul and a well-wisher of all. It is after one has had intimate relations with him that one learns to recognise his greatness, his virtues and his winning qualities.

Prof. Saha knows German and French very well and thus remains in touch with every advancement of science. His tenacious memory and his remarkable capacity for reproducing anything he had read are marvellous. And then he has a very admirable quality—which sometimes the greatest and most gracious lack—the quality of inviting, welcoming and appreciating new thoughts and novel ideas even if they clash with his own. That's the real spirit of Science, and it is ingrained in his character. He always invites opinions and very often criticism from his students and never takes them ill.

The Physics Department is flourishing day by day since he joined the University of Allahabad. His name attracts students from far and near. Every year about 30 to 40 applications for admission to M. Sc. class have to be refused for lack of accommodation and dearth of necessary apparatus. In 1929, some first-class students from the Universities of Mysore, Madras, Nagpur, Agra, Benares and Lucknow were refused admission. It is a pity that the Financial Committee appointed last year by the U. P. Government to enquire into the Budgets of the Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra, have thought it advisable to recommend no extension till 1938. It will be a great loss to Allahabad.

A host of workers are doing research work under him and papers of high merit are published in Indian and Foreign journals. Since he took charge of the Department, the University has

produced five Doctors in Physics—Dr. N. Kichlu (now in Indian Meteorological Service), Dr. R. N. Ghosh (now Professor at Government College, Lahore), Drs. R. N. Ghosh and K. Majumdar (Lecturers at Allahabad University) and Dr. K. N. Mathur of Lahore. G. K. Deodhar, Lecturer at Allahabad University, worked under him for a long time and then went over to the Continent where he worked at Munich, Germany and Upsalla, Sweden, and from where he has received his doctorate degree now.

Prof. Saha is a very successful teacher also. It has been said that good researchers are bad teachers, but this is not true of him. It is a well known fact that for three years consecutively the candidates who topped in Physics in I.C.S. Examination in England were his students. In the course of nine years, about thirty of his students have successfully competed for I.C.S., Railway Service, and Finance. It is enough to show that he is a good teacher. His expositions of intricate scientific problems in the class-room and laboratory are marvellous, and it is hardly too much to say that any subject, however perplexing which he treats in his discourses, comes out in a palatable form to be easily digested by his listeners.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

By his efforts he has secured a special recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 annual from the U. P. Government to be spent in his personal research-work. He was the originator of the idea of an Academy of Sciences for U. P. "It will thus," he said,

be apparent to all interested in the welfare of the country that an Academy of Sciences for the United Provinces will fill a real want in the progressive national life of the country. If we succeed in forming a Provincial Academy, probably the other provinces will follow our lead and organise their own Academies. The Provincial Academies may then combine to form an All-India Academy which will ultimately enjoy the same power and status as the celebrated Academies of other countries.

He sketched a plan for the Academy which he submitted before the scientists of U. P. when they assembled at Allahabad in January 1930 for the Indian Science Congress. The plan, as expounded by him, was so entertaining and acceptable that within a short time an Academy was given birth to. The Academy consists of a President elected for two years from amongst the eminent scientific workers of the Province, a number of Vice-Presidents, a treasurer, one general secretary and section committees in the following branches:—
(a) Mathematical and Physical, (b) Chemistry,

of Natural Sciences, (d) Engineering, (e) Medical and (f) Agricultural. There are two kinds of members: (1) Ordinary Fellows—to be restricted in number, say 50, to be filled up by distinguished scientific workers and (2) Honorary Fellows—to be extended to benefactors and distinguished men of the Provinces. Prof. Saha was unanimously elected its first President a post which he continues to hold. This Academy will remain a living monument of Saha's services to the cause of Science in the Province of his adoption.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

He was a member of the Quinquennial Reviewing Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, appointed by the Viceroy. The terms of reference were: (a) To review the working and development of the Institute since December 1921, (b) to examine the financial position, and (c) to explore possible lines of development. The report was submitted on January 28, 1931. The recommendations were very far-reaching. Some of them may be mentioned:

We are of opinion that in future more attention should be paid to those lines of research that have or may have a direct bearing on the existing industries of India, or that might be expected to open up fresh industries at present undeveloped in this country (para 13). Whatever developments take place in the universities, we are convinced that with the resources at its disposal, the Institute ought . . . to supply such opportunities for training as cannot be obtained anywhere else in India (para 29). About the post of Director we consider that the salary at present laid down (which we understand is Rs. 3,000 per mensem) should be sufficient to attract men of the necessary qualifications and we consider . . . rates of remuneration of the teaching staff to be satisfactory.

Dr. Saha, in a minute of dissent appended to the Report, said that the salary of the Director has been fixed at too high a sum and he considered that a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem plus Rs. 250 per mensem for maintenance of his quarters ought to suffice. He further said that the scale of remuneration of the teaching staff was high also and suggested the following scale:—Rs. 1,000-50-1,250 per mensem plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem for men recruited outside India. He criticised the existing state of the administration of the Institute in rather unflattering terms. It is now a relief to find that as a result of public agitation, Sir C. V. Raman has now been appointed to be the Director of the Institute from April 1933. In his able hands, the Institute is sure to flourish and justify the great hopes with which it was ushered into existence by J. N. Tata.

He has served on a Committee appointed by U. P. Government to investigate the architectural-acoustics of the Council Chamber at Lucknow. In November 1931, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Science of Allahabad University for a term of three years.

It is the custom of other Scientists that they remain cut off from the man in the street. They pass their days within closed doors of their laboratories and the things which are common between them and the layman are: they eat similar food, they drink the same water, and they breathe the same air.

Dr. Saha differs in this respect from other scientists. He knows that he lives in the world, and he believes that he has other duties to perform, duties of a citizen in addition to the duties of a scientist and a University professor. He takes keen interest in History and Sociology, and current politics. Some instances may be cited: The electric supply in big cities like Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, etc., is maintained by Messrs. Martin Company (U. P. Electric Supply Company). On account of the monopoly the rates are very high. Prof. Saha created a stir in public mind and Government circles, too, by exposing the way in which the Electric Supply Company is extorting money from the public and, making a scientific comparison between them and those at Calcutta and other foreign cities, showed the rates to be too exorbitant. Again, he acted as Treasurer of Local Bengal Relief Committee (1931) and by his efforts was able to collect about Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Bengal.

RESEARCHES

Prof. Saha's researches date back to 1917 when he started work on electricity. In 1918, in collaboration with Mr. Chakravarti he estimated the pressure of radiation. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Maxwell has shown about 75 years back that when light falls on any object it exerts a calculable, though very small, pressure. The pressure was calculated by Prof. Lebedew, Nichols, and others, but the experiments of Saha and Chakravarti are very simple and accurate.

To understand his principal researches, something must be known about the structure of atom. Modern physicists say that every atom consists of a central nucleus charged with positive electricity round which a fixed number of negatively charged particles—electrons—rotate in discrete orbits of

various radii, just as the planets rotate round the central sun. The number of electrons differ with different elements—hydrogen has one electron and uranium 92, and other elements lie in between. It is also known that when an electron jumps from one orbit to another, it emits energy in form of light waves of fixed wave-length or colour. All the components of light have their origin in the peculiar fancy of the electron to jump from one orbit to another, as monkeys jump from one branch of the tree to another without stopping in mid-air. If we resolve the sun's light into a spectrum, or 7 colours, and see it through a microscope, we will see, in addition to 7 colours, about 20,000 discrete black lines—Fraunhofer lines—very thin and vertical to the colour-band. It is definitely known that a particular kind of atoms emit a particular type of spectrum. Thus when sodium atoms are illuminated, they give a spectrum consisting of a yellow band intersected by two bright lines. The wave-lengths of these lines are found to be 5890 and 5896 Angstrom units (1 Angstrom unit = 0.0000001 cm). Now if common salt be placed on a burner and another very intense light-source (arc) be placed behind it and the spectrum examined, it will be found that there are 7 colours, but in place of two bright yellow lines of sodium, there are two black lines. Kirchhoff, a celebrated German scientist, showed that an element which ordinarily emits a particular kind of light may absorb that kind too. Thus when an arc is placed behind sodium light, the latter which emits two bright yellow lines in the first case, absorbs the same light and in place of the bright lines we get two black lines. Now it may so happen that an electron may be removed from a neutral atom; such atoms are called ionised and the energy required to separate an electron is called Ionisation Potential. The spectrum of a neutral atom is quite different from that of an ionised one, i.e., black lines corresponding to each state are different.

We learn about the chemical composition of the sun from this theory. There are three principal parts of the sun: (1) the central mass, (2) the reversing layer and (3) the corona. The central glowing mass emits an unbroken band of light. The reversing layer absorbs light corresponding to the elements present there. This layer is the origin of Fraunhofer lines. There are 20,027 lines in all, and 12,502 of them have been traced to 57 elements. But in all there are

92 elements, and as it is believed that part of the sun, there should be 92 elements at least on the surface of the sun. Where have the rest gone? This was a tough problem for a long time, but was very beautifully explained by Dr. Saha.

We know that there is a corona after the reversing layer. It consists of jets of burning gases, and the flames rise in thousands of miles. At the time of eclipse, when the sun disappears, the central bright mass vanishes too, and the spectrum then taken is due to the reversing layer. Since there is nothing to absorb light after the reversing layer the black lines disappear and they are replaced by corresponding bright lines. Thus in a solar eclipse all the black lines are suddenly turned into bright ones. The suddenness produces a flash, and the new spectrum is called a Flash Spectrum. In flash spectrum some lines are longer than the rest, the length depending upon the height of the levels at which the element corresponding to those lines exists. It was found that comparatively heavier elements like calcium, strontium, barium appear in flash spectrum. Before Saha's theory it appeared very strange that these heavier elements should appear at a greater height than the lighter ones.

SELECTIVE RADIATION

Saha explained it on his theory of Selective Radiation Pressure given out in 1920. Since gravity on the sun is twenty-eight times as great as on the earth, we should expect the heaviest elements to be lowest and the lightest one highest. Dr. Saha said that the pressure of radiation is not the same for different elements. The sun's temperature enhances particular colours, and elements which absorb these colours suffer very large radiation pressure. To quote from "An Outline of Modern Knowledge": "Every dark line in the spectrum connotes radiant energy absorbed. A proportion of what is absorbed is re-emitted as radiation, but at a lower temperature and moreover in all directions in place of directly outwards, so that a residue remains in the atoms counteracting the pull of gravitation." Thus calcium atoms which absorb greater proportion of radiant energy than sodium, aluminium, etc., are raised to greater heights in the sun's atmosphere. The theory has been extended and widely applied by E. A. Milne, Rouse Ball, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Oxford who acknowledges his indebtedness to Saha.

THERMAL IONISATION

When any solid is heated it first melts and then vapourises. In the vapour state the particles of the substance—atoms—will fly apart. What happens if the temperature is raised still further? It is found that when an atom is sufficiently heated it jumps from a lower orbit to the higher one till at very high temperatures—about $6,000^{\circ}\text{C}$ —the electron is dissociated from the parent body. The energy required is the Ionisation Potential. It differs with different elements. If the temperature is raised still more, one by one all the electrons will leave the atom till at a certain stage all the electrons will be separated and the positive nucleus will be "stripped naked". Thus the higher the temperature, the greater will be the proportion of the atoms of a given kind which are ionised or excited, and that the higher the ionisation potential of an element, the greater will be the temperature at which it is excited. "It was, however," writes E. N. da C. Andrade, "first pointed out by Saha that in calculating the proportion of ionised atoms in an equilibrium state at a given temperature the pressure is a very important factor, and he showed how to calculate the equilibrium ionisation in terms of pressure and temperature." Saha showed that high temperature and low pressure both favour ionisation.

Saha applied his theory to explain the following facts confronting us: The spectral lines of some metals, especially calcium, strontium and barium, in their ionised state are strongly emitted in the higher levels of the chromosphere whereas the normal lines of these elements are observed in the lower levels and reversing layers. It was hoped that hydrogen being the lightest element will be found on the top of all the other elements, but it was found that ionised calcium was highest and hydrogen lower than it. If the pressure effect be neglected, we should be forced to believe that the temperatures at higher levels is greater than on lower levels. The riddle of Sphinx remained unsolved till Oedipus came in the person of Dr. Saha. He showed the dependence of the percentage of ionisation on pressure and said that atoms at great height where the pressure is very low should ionise, while at lower heights the high pressure will keep the atoms un-ionised. It was found that normal lines of Fraunhofer spectrum changed into lines of ionised atom in flash spectrum.

Again, it was mentioned before that 57 of the terrestrial elements have been recognised in the sun. What has become of the rest? This question is answered on Saha's theory. Take, for instance, rubidium and caesium. Their lines are absent in Fraunhofer spectrum. In the words of Andrade, Saha said that "we must not conclude from the absence of lines of an element that that element is missing". The ionisation potential of rubidium and caesium being low, they are practically completely ionised in the reversing layer. Then the lines emitted by ionised atoms of these elements are often in the regions of extreme ultra-violet and are absorbed by our atmosphere. Thus we fail to detect these elements on the sun's surface. If, however, there be any part of the sun cooler (say at 4000°C) than the rest, then the elements will exist in their normal state and give out normal lines which will come to us unabsorbed. Thus we may be able to detect these elements. This was Saha's prediction. Just after its publication, Prof. Henry Norris Russell examined some spectrographs of sun-spots which are cooler than the rest of the chromosphere taken by Dr. Brackett, and he could recognise many so-long absent elements in the sun.

There is a third important deduction from Saha's theory. It was found that a special type of giant stars have lower effective temperature than dwarfs of the same type, and yet give a spectrum in which lines of ionised atoms are stronger. It is at once explained on Saha's theory, for the low pressure prevailing in the atmosphere of the giant stars, leads to increased ionisation.

Dr. Saha, with the help of Drs. Sur and Majumdar, performed some experiments in the Allahabad University Physics Laboratories to verify his theories. The experiments confirmed his work very accurately. In America also, Dr. King confirmed his theories. The theory of thermal ionisation was extended by E. A. Milne and R. H. Fowler. Afterwards extensive work was done by two students of Saha, D. S. Kothari (now at Oxford) and R. C. Majumdar (now at Jena). To this group must be added another brilliant and very promising worker, viz., S. Chandrasekhar, a nephew of Sir C. V. Raman, who is now at Cambridge. Writing about Saha's theory, Andrade said: "This work . . . has proved of the greatest importance for astrophysical spectroscopy, and it is hardly too much

to say that it has placed the determination of stellar temperatures on a new footing."

The Director of Public Information, writing in *India*, 1929-30 an annual statement prepared by the Bureau of Public Information for presentation to Parliament, writes: "No description, however brief, of recent work of Indian investigators in this field of research would be complete without reference to the discoveries of Professor Meghnad Saha, F.R.S., of Allahabad, which are comparable in importance with those of Sir C. V. Raman. The value of Professor Saha's work lies in the fact that it has bridged a gulf between the modern theories of heat and electricity in a most interesting manner, by demonstrating that ionization of individual atoms can be effected by heat and pressure as well as by electrical means" (p. 377).

In 1927 at the Volta Centenary at Como, Prof. Saha read a paper on "Explanation of complex spectra of elements of second group". The theory advanced was very original and explained many unsolvable difficulties. The theory has been confirmed by experiments of Drs. Kichlu and Majumdar at Allahabad and some foreign workers.

In 1930, he gave a plausible theory explaining the colours of complex salts on the basis of atomic structure. The experiments in connection with this theory are still going on in the University laboratories.

NEW X-RAYS

Very recently, in February 1932, we have seen a very important paper by him on the production of new X-rays, about half in wave-length of the old ones. It was known before that in excitation of X-rays one electron alone leaves an orbit. Dr. Saha has shown that electrons more than one may leave a single orbit. This new fact will modify our views of atomic structure to a great extent. This work is of such a high merit that, if it gets confirmation from other laboratories, as it is expected to do, it will not be too much to expect the Nobel prize for him.

Prof. Saha is also engaged in studying the problems of chemical composition on the lines similar to those of the German Nobel laureate, Franck, and expects to explode many of the latter's cherished beliefs.

Concluding, we should mention a remark made by Prof. Einstein:

Dr. Meghnad Saha has earned a respectable name by his work "On a Physical Theory of Stellar Spectra". This work has opened fresh fields to determine the physical state of matter in the stars. It is imperative for the advancement of science that Dr. Saha gets every facility for his researches.

We ask what facilities, what help, has the Government of India given to Prof. Saha—in spite of Einstein's behest?

SEEING INDIA

By MR. A. F. THYAGARAJU

(Andhra Christian College, Guntur)

IN a land like India, with its historic sights and scenic splendours, a greater effort ought to be made to encourage sight-seeing tours. Perhaps there is no other country in the world which offers such a variety of scenes, traditions and associations to the intelligent tourist. We are passing through a Renaissance in this country, and there is a renewed interest in the art and literature of the motherland. The streams of culture are being guided along fresher and wider channels. At such a time it behoves every lover of his country to ponder deeply the question of "seeing India". It has been well said that it ought to be the pride of a patriot to know the full measure of his country's attractions and understand the multiplicity of interests that unitedly give her, her place in

the world as a land beautiful and venerable, industrious and buoyant, and the motherland of a special type of the human race. Is it not time, therefore, to have a nation-wide "See India" campaign?

Attempts have recently been made to interest our countrymen in the sights of their own land. Tourist organisations have been formed and they have undertaken special tours all over the country. But these are not enough. I would suggest the following scheme to make the public more travel-minded.

There should be a central organisation, sponsored by responsible people, for the whole of the country. This "See India" League would co-operate with the railway companies and make available to the public the travel amenities

offered by those companies. Useful information such as suggested itineraries, estimates of expenses, details regarding places to be visited, would be supplied by the League. Guide books for the whole of India should be issued. A great campaign of advertisement and education along travel lines ought to be carried on by the League.

Branches may be formed in each district to supply information regarding that district. These branches would also issue guide books for their own localities. Local educational institutions would, I believe, be glad to help in such a cause.

There is no reason why such a League should not be a success if it is conducted on the right lines. Many would be eager to co-operate in this patriotic venture.

There are places well worth seeing which are sometimes unknown outside their locality. As an illustration I may mention some of the sights of the Guntur district in the Madras Presidency, a district covering the comparatively small area of less than 6,000 square miles. To the student of history there are Dhanyakataka, capital of the Andhras; Kondavidu, capital of the powerful Reddi rulers who held sway in the thirteenth century, Bellamkonda and Vinukonda: other well-built Reddi fortresses. To the lover of art there are the famous Amaravati sculptures among the finest productions of ancient Buddhist art, though the best marbles have been taken away to the British and Madras museums. The student of religion can derive inspiration from the remains of Buddhist stupas at Amaravati, Bhattiprolu and the recently discovered Nagarjunikonda. If the tourist is interested in local history and legend and tales as stirring as those of the Scottish Highlands, he has only to visit the most historic part of the Guntur district, the Palnad taluk. Every hill and cave has a legend associating it with the war brought about by the king's favourite. If he is interested in temples he may visit the Mangalagiri temple set on a hill and containing a famous conch said to have been used by Krishna, or the temple of Kottappakonda near Narsarowpet. If he wishes to see educational institutions, there is the Andhra Christian College at Guntur, the largest college in the Andhra area and numerous High Schools in the district. For picturesque natural beauty there is the waterfall at Macherla and the magnificent hill scenery of the many ranges of the Eastern Ghats. If such are the varied attractions which one little district can offer, how glorious would be the full measure of India's sights!

It is not necessary to speak at length on the cultural and national value of such tours. If patriotism is to be an inspiring and ordered feeling and not a blind passion, it must be built on knowledge. A knowledge of the glories of the past and the realities of the present is the surest means of attaining the possibilities of the future. How much deeper and more informed would be the patriot's love of his country if he were well acquainted with every part of it! Further, some of our peculiar troubles would be solved by a "See India" campaign. There is a good deal of parochialism in India. This can be broken down and an impediment to the growth of national consciousness removed by such a campaign.

The result of the campaign would not merely be an increased number of Indians getting acquainted with their country. Visitors from abroad would be attracted and this would benefit India both materially and in intangible ways.

It is the duty of every patriot to create a *wanderlust* in the people and to adopt means to satisfy it.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

With Surajmal's Artistic
Silverwares.

Surajmal Lallubhai & Co.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. April '33.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE COMMUNAL AWARD

AT last we have the long expected Communal Award with a lengthy explanation from the Premier. The Communal controversy is perhaps the most ticklish of all controversies in India, and the Prime Minister in undertaking to do what we have not been able to do ourselves, took upon himself a very serious responsibility. We agree that his position is most difficult and unenviable, but that is no reason why a dispassionate consideration of his decision should be out of place. It is doubtless humiliating to think that the Communities could not settle among themselves and that the decision should be forced upon them by a third party. But neither that, nor the air of finality with which that decision is announced could wean it from criticism. For one thing, like all compromises, it has failed to satisfy any party. That is the worst of patched-up work. At a time when we are fearing that a mere reform of the Provincial Councils without a corresponding change at the Centre would be futile, it is ominous that the Award should be confined to the Provinces only. The Prime Minister's explanation, though well meaning, is hardly convincing. And what is one to say of the Award itself? Apart from the question of numbers, (i.e., the relative strength of representation on the Councils) on which there is a great deal to be said, should all experience and principle alike be forsworn in favour of expediency? Should separate electorates be perpetuated in a growing Democracy? Why should separate electorates be forced on those who do not want them? The leading members of the Depressed Classes and the Indian Christians have definitely denounced them, while the two lady members of the R. T. C., one a Hindu and the other a Muslim, had specifically repudiated them on behalf of the Women of India. And now we have separate electorates with a vengeance, and it is passing strange that this anomaly should be upheld by one who spoke not long ago in the House of Commons to the tune of another principle:

If every constituency is thus to be earmarked for a particular community or interest, there will be no room left for the growth of what we consider to be purely political organisation which could comprehend all communities, all creeds, all classes, and all conditions of faith. That is one of the problems which have to be faced, because if India is going to develop a robust

political life, there must be room for national political parties based upon conceptions of India's interest and not upon conceptions regarding the well-being of any field that is smaller or less comprehensive than the whole of India.

What a contrast between this and the new strain!

THE WOMEN'S POINT OF VIEW

Now this attempt at segregation of community from community, section from section, and even sex from sex is worked out to a deplorable nicety in the Government's Award. On this subject the Women of India have made a spirited protest in another connection which is pat to the occasion. In a Memorandum on the Lothian report, the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference which recently met at Nagpur, declared unequivocally that

the representative womanhood of India rigorously eschewed all ideas of special favours in the matter of the franchise for the future electorates—whether by way of nomination, co-option, reservation of seats, special constituencies or the like—realising as they do that the extension of any such fancy method into the women's sphere would inevitably tend to the establishment and eventual perpetuation of the principle of separatism with all its attendant evils in place of the principle of national solidarity for which they had laboured so unceasingly and arduously and for which they unequivocally stand to-day—in short, their principles have stood in favour of a national solution as distinct from and as opposed to any solution that might be framed or based on any sort of concession to sectional interest. For this purpose they are willing meanwhile to subordinate the lure of seats in the legislatures of the country to the possession of the power of the vote in conjunction with men on a basis of true civic equality and on a nationalistic foundation.

BENGAL AND JOINT ELECTORATES

Indeed, the better mind of India has always been opposed to separate electorates and Bengal has set a fine example to other Provinces. Only the other day the Council passed a resolution by 47 votes to 32 supporting joint electorates. The mover of the resolution was himself a Mahomedan gentleman—Moulvi Abdus Samas—and he was warmly supported by several of his co-religionists. The fact is, there is no room for separate electorates in a sound democracy, and enlightened Muslims are one with enlightened men of other religions in their resistance to all that makes for division. This must give a much needed lesson at this critical time but apparently the Government have ignored this wise counsel.

THE COMMUNAL DECISION BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Provinces.	General Seats.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Depressed Classes.	Backward Area.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Europeans.	Commerce.	Industry.	Mining.	Land-holders.	University.	Labour.	Total.	Remarks.
Madras	M 128 W 6	M 28 W 1		18	1	M 8 W 1	2	3	6			6	1	6	215	Depressed class constituencies will cover the whole of Madras Province. Seven seats will be reserved for Mahattas in selected plural constituencies. No special representation for depressed classes as general constituencies give them scope. Their representation will be not less than 10 and will come out of the 80 general seats. Who are the Depressed classes, not easy to find in Northern India. This will be decided. Of 5 Land-holders' seats, one will be held by a Zamindar, four by Land-holders of whom it is expected that one will be Hindu, one Sikh and two Muslims. Special arrangements for Christians here. Elsewhere they will fall either in special electorates or will be included outside these in general electorates.
Bombay and Sind	M 92 W 5	M 62 W 1		10	1	3	2	4	8			3	1	8	200	The one woman's election under general seats will be by a non-communal electorate at Shillong.
Bengal	M 78 W 2	M 117 W 2		10		2	M 3 W 1	11	19			5	2	8	250	
United Provinces	M 128 W 4	M 64 W 2		12		2	1	2	3			6	1	3	228	
Punjab	M 42 W 1	M 84 W 2	M 31 W 1			2	1	1	1			5	1	3	175	
Bihar and Orissa	M 96 W 3	M 41 W 1		7	8	2	1	2	4			6	1	4	176 175 (?)	
Central Provinces	M 74 W 3	14		10	1	1	1	1	2			3	1	2	112	
Assam	M 43 W 1	34		4	9	1	1	11						4	108	
N.W.F.P.	M 104 W 5	36 29		3		1	2	3	7			2	1	7	50 175	
Bombay	M 18 W 1	M 33 W 1		1		3		2	2			2		1	60	
Sind																

TERRORISM IN BENGAL

That the outrages which have become so rampant in Bengal should cease and that terrorism should be scotched are propositions on which there could be no difference of opinion in the country. But enlightened public opinion is decidedly not in favour of the methods generally adopted by Government. Already the Ordinances are in full swing, and from January to May in Bengal alone 10,873 persons have been arrested. The movements of 3,380 persons have been restricted; 1,955 persons fined and property belonging to 388 persons attached; 34 presses and newspapers were victimised under the Ordinances and 38 were "warned". And yet Government have two more Bills on the anvil—the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Bill and the Bengal Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill. The first has been referred to the Select Committee and the second is to further strengthen the scope of the C. L. A. Act of 1925. Have the myrmidons of Law ever taken stock of the sort of people who are victims of these oppressive measures? Does past experience show that these measures have had the least effect upon the real culprits? Surely the Government is on the wrong track. When Lord Minto was confronted with a similar situation, Lord Morley gave some wholesome counsel which it would be well for the present Government of Bengal to recall:

Supposing you abolish freedom of the Press or suspend it, that will not end the business. You will have to shut up schools and colleges. Nor will that be all. You will have to stop the printing of unlicensed books. The possession of a copy of Milton, or Burke, or Macaulay or of Bright's speeches, and all that flashing array of writers and orators who are the glory of our grand, our noble English tongue—the possession of one of these books will, on this peculiar and puerile notion of government, be like the possession of a bomb, and we shall have to direct the passing of an Explosive Books Act. All this and its various sequels and complements make a policy if you please. But after such a policy has produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, lifeless India, we can hardly call it, as we do now, the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown.

THE LATE PANDIT MOTILAL

It is quite in the fitness of things that Allahabad should honour itself by erecting a statue of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The occasion elicited a graceful tribute to the memory of the departed leader, from Mr. Hirdayanath Kunzru of the Servants of India Society. The Pandit endeared himself by his sacrifices, and though leader of a Party, he was also the leader of the nation when the occasion demanded. His capacity for leadership and his constructive statesmanship seldom deserted him:

On critical occasions he knew how to lay party feelings aside and combine with other men who did not hold the same views as he did in order that the common purpose of the country might be achieved. Many a crisis that arose in the committees was tided over simply because of the sagacity and the conciliatory power displayed by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

LIBERAL NON-CO-OPERATION

Since we wrote last, the opposition to Sir Samuel Hoare's new plan has become more and more pronounced. Nobody who is anybody in India has a good word to say of the new procedure. A Manifesto signed by a number of leaders, including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Ali Imam and others, was issued in the second week of July declaring that co-operation with the Government must be withheld until the Conference method is restored. About a dozen English friends have appealed to the leaders to reconsider their attitude. But the Liberal leaders contend that the new plan is not only a change of method, but cuts at the very root of our self-respect. Thus the *Manchester Guardian* shrewdly points out:

At the moment it is difficult to think of a single political organisation in India—for that matter, of a single Indian politician of any eminence—with a good word to say for the British Government or with any faith in its intentions. How it is possible, in such circumstances, to establish a self-governing Federation and to hope that it may prove workable, only Sir Samuel Hoare knows.

LORD LOTHIAN'S OPTIMISM

And yet the situation is by no means hopeless. Lord Lothian took a very sensible view of things when he declared the other day at Follodan that a sane and liberal Constitution will yet find adequate support in India. But the present day suspicions must be replaced by confidence. How could that be done? That could be done only on the basis of "the greatest measure of self-government compatible with peace and unity in India". That is well said; but Lord Lothian fears that this good work has to contend against two menaces—the reactionaries in England and their counterparts in India. Yes; sane Liberalism has to steer clear of the Scylla of British die-hardism and the Charybdis of Indian civil disobedience.

WORLD EVENTS

BY PROF. A. J. SAUNDERS, M.A., Ph.D.

THE LAUSANNE AGREEMENT

THE important thing to record this month is the Agreement at Lausanne which has been described as a really great achievement. Last month we were critical of conferences, and expressed the fear as held by many that nothing of much good may come of these long and expensive conferences, but this month our fears have been turned into joy, because real progress has been made, and an agreement has been reached. As is so often the case international diplomacy proceeds by compromise; what Germany was anxious to have France was not willing to give, and a deadlock seemed inevitable.

But Great Britain and her Prime Minister—Ramsay MacDonald—played the part of a go-between and succeeded in bringing the two main parties together; it was really a personal triumph of Mr. MacDonald, who would not let go or give in until agreement was achieved. Germany wished to be relieved of all reparation payments; France insisted that Germany should be made to pay; the agreement consisted of a compromise in which Germany will pay a lump sum which shall be devoted to a fund for European reconstruction.

The Lausanne Act comprises a Preamble and five instruments, as follows:

1. Agreement with Germany.
2. Transitional measures relating to Germany.
3. Resolution relating to non-German Reparations.
4. Resolution relating to Central and Eastern Europe.
5. Resolution relating to a World Economic and Financial Conference.

The Act was signed on behalf of the Governments of Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, France, Italy, Japan, Poland and Germany. The countries not signing were: Greece, Portugal, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

There are three chief points to remember in the agreement: a fund is to be built up to help the reconstruction of Europe, and Germany is expected to contribute £150 millions to that fund. Then as a first step towards the reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe, Austria is to receive financial help. The third matter of great importance is with a view to seeking "the

measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for, and may prolong, the world crisis", it was resolved to ask the League of Nations to convene a world conference on Monetary and Economic Questions.

The Agreement has met with general approval; we may take Sir Walter Layton, the British Economist, as typical of the feeling in general; he said: "The idea of winding up the history of Reparations by a final payment and the suggestion that that should be used as a contribution towards reconstruction opens up a prospect of genuine co-operation." President Hoover of the United States has expressed himself thus:

I wish to make it absolutely clear that the United States have not been consulted regarding any agreements reported by the Press to have been concluded recently at Lausanne, and that, of course, it is not a party, nor in any way committed to any such agreement.

While I do not assume it to be the purpose of any of these agreements to effect the combined action of our debtors, if it shall be so interpreted, then I do not propose that the American people shall be pressed into any line of action or that our policy shall in any way be influenced by such a combination, whether open or implied.

A FRANCO-BRITISH STATEMENT

"An outcome of the Lausanne Conference" in the shape of a joint Franco-British declaration was announced by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons recently. It stated:

First, in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, they intend to exchange views with one another with complete candour concerning, and to keep each other mutually informed of, any questions coming to their notice similar in origin to that now so happily settled at Lausanne which may affect the European regime. It is their hope that other Governments will join them in adopting this procedure.

Secondly, they intend to work together and with other delegations at Geneva to find a solution of the disarmament question which will be beneficial and equitable for all the Powers concerned.

Thirdly, they will co-operate with each other and other interested Governments in the careful and practical preparation of the World Economic Conference.

Then followed a fourth paragraph which applied only to the French and British Governments in these terms:

Fourthly, pending the negotiation at a later date of a new commercial treaty between their two countries, they will avoid any action in the nature of discrimination by the one country against the interests of the other.

It is strange how variously a well-meaning action may be received and interpreted. This

SEPTEMBER 1932]

WORLD EVENTS

645

declaration has had a mixed reception. It looks as though Great Britain has fallen into the arms of France and naturally Germany is suspicious; then it looks like an inner circle of the European nations and seems to be superseding the League of Nations which naturally has roused a question mark in their minds. Some of the members of the League have accepted the declaration on its face value. The point of real importance in the statement is the decision to renounce tariff discriminations; the other terms are like pious wishes and may accomplish very little; we hope sincerely that the declaration will not undo the good work of the Lausanne agreement. The next thing of course is to see whether the United States will meet Europe in the matter of remitting reparation payments, War debts, and tariffs.

THE IRISH CRISIS

The Irish question seems to have reached a deadlock; both Great Britain and the Irish Free State have passed tariffs against each other, and the producers and consumers in both countries are going to suffer. An Ottawa correspondent writes:

Discussing relations with Great Britain, Mr. O'Kelly categorically stated that his party was out for complete separation from Great Britain, and he declared that the rising generation of his countrymen was increasingly determined in their quest for independence, but they would not be satisfied until the whole of Ireland was united again. He deplored the conflict with the British Government and said: "We will be hard hit, but so will England." The Free State was fully alive to the inevitable economic consequences of separation from Great Britain, and his delegation had come to the Conference with the primary object of seeking other markets and promoting commercial relations with the other Dominions, notably Canada.

THE B. I. S. AND A GOLD STANDARD

We are becoming accustomed to the letters B. I. S. now; they stand for The Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, and we are also looking for leadership in monetary matters for the B. I. S. In a recent announcement, the International Bank made a statement of their view as to the return to a gold standard which is of great importance:

The board, recognizing the necessity of the re-establishment between nations of a monetary system with a common basis in order to facilitate international settlements under more stable and secure conditions, is unanimously of opinion that the gold standard remains the best available monetary mechanism. . . . it is desirable therefore to prepare all the necessary measures for the re-establishment of the functioning of the gold standard.

In order to render possible a general return to the gold standard, the board thinks it is necessary that those measures should be taken by the international collaboration and national efforts which will restore equilibrium in the economic and financial structure of the various countries. The realization of these measures depends in the first instance on Government action, and without that, is beyond the power of Central Banks. To enable the mechanism of the international balance of payments to work again in a satisfactory manner, it will be necessary to restore a reasonable degree of freedom in the movement of goods, services and capital; to complete the solution of reparations reached at Lausanne by a satisfactory solution of War debts; and to take the necessary steps in each individual country to restore and maintain equilibrium in its internal economy, not only as regards public revenue and expenditure, but also as regards the cost of production and organization of the internal money and capital market.

This statement is in full accord with the recent findings of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. This question of a standard will come up again for final re-solution at the World Economic Conference. We must have a standard, at present gold seems to be the best that is available, but many people have lost their faith in gold because it has let us down badly during this economic depression.

DISARMAMENT

The Disarmament Conference at Geneva has adjourned until later in the year. Disappointment is the only word that we can use in reference to the results achieved so far. The Chairman—Mr. Henderson—has said quite frankly that unless the leading nations with great armaments are prepared to do much more in the way of limitations than they have agreed to do thus far, the Conference will be unable to reach a final and satisfactory measure of disarmament; the two great stumbling-blocks are Germany's demand for equality of treatment and France's demand for security.

But we must not lose sight of what has been done, for that we are thankful. Aerial bombardment has been prohibited, and a definite step taken towards drastic measures of air disarmament; war ships have been limited in size and in the size and range of the guns which they may carry; a decision has been reached to abolish chemical warfare, and there is general agreement in favour of budgetary reduction and limitation on armament expenditures. This is all a definite progress and a forward move for which we are thankful; it fills us with hope, but much more has yet to be done.

By "SRIVAS"

THE outstanding events of August in the world of Indian finance are the suspension of Treasury Bills in the first week, the revival of sterling tenders in the second, the opening of the list for the Rupee Loan in the third, the closing of the list within a few hours of its opening, and the publication of the Indo-British agreement said to be arrived at between the British delegation and the Indian delegation at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. It will thus be seen that the month has been quite eventful and, in some ways, even exciting.

TREASURY BILLS

When the *communiqué*, announcing the Treasury Bills results of tenders received on August 2, also vouchsafed the information that, until further notice, there would be no further sales of short-term Bills, the market was somewhat taken aback; and when it recovered from this shock, it began to think and speculate on what its significance could be and should be. Thus started the rumours about the impending Rupee Loan.

It will be remembered that the Government had already entered the Indian capital market for a loan in June in the shape of a 5½ per cent. 1938-40 issue at Rs. 98. It was certainly unusual for the Government to place two rupee loans on the market in the same year. The general practice in this behalf has been that the New Rupee Loan is timed to appear on the market in the monsoon months, during which period money conditions tend to be extremely slack; and that the entire rupee loan programme is done and finished in one effort. Talk of a second rupee loan was, therefore, not quite in accord with past experience.

All the same, a very important circumstance that had to be taken note of was that since the closing of the list for the 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan, giltedge conditions in India had undergone such a vast improvement that while the yield on Government securities early in June was about 5¾ per cent., the yield on securities in the first week of August was only 5¼ per cent. Would it be possible to take advantage of this favourable development for the purpose of tackling the problem of conversion in connection with some of the loans maturing in 1933 and thereafter? It was specially to be noted that

besides the 5 per cent. 1933 bonds redeemable next year, the Government had also to provide for the repayment of 6 per cent. 1933-36 bonds as it was unthinkable that the option of redemption would not be exercised in the case of a loan at such a high rate as 6 per cent. when it could be easily replaced by a loan on 5 per cent. or slightly over. Taking all these circumstances together, the market boldly conjectured that a 5 per cent. issue, mainly for conversion purposes, was sure to be announced in the course of August.

And expectations were fulfilled.

THE NEW LOAN

The plan of the New Loan was announced on August 10. The main features of the issue may be thus described:

1. It was a 5 per cent. Rupee Loan, repayable at par on October 1, 1943, but with option to the Government to repay the Loan or any part thereof at par on or after October, 1940, by giving three months' notice.
2. The issue price of the loan was Rs. 98.
3. The subscription list was to be open on August 17 and was to be closed on August 31, or as soon as total subscriptions reach approximately Rs. 25 crores.
4. It was a cash loan as well as a conversion loan, the loans tenderable for conversion being 5 per cent. 1933 bonds and 6 per cent. 1933-36 bonds. Five per cent. 1933 bonds was accepted as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 101-8 and 6 per cent. 1933-36 bonds at Rs. 102-8. In addition, interest on the bonds up to August 31, 1932, was to be paid at the time of the issue of the new securities.

The running yield on the loan worked up to 5.102 per cent.; but allowing for the extra Rs. 2 which will be payable on repayment, the yield worked out to 5.31 per cent. if repayment were made in 8 years and to 5.242 per cent. if repayment were made in 11 years. Comparing this yield with that forthcoming on medium maturities like 5½ per cent. 1938-40 and 5 per cent. 1939-44, it should be stated that the 5 per cent. 1940-43 at Rs. 98 was distinctly more advantageous to investors than the 5½ per cent. 1938-40 at Rs. 102. Thus, the Government placed on the market a loan with a yield slightly higher than that forthcoming on existing securities of a corresponding maturity. This was a tactless move; and as our Government would appear to be wedded to their policy of always offering a

higher yield on the new loan than that available on existing securities, the following comment of *Indian Finance* is of special significance as it shows that if only the Government had had more courage, the loan would have been a far greater success than it ultimately turned out to be. *Indian Finance* says:

If the yield on the new loan is put at a higher level than that on the securities quoted in the market, what happens immediately after the announcement of the loan is that there is a severe decline in the prices of the existing securities, so that the latter could reach a level which will work out to the same yield basis as that of the new loan. In other words, the publication of the new loan scheme is immediately accompanied by declining prices in giltedge market, the creation of most bearish conditions, a state of affairs in which sellers predominate. This has a most demoralising effect on investors. And, psychologically, this very deterioration in the market foredooms the new loan. On the other hand, if a new loan is to have an yield lower than on existing securities, the issue of the loan prospectus gives rise to a considerable appreciation in giltedge prices; sets free a large buying enquiry; and as, in a rising market, holders of securities do not part with their scrips easily, a large part of the buying enquiry remains unsatisfied; this unsatisfied demand has necessarily to be met by recourse to the new loan. The offer of a lower yield on the new loan is, psychologically, the aptest and surest way of success.

It was fortunate for the Government that immediately following the publication of the New Loan prospectus, a healthy tone was manifest in the Government securities market with reports of higher prices for India sterling securities. At the same time, as the loan was limited to 25 crores for both cash and conversion applications, the impression got about that with the Imperial Bank putting in a substantial application, the list could not be kept open for more than two or three days. Once an impression of this kind comes to prevail in the market, that is the surest way of guaranteeing the success of a loan. It was, therefore, not a matter for surprise that on August 17, the list opened in the morning at 10 and had to be closed at 2-30. In fact, the list could have been closed at 1 o'clock. Applications received actually came to Rs. 30 crores, so that it became necessary to give only *pro rata* allotment to cash applications. The details of the subscription are as under:

In cash	...	Rs. 9.43 crores.
By tender of 1933 bonds...	"	10.41 "
By tender of 1933-36 bonds	"	10.19 "
Total	...	Rs. 30.03 crores.

No official information is as yet available as regards the actual amount of cash applications that would be accepted on the basis of this allotment. It appears, however, that the total of the New Loan would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 25½ crores. The effect of this loan issue is that it has furnished an extra Rs. 5 crores to the cash balance of the Treasury and it has reduced the problem of next year's conversion from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 30 crores. From this point of view, the New Loan must be said to be a bullish factor of great significance for the future of giltedge. The New Loan is already at nearly 1 premium, that is, Re. one over the issue price. There are general expectations that before long it would be quoting at par, that is, at Rs. 100.

The Government have been quite lucky in regard to their remittance programme in the current month. They have been particularly lucky, because in a period when owing to suspension of Treasury Bills money conditions were extremely easy, the natural tendency of the rupee-rate would have been to decline to lower levels. On the other hand owing to various reasons, exchange has remained at a steady level, and the Government have, during the three weeks of sterling tenders, been able to buy councils to the amount of £1½ million. The rate at which the Treasury secured sterling is 1s. 6 3/32d. which is quite satisfactory. There are also good reasons to believe that the Government would not be prepared to buy sterling at any rate below 1s. 6 3/32d. which is even more satisfactory. The real significance of this policy is, that the future of exchange is also assured of a good measure of stability.

THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT

In this letter, only a brief reference to the agreement at Ottawa could be made. The meaning of the agreement in terms of the actual figures of exports and imports is thus given by Mr. G. D. Birla in a press interview:

If we ignore such articles of export as jute, shellac, etc., for which India enjoys more or less a monopoly and which would not be easily substituted by other products, she gets preference in British markets for goods worth about thirty crores, out of which, if tea is excluded, which amounts to sixteen crores and in which Indian capital is hardly interested, India gets preference only for goods worth about fourteen crores in British markets. Against this, India gives preference to United Kingdom in Indian market for goods worth about thirty-five crores.

Thus, considered from the economic point of view, it would appear that the agreement is a one-sided agreement. Heads, England will gain. Tails, India will lose.

Diary of the Month

July 23. The Disarmament Conference adopts by 41 votes to 2 Sir John Simon's draft resolution *re*: reduction.

July 24. The Governor-General of Ireland assents to the Emergency Duties Bill.

July 25. Sir Atul Chatterjee is appointed Chairman of the Economic Section of the Ottawa Conference.

July 26. Dr. Ansari leaves Delhi for Bombay en route to Europe.

July 27. Twenty-thousand cotton workers strike work in Burnley, Lancashire.

July 28. The Davidson (Indian States Enquiry) Committee Report is published.

July 29. Sir Arthur Nelson assumes charge as Ag. Governor of Central Provinces.

July 30. Pt. Kunzru unveils a statue of Pandit Motilal Nehru at Allahabad.

July 31. Bolivia declares War on Paraguay.

Aug. 1. Mr. Devadas Gandhi is released unconditionally.

Aug. 2. Bengal Council passes a resolution favouring general electorates.

Aug. 3. Sir D. F. Mulla is elected honorary member of Lincoln's Inn.

Aug. 4. U. S. A. accepts the invitation to attend the World Monetary Conference.

Aug. 5. Dr. Paranjpye is elected Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, Pandit Jagat Narain having resigned.

—Sir Alfred Watson, Editor of the *Statesman*, narrowly escapes from a revolver shot.

Aug. 6. Sir Surendranath memorial meeting in Calcutta.

—An academic reception is given to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore by the Calcutta University.

Aug. 7. Dr. Ansari sails for Europe. Permission to interview Gandhi is refused.

Aug. 8. British friends urge Dr. Sapru and others of the Consultative Committee to reconsider and co-operate with Government.

—Leaders' manifesto on Sir S. Hoare's Policy is issued from Servants of India Society, Poona.

Aug. 9. The All-India cricketers beat Gloucestershire by 55 runs.

Aug. 10. Government of India floats a new Rupee loan.

Aug. 11. A Monarchist revolt breaks out in Spain.

Aug. 12. Hundred persons are drowned in a ferry boat disaster in Kolhapur.

Aug. 13. Miss Mani Ben Patel is arrested.

Aug. 14. Miss Mani Ben Patel is sentenced to fifteen months' R. I.

Aug. 15. The World Economic Conference is postponed until New Year.

Aug. 16. Mira Ben is arrested in Bombay on arrival from Ahmedabad.

Aug. 17. The Communal award is announced by Government.

Aug. 18. Mr. Abyankar is released on medical grounds.

—Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta is arrested.

Aug. 19. The British delegation is signing the Ottawa Agreement.

Aug. 20. The first Solo flight across the Atlantic is accomplished by airman Mollison.

Aug. 21. Punjab Hindu Conference at Lahore protests against Communal award.

—The Executive Board of the Muslim Conference meeting in Delhi also protests against the Award as inadequate.

Aug. 22. Mira Ben is sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

—Dr. Kitchlew is arrested in Amritsar.

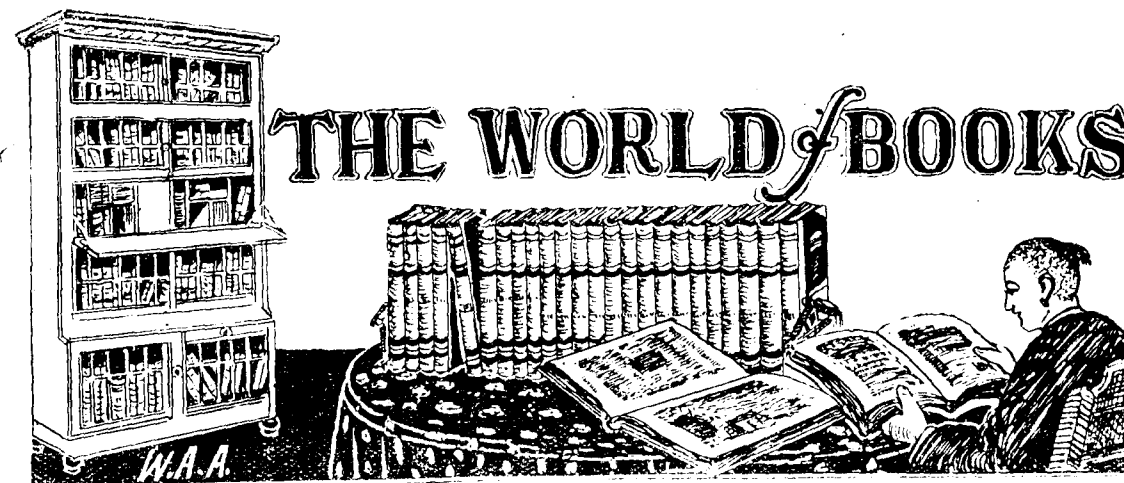
Aug. 23. Bengal Council talks out Mr. N. K. Basu's adjournment motion to discuss the Communal award.

Aug. 24. U. P. Liberals' meeting at Allahabad deprecate persistent agitation against Communal award though disapproving Government's decision.

Aug. 25. Dr. Tagore issues an appeal to Indians to focus all attention on the Reforms rather than on Communal award.

—Civic reception to Ottawa delegation at Southampton.

Aug. 26. Dr. B. C. Roy and Sir Nilratan Sircar are accorded Civic welcome in Madras.



THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN MARRIAGES. By Muller Lyer. Translated from German by Isabella C. Wigglesworth. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

The original book "Phasen der Liebe" was first published in 1913. The first English translation of the book comes after sixteen years. Even after such a lapse of time, the book is not out of date as the historical study of the evolution of marriage contains much valuable matter. The book contains about 250 pages divided into seven chapters. But the major portion of the book is taken up by two chapters, the first on "The Transformation of the Love Emotion" and the third on "Phases of Marriage".

The author divides the history of marriage into three periods, namely, the clan period, the family period, and the individual or personal period. In the first period, woman was the slave of man and man engaged women for work. There was no sexual jealousy at all in this period. Polygamy was the general rule. If man protected women from other men, it is not due to any sexual jealousy but only due to property jealousy. Men lent their wives to the guests and friends; they exchanged wives temporarily. Brothers married a common wife. There was practically no feeling of "family" but only of a clan, and within the clan women could be ordered about by men for any purpose.

In the family period, monogamy began to appear. Various causes contributed for the establishment of this form of marriage among civilised men. The author does not accept the theory that man was by nature monogamous and that polygamy was brought about by the special environments. His theory is, that man is by nature polygamous and that monogamy is the result of civilization. In the family period, woman was a property in the family. She was not a slave or a worker but one of the family property like furniture and other things.

It was the industrial civilization that brought about the personal or individual period. Here women become the equivalent of men, though the author does not say that women can be men's equal. In this period, a woman selects her own mate according to her personal needs and tastes, and the needs of the family ceases to be a factor in marriage.

When the book was written, women had not been recognised as citizens with full civic rights on the same terms as men in any country. Now in nearly all the countries, women enjoy all civic privileges like men; they vote on the same terms as men; they enter all professions. So the author's views regarding the future of women is out of date and inadequate.

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR. By T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London. Price 8s. 6d. net.

One cannot go through a book of this kind without pausing to reflect as to what measures society has taken for prevention of crimes apart from the punishment of criminals. The world seems to have run in much the same groove, committing much the same offences, impelled by much the same motives and following much the same methods. The ill-taught and unrestrained passions of men underlie many a crime, and however much one may desire their elimination by liberalising the mind of man, the world has not succeeded to any greatly appreciable extent in that direction. Opinions on crimes have changed from age to age, and we have passed on from considering them as offences against God and the ten commandments, to viewing them as offences against social order, and now we have come to regard them as pathological aberrations requiring treatment of the mind in just the same fashion as the treatment of diseases by the doctors.

The book contains material which will give food for thought for solving some of the problems which affect so vitally society as a whole.

FRUITLESS EDEN. By D. S. Agnew. Herbert Joseph, London 1932.

This novel portrays the hopeless love of a gipsy girl of mixed parentage. She is affianced to Elcamo the chief of the tribe, and falling in love with Chambers a white man on a holiday, is made to swear that she will marry no one but Elcamo while he is alive. She runs away with Chambers and lives with him, appearing to the world as his wife while preserving her chastity. The intolerable situation yields itself to some interesting portrayal of loves and jealousies till the denouement is reached when Elcamo, who chases her, almost willingly gives up his life and frees her to marry the man of her choice.

HINDU FAMILIES IN GUJARAT. By R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda State, Baroda State Press.

A handy manual on the social and economic life of the Hindus of Gujarat cannot take any detailed notice of the diverse castes and creeds and local variations beyond a certain limit. North Gujarat differs in many respects from South Gujarat, and most of the original settlements from which Gujarati castes take their names are in the North which also contains the chief shrines and pilgrim centres as well as the chief dynastic seats like Girmar, Valabhi, Anhilvada, and Champanir. The population contains Rajputs, Katthis, Ahirs, Kanbis, Bantias and also many classes of enterprising traders and lascars and sailors. Nearly 90 per cent. of the population are Hindus and Jains. Both these communities have a deficiency of females, largely caused by higher female mortality and by vicious social habits. The author deems the break-up of the joint family system to be a sign of progress. He writes that evils like untouchability and the consumption of opium have largely disappeared and that Jainism is gradually drifting back into the current of Brahmanism. This useful, graphic and economic study has been done unpretentiously and in a solid and scholarly manner.

DISARMAMENT. League of Nations, Geneva. Price 1 Shilling.

This is a small pamphlet issued by the Information Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva. It gives a *resume* of all the suggestions from the days of the Esher Plan to the last Conference but one. The information accumulated comes right up to the date of its publication (February 1932). There are no opinions advanced. As a historical guide through this interesting yet complicated subject, it will be found useful especially by those who do not want to make a detailed study.

THE DOCTOR EXPLAINS. By Ralph Major. Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London.

This is an exceedingly interesting and instructive treatise dealing with the development of the science of healing. One of the most noted Professors of Vienna once said publicly: "The Physician should be judged by the extent of his knowledge and not by the number of his cures." That man who can give effective and lasting service to his fellow-men is the one who has gathered useful knowledge in abundance and makes it available when the demand arises.

"The Doctor Explains" is in reality a vivid and pleasing explanation of the many cures and their methods practised by modern doctors. A reading of this work will benefit a medical man as well as a layman equally. For, is it not unusual that when your doctor decides to give you an anti-tetanus injection and you ask him why, he simply says it is the usual thing to do after one has had a bruise or an abrasion? "The Doctor Explains" will help you to do better than indulge in such unconvincing cant. You get to know the why of such things as vitamins and blood pressure, X-Ray and antisepsis—things which are the shibboleths of the up-to-date doctor. The book vivifies as well as vitalises.

The printing and get-up are fine, and the numerous illustrations and the index add greatly to the value of the publication.

STRANGE BROTHER. By Blair Niles. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London. 7s. 6d.

The feeling comes very often when we want to read something out of the way, something un-English and unconventional. "Strange Brother" will then come in very handy. There is an undercurrent of discussion on sexual psychology. The debaters are individual types. Their characters have been outlined with an incisive pencil. An atmosphere of unaccountable sadness pervades the whole story. Decidedly a book out of the run of the ordinary novel.

HISTORY OF INDIAN CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE. By B. E. Dadachanji. (Second, revised and enlarged edition.) D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

This edition is based on the same plan as that of the first which was brought out in 1927 and has brought the history of Indian currency down to 1931. In the Introduction are explained the peculiar features of the Indian Exchange in which Government plays such a predominant part and strives to fix the upper and lower limits of exchange. The first part of the book traces the currency history down to the Fowler Committee; in the next are treated the War and post-War periods of currency evolution; and lastly are outlined the history of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserve. The writer maintains that the ratio of 1s. 4d. was not unnatural to the Indian system and was only disturbed as a result of the War in common with the ratios of other countries. He has also traced the principal world-factors affecting India's economic condition in the last four years 1927-31 and the reaction of these factors on Indian exchange. The book is a good complement to the writer's recent publication on "A Reserve Bank for India and the Money Market".

YOGA AND PERFECTION. By Swami Purnananda. Published by Matilal Son, B.A. Chok Bazaar, Barsilal. Rs. 3.

This book is an attempt to explain the fundamentals of Yoga in easy flowing English verses. The first part deals with the qualities to be acquired by one who wishes to practise Yoga. The highest ideal of Yoga is set out to be oneness with the Almighty. The second part treats of the *saulhanas* of the various spiritual exercises which help a Yogi to bring his senses under control.

The Appendix is highly useful in enabling the reader to understand the Sanskrit terms used in the poem.

ON BAIL IN CRIMINAL MATTERS. By M. M. Kotasthane, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, 65-67, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.) Price Rs. 1-8.

It is ever a difficult task to hold the scales even between the right of every individual to his personal freedom until he is proved to be guilty and the exigencies of police investigation and the due administration of justice which require that in certain cases the accused should be kept in official custody pending enquiry. Bail was never intended to be punitive but mainly to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial and also to prevent the repetition of the offence with which he is charged where such danger is apparent. Broadly speaking, granting of bail is the rule except in very serious cases as, e.g., where the offence is punishable with death or transportation for life and there appear reasonable grounds for believing the accused is guilty of such offence. Granting or refusing bail is an act to be exercised with judicial discretion. There are numerous Indian, English and Colonial cases reported on the subject, dealing with the various considerations affecting the disposal of bail applications. Mr. Kotasthane has done a very useful service to the Bar and the Magistracy in bringing together in a handy volume all the Statute Law in India and the Case Law relating to Bail in criminal matters. He has dealt with the subject exhaustively and the book will be specially welcome to the junior members of the legal profession.

GREAT CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. Edited by G. R. Hammond. G. G. Harrap & Co., Ltd. (Junior Modern English Series.).

The immortal creations of literature like Pickwick, Falstaff and Mrs. Malaprop are presented here for the benefit of the young reader in suitable extracts from the original works. To eight or nine figures of fiction is added 'Samuel Pepys of real life'.

MUSINGS ON THE BHAGAVAD GITA. By N. C. Vaish. Published by S. N. Basu, Allahabad. Rs. 4.

This is an edition of the Bhagavad Gita with Sanskrit text, an English metrical translation and copious notes and comments on each *sloka*. It is unfortunate that the author has chosen to give a metrical translation. Except that each line begins with a capital and that the syntactical order is often reversed, there is nothing to show that the translation is in English verse much less that it is poetry.

The comments are of very unequal value. For instance there is a useful note on the Gayatri in Chapter X, but a very long and needless note covering some twenty-five pages on a simple verse in Chapter II about the example set by great men.

None can, however, question the sincerity and earnestness of the author in trying to connect the message of the Gita with modern life. He rightly deplores that Sanjaya's prophecy in the last verse of the Gita, that wherever there are Krishna and Arjuna there will be plenty, victory and happiness, has not been fulfilled though there are innumerable copies of the Gita in India. And he rightly points out that the reason is that we are satisfied with reading and reciting the Gita and never try to translate its message into our character and actions.

ALL MY YOUTH. A Book of Poems by Fredericka Blankner. Brentano's, New York.

Miss Blankner writes with the dash of youth. Her poems in this collection are mostly short exclamations radiating from momentary impulses. They are thoroughly enjoyable. She has not allowed her poetic will to abdicate itself to the chance-dictation of rhyme, a defect in most of our modern poets.

It is no exaggeration to say that Miss Blankner holds out promise of a high order in the realm of poetry.

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD LOAN

A *firman* has been issued through a *Gazette Extraordinary* announcing that His Exalted Highness had sanctioned the flotation of a loan for two crores of (*hali sicca*) rupees. It has been decided to float the loan with interest of 5 per cent. per annum repayable after 20 years, but Government reserve to themselves the option of paying the loan off at any time after 10 years, after giving due notice of three months in the *Gazette*. From the notification it is apparent that the loan is not limited to this State only but open to all India.

HYDERABAD PAPER INDUSTRY

The possibilities of developing the paper industry in Hyderabad State are discussed in a report issued by the Commerce and Industries Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. The report which has been prepared by Mr. Mohamed Moula Baksh, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. Khaja Nizamuddin, the paper expert attached to the Commerce and Industry Department, points out the suitability of establishing a pulp and paper mill in the Adilabad district either at Sirpur or Mancherial.

The report expects that in view of the unusual facilities at hand and the comparatively low cost of production, it would not be difficult to capture the Indian markets, particularly those of central, western and southern India.

Miraj

A COUNCIL FOR MIRAJ

In compliance with the orders of the Chief of Miraj, Senior, the Dewan of the State has prepared a scheme whereby an Executive Council will be brought into existence.

The scheme proposes that the Council should consist of three members with the young Chief of Miraj as the President in Council and the Dewan and the High Court Judge as the Ministers.

Mysore

RURAL ADVANCEMENT IN MYSORE

Mysore has made all-round progress in recent years. This progress is most striking in the creation of civic consciousness among the rural population and the enormous amount of good that has been achieved thereby. This was brought to light at a recent conference in Bangalore where 3,000 people representing various *panchayat* centres assembled. Their reports described how the villagers had become alive to the problems of sanitation, education, and co-operation. Every village could boast of a new school or a new co-operative society; a dispensary had been established here and a new village hall is built there; many had dug wells for providing pure drinking water. Several villages had organised a weekly work system and had constructed new roads and repaired old ones.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

In the report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore to the Government on the working of the scheme of Backward Class scholarships, it is stated that the following provision has been made in the current year's budget for scholarships: to High School students 585, Rs. 35,100; to Middle School students 596, Rs. 17,880; and special grant for minor backward class scholarships in all classes Rs. 1,000, the total amount being Rs. 53,980.

The report further stated that the general funds were administered by the District and Taluq *ad hoc* Scholarship Committees as usual.

TEXTILE MILLS IN MYSORE

By an official majority, the Mysore Council voted twenty lakhs of rupees with a view to work under Government control the Krishnarajendra Mills Limited, a textile concern, to repay its guaranteed debts, provide working capital having regard to the magnitude of public interests involved, and the desirability of saving a pioneer textile industry in the State.

Kashmir**KASHMIR IN 1931**

The Government of Kashmir and Jammu had a rather troublous time last year. They had to cope with ceaseless disturbances within the State. What is even more vexatious, the agitation engineered beyond the borders had its repercussions within the State to an undesirable extent. His Highness's Government took all steps to conciliate and pacify the disaffected. An account of the way His Highness dealt with the threatening situation and the steps taken by his Government to cope with it are briefly described in the report of the Administration just issued by the Political Department. It will be remembered that

besides the Middleton and Dalal Committees, His Highness's Government appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the grievances which the various classes of people in the State alleged they were suffering under and which the Muslim population had made the occasion of the agitation. The Commission comprised both officials and non-officials and was presided over by Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.I.E., whose services were borrowed for the purpose from the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India. It examined a large number of witnesses belonging to nearly all communities, and on the basis of the evidence tendered by them made its recommendations which His Highness's Government were pleased to accept *in toto*. Subsequently, Mr. Glancy presided over the Constitutional Reforms Commission which was appointed in pursuance of His Highness's declaration that he would take steps to ensure, so far as possible, the association in future of his subjects with the administration of the State. The labours of both these Commissions were completed and their reports published in the early part of 1932.

Jhalawar**MAHARANI OF JHALAWAR'S GIFT**

H. H. the Maharani of Jhalawar opened recently the Jhalawar Child Welfare and Maternity Centre situated in the heart of Jhalrapatan. A spacious building has been placed at the disposal of the centre by His Highness's Government and a recurring budget allotment made. The centre will be affiliated to the St. John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Society of Rajputana and will be run under the auspices of the Lady Willingdon Ladies' Club.

Alwar**ALWAR AGITATION**

The Muslim subjects of H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar has for some time past been carrying on a persistent agitation over some grievances. There have been one or two disturbances in the State but they have been brought under control, and His Highness has assured that he would do everything to meet the reasonable demands of his subjects. It is, however, feared that something like what happened in Kashmir is likely to happen and in this connection His Highness the Mir of Khairpur in an appeal to the Muslims says:

I consider it my duty to publish these lines as humble advice to my co-religionists. I know the Maharaja intimately as one who has not only helped Muslim Princes but also Muslim institutions and leaders, and I can assure my co-religionists that His Highness's tendency is not at all anti-Muslim.

He is very sentimental possessing a noble heart and, if approached in the same spirit with an open heart, I am sure he would immediately do justice and remove the grievances, if any, and treat even his enemies as his own children forgiving their faults however serious they might be.

His Highness in fact is tolerant and above bigotry and religious prejudices. I would urge upon my Muslim brothers to stop all agitation and advise migrants to return to their homes and if my request is complied with, I undertake to approach His Highness myself for getting the grievances, if any, redressed.

Bikaner**REVENUE REMISSIONS IN BIKANER**

In consideration of the situation created by the present low agricultural prices and the general condition of crops, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased, as in the preceding three harvests, to sanction a remission of Rs. 1,22,776 in crop rate and water rate on wheat and gochani crops of rabi.

The Maharaja has been further pleased to order that the recovery of instalments for 1931-32 of purchase money be postponed for one year without charging any additional interest and that the recovery of acreage for 1931 be held over for one year and that the collection of *nazarana* for 1931-32 from old settlers be kept in abeyance for one year.

Baroda**EDUCATION IN BARODA STATE**

On an average there is one institution per town and village in the Baroda State.

"Approximately fixing 15 per cent. of the male population as the number of boys of school-going age, the number of boys on the roll during the year gives a percentage of 91.9 as against 89.7 of the preceding year. Taking 12 per cent. of the total female population as the number of school-going girls, the percentage of girls attending schools comes to 64.6 as against 59.0 of the last year. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population is now 10.8 as against 10.3 of the previous year. If the number of boys only is taken into account, then the percentage is 13.6 as against 13.4 last year and the percentage of girls is 7.8 as against 7.09 of last year."

GROWING OF FRUIT TREES IN BARODA

With a view to encouraging the growing of fruit trees in the Baroda State territory, the Maharaja Gaekwar has ordered from Europe that the Agriculture Department should give help and guidance to private individuals or other bodies in that direction.

His Highness points out that it is the duty of that Department to bring to the notice of the *Durbar* persons who are doing work in that direction for proper recognition and encouragement.

Kolhapur**KOLHAPUR PROGRESS**

The Maharaja of Kolhapur and Prince Pratapsinha Maharaj, Heir Apparent of Baroda, were among the distinguished guests present at the Maharanee Laxmi Club on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Maharaja's accession to the throne.

Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve, Prime Minister, President of the Club, in the course of his speech made particular mention of the reforms introduced in the State by the Maharaja during his ten years' reign.

Travancore**H. H. MAHARANEE OF TRAVANCORE**

There is no doubt, says the London correspondent of the *Leader*, that Her Highness the junior Maharanee of Travancore "has made a hit here. Her intelligence, her vivacious personality, the seriousness with which she studies and discusses problems affecting the position of women, her knowledge of the status of her people and her solicitude for their welfare, and her ready adaptability to new ideas, qualified by a lively recognition of the difficulties of adapting them to the needs of a conservative state, have appealed to the sympathies and intelligence of the public. She has maintained a suitable reserve qualified by an accessibility to representative men and women that has gained public respect and appreciation. Her Highness is a very ardent feminist. That is clear from all she says and does, and in addition she enjoys a status that gives her unique opportunity for impressing public opinion abroad on the qualifications and capacities of Indian women and at home for the progress of the progressive State over which her son now rules. A dynamic personality like the Maharanee is capable of creating, as she has done, and employing very valuable influence on behalf of India as a whole."

Indore**EDUCATION IN INDORE**

One of the major states of central India is Indore. Its area is 9,520 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty-eight lakhs. According to the last year's census, its population is 1,318,237 showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the last census. Education in Indore is carried on as in other progressive states. The state now possesses one first grade college teaching up to M. A. and LL. B., 5 High Schools and one Sanskrit College and 545 other educational and 78 medical institutions.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

The Education Department of the High Commissioner for India in London has in its annual report sounded the usual warning to parents and guardians of Indian students studying in Britain. For a couple of years past, observes the *Servant of India*, the Head of the Department has been repeating the warning annually. "The very fact that such a repetition was found necessary must presuppose an astonishing disregard of these warnings on the part of parents and guardians. In its recent report the Department has done well in giving comparative figures of students from overseas studying in British colleges and universities. Students from India form as much as one-third of the total number studying in Britain from outside British Isles. We send to Britain nine times the number sent jointly by Canada and Newfoundland, more than treble the number from South Africa and Rhodesia, ten times that of Australia and fifteen times that from New Zealand! Comparison could not have been more telling. The migration of our students is obviously assuming an abnormal proportion and that too during the best and the most formative period of their lives."

COLONIZATION OF BRAZIL

In connection with the Press communique issued by the Government of India regarding emigration to Brazil, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa interviewed by the Press, stated as follows:

During a six weeks' stay in Brazil, visiting several cities and speaking in Italian which most educated Brazilians speak, I was able to get a general idea of the possibilities of Brazil. The country's population is now only thirty-four millions and the country can easily support three hundred millions when all the forest lands are cleared. Brazil wants immigrants but only of the right type. She does not want coolies but sturdy men of the farmer type in Punjab. Having already a negro worker population,

she is not in the need of servants or petty bazaar merchants. When economic conditions improve, she will probably welcome immigrants again but only those who are sturdy and will go out into the forest lands to open them up and settle in as pioneers.

When I was in Brazil, Japan was sending about twenty thousand picked Japanese a year. The emigration was directed from Japan and Japanese agencies met them at Santos and piloted them inland. With Japan's high national pride, the Japanese see that no compatriot drifts into the cities as beggars or to work as coolies. Several other South American countries like the Argentine will receive Indian immigrants but only of the right type. I have met there Sikhs and Punjabis who told me that they were doing fairly well. Some had married and were settling down in the home of their adoption.

As only a very few Brazilians speak English, no Indian ought to land in Brazil unless he knows some Portuguese or Italian.

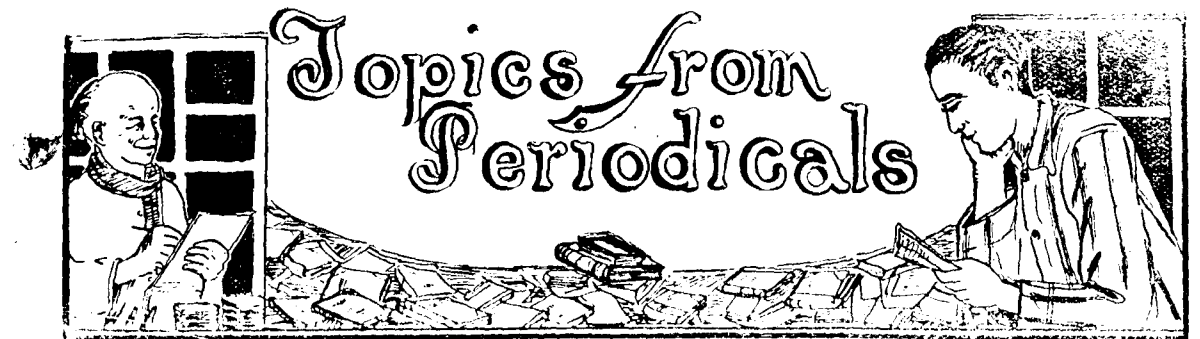
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS

A correspondent to the *Times of India* says that passive resistance by Indians in Transvaal is contemplated.

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act requires all non-Europeans to register their names by August 31, but the Transvaal Indian Congress Committee has requested Indians in the Colony not to register their names but ignore the Act. This decision will be submitted to a mass meeting of Asiatics in Johannesburg.

HELP TO SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATES

In order to help the South African repatriates arriving in the Madras Presidency, the Government has asked all presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipal councils to co-operate with them in giving preferential treatment to these repatriates who seek employment under them. In this connexion the Government has also appointed a special officer to assist emigrants in securing employment,



NEW STEPS IN LAW REFORM

There are innumerable anomalies in English law which for decades have been left untackled. These relate to almost every feature of trials in British Courts and cause no little vexation to litigants, the Bench and the Bar. Take for instance the recent case of *Mayhead versus Hydraulic Hoist Co.*

On May 6th, 1929, on a summons for directions an order had been made for the trial of the action in Middlesex with a judge and a common jury. Various interlocutory applications engaged attention until on March 5th, 1930, the Master made an order that the action should be removed from the common jury list and should be tried by a judge and a special jury. On February 3rd, 1931, the case appeared third in the list of cases to be tried by Mr. Justice Horridge who ordered it to be transferred to the non-jury list. On March 6th, 1931, an appeal against this order was dismissed by the Court of Appeal, and at long last, nearly two years after the issue of the writ, the case was ripe for trial.

The temptation to procrastination which this procedure affords is severely curtailed by the new rules that Lord Sankey has initiated.

And then there is the question of cost. Speaking a few years ago to the Cambridge Law students, Lord Justice Strutton referred to a case then before the House of Lords in which £4,000 worth of damage was involved and the costs of which had already exceeded £150,000. Surely the English Law, like the Ritz Hotel, is open to everybody, as Justice Darling once observed with acerbity.

Thus questions relating to the settling of the date of the trial, the length of the proceedings and the duplication of appeals are all dealt with under the new rules. But the tentative proposals

contained in the rules, says Mr. C. H. S. Fifoot in the July *Fortnightly*, can be carried to their logical conclusion. But public opinion should be sufficiently stimulated to demand legislation. Three drastic steps at least would then be required to be taken:

In the first place, there seems no reason why the expert witness should not be entirely excluded and technical questions sent as a matter of course to a referee who should be an officer of the Court, appointed *ad hoc*, and whose finding should be final and binding upon both parties. In the second place, the jury should be abolished in all civil cases. The prolixity of the proceedings before a jury and the innumerable possibilities of appeal against its verdict could be avoided by the simple alternative of leaving questions of fact as well as of law to the decision of the judge. Towards this goal public opinion seems with hesitation to be moving and the further retention of the jury is rather a tribute to sentiment and tradition than a deliberately accepted expedient. Criminal trials stand upon a different footing. Not only does the question of guilt or innocence overshadow all other considerations, but the presence of the jury enables the judge to share the heavy burden of responsibility and satisfies public opinion that the scales of justice are kept even. As has often been observed, it is as important that the law should seem to function impartially as that it actually should do so.

In the third place, one or other of the courts of appeal should be abolished. It is interesting to remember that the original intention of the framers of the Judicature Act in 1873 was to remove the appellate powers of the House of Lords and it was only after considerable pressure that these powers were retained and reorganised. If, however, a choice had to be made between the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords, there would be much to be said in favour of the latter. The fact that its members are engaged in other than judicial duties gives them a wider outlook upon the problems which, as jurists, they may be called upon to solve, and they are the better equipped to see these problems in perspective against their social and economic background. Nor are there wanting examples of cases in the reports in which the wider opportunities of the House of Lords have in fact been successfully exploited. Perhaps, however, the choice will be made as a single factor in a wider issue when at long last the reform of the House of Lords, as an element in the Constitution, is attempted in real earnest.

HOW EMPIRES ARE SHORTLIVED

Students of history are familiar with the story of the rise and fall of Empires. But in the pomp and circumstance attending Imperial power, the seeds of decay are hardly discernible. Mr. Nagendranath Gupta, writing in the August Number of the *Modern Review*, draws pointed attention to the extraordinary swiftness with which kingdoms that looked so mighty and strong have crumbled to pieces in an incredibly short time. He instances the defunct empires of Russia, Austria, and China. And then :

The German Empire was a federation of States with Prussia as the predominant partner, but it did not last for even three generations. William I was the first Emperor of Germany and his grandson, William II, was the last Emperor. To go back to other times, the Macedonian Empire founded by Alexander the Great was a nine days' wonder. The Roman Empire of the Caesars was ultimately overwhelmed by hordes of barbarians. In India, the Mogul Empire, although established by conquest, became indistinguishable from an indigenous rule, but the bigotry and fanaticism of Aurangzib laid the axe at the root of the Empire and the process of disruption began with the close of his reign. The French Empire under the two Napoleons was like a dream of the night.

If this is the case of potentates attempting to dominate their own principalities, it is even more true of States attempting to govern dependencies. The writer cites the authority of John Stuart Mill, who observes in his Essay on "Representative Government" :

The government of a people by itself has a meaning and a reality; but such a thing as government of one people by another does not and cannot exist. One people may keep another as a warren or preserve for its own use—a place to make money in, a human cattle farm to be worked for the profit of its own inhabitants. . . . Armed with the prestige and filled with the scornful overbearingness of the conquering nation, they have the feelings inspired by absolute power without its sense of responsibility.

Thus of all forms of government, says Mr. Gupta, "an empire holding dominion over foreign lands and foreign peoples has the shortest span of life". Why? For domination engenders pride and pride goeth before destruction. The cause is entirely moral :

An unvarying feature of every empire is the boundless arrogance of the nation owning it. The pride of possession and the sense of superiority go to the head like

strong new wine. All the gentler and nobler qualities of human nature are spurned as of no consequence. There is a strange family likeness between the ferocity of the untamed savage and the callous ruthlessness of the civilized owners of empires. There is nothing more insufferable, more really degrading than what may be called imperial boastfulness. Every gesture, every look, every word betray the imperialist. His mind is entirely obsessed by the sense of power, the glory of being a member of an imperial race. In his nature the milk of human kindness becomes dry at the fountain-head. Such things as sympathy, fellow-feeling, forbearance, tolerance are unknown to him. He has an inexhaustible vocabulary of pride and insolence. All imperial races can be easily known by the language they use. They have their own creed and their own shibboleths, and it is immaterial whether their pronunciation is like that of the Gileadites or the Ephraimites. Religion makes no difference, for a Christian imperialist cannot be distinguished from a pagan one. They have the same turn of speech, the same swagger, the same contempt for all other peoples. One will declare that all ways lead to Rome as if there are not many ways that lead to a less pleasant place; another will speak grimly of the iron heel and a third will shake his mailed fist in the face of the world; yet another will boast of the empire over which the sun never sets, all oblivious of the relentless truth that the sun of empires sets early and they perish in the long night that follows.

The fact is, the imperial races are consumed with insufferable conceit which expresses itself in their attitude to the dependent people. "When they are not rattling their sabre they are blowing their own trumpets." The simple and virile habits that helped them to conquer kingdoms soon give place to habits of ease and indolence, finally to -cruelty and tyranny of the weaker thus paving the way to their own decay.

In ancient Greece, the Spartans were noted for the simplicity of their habits and the severe discipline they imposed upon themselves, but they reduced the Helots to slavery and employed them as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Romans treated their prisoners worse than slaves and every country within the Roman Empire was made to feel the heavy hand of Rome. The Arabs and Moors, who rose to imperial power, not only owned slaves themselves but carried on a systematic traffic in slaves and until quite recently the Arabs raided the African coast and the negroes captured by them were sold into slavery. Nor was the slave traffic confined to the Arabs and other eastern races. The Christian settlers and colonists of South and North America were habitual owners and employers of slaves.

Indeed, religion has little to do with the habits and instincts thus cultivated. The habit is ingrained in the instinct of superiority which develops into the imperial complex.

Thus, no nation which claims to be the proud possessor of an empire can retain the higher qualities of humanity. The cruelty and habitual tyranny of the slave-owning class warps alike their judgment and humanity.

And then the owners of empires are constantly haunted by a perpetual sense of insecurity.

The mightiest empire in the world never considered itself safe. An empire is an unlawful possession and property unlawfully obtained can never be peacefully enjoyed. No nation has any lawful right to any territory other than its own; an empire is won either by force or trickery or treachery, or a combination of all these methods. There is a constant apprehension of losing what is not rightfully acquired.

The dazzling splendour of empires only increases the appetite for more splendour. There is no end to their greed and covetousness.

A kingdom or a republic is usually a self-contained and self-reliant State supplying its own needs and independent of help from outside. An empire, on the other hand, is of the nature of a parasite, a vampire or a leech. Its main feature is extravagant magnificence. It has no use for economy of any kind and revels in extravagant expenditure and waste. Every source of revenue is exploited to the utmost and no attempt is ever made to discourage reckless expenditure. No qualms of conscience or any sense of morality or feelings of decency are permitted to stand in the way of raising the wind. Not only are subject nations cruelly overtaxed, an endless ingenuity being exercised in discovering fresh sources of taxation, but no scruples whatsoever are felt in deriving all kinds of income from other countries.

Finally, just as it is a common failing of all men that they cannot see themselves as others see them, so is it true of an imperial race blinded by pride and utterly incapable of realizing its defects.

It has a highly exaggerated notion of its greatness and importance; intoxicated with the possession of unlimited authority over the nations subject to its sway; it forgets that no nation can have a long lease of life unless it is self-reliant and capable of maintaining itself without extraneous help. A nation which owns an empire becomes dependent for its very existence upon its subject nations. It cultivates habits of extravagance and luxury for which it needs all the money that can be raised from every part of the empire and from every source of revenue. The moral sense becomes blunted by indulgence, the parasitic habit grows till it becomes second nature, the virility which is the original secret of dominion and empire is sapped by pleasure and luxury, and the final result is the rapid emasculation and submergence of an imperial race.

THE POWER OF SCIENCE

When Napoleon wanted to send a letter from Rome to Paris, it took him as long as it did Julius Caesar over 800 years before. The character of all his military plans and operations depended upon this fact; so did his relations with his masters, the directory, in the early part of his career, writes Sir Arthur Salter in the *Listener*.

"When Pitt sent instructions to his agent, Wickham, at Geneva, he had to allow about a fortnight and wait a further fortnight for a reply. It is the fact that a Minister can now go himself in eighteen hours by train or six hours by air, or have a full discussion by telephone without any loss of time at all, that makes a League of Nations materially possible as a Holy Alliance was not a hundred years ago. In 1834, when Sir Robert Peel was summoned back from Rome to be Prime Minister in a grave national situation, when speed was of the utmost importance, he had to lose 12 days on the way.

Every method of government had to be adjusted to this limiting factor. The relative authority of every agent was dependent upon it. An Ambassador, for example, who was separated by months from any instructions from his Government, necessarily had a measure of independent authority that the telegraph and the cable were bound to destroy."

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

HINDUISM : WHAT IT IS. By Prof. Akshoy Kumar Banerjee, M.A. [Prabuddha Bharata, August 1932.]

ASPIRATIONS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD. By "S". [The Indian Ladies' Magazine, July-August 1932.]

GOETHE AND THE ORIENT. By Kalipada Mukerji. [The Orient, July-August 1932.]

A STUDY OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By Govinda Chandra Dev, M.A. [The Vedanta Kesari, August 1932.]

INDIAN FINANCE AND THE FEDERAL PLAN. By Sir Arthur McWaters. [The Asiatic Review, July 1932.]

INDIA'S PLACE IN WORLD TRADE

In the course of a paper in the *Asiatic Review* for July on "India's Place in World Trade", Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay observes that the place of a country in the hierarchy of trade depends partly on the capacity of other countries to absorb its goods, partly on its own independence of other countries and its capacity to meet its own vital requirements. From both points of view, India is in a strong position.

She holds one absolute monopoly, namely, jute which is commercially grown nowhere else in the world and for which no general substitute has yet been found. Some of jute's competitors, as for instance hemp, are cheaper but not so good; others, like paper or cotton, are perhaps equally good for some uses but more expensive. But besides jute there are a number of commodities which, though not monopolies, India produces in greater abundance and more suitably than other countries. Shellac is one; goatskins, teak, mica are examples and yet other instances could be cited. These are all essential to many industries of the Western world but are not widely produced in the West.

What then are her vital requirements from abroad? So far as food-stuffs are concerned, India is independent of foreign supplies of food-grains, such as rice and wheat.

She is both an exporter and an importer of fruits, vegetables and spices and the general run of food-stuffs which are conveniently classified under the head of "Provisions"; of these she imports more than she exports but not by much. She is at present largely dependent on Java for sugar, but under the new sugar tariff she will probably sooner or later grow sufficient sugar for all her requirements. Now we come to clothing, chiefly cotton textiles. Before the War, India imported annually about 3,000 million yards of cloth and produced 2,000 million for herself, half in her own mills and half by hand-looms. She now imports less than 1,000 million yards and produces 3,000 million in her own mills and between 1,000 and 2,000 million by hand-looms. So far as raw cotton is concerned, she produces more than enough for her own needs. She is self-sufficient, and more, in coal and metallic ores, in oil-seeds, hides and skins, wool, rubber, and timber. Her chief requirements from abroad are in the more finished classes of manufactured goods, such as machinery, hardware, iron and steel manufactures, dyes and certain chemicals, motor-cars, railway vehicles, and railway and mill stores generally. She is short of mineral oils and must import kerosene, fuel, and lubricating oils to supplement her own production.

We are now in a position to strike some sort of balance. It really comes to this, that India is mainly dependent on the West for highly finished goods necessary to her own transport or industrial

requirements in their most advanced form. For the absolute necessities of food and clothing and structural materials of the simplest classes—whether cement, iron, or timber, she is either self-sufficient or well on the road to that state. On the other hand, the West is largely dependent on India for a number of materials which it does not produce at all for itself, or does not produce in sufficient quantities for its own needs.

Indeed, it is a striking feature of this trade-picture how little India's exports compete with the native production of Western countries. In this she has a distinct advantage over South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand which are also largely dependent on European and American markets but which export much that is distinctly European in character, such as meat, dairy products, fruit, and wine. In one other respect, too, India has an advantage over her rivals in the southern hemisphere, that none of her staple exports consists of perishables requiring expensive methods of transport.

THE SIKH SOLDIER

Writing about the Sikh soldier, his dress and equipment in the current issue of the *Khalsa Review*, Mr. S. Balwant Singh quotes many interesting passages from Mr. Osborne, Baron Huggel and Sir Lepel Griffin who give illuminating accounts of the dresses worn by the Sikh body-guard, infantry and zagirdari contingents in the period preceding Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule.

The common trooper was clad in *pagri* or *turban*, and *kurta* or shirt with open sleeves, and a pair of short drawers with tight fitting slippers. Each horseman provided himself with two blankets, one for himself and the other for his horse. They were armed, each with a spear, a match-lock and a scimitar. Speaking of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's infantry, Osborne in his "Court and camp of Ranjit Singh", says:

"They are a fine-looking body of men dressed in white jackets and trousers, with black belts and pouches, and wear the yellow Sikh *turban*." "I never saw so straight or beautiful a line with any troops. They were all dressed in white with black cross belts and either a red or yellow Sikh *turban*, armed with muskets and bayonets of excellent manufacture from Ranjit's foundry at Lahore."

There is now a museum within the Lahore fort wherein jackets, bayonets, swords, shields, lances, breast-plates, back-plates, steel-armour, steel-helmets, shells, etc., used by the army of the Maharaja have been carefully preserved.

RESERVATIONS AND SAFEGUARDS

The problem of "franchise" and "federation" in the proposed Constitution for India is difficult enough; but the real, vital problem is in regard to what are termed "reservations" and "safeguards". Whether the new Constitution will give India self-rule as obtained in the Dominions will largely depend upon the nature of these "reservations" and "safeguards".

What are these reservations, asks Dr. J. T. Sunderland in the August *Modern Review*.

Firstly, Britain is to control India's foreign relations.

It means that India, the real India, the India which consists of the Indian people, cannot communicate with any other nation, she cannot make a foreign treaty or do any kind of foreign business. She cannot send to any nation an ambassador or a minister or a consul or any official to represent her; nor can she receive any ambassador or minister or consul or official representing any foreign nation. She cannot be recognized as a nation by any other nation, she can have no place among the nations of the world. To all the world she is not to be a nation at all but simply a subject province of Great Britain. Will this be self-rule? Will it be anything but unbearable bondage?

Secondly, Britain is to control India's finances, both home and foreign.

That is to say, in financial matters India is to remain in the absolute power of Great Britain. Of the public revenue of the country Britain is to take all she wants for the salaries and pensions of British officials serving in India, for the support of Britain's "army of occupation" and for her military and imperialistic undertakings of all kinds before India is allowed anything for those government expenses which are absolutely vital to the nation's civilized existence, such as education, sanitation, public health and the like. India cannot make a loan without Britain's consent, no matter how much she may need it, but Britain can make loans in India's name to any extent without India's consent, thus raising her national debt higher and higher—a load that is already crushing in its weight. Indian financiers claim that one of the main causes of India's terrible impoverishment has been and is Britain's control of her finances.

Thirdly, Great Britain is to control India's defences, that is, India's army. India will have a large army but the army will continue to be controlled by Britain:

If England possessed a large army and it was controlled by Germany, or France, or Japan, and if England had not a single soldier under her control, could it be said in any true sense that she was free or possessed self-rule? This exactly illustrates what British control of the Indian army means. Does not all the world know that

any nation whose army is wholly in the control of a foreign power is under serious and dangerous bondage?

Fourthly, even in the new Constitution the Viceroy will retain supreme power. "He is to be given autocratic and arbitrary power quite as great as any past Viceroy has ever possessed." Yes, such powers as enable the Viceroy to issue the ordinances.

The autocracy is not to stop with the Viceroy. It is to extend to the Governors of Provinces as well, and men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer will yet be free to exercise their autocracy.

Under these circumstances will India possess self-rule in any sense whatever not to say Dominion Status?

Instead, will she not be held in abject bondage as really as in the past? The chains with which she is to be bound will be somewhat different in form, and they will be slightly longer in this direction and in that so as to allow her a little more liberty of movement in her bondage, but are they not to be chains still—chains of steel as strong and as bitter as those of the past have ever been?

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED and interest allowed at 3% p. a. from January to June and 2% p. a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received.

HOME SAVINGS ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½% p. a. on daily balance.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT: Small and large sized safes for keeping valuables, jewellery, documents etc. can be rented at cheap rates.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS of every description transacted.

FOREIGN AGENCIES in London, New York, Berlin, Paris, and Australia.

The Central Bank Executor & Trustee Co. Ltd.

This Company has been established with a view to eliminate risks of loss, litigation delay and harassment to the family.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,

Managing-Director.

E. Dec. '32. Rajan.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN

The *United Empire* for July has an interesting article by Mr. E. F. Twinning on "The Imperial Crown". The writer briefly describes the origin of the British Crown and its value. From earliest times Kings had their own personal Crowns which varied according to tastes and fashions in each reign. "Edward the Confessor was crowned at Winchester Cathedral, but he gave to Westminster Abbey the right of guardianship of the national insignia and this was confirmed by a Papal Bull of Pope Nicholas II, thus making the Abbey a place of inviolable sanctuary." From this time the regalia used at the Coronation ceremony has borne the name of St. Edward, and St. Edward's Crown has come to be regarded as essentially the Crown of England.

The Imperial Crown of Charles I was broken up and sold at the time of the Commonwealth. The new Imperial Crown made for Charles II was constructed as like that of Charles I as possible.

Certain changes in detail have been made from time to time since then down to the time of Queen Victoria when a new State Crown was made of much the same shape but differing in some of the detailed decorations and using many of the old stones but with the addition of others.

It was made by the Court Jewellers in 1839 and has since been taken to pieces and re-made for King Edward and King George. It is of the Imperial as distinct from the royal shape, the arches being sloping and not depressed. It consists of a circlet or diadem of open work in silver, bearing in the front an oblong diamond of 309 $\frac{3}{16}$ carats cut from the Great Cullinan Diamond and known as one of the Stars of Africa. Immediately opposite at the back is a great sapphire which was in the Crown of Charles, but then passed to the Stuarts to be reinherited by the British Crown in the reign of George III. Between these are set, alternately, large sapphires and emeralds set in clusters of diamonds. The upper and lower edges of the diadem are set with continuous bands of fine pearls, 129 on the lower rim and 112 on the upper. Resting at intervals on the upper rim are eight sapphires, each surmounted by a diamond which are connected by festoons of diamonds. Resting on these festoons are four large crosses-patee and four ornate fleur-de-lis set alternately. The crosses-patee are encrusted with diamonds and three have large emeralds in the centre. The cross-patee in the front of the Crown

has as its centre stone the great spinel ruby which belonged to the Black Prince; this stone is pierced in oriental fashion and the hole is filled with a small ruby. The fleur-de-lis are richly encrusted with diamonds with a ruby in the centre of each. On each of the crosses-patee rest two large pearls and from between these pearls rise arches in a design of oak leaves and acorn cups; the whole design being of small diamonds set in silver with drop-shaped pearls representing the acorns. At the points where the arches intersect are four large egg-shaped pearls said to have been the ear-rings of Queen Elizabeth. The Crown contains 5 rubies, 11 emeralds, 17 sapphires, 277 pearls, 2,783 diamonds. The total weight is 39 ounces 5 dwts.

There are, of course, other stones of Imperial interest in the regalia. In the Royal Sceptre is the largest stone cut from the Cullinan Diamond, a great pendalogue of 516 $\frac{1}{2}$ carats, while in the Queen Consort's Crown are the two remaining large stones cut from the Cullinan and the Koh-i-Noor, the greatest historical diamond in the world. This stone was given to Queen Victoria by the Army of the Punjab. According to Hindu legend, the sovereignty of India belongs to the possessor of this stone and it will bring no misfortune so long as it is worn by a woman.

This magnificent piece of jewelry is the Imperial Crown of the British Empire.

INDIA'S FITNESS FOR SELF RULE

To those who doubt India's capacity for self-government, Sir Francis Younghusband has a parable in the *Contemporary Review*. Sir Francis points out that we may profit by the experience on Mount Everest:

"The one great lesson taught by those expeditions was that men could acclimatise themselves to the loftiest heights. The higher they climbed, the fitter they became to climb higher still. It is the same with India.

When I first went there fifty years ago, no one dreamed of climbing Mount Everest and no Indian dreamed of self-government. The Indian National Congress had not yet come into being. But during those fifty years we have seen Indians acclimatizing themselves to higher and higher altitudes in the sphere of government till now they are as near to the goal of self-government as Norton was to the top of Everest.

And we may be as confident that they are capable of reaching the topmost peak as we are, that men will reach the summit of Everest. In both cases victory is assured. And it will be as proud a day for Great Britain as for India when the goal she has set before herself and before India has at long last been attained."

SHRI KRISHNA'S MESSAGE

Prof. M. H. Syed, M.A., L.T., writing in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for August, throws considerable light on the teachings of Shri Krishna as embodied in the *Bhagavad Gita*. The *Gita* is looked upon as a book of sovereign consideration. Its soul-inspiring teachings hold good for all times and provide food for thought for every type of man. That is the primary distinction of the *Gita* among all the literature of the world. It is at once so simple and so profound that a mediocre man as well as an intellectual giant can draw their inspiration from it.

The writer, after quoting relevant passages from the *Gita*, gives the pith of its teachings.

"The world is full of desirable objects, filled by *Ishvara* himself with objects that awaken desire; *Ishvara* himself is hidden within every object; giving to each object its attractive charm, its alluring power. That is why so much stress is laid by the Lord upon action. The reason comes out very strongly when we turn to the third *Adhyaya* called the *Yoga* of action. All depends upon action. "From food creatures become, from rain is the production of food; rain proceedeth from sacrifice, sacrifice ariseth out of action; know thou that from *Brahma* action groweth." (III. 14-15). There is the chain of life. Creatures from food, food from rain, rain from sacrifice, sacrifice from action, action from *Brahma*, *Brahma* from the Imperishable; the whole life of the world, the whole reproduction of beings, all that depends upon activity."

Sri Krishna's constant urge: "Perform thou right action, for action is superior to inaction and, inactive, even the maintenance of thy body would not be possible," is the highest rationale of activity.

But soul force admittedly exercises more abiding and vital influence in moulding and regenerating national life than any other force. One single

individual endowed with this power does more to help humanity than all the material resources of the world put together:

The care of moral life consists in self-denial and self-control. Those leaders and workers who have learnt to subdue their lower self in the form of anger, passion, and desire, give better account of themselves than those who are lacking in this virtue. Without self-denial and self-control no soul force could be acquired by any individual, however clever and intelligent he may be. In the political struggle that we are carrying on to-day in winning freedom for our country, no moral virtue is so badly needed as the practice of self-control and non-violence. In putting people in responsible positions and calling upon them to carry on the onerous duties of administration and national organization, one of the highest tests that we have to apply to them is to see whether they are sufficiently endowed with the capacity for self-control or not.

It is said that Hindu religion is so stupendous and encyclopaedic that it is not possible for an individual to study it all in this lifetime and study it to perfection. But the kernel of all the *Vedas* and *Upanishads* and all the sacred literature of the Hindus is in the *Gita*.

Srimad-Bhagavad-Gita is the *Bhagavan Vachana* (words of the Lord Himself), therefore its importance is the highest. It is not bulky nor difficult to learn. It is translated into all the vernaculars of India. It is so cheap and easily available. Its teaching holds good for all times and all types of people, for the highest as well as for the lowest. Thus there is no other sacred scripture which is so eminently fitted to be the bible of *Bharatavarsha* as the *Bhagavad-Gita*, the priceless teachings of Shri Krishna. It is under his divine banner that modern India with her multifarious castes, classes, creeds and colours can be united into a virile and progressive nation.

SRI KRISHNA'S Messages and Revelations. By Baba Bharati. This book of "Messages and Revelations" is published at the request of an American disciple of the Baba. In the words of the Baba: "This is the purest Nectar of Spiritual Love. Let the reader open his heart to it and I am sure it will fill it with ecstasy. The soulful reader will thrill with joyous vibrations of every sentence of the "Messages and Revelations". Price Eight Annas. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Six As.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

LIGHT ON LIFE. Six Spiritual Discourses with an autobiographical sketch. Contents: The Real Real Life: Have you Loved? Do We Love? Thought Force; Sages, Saints and Sons of God. "An inspiring book." Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the *I.R.* 12 As.

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA. With the text in Devanagiri and an English translation. By Dr. Annie Besant. New and Ninth Edition. Price per copy, Annas Four. (Foreign 6d.)

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Mr. Hari Charan Mukerjee, reviewing Mr. A. P. Nicholson's "Scraps of Paper" in the July Number of the *Calcutta Review*, points out that the Indian Princes must in their own interest moderate with British India in the new Constitution. He shows clearly that there is no reason to fear that a federal democratic Government will make more and more inroads upon their prerogatives and that their treaty rights will be violated. At any rate there will be no more violation of their rights and dignities in the federal India of the future than under the present system. The author of the "Scraps of Paper" exposes "in all their nakedness the ruthless process by which the Princes were humiliated in the eye of the public by the political department and their privileges usurped one after another in spite of solemn promises repeatedly given, guaranteeing their rights, privileges and honours". The so-called sanctity of the treaties, says the writer, is a mere myth and the tenure of their exalted offices is as insecure as possible.

On the flimsiest of pretexts a hereditary prince like the Maharana of Udaipore, the doyen of the *Rajput* princes, can be thrust away from the *gaddi* which he had filled for so long a time with conspicuous ability, or that the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Kashmir who, according to the testimony of Sir Walter Lawrence, the author of "The India We Served," was a most loyal and worthy ruler, could be similarly shorn of all power on the merest suspicion. For the establishment of the salt monopoly the Government of India did not hesitate to violate the treaty rights of the princes of Kathiawar and Cutch, have destroyed their flourishing trade with other parts of India as well as South and East Africa, have eventually destroyed their shipping and ship-building trade, crippled the finances of the states and have lastly reduced their subjects to penury and have compelled many of these later to migrate to British India in search of their livelihood. With a view to establish the same monopoly large tracts of the once fertile lands in Kishengarh state in Rajputana have been converted into deserts by withdrawing all supplies of water from them. Again, how the sovereign rights of the states are constantly infringed on the specious plea of exercising uniform jurisdiction over the railways passing through the states as well as cantonments and residencies established in them, is furnished by the rapid growth of the Residency at Indore into a considerable town in close proximity to the capital, depriving the latter of a large part of its customs and excise revenue. The record of the suzerain

power is not at all an honourable one which on one plea or other and often in the teeth of determined opposition of the states concerned and not infrequently taking advantage of a minority administration, has sought to tighten its grip on the states and has reduced them to impotence.

Mr. Mukerjee, after pointing out how the States one after another had been compelled to part with much of their sovereignty and not infrequently large slices of their territory, observes that the *Swaraj* Government will under no circumstances act in this grasping manner "provided the Princes have the good sense to accept the contention of the Indian nationalists and establish the reign of law in their territories".

The strongest guarantee of the rights and privileges of the princes on which they have put the greatest emphasis and which Indian opinion has unanimously accepted, will be the establishment of a Supreme Federal Court which will decide all justiciable cases arising out of the interpretation of treaties, engagements and sanads. Up till now this request of the princes has fallen upon the Government's deaf ears. In all disputes with the paramount power the states are at a distinct disadvantage. The Government of India has both been a part to a dispute as well as the judge. In the absence of an independent tribunal the case of the princes has always gone by default and judgment has invariably been pronounced against them.

Thus, it will be seen that the Princes have nothing to lose and everything to gain under the new Constitution. The only price that will be asked in exchange will be the introduction of constitutional government in their dominion, and that will ensure stability to the States and increasing prestige to the Princes.

As a constitutional ruler, the Prince will establish himself more securely on the throne and will be still left in enjoyment of a very considerable amount of power, patronage and initiative. He will continue to be the head of the executive government, being the fountain-head of all power, honour and prestige. All the officers, executive and judicial, from the chief minister downwards, will be appointed by him or under his authority. The ministers will hold office only during his pleasure though they will have to be appointed from among those enjoying the confidence of the state legislature, this practice being brought into line from time to time with that obtaining in Federal India. The writs will run in his name and he will have the privilege of summoning, proroguing or dissolving the legislature. His office will be a hereditary one. He will be the channel of all communications with the Federal Government and for many years to come he may be entrusted with the charge of seeing to the execution of all federal laws in his realm subject to oversight by federal officers.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

There can be little doubt that the situation in India is growing steadily worse, not indeed in the sense that there are more disturbances and arrests but that a feeling of bitterness is spreading everywhere. This unhappy state of affairs, says the *Manchester Guardian*, is partly due to the Ordinances. "However justified they may have been in the first place, their recent renewal has irritated much Indian opinion that has little sympathy with Congress and still less with Congress methods. At the moment it is difficult to think of a single political organisation in India—for that matter, of a single Indian politician of any eminence—with a good word to say for the British Government or with any faith in its intentions. How it is possible in such circumstances to establish a self-governing Federation and to hope that it may prove workable, only Sir Samuel Hoare knows. His optimism and complacency are unshakable and the reception accorded in India to his proposals for completing the work of the Round Table Conference appears to have given him no qualms as to their practicability."

"It should be realised in this country," the writer continues, "that a Joint Committee of the two Houses of the British Parliament inspires no confidence—rather the reverse—in India and that the most moderate will be as suspicious of the findings of such a committee as Congress extremists. A certain number of Indians were prepared to co-operate in drawing up a Federal Constitution, because they believed that they would be able to insist on its approximating to dominion status; now that the Conference method has been abandoned, they too have joined the ranks of the non-co-operators. * * * Representative

institutions depend for their working on Indian co-operation; if that is not forthcoming, there can only be some form of unstable autocracy such as at present prevails in India. * * But there should be neither delay nor hesitation if enthusiasm for an All-India Federation is to be re-awakened amongst those Indians who have for the moment lost all faith in it as a means of satisfying their political aspirations."

THE LEADERS' MANIFESTO

The Servants of India Society, Poona, has released for publication the following Manifesto signed by a large number of prominent Indian politicians including the Rt. Hon. Sastry, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others:

"We consider the new procedure announced by the Secretary of State for India, on June 27, so grave a departure from the Round Table Conference method as to be unacceptable. It does away with the ideas of equality during the discussions between British and Indian delegates and agreements between them as the basis of the proposals to be laid before Parliament.

The Round Table Conference method was devised with the special object of serving these two ideas and its procedure could easily be adopted to ensure expedition. We cannot conceive how the Round Table Conference method can be described as an abrogation of, or bringing into question, the ultimate supremacy of Parliament.

In the circumstances, we are clearly of the opinion that the best interests of the country require that those of our countrymen who may be invited to assist in further stages of Constitution-making should withhold co-operation unless and until the former method is restored."

LORD LOTHIAN ON INDIAN POLICY

Referring to the Government's provisional proposals for settlement of the Indian problem, Lord Lothian, Under Secretary of State for India, speaking at Falldon, said :

We are on the eve of an undoubtedly momentous session of Parliament for India. Two broad principles emerge from the deliberations of the last few years which must underlie any proposals which will be submitted to Parliament. The first is that Parliament must give effect to the principle of responsible government as defined in the pronouncement of August 1917 and as reinforced by Mr. MacDonald's declaration in last December which was approved by both Houses of Parliament.

Liberals, he added, would have no difficulty in fully accepting the principle of responsible government. India was pulsing with reform movements of every kind. History had showed that while a foreign government could establish law and order and maintain peace, it could not initiate social and religious reforms which could only be carried out by representatives of the people themselves. For this reason, if for no other, responsible government was urgently necessary to enable India to experiment in social reforms which no British *raj* could undertake.

The second principle, he said, was the paramount importance of maintaining unity in India. "The guiding principles of our Indian policy," he continued, "should be unity and responsible government the application of which was embodied in the words : federation, responsibility, and safeguards".

To succeed in translating this broad policy into practical constitution would need the active mutual and trusting co-operation of the peoples of both countries. Lord Lothian added :

So far as my brief experience of India is concerned, I am convinced that there is an overwhelming mass of opinion in India ready to co-operate with Britain in putting into effect a sane and liberal constitution if only its present day suspicions, often deliberately aroused, can be replaced by confidence.

I am equally sure that the vast majority of the people in Britain favour the greatest measure of self-Government compatible with peace and unity in India.

I cannot believe it to be impossible to secure British-Indian co-operation which is essential to the task to which we have jointly set our hands.

Lord Lothian said there were two main menaces to the development of cordial co-operation between India and Britain. The first was the die-hard mind. The die-hards had before their eyes the India of Kipling's days which no longer existed. Instead there was the India which has brought into existence by a century of Western education.

The second menace was the Indian equivalent to British extremism, namely, the spirit of civil disobedience.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S PLEA FOR SCIENCE

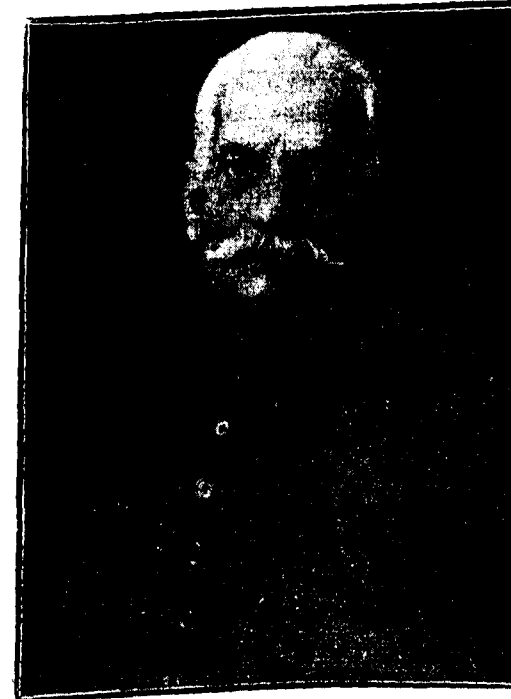
Sir C. V. Raman made an eloquent plea for the encouragement of true scholarship through a study of science and for getting rid of education of the scholar by scholasticism, in the course of his extempore Convocation address to the graduates of the Bombay University on August 16.

In the course of his speech, Sir C. V. Raman said that India had sunk in the abyss of poverty, ignorance, and communalism, and only true scholarship through a study of science could lift her up. "Our education has become submerged under scholasticism and we require to-day a revolution in our educational outlook, and I would like to see science made the very fundamental basis of education from the beginning."

Concluding, Sir C. V. Raman said : "The future of India lies in your hands and the true uplift of India lies in the study of science. It is for you, young men and women, to have the courage to realise that in your hands and minds lies the making of a future India. Some one said : 'Let dogs bark, the caravan will pass on.' I will change it slightly and say : 'Let dogs of fanaticism and communalism bark. The glorious caravan of the Indian nation will move on to the promised land of glory.'"

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATUE

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru unveiled the statue of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru in



PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

the Balarampur Hall of the Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad, on 30th July, and in his speech paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the distinguished deceased, his political sagacity and practical statesmanship.

A number of wreaths were placed on the statue, including one from the Advocates' Association.

GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande was placed before Mr. A. C. Saldanha, Special Ordinance Magistrate, Belgaum City, on a charge under Section 21 Emergency Powers Ordinance for breach of parole. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default three months' further imprisonment. He was placed in "B" class.

THE NEW REICHSTAG

The new Reichstag which will consist of 602 members, will be constituted as follows :

Nazis	... 229
Socialists	... 133
Communists	... 89
Centre Party	... 76
German Nationals	... 37
Bavarian People's Party	... 20
German People's Party	... 7
Economic Party	... 2
Christian Socialists	... 2
Peasants' League	... 2
Farmers' League	... 2
Radical Bourgeois	... 1

The position in September 1930 after the last election was : Socialists 143; Nazis 107; Communists 77; Centre Party 68; German Nationals 41; Others 141.

Approximately 84 per cent. of the electorate has voted. According to the provisional figures 36,845,279 votes were recorded. The Nazis have secured 13,732,779; Socialists 7,951,245; Communists 6,278,094; and Centre Party 4,586,501 votes.

THE IRISH PROBLEM

The following are payments for which the Free State is responsible in the coming financial year :

Land annuities (approximate)	... £3,000,000
Annual contribution towards excess land stock	... £134,500
Royal Irish constabulary pensions	... £1,126,500
Local loans fund annuity	... £600,000
Damage to property annuity	... £250,000
Repayment audit of R. I. C. pensions, etc.	... £575

Total ... £5,111,575

LORD GREY AT 70

By the happy inspiration of Sir James Barrie, a party of friends gathered together recently at Sir James's rooms in London to do honour to Lord Grey on his seventieth birthday. Since he



VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON

retired from politics, the famous statesman has devoted much of his time to the study of Nature and the habits of birds. His bird garden in his home at Fallodon contains almost every species of the feathered creation.

SETH GOVIND DAS'S SACRIFICE

Seth Govind Das has relinquished his rights in property worth rupees one crore owing to political differences with his father Dewan Bahadur Seth Jivan Das who demanded partition of the joint family property with the above result. It is reported that Diwan Bahadur Seth Jivan Das in a letter to his son alleges that owing to Seth Govind Das's political principles, the family has incurred Government's displeasure and sustained a great loss owing to his boycott of foreign cloth and the revenue court.

MESSRS. ANEY AND DAMLE

A Bench consisting of Messrs. Niyogi and Grille, Additional Judicial Commissioners, have passed orders suspending from practice Messrs. M. S. Aney and Damle, of Yeotmal, against whom proceedings were started under the Legal Practitioners' Act.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS MOIR

We regret to record the death of Sir Thomas Moir, ex-Finance Member to the Madras Government.

Sir Thomas Eyeborn Moir was born in 1874 and educated at Edinburgh and Oxford. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1897 and served in various capacities as Sub Collector, Deputy Secretary and Collector till 1914. He became Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras in 1915 and was made Commissioner of Labour in 1921. He was a member of the



SIR T. E. MOIR

Legislative Assembly from 1922 to 1925 and member of the Executive Council, Madras, from 1925 till 1930 when he retired from service.

SHAW AS JOURNALIST

Mr. J. C. Squire writes in *Sunday Times*:

What a magnificent journalist Mr. Bernard Shaw is! Perhaps he is more than anything else. Long ago Mr. H. G. Wells wrote to the protesting Henry James (who saw that the young man had a genius for story telling) that he wasn't an artist but a journalist. He and Mr. Shaw have both occasionally been artists "on the side". But their principal job has been persuasion.

They are the Voltaire and Rousseau of our generation, masters of eloquent prose who have chiefly used their powers of speech not to charm or to amuse but to convince.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES

In Canada there are over 1,000 libraries with a total of nearly 1,000,000 books on their shelves. The largest library is that of McGill University with its 411,000 volumes, and the library of the Parliament of Canada runs a close second with 400,000. The University of Toronto has 350,000 volumes and all the Canadian Universities have substantial libraries, each containing several thousand books. A recent survey of the book position in the Dominion shows that of the 1,110 libraries, 640 are free public and association libraries, 133 university, college, and normal school libraries and those of other educational institutions, 59 Government libraries both Dominion and technical libraries, and 219 other libraries.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers of America have carried on admirably in spite of the depression, and they have been aided to some extent in doing so through increasing reliance upon the Associated Press. Kent Cooper asserted in his report as general manager, which he submitted to the board of

directors of the Associated Press at its thirty-third annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"The newspapers of America have not shirked their duty to the public of publishing the news in adequate form," the report said. "To maintain the standards reached in recent years, all publishers have had to sustain severe losses. Although advertising revenues have fallen off tremendously, circulation has not decreased materially. Sustained circulations in such times show that newspapers have established themselves as a necessity."

BOOKS RECEIVED

- IN THE SNOW. By T. Lund. Werner Laurie Ltd., London.
 INDIAN CASTE SYSTEM. By C. Hayavadan Rao. Bangalore Press, Bangalore.
 INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD INDIA, 1931-32. By Secretary, Inter-University Board.
 THIRTY-FIRST FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANNUAL OF JAPAN, Department of Finance, Tokyo.
 WINDS, WEATHER AND CURRENTS ON THE COASTS OF INDIA. Indian Meteorological Department.
 THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. By A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D. E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madurai.
 INCONSISTENCIES IN SYLLOGISTIC ARGUMENTS. By C. Dharma Raj. S. V. V. C. Sete Peetham, Ellore.
 ELEMENTARY SCIENCE: A COMPREHENSIVE COURSE. By James B. Guthrie, M.A., B.Sc. W. and R. Chambers Ltd., London.
 STARS OF THE SCREEN. By C. O. Buntingham. Herbert and Joseph, London.
 BEFORE HIS THRONE. By Dayaram Gidunal. Blavatsky Press, Sindh.
 BUDDHIST REMAINS IN ANDHRA. By Subramaniam, M.A. 15, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore.
 STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR BRITISH INDIA. From 1920-21 to 1929-30. Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.
 BEHIND MUD WALLS IN INDIA. By Charlotte and William H. Wiser. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
 ETHICS Vol. II. By Nicolai Hartmann. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
 IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BUDDHA. By Rene Grousset. George Routledge and Sons Ltd., London.
 PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF MODERN SCIENCE. By C. E. M. Joad. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.
 CYCLING MANUAL. Temple Press Ltd., London.

DR. TAGORE AS BENGALI PROFESSOR

The Arts Faculty Club of the Post-Graduate Department of the University of Calcutta was



DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

"At Home" to Dr. Tagore at the University Buildings last month. The function was very largely attended by Senators, Syndics, Professors of the University and other Educationists. Among those present were also the Mayor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Consul-General of France, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Persia, besides a number of Swiss and German residents of the City.

Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, welcoming Dr. Tagore, said that it was in the fitness of things the appointment of Rabindranath to the Chair of Bengali Literature in the University should synchronise with the making of Bengali the medium of instruction in Matriculation courses.

Dr. Tagore in replying congratulated the University upon their giving Bengali the place of honour in the Matriculation courses and thereby carrying to a successful conclusion the reforms which Sir Asutosh Mookherji took up in hand. They however should not, he said, stop at that; they should try to introduce vernacular as the medium of instruction in the University courses also.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY HONOURS

A special Convocation of the Madras University was held, on August 3, at the Senate House to confer honorary doctorate degrees on 12 distinguished recipients including the Senior Maharani of Travancore, Sir Sankaran Nair, Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Akbar Hydari, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Venkatsatnam, Rev. E. M. Macphail who received degrees of doctors of laws.

Degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Sir C. V. Raman and that of Doctor of Literature was conferred on Sir Joseph Henry Stone, Rev. William Meston and Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Iyer.

The Governor, the Chancellor of the University, presided.



DR. R. P. PARANJPYE

who has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University in place of Pandit Jagat Narain who resigned in his favour.

LAW AND SOCIAL LIFE

At the invitation of the Hyderabad Bar Council, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru delivered an interesting lecture on "Law and Social Life" in the Library Hall of the Hyderabad High Court, Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, presiding.

After referring to the changes which had taken place in the laws of England, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru spoke about the progress of legislation in India. He said that when the British came to India they inherited the laws, some good and some bad, of the Moghul and Hindu rulers. In the early 19th century there was no trace of that nationalism which pervaded the country to-day.

He referred to the abolition of *sati* and said that there might be a hundred texts against the abolition of the practice, but the ideas of even a religious man should change according to the requirements of the times.

If any country claimed to be living and progressive, it should not allow its laws to become static. Laws must be dynamic and should change as occasion required. If laws were not dynamic, they became a curse instead of a blessing.

The Speaker added that law and the social system should be related to actualities. The life-work of a lawyer was not discharged by merely going through the mazes of the Mitakshara, Dayabhaga and Mayukha.

COST OF LITIGATION

The Lord Chancellor, on June 7, received a deputation from the General Council of the Trade Union Congress which asked for an investigation into the expenses and delays of litigation. From a table of itemized costs of actions in the several divisions of the Court, it appeared that solicitors' charges amounted only to 26 per cent. of the total costs, Counsel's fees to 49 per cent., and witnesses' fees to 14 per cent., the total of the three being 89 per cent. of the whole costs of the actions heard.

KARACHI JUDGES ON ORDINANCES

A reference by Sardar Mahomed, District Magistrate, Nawabshah, for converting a sentence of six months' simple imprisonment passed by the First Class Magistrate of Nausharo on Mulchand, a Congress worker, under Section 21 of Ordinance 2, 1932, into rigorous imprisonment provided the occasion for a general observation on the Ordinances by a Bench of the Judicial Commissioners' Court consisting of Mr. V. M. Ferrers and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram.

Delivering judgment, Mr. Ferrers said: "We cannot help observing that extraordinary and most extensive powers have been conferred on a large body of Magistrates. Our experience leads us to suppose that powers of this kind cannot safely be exercised without some sort of supervision. The authority to exercise such supervision has been expressly withheld from us. We must therefore disclaim any responsibility."

Continuing, Mr. Ferrers said: "We cannot interfere with this order but we are careful not to say that we uphold, confirm or maintain it. We find we have no jurisdiction. Therefore we return these papers to the Magistrate from whom they came."



SIR D. F. MULLAH

who has been elected honorary member of Lincoln's Inn.

CURES FOR SNAKE-BITE

The Indian systems of medicine recognise several cures for snake poison and some of them are known to produce marvellous results. But the specifics are known only to medical men or to certain families in which the secrets are handed down from father to son. A man who has specialised in curing snake-bites is called a Vishavaidyan, and Malabar claims to have a large number of these experts. Certain members of the ruling family of Cochin are reputed for their skill in effecting such cures. The drawback to such cures is that they are unknown to the masses and usually cannot be procured in time.

The popular remedy in the villages is the "snake stone". This stone is claimed to possess properties which absorb the poison when applied to the bitten part. Afterwards the stone is washed in milk which is said to remove from it the poison which it has absorbed leaving it ready for use again. These stones however are not easily available. Many false ones are sold in the bazaars and by quacks; but it is believed that only great physicians can distinguish the genuine stone from the spurious.

NASAL INFECTION

The germ or virus causing infantile paralysis is not carried by lower animals but is confined to man. It enters the body chiefly through the membranes of the nose and passes along the nerves of smell to the brain and spinal cord where its main attack on the body is made. These are the conclusions which Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has reported to the National Academy of Sciences.

The germ's chief avenue of escape from the body is back along the nerves of smell from brain and spinal cord to nasal membranes, Dr. Flexner said. This indicates that the nasal secretions carry the germ and may be the means of spreading it to cause new cases of the disease.

ADDISON'S DISEASE

Satisfactory results of tests of a new treatment for Addison's disease are reported from the London Hospital. The disease—a comparatively rare one—is due to a small gland near the kidney failing to function. It leads to complete prostration. "The treatment," says a member of the Medical staff, "has undoubtedly saved the life of one patient at the hospital. No fewer than 15 oxen are required to obtain one dose of the extract for injection." As with insulin and diabetes, a patient suffering from Addison's disease must continue to receive extract for an indefinite period in order to keep in health. The treatment for one patient is costing the London Hospital £1 a day.

HYDROCELE

Hydrocele is a disease of frequent occurrence among men. The accumulation of any fluid other than pus or blood in the neighbourhood of testis is called hydrocele. It begins from the bottom of the purse and forms a pear-shaped swelling smooth on its surface. Free from pain and tenderness except from its weight when large. The swelling, at first small, becomes gradually larger in such a way that the patient can scarcely notice the accumulation until it has reached a very appreciable size. Sooner or later the size of the part begins to increase and causes the patient a great deal of discomfort, and he begins to fear lest the unnatural enlargement might attract the notice of others. The causes of hydrocele are attributed to injury to testicles from sexual abuses or a shock or a blow on the parts.

IN AID OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The Prudential Assurance Company has promised £10,500 in seven annual instalments to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to assist its work of teaching and research in preventive medicine.

TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS

The Titaghur Paper Mills Company which celebrated its jubilee on the 27th July, may well be proud of its fifty years' record. It is a record of growing prosperity and increasing usefulness to the country. The statistics for 1931-32 published in the "Souvenir" issued in commemoration of the occasion show the out-turn of the Company and the vast field of labour that had been covered. The Company gives employment to over 25,000 people in cutting, collecting and transporting grass and bamboo. 20,000 tons of paper a year approximating in value to 90 lakhs of rupees is no mean out-turn, and the jubilee is very properly looked upon by the directors and agents as "but a stage in a long career of usefulness and service to India and to India's industrial life". We wish the Company an equally brilliant record in the future.

THE TATA STEEL AND IRON COMPANY

The production of the principal products during the year 1931-32, in comparison with the results of the preceding year, was as follows:

	1930-31 Tons	1931-32 Tons	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Coke	671,011	705,503	+ 5.1	...
Pig Iron	714,329	804,736	+12.6	...
Steel Ingots	624,539	602,366	...	-3.6
Saleable Steel	431,396	479,723	+ 4.2	...

The output of pig iron and of saleable steel both constitute records for the Company. There was little change in the costs of the main raw materials, but due largely to heavy reductions in the expenditure on stores and general supplies and to a less extent on labour, there were substantial falls in the costs of pig iron and steel.

Three blast furnaces were in operation throughout the year for the production of pig iron, and a fourth for a few months for the manufacture of ferro manganese. One new 120,000 c. ft. blower was put into service in August 1931 and a second in February 1932; these are largely responsible for the increased production of pig iron.

INDIAN TEXTILES

The conclusion of the representation submitted by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to the Tariff Board Inquiry into the cotton textile industry is, that the Indian textile industry has taken to the manufacture of fine counts and the competition of goods from foreign countries, including that from the United Kingdom, would impede and retard the progress of the industry in that direction. On these grounds, this Association is of opinion that a scale of import duties on yarn and piece-goods sufficient to protect the industry should be imposed for a sufficiently long time.

A prohibitive duty on artificial silk goods is advocated, as the import from Japan is increasing enormously.

GROWING USE OF ELECTRICITY

A report on the administration of the Indian Electricity Act in the Punjab for the year 1931 shows that the electrical development of the Province has steadily advanced. Up to the end of the year licences had been granted for the supply of electricity in seventeen towns and sanction had been accorded for the sale of electricity in two towns, while six applications for licences were under consideration. The annual accounts of licences showed that the industry was prosperous and there was reason to hope that that would continue.

THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

A bitter attack on the managing agency system in the Bombay mills is contained in a rather lengthy representation to the Tariff Board by the Bombay Shareholders' Association.

"The extraordinary powers conferred upon the managing agents," the Association complains, "have turned them from managers into masters, and the so-called control and the supervision of the Board has become a farce."

Agriculture

IMPROVED TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

Mr. Donald J. Beaton, B.Sc. (Tech.), B.E. (Mech.) M.R.A.S.E., put his plea for research work at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa in these words:

"I have verified official statistics at my disposal to prove that the wholesale adoption of improved tillage implements alone would enhance the productivity of the soil by anything from 25 per cent. to 150 per cent. according to conditions and locality. I can produce evidence to prove that it is possible to increase the productivity of the country in certain parts of it by as much as 400 per cent. by the adoption of deep ploughing machines. Even if we only take a mean average of 50 per cent., increase by the use of 30 million scientifically designed iron ploughs, we are going to increase the cash value according to present standards of the productive resources of the country by nearly one thousand crores of rupees per annum."

FORD'S FARM FOR FACTORIES

Mr. Henry Ford is at it again. His latest scheme to cure all the economic ills of the United States is to attach a farm to every factory.

He thinks that if every factory worker raised part of his own food-stuffs, he could save £100 a year on his living expenses, that is, if he has that amount to save.

In this connection he has seen President Hoover.

CEYLON COCOANUT PRODUCE

The Minister for Agriculture and Lands, Ceylon, has addressed a memorandum to his Executive Committee urging the desirability of a cess to secure money for intensive propaganda designed to extend in India the market for Ceylon coconut produce.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Sir T. Vijayaragavachariar, President, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, delivered a public speech on August 6, under the joint auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association and the Seva Sadan Society in Poona. The Hon'ble Mr. Kambli, Agricultural Minister, presided. He dwelt at length on the work of the agricultural research council and rural uplift.

Referring to the protection given to sugar, the speaker hoped that 15 to 20 crores which went to Java would remain in the country, and he believed that within 15 years India would stand on her own legs without any aid of artificial protection.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Godbole, the speaker observed that his Council was aware of small holdings in the country, but he pointed out that the question affected the law of Hindu inheritance. Concluding, the speaker replied as to what he used to tell the Government officials: "Give more money for agriculture, then you will require less for jails and police."

THE UNITED PLANTERS

In the course of his presidential address at the Annual General Meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India which opened at Bangalore on Tuesday the 16th August, Mr. C. R. T. Congreve reviewed the state of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, and after touching on the political situation, labour problems and the question of communications in South India, referred to the scientific side of the Association's activities; in conclusion he mentioned the names of various members of the planting community who had passed away since the last General Meeting was held.

DR. BADRINATH PRASAD

Before the Examination Commission of the Faculty of Science of the University of Paris presided over by Mr. Emile Borel, Professor of Mathematical Physics and ex-Minister, Mr. Badrinath Prasad, an Indian, has defended two theses.

The first is a contribution to the study of conjugated series of Fourier's Series and the second, on Integral functions. They were set by the Faculty.

Mr. Prasad, who is a Lecturer of the University of Allahabad and holds English degrees of Doctorate of Science and Philosophy, is one of those very few Indians who has decided to acquire one of the State Doctorates as well. The first thesis which is a learned work and the preparation of which has necessitated reference to numerous French, English and German Mathematicians, had been dedicated by Mr. Prasad to his brother, an Advocate, who too has acquired high University qualifications.

The work has won for Mr. Prasad the Doctorate in Mathematical Science with the classification of "very creditable" and, after the defence of the thesis, Mr. Emile Borel congratulated him.

A POWERFUL TOOL FOR RESEARCH

A powerful new tool for research, one thousand times more sensitive than the most delicate methods of analysis now used, is the report Dr. B. S. Hopkins and Dr. Gordon Hughes, of the University of Illinois, gave the American Chemical Society following a study of the magneto-optic method of analysis developed by Dr. Fred Allison of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and used in the discovery of the last two of the 92 chemical elements.

The Illinois Scientists are devising improvements to Dr. Allison's method which they accept will make it a dependable tool for routine use in the laboratory.

WHO INVENTED POISON GAS?

China claims yet another "first". She claims the invention of gunpowder, of the mariner's compass and a score of other things and now she claims the invention of poison gas.

A writer in the *China Critic*, the well known Shanghai weekly review, says that ancient Chinese records bear out this contention. These records clearly state that in pre-historic times it was the habit of Chinese army commanders to smoke out their enemies by the use of vile stink-pots.

Not only were they for centuries an army-auxiliary but down to recent years were in use by the pirates that infested the China coast in overcoming victims. Stink-pots would be thrown on board the junks and boats to be pirated, whereupon, it is presumed, the crews jumped overboard to escape the fumes and left the prize for the pirates after the monsoon had cleared away the smoke.

WIRELESS 'PHONE TO ENGLAND

If promises are kept, says the *Times of India*, India may be able to wish England a Happy New Year by wireless telephone in 1933. "The British Post Office installation work is already complete and as soon as the telephone plant is installed at Kirkee, experimental work will be commenced. Linking up of the entire telephone route in England and in India, thus connecting any two subscribers, will take from five to ten minutes, and subscribers may not find any difference between a call to England and a call to any other part of India. We sincerely hope there will be a difference otherwise the service may be a failure, for the long distance telephone calls in India leave much to be desired. A man who pays about Rs. 80 for a three minutes' chat does not want any buzzing on the line. The English charge is £2 a minute, but from past experience we may take it the charges this end may be more."

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS

The annual report on the working of the Central Publicity Bureau of the Indian State Railways for 1931-32 which has just been issued, points out that the year under review was marked by an unprecedented financial depression and that India, like other countries, suffered acutely. We are told that in spite of adverse factors and a considerable falling off from the first expectations, the demand for actual itineraries and the booking of tourist cars belonging to the Central Publicity Bureau pool in this country have surpassed the figures of all the previous years, and the tourist traffic generally has definitely increased as compared with the figures for last year. There is every indication that next cold weather, provided the general economic situation does not get worse and the political conditions in India improve, there should be a larger influx of visitors to this country.

RAILWAY BOARD

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held early last month, considered the question of the proposed Statutory Railway Board under the new Constitution. The Chamber was in broad agreement that the railways of India should be operated with the prime motive of developing the country and encouraging its commercial, industrial and agricultural development subject to their organisation on sound business lines. The Chamber did not think that the railways should be run primarily as a profit-earning concern.

The Chamber believed that such a policy would make for a sounder administration of the railways, irrespective of any changes that might take place in the Constitution. They agreed that there should be no direct contact between the Assembly or the correspondingly lower house of the Federal Legislature and the authority controlling railways. The influence of the

Assembly should be exercised (a) by the voicing of informal public opinion, (b) by its attitude towards the railway budget, and (c) the influence it could bring to bear on the Government of India.

The Chamber considered the view-point of the exponents of the popular control as also of those who feared political influence but came to the conclusion that the Statutory Railway Board, while preserving the essential degree of independence, would be such as to command the confidence of the country as a whole.

ROAD AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT

The Government of India have been for some time past considering the question of developing the areas served by the different railways and the improvement of feeder road facilities. In order to discuss the various aspects of the question, the Government of India contemplate inviting the Local Governments to participate during the coming cold weather in a conference at which the railway and other interests will be represented. As a preliminary to the conference, the Government of India propose to have a survey of the existing position. Such a survey will be carried out by Mr. K. G. Mitchell, the Road Engineer with the Government of India, and Mr. L. H. Kirkness, a railway officer attached to the Railway Board.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the week ending July 30 amount to Rs. 1,34 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs less than the figures for the previous week and Rs. 11 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding week of the previous year. The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to July 30 amount to Rs. 27.34 crores, Rs. 1,48 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 4,60 lakhs less than for the corresponding period of 1930-31.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

The report of the Committee to study compensation for automobile accidents has been published. The report is addressed to the Columbia University Council for Research in Social Science under whose auspices the study was made. 33,000 persons were killed and over a million were injured by motor vehicles in the United States in 1930. During September 1931, an average of 110 persons were killed every day which is nearly 5 deaths for every hour of the day and night. In ten years, from 1921 to 1930, the number killed was 230,353. During 1929, the Insurance carriers received approximately \$97,000,000 in premiums for Automobile Property Damage Liability Insurance. During the same year \$255,000,000 were paid to insurance companies in premiums for Automobile Public Liability Insurance. Only 27.3 per cent. of the private passenger and commercial motor vehicles registered in the United States in 1929 were insured against public liability, leaving approximately 19,350,000 such vehicles uninsured. The report says that the compensation received by the victims, particularly in cases of death by serious injuries, represents only a slight percentage of the damages actually suffered. The cases studied revealed that 52 per cent. of those injured or killed by automobiles were earners, including professional and business people, 33 per cent were children, 13 per cent. were house-wives, the remaining 2 per cent. consisting of students over 19 years and persons permanently unemployed. The Committee favours a plan of compensation with limited liability without regard to fault, analogous to that of the Workmen's Compensation Laws, to be guaranteed by insurance and administered by a Commission. It imposes upon the owner of each motor vehicle registered in the State the duty to pay compensation without regard to fault, for disability or death caused by the operation of such motor vehicle where it is

operated with the owner's consent and requires every owner as a condition to the registration of his vehicle to furnish security in the form of insurance for the payment of compensation. It provides a scale of benefits on the basis of which all compensation payments are made. A maximum is set. In cases involving disability of one week or less, only medical and surgical attendance are provided for. It is compulsory upon both the owner and the person disabled (or the dependents of a person killed), and the new remedy is exclusive of all other remedies.

ARMOUR PLATING A CAR

Amongst the extraordinary commissions undertaken from time to time by the South African Railways, one of the most interesting was the order recently placed in the mechanical workshops to armour plate an ordinary Saloon motor car with the least possible delay. The work had to be accomplished within the short space of two days from the date of placing the order. The car used was a "75" model Hillman Wizard chassis to be employed for police purposes for guarding the Namaqualand Diamond Fields.

Within an hour of the arrival of the car in the workshops, templates were made and the armour plating sheared and trimmed preparatory to fitting to the body. The windscreen and rear windows were removed and replaced by plating. In the rear window cavity two loopholes were cut in the armour and fitted with flaps of the swivel type so that riflemen could have full command of the rear. The car was delivered to time and is in regular service.

NEW TYPE OF BATTERY

Publicity has just been given to a new process used in connection with batteries known as the D. and B. process by which the use of sulphuric acid is abolished and recharging may be less frequent. It needs only distilled water and exceptional powers of self-recovery are claimed.

THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPERIAL CENTRAL BANK

How in laying the foundation of a sound British Commonwealth economic structure, it is of paramount importance that the great Banks of the Empire should evolve some form of co-operation is well set forth by Mr. W. H. Loveday in an article in the June Number of the *United Empire*. He suggests means of amalgamation or the setting up of an Imperial Central Bank, acting as a clearing house of Central Banks of different Empire countries backed by the credit of the British Commonwealth and with a Board as representative as possible:

An Imperial Central Bank could:

- (a) assist in organizing Imperial economic development;
- (b) assist in the development of Imperial trade with foreign countries;
- (c) fix a common rate of exchange throughout the Commonwealth;
- (d) facilitate the financing of Empire production;
- (e) control an Empire currency;
- (f) establish relations with an International Central Bank.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Indian Institute of Bankers was recently held at the premises of the Institute in the old Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Mr. A. G. Gray, Vice-President of the Bombay Centre of the Institute, presiding.

The statement of accounts of the Institute up to December 31, 1931, together with a report of the Council as to the affairs of the Institute generally was adopted.

The report and accounts *inter alia* stated that 560 new members were enrolled while 77 members retired during the year under report. The total number of members in 1931 was 1,516

as compared to 1,033 in the previous year. The associate examination of the Institute continued to attract large numbers. In 1931, the number of candidates increased from 315 to 477.

The statements of revenue and expenditure with Balance Sheet revealed a satisfactory position. A sum of Rs. 5,682-7-7 representing excess of income over expenditure had been added to the Surplus Assets Account making a total of Rs. 50,740-12-9.

NEW 5 PER CENT. LOAN

Subscriptions for the issue of a 5 per cent. loan, 1940-43, are received from August 17 for a total subscription in 5 per cent. bonds 1933 and 6 per cent. bonds 1933-36 amounting approximately to Rs. 25 crores (nominal value).

The 5 per cent. loan 1940-43 are issued at 98 per cent. repayable at par not earlier than 1940 and not later than 1943.

The loan bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from October 1, 1932.

Five per cent. bonds 1933 and 6 per cent. bonds 1933-36 are accepted as subscriptions to the 5 per cent. loan 1940-43 as the equivalent of cash at Rs. 101-8-0 and Rs. 102-8-0, respectively, per Rs. 100 nominal of the bonds tendered.

Supplementary provisions have been made for the loan to be issued in the form of (1) stock and (2) promissory notes.

Applications for the new loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

AMERICA'S WEALTH:

It is ridiculous to talk about our Nation's credit being impaired, says an American Journal. A 400,000,000,000 dollars Nation that owes 18,000,000,000 dollars or about 4 per cent. is comparable to a business concern with assets of 22,500 dollars owing 1,000 dollars. England owes 40 per cent. of her national wealth; France 20 per cent.

COL. BAKHLE'S CLUB

To promote a spirit of healthy rivalry and to provide a continuous incentive to its agents for writing an increasingly larger amount of business and to appreciate ability not only in those whose reputations have been achieved but in those who are still unknown, Col. Bakhle, the Chairman of the Northern India Insurance Company Ltd., Lahore, has founded a new contest club after his name to be called "Colonel Bakhle's Progressive Agent's Club".

Membership of the Club is open to all the field workers of the Company and provides a great incentive for every agent to build up a profitable business both for his agency and the company.

THE UNITED ASSURANCE, LIMITED

The above Company was started originally as a Provident institution. It has now opened a Life Department on the regular Life Assurance plan after making the initial statutory deposit with the Government of India.

As the Life Prospectus of the Company shows, provision has been made for keeping the funds of the Life Department entirely separate from all other funds and therefore free from all other obligations of the Company.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The new business record of the above company for the year ended 31st December last shows that during the year 3,402 proposals for assurance were received of an aggregate face-value of Rs. 55,01,550, out of which 2,574 proposals resulted into policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 40,17,100 carrying an annual premium of Rs. 2,17,625. As the director's report for the year says: These results constituted an all-round record in spite of the unprecedented difficulties of the year due to grave conditions of trade and finance.

A MYMENSINGH RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Insurance Agents' Association, Mymensingh, held on the 4th July 1932, at 5-30 P.M.

"Whereas the Life Insurance business in India is making a very good progress at the hands of the private companies which have organised the business amongst the general public on permanent sure footing with the help of well-educated and experienced field workers and whereas the Insurance Agency having become thoroughly scientific in its practice, noble in its purpose, sympathetic in its operation, many highly educated youths are taking this business as their sole profession meeting the unemployment question to some extent thereby.

This meeting strongly but respectfully protests against the decision of the Government of India in raising the limit of Postal Insurance to Rs. 20,000 on a single life, as in the considered opinion of the Association this extension would be detrimental to the interests of the private companies and would act adversely to the interests of the workers inasmuch as it would narrow down the scope of their activities and respectfully urges upon the Government to withdraw the said order immediately."

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BRITISH INSURANCE

A London report states that Mr. de Valera is contemplating discriminatory measures against British Insurance Companies in Ireland by way of increasing the stamp duty on their policies. This duty which has been uptill now only 1 shilling per £100 and was levied on all insurance companies, is now likely to be increased in the case of British Companies only, to 4 shillings per £100.

TRADE UNION UNITY

The following Resolution was passed at a meeting of the Nagpur Textile Union on July 22, with Mr. Sherlekar in the Chair:

Unity in the Trade Union movement is possible and desirable in India only on the fundamental principles which were laid down at the Calcutta Session of the Trade Union Congress and which have further found support in the recent resort of the Bombay Unity Conference. This Union, therefore, exhorts all trade unions in India to restore unity on the following basis:

(a) The All-India Trade Union Congress is to be recognised as the only central organisation of the Indian working class, and all trade unions are to be affiliated to it and owe allegiance only to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

(b) That trade unions are to be recognised as essentially class organisations to carry on the struggle of the Indian working class as defined by the Bombay Unity Conference.

(c) That the doors of the Trade Union Congress are to be thrown open to one and all, whether they are royalists, moderates or extremists, nationalists or communists.

(d) That there is to be no affiliation to any foreign organisation much less the second international, even for a transitional period or even as an experiment.

(e) That the Trade Union Congress should be free to send delegates to the Geneva Labour Conference if there is a majority in favour of this proposal in the Trade Union Congress at the annual session.

(f) That the Trade Union Congress should maintain its essential character of a national organisation of the Indian working class without being committed to anyism (i.e., either Geneva or Moscow) but should be a true reflex of the majority view of the Indian working class where the majority decisions alone should be binding on the affiliated unions.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS

That a cut in the wages of the Bombay mill workers was not the proper remedy to effect economy in the working of mills and that such a step would lead to grave industrial unrest, was the reply given by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw to a shareholder at the Annual Meeting of the Ebrahimhoy Pabani Mills Co., Ltd.

The shareholder wanted the Bombay Mill-owners to follow the example of Lancashire by cutting the wages of the workers which advice was rejected by the Chairman who remarked: "The workers are united. Your plan is not feasible."

A shareholder suggested that the mill agents in Bombay who numbered less than hundred should form a union and cut the wages of the workers.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, a director, replied that the Millowners' Association had considered the question of a wage cut and felt that it was not feasible and, if any cut was effected, it would lead to grave industrial unrest.

LABOUR PROPOSALS

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Labour Member, has sent in three important proposals to the Assembly. He has tabled a resolution recommending to the Government to give sympathetic consideration to the proposals made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the purposes of reinstating the retrenched staff on Indian Railways and from avoiding further retrenchment. He has also given notice of two private bills with a view to give effect to some proposals of the Whitley Commission.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The convocation of the special session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva to discuss the reduction in working hours in industry, owing to wide-spread unemployment in the world is urged by de Michells, Italy's representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

THE WOMEN'S MEMORANDUM

In view of the communal award and the Premier's explanation thereon, the following passages from the Memorandum prepared by the Standing Committee of the Women's Conference, which recently met at Nagpur, may be read with interest:

We feel strongly that one baneful result of reservation of seats and special representation with which it is proposed to saddle us contrary to our expressed wishes will be to introduce the poison of communalism in our sphere—a contingency that will meet with the most determined and united opposition of the womanhood of India. Special expedients or qualifications too can only be destined to bring women on an artificial equality with men in the political life of the country and, as such, tend to lower us in the estimation of the other and to perpetuate the inferiority complex among women themselves. Inequalities and discriminations between the sexes, the dependency of the wife upon the husband—a tacit admittance of her inferiority—will be perpetuated as a result of the recommendations of the Committee. A further and more glaring example of the injustice with which our cause has been treated is the iniquitous proposal of reserved seats and indirect election thereto in the popular House of the Federal Legislature. It would seem that India's women had perforce, because of the unenviable position in which the Committee found itself, to be treated as an appendage rather than as an integral part of the body politic. All such anomalies we shall resist with all the strength of which we are capable. We frankly admit that we have not been impressed by the mere increase in the electorate proposed for us inasmuch as figures, however impressive, cannot of themselves palliate the total disregard of basic principles in their calculation. We look in vain for the bold proposals which, by their very character, will command the support of the whole of India.

MRS. DUTT, M.S.C.

Mrs. Sarojini Dutt of Bethune College, Calcutta, has passed the M. Sc. Examination of the Manchester University with distinction. Mrs. Dutt is a professor in the Bethune College for Girls and went to England two years ago on study leave.

A LADY LAW GRADUATE

Miss M. A. Janaki, daughter of Mr. M. A. Srinivasa Iyengar, Banker and Advocate, Madras, has passed out successfully in the recent B. L. Examination, being the only Indian lady from the Madras Law College.

THE MODERN SCHOOLGIRL

As the result of careful observations made by responsible people, it was recently discovered that the modern schoolgirl is a much brighter, more virile, energetic, and refreshing young person than her mother was a quarter of a century ago when she was a schoolgirl.

The really amazing thing about it all is that anyone should think that the modern schoolgirl could be other than what she is, seeing all the facilities that are showered upon her with the one idea of making her a better young person than her mother was. Even so, she is only reaping the reward of her mother's fight for freedom of limb and mind. For that, actually, is what the "discovery" means—that the girl of to-day is a care-free, happy, unrestricted, intelligent and altogether promising young woman.

MISS S. K. MUGASETH

Miss Subur K. Mugaseth, eldest daughter of Mr. Khodadad Mugaseth, a prominent Calicut merchant, who secured a first class and topped the list in the B. A. (Hons.) Examination in English language and literature in March last from the Presidency College, Madras, is proceeding to Oxford shortly for her final course in literature at one of the women's colleges there. She holds the Christian College Gold Medal for efficiency in English language awarded by the Madras University.

CEYLON GIRLS AND SPORT

Lady Thomson, the wife of Sir Graeme Thomson, Governor of Ceylon, speaking at a school prize distribution in Colombo, said she had noticed a good many changes during her 10 years' absence from the Island, but what struck her most was the development of women and girls. In those days it was uncommon for girls to play games but the reverse of it was true to-day.

INDIAN ART

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, opened the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Bangalore Arts Institute. Recalling the glories of Indian architecture, Sir Mirza said:

Time was when India occupied a unique place in the world of art. She has produced works of unsurpassed beauty in architecture, painting and sculpture. Take, for instance, the Taj Mahal at Agra universally recognised as the finest thing in the realm of architecture and those marvels of the figurative art the frescoes of Ajanta; and for ornamentation, can there be anything more elaborate in beauty than the stone-carvings in the Halebidu and Belur temples and in the Jain temple on Mount Abu?

There is no art more singular than the Indian. It is in a remarkable degree original and self-contained. It is the expression of the specific sensibility of the Indian people. It is also in many ways one of the purest of all forms of art belonging to a complex and highly organised civilisation. Those characteristics are doubtless derived from the Indian attitude to religion. The splendour of the temple and the mosque was a genuine offering to God.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The seventh anniversary of the School of Indian Music was celebrated with eclat in the Wilson College Hall, Bombay, on Saturday 13th August. A distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar was in the Chair.

A select programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through which was much appreciated, specially the rendering of two songs by Miss Shanta Amaladi.

Mr. Kelkar paid a tribute to Prof. B. R. Deodhar and his efforts in keeping the memory of his late *Guru*, Pandit Vishnu Digambar, alive.

Mr. Kalyanrai Ghoda and Prof. B. R. Deodhar spoke briefly of the progress of the institution and the patronage the Bombay public has willingly given to the institution.

BUDDHA IN CONCRETE

The world's biggest image of Buddha is to be erected near Tokyo. It will be 40 feet high and built of concrete at a cost of Rs. 1,62,500. Three hundred people will be able to stand on its lap.

CULTIVATION OF MUSIC

It is easy to condemn the gramophone, writes "L. J." in the *New Statesman* and *Nation*, as an instrument liable, like the wireless, to slacken rather than increase musical taste. 'Gramophone records cannot be compared with books as a distributive medium, but recordings on the best model of gramophone are at least equal to the fine modern prints of pictures which one sees everywhere now. Those who dismiss all gramophone reproduction of music as a canned product are obviously basing their judgment on some earlier or inferior reproduction they have heard. And when all the advantages in tone and proximity belonging to the concert-hall have been admitted, it is still obvious that the gramophone fills so many gaps for the concert-goer that it is in fact indispensable. Many concerts in London are still arranged by people who are thinking in terms of the celebrity farewells and Covent Garden galas of the last century. That public exists chiefly from habit and is perhaps the most easy to exploit; but there is also now a much larger and more intelligent public educated by travel and the spectacle of foreign musical festivals a "floating" semi-musical public which must be tapped by new methods.

Now most of these people have gramophones, and it is for them chiefly that the gramophone companies issue their lists of classical records. Without some further stimulant they are likely to drift into the vague "I-like-good-music" atmosphere of the pre-War Sunday afternoon audience. When the gramophone companies begin to make a serious inroad into the mass of good music at present unrecorded, some means of discriminating the taste of the public will have to be found. And that can only be done by interesting people in the works of individual composers and not in music in general.'

DULEEP AND PATAUDI

A contrast between the two veteran players, Duleep and Pataudi, as drawn out by an English article, will be read with interest.

'We settled down to cricket of fascination. There was the usual talk in the crowd of "supple grace", "sinuous, silken witchcraft". Truth to tell, Duleepsinhji and Pataudi batted in the severely utilitarian way of the white-faced and tangible Occident. Duleepsinhji now and again delighted us by strokes of swift wrist action; he cannot help but achieve loveliness, even at his least vital. But Pataudi is entirely prosaic; he plays straight, keeps his body over the line of the ball, obeys strict logic, distrusts the cut or the forward drive unless the ball is so bad that it would be unsafe not to smite it, he scores to leg, and he pushes to the on, using his forearms. He is essentially a modern batsman, as much a product of diligent practice and instruction as of natural impulse. His cricket tells us next to nothing about the man; the score board is his faithful looking-glass. Compared with Duleepsinhji, he is as the stone-mason to the sculptor. For two hours he committed no mistakes, and at the end of that time, on a true, fast wicket, his score was nearly 50, including two notable strokes, an off-drive and neat glance to leg.

Pataudi was out to a colossal skier, which Woolley held from his own bowling with exquisite grace and confidence. Pataudi scored his last 60 runs in half an hour, but his true manner was that of the cool efficiency of his three hours and a half century. A Bradman does not send the ball recklessly into the air when he is forcing the pace; he does not in his voracity let his strokes go flying at the wrong ball. He merely accelerates his machine; but the parts of it, the organisation, remain beautiful. Yet I wish England could find one more batsman as good as Pataudi.'

OLYMPIC HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

India has retained the Olympic Hockey Championship defeating the United States by 24 goals to 1.

The margin by which the Indian Olympic team has defeated America at Los Angeles, observes the *Evening News of India*, leaves no room for doubt about the prowess of India's hockey champions. Twenty-four goals is a world record in an international match and it would sound ridiculous if one did not remember the amazing skill of the Indian players. Dhyanchand and his brother who scored most of the goals are easily the cleverest insiders the game has ever known, and both of them together are capable of slipping through quite as often against much stouter opposition than America is yet able to offer.

MR. WARNER'S TRIBUTE TO BRADMAN

Mr. P. F. ("Plum") Warner, speaking at Oxford recently, said: "England has an excellent chance of recovering the Ashes. The Australians have a good side and one remarkable batsman, Bradman, who is as great as any that has ever lived and has, like Alexander the Great, no more worlds to conquer."

"The bowler dismissing him cheaply would be a national hero for a week," Mr. Warner said.

Australian cricketers had a strong sense of discipline and also kept fit. England needed discipline but not of the "sergeant major" variety. England had four or five splendid batsmen and several promising bowlers and should make a splendid fight.

FRANCE AND THE DAVIS CUP

By her narrow victory over America, France won the Davis Cup for the sixth year in succession, beating Australia's record of five successive wins from 1907 to 1911 and almost equalling America's series of seven victories from 1920 to 1926. She owes her success to those two marvels of the tennis world, Borotra and Cochet.

DUTCH AIR SERVICE TO INDIA

Karachi will be reached in three days from Amsterdam, Calcutta in four days, and Rangoon in five days, following the introduction of faster air mail service between Amsterdam and the Dutch East Indies by the K. L. M. Royal Dutch Air Line which already holds the record of being the fastest air service between the Continent and the Far East, as its 'planes have of late been accomplishing the journey between Karachi and the Continent in four days as compared with five and a half days taken by the Imperial Airways 'planes.

This has been made possible by the addition of five 'planes of the new type Fokker F. XVIII to the fleet. A special feature of the F. XVIII is its great speed, the cruising speed being 200 Km. (125 miles), the top speed being 250 Km. (156 miles) per hour. In order to obtain this greater speed, the fuselage has been constructed longer, necessitating a slight alteration in the arrangement of the seats and table in the cabin.

MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

It is understood that the Karachi-Madras air mail service will start from October 15, instead of from the middle of September as originally fixed. The postponement of the service by a month is due to the desire of the contractors, Messrs. Tata and Sons Ltd., to use the Juhu Aerodrome in Bombay which will not be ready before October owing to the monsoon. One de Havilland Puss Moth machine has been brought to Bombay by Mr. J. R. D. Tata, a Director of Messrs. Tata and Sons, Ltd. The other machine is already in Bombay.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN AIR MAIL

The Imperial Airways have offered to extend their Indian Air Mail service to Singapore, providing that Australia will undertake to complete the service to Australia. The matter is being reported to the Cabinet by the Anglo-Australian Air Mail Departmental Committee.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF AIR TRAVEL

Leaving apart the rich promises held out by aeroplanes now in an experimental stage, the actual achievements in the sphere of air travel have of late been remarkable.

First and foremost, it has to be placed on record that while there was a large increase last year in air travel, the accidents revealed an actual decrease. That shows how safe the aeroplane has become. Even the fewer accidents are largely accounted for by foolish ventures.

In view of the uniform disaster that has overtaken British endeavours in airships as distinguished from aeroplanes, it is interesting to learn that for some months past, the Graf Zeppelin has been paying regular visits to South America arriving at the destination with the punctuality associated with railway travel. And so uneventful were the journeys that they rarely figured in the newspapers. The success of the Zeppelin is no longer open to question.

Germany has just concluded the annual visit to England by flying to most of its centres. And it redounds to the credit of the men behind the venture that the visit was a financial success. The net profit from a two days' visit exceeded a thousand pounds sterling.

On this question of cost, a British achievement is even more noteworthy.

A regular air route is now at work between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

The journey is finished in eight minutes at the most, whereas the boat journey takes half an hour.

The return air fare is actually threepence less than for the steamer and motor third class fare.

That opens up vast possibilities for a poor country like India; but unfortunately our Government as yet seems unmindful of all those achievements.

INDIAN ACTORS IN ENGLISH PLAYS

Rehearsals are proceeding in Bombay for the production of plays in English with an all-Indian cast under the supervision of Mr. J. Grant Anderson, the well known British actor. Mr. Anderson's object is to create a new theatre in India, and he has secured some most promising artists, combing all the theatres and cinema studios in the country for talent. He has been greatly impressed with the enthusiasm and keenness of the Indian artists, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

The only difficulty which is happily not proving insurmountable is that of pronunciation. "Hamlet" is ready for production and "Julius Caesar" is to follow "Hamlet". Productions of Flecker's "Hassan" and "The Merchant of Venice" are arranged to follow, and English versions of Indian classics such as "Shakuntala" and "Harishchandra" are being prepared. Two Indian film stars, Prithviraj and Mubarak, have been entrusted with leading roles in the plays. Sunalini Devi, a talented Bengali lady, sister of the Indian poetess Sarojini Naidu, is a leading member of the company. She is also helping Mr. Anderson in the selection of Indian music and the arrangements of the classical dances.

After a two months' season in Bombay, the company will fulfil engagements in principal towns in India and then proceed on a tour in the East, covering Burma, Ceylon, Malaya States, Java, China, and Japan. This is the first time a professional company has been formed to play in English with Indian artists under a Western producer.

A FILM EDITOR

Kunwar Baldev Singh, of the Eastern Films, Ltd., is proceeding to England to edit the vernacular version of the picture "Shikar" produced by the Company at Hyderabad.

A NEW CHILD ACTOR

For the part of a Spanish boy with a blood-thirsty delight in bull-fights in the new film "Toreador's Don't Care", B. I. P. have discovered a remarkable child actor of only six summers.

Allan Woodburn, with only one small film part already to his credit, was entrusted with the role which is an important one and represents many close-up scenes with the star of the picture—Leslie Fuller. The story concerns Bill of Brixton who, while on holiday in Spain, is mistaken for a famous Toreador. Trembling at the thought of entering the Ring, he is pursued by the pertinacious boy who is so tough that Bill holds him in awe.

Allan's portrayal of the boy under Lupino Lane's direction has been pronounced masterly and his guttural utterance of "I'm not afraid of bulls—I lerve b-lerd!" to the tremulous Bill is calculated to tickle any audience.

CANNIBALS AND THE CINEMA

Tales of brushes with cannibals, scares by aborigines, exploits with bootleggers, and humours of interviewing were among the matters dealt with by Mr. H. G. Franks, Editor of *Reuters and Associated Press*, in addressing the Rotary Club luncheon on "The Adventures of a News-Hunter".

The speaker then went on to deal with the thrills which accompanied a visit to record the habits and customs of cannibals in the New Hebrides. At the end of their first trip they were chased off the island by an infuriated mob who had been disturbed by movie picture at one of their secret death-dances, but the party turned the tables on their pursuers when, on a return trip the next year, they showed cinema pictures of the very ring leaders of the chase, causing such a flutter amongst the cannibals that they hid themselves in the bush for a week.

CHILDREN'S TEETH

The greatest possible care should be taken of children's first teeth. From the earliest age they should be accustomed to having their teeth cleaned. As soon as they are old enough to use a brush themselves, buy them a small, fairly soft brush; one can get them now in such pretty colours that it is an easy matter for each child to have a different coloured tooth-brush. Choose for them a good and nicely-flavoured dentifrice. Your dentist will recommend one suitable for them.

If the first teeth are badly placed and liable to decay, then it is most probable the second teeth will follow suit; whereas if everything possible is done to make the first teeth sound, there is every chance that the second teeth will be good too.

In addition to teaching the children to clean their teeth night and morning, and after every meal they have at home, see that they get the habit of finishing at least one meal a day with fruit. Oranges and apples cleanse the teeth and mouth and help to prevent decay. Let the children have plenty of hard, crisp food.

THE BENEFITS OF MASSAGE

The benefits of the massage method depend entirely upon the reaction of the person. Reducing creams, properly compounded, are not harmful and reduce certain parts of the body at will.

Then there is the daily dozen—a healthful matter under most circumstances but altogether wrong under certain others if not chosen and directed intelligently.

Violent exercise causes swift circulation and more or less extreme activity of the heart which at any cost has to deliver the goods.

Find out then if your increased weight is normal for your type and age, and if it is let it be. Meanwhile massage; reducing creams, sensible all round diet, and exercise neither violent nor excessive will do you no harm.

HATS AND BALDNESS

"It is certain that the wearing of hats causes more baldness than worry could ever do. Our hair was given us to protect our head and we do not really need other protection," writes Mr. Stanley Lief, N.D., D.C., in *Health For All*.

"It cannot be denied that baldness almost always starts above the hat-band. The hair below the hat is usually the last to be affected. When hats, especially heavy, tight-fitting ones, are worn, what is the result?

"*First*.—The necessary light and air cannot reach the scalp.

"*Second*.—Since the blood vessels and nerves pass up the back and sides of the head and since the scalp is not very thick and the pressure is made against the skull, the nerve and blood supply is shut off, thus preventing the proper nourishment reaching the hair causing the roots to die of starvation.

"*Third*.—The scalp exudes poisons as does the rest of the skin. The hat prevents the escape of these poisons and they are re-absorbed by the scalp.

"*Fourth*.—The heat of the head is shut in with the result that the hair becomes like a hothouse plant through the lack of air and light.

"By pressure upon blood vessels and nerves, preventing proper nourishment; by retention of perspiration and heat, the hair weakens and dies.

"Your social or business position may prevent you from entirely discarding your hat, but if you value your hair, endeavour to discard a hat as often as possible.

"There are reasons for thinking that frequent cutting of the hair short predisposes to baldness. The longer the hair, the more stimulation the hair roots obtain as a result of the weight of longer hair. It is certain that one of the reasons why women are not generally subject to baldness is, that their hair has been always of a greater length than men's."

PRINCE AS PHILATELIST

The Prince of Wales, like the King, is a keen philatelist, and he has arranged to receive shortly the presentation of an interesting collection of the special stamps which were used for his correspondence during his tour of India in 1921-2, writes a correspondent in a home paper. The album containing the collection is being brought over from Bombay by a Parsi, Mr. J. M. Cooper, who is one of the leading philatelists in India. Mr. Cooper has spent several years in making a collection of the special royal postmark which was franked on every letter sent from every place the Prince of Wales visited.

The album contains in chronological order all these covers from the date of landing in Bombay on November 17, 1921, to the Prince's departure from Karachi on March 17, 1922, and also a detailed description of the Prince's doings during those six months, the whole forming a complete picture of the tour. I believe Mr. Cooper is the first Indian philatelist to receive a royal honour of the kind.

HAND OR STAND CAMERA?

For the purposes of the average amateur a single extension camera, permitting close-ups at about 6 feet distance, will suffice, especially as supplementary portrait lenses can often be employed to permit of closer pictures.

The double extension is really only indispensable for plate cameras, where it is intended to employ varying focal lengths with the assistance of supplementary lenses. Double extension will therefore chiefly be employed by advanced amateurs desiring to take long distance or wide angle photos (see section on focus) or else for taking natural size photos of very small objects.

The chief characteristic of the hand camera is the readiness for action. These cameras are made in small compact sizes. Quite apart from

the convenience both as regards carrying and manipulation when making instantaneous free hand snaps, the small design enables lenses of short focal length to be used, thus giving a very considerable focal depth so that the focussing adjustment need never be quite so minutely carried out as in the case of a large aperture lens of long focal length. The operation of the roll film cameras is simplicity itself and many of the manipulations necessary with a plate camera can be entirely dispensed with. Moreover the roll film spools or film-packs are of small bulk and weight so that it is the ideal material for all holiday tours and travels. The daylight loading is also a big advantage.

CANINE LUXURY

Easy chairs for dogs have made their appearance in Paris. They are the last word in canine luxury. The innovation is likely to prove popular, says the *Evening News of India*, for the cult of the lap-dog is well established amongst Parisiennes of leisure.

The toilette of these pets has been raised to a fine art, and at dog shows the silk cushions and scent-sprays of the Peking no longer astonish the visitor. Hitherto, however, even the most high-toned animals have had to suffer the indignity of reclining on the ground at the feet of their mistresses when the latter take an aperitif on a cafe terrace or interrupt their walk in one of the gardens.

Henceforth it will be possible for Toutou to enjoy in the open air the amenities provided for him at home. His mistress will willingly carry about with her one of the dainty folding chairs which have already been seen amongst the trees of the Champs Elysees, and before she herself sits down she will be able to ensure the comfort of her delicate companion.

Wit and Humour

"So you told Mrs. Brown, did you? And what did Mrs. Brown say!" defending counsel asked the witness.

The opposing counsel objected to the question as irrelevant and a long and heated argument took place between the two lawyers. At last the judge intervened and allowed the question to be put.

"Now," exclaimed the triumphant counsel, turning again to the witness, "what did Mrs. Brown say?"

"Nothin'," was the reply.

* * * *

HER FATHER: "You are going to marry that insignificant little fellow! Why, you used to say you would never marry a man less than six feet high."

DAUGHTER: "Oh, I know. But I decided to take off twenty per cent. for cash."

* * * *

MISTRESS (to new girl): "You must take care of the pictures. That small one of a beggar cost two thousand pounds."

NEW MAID: "Lor', ma'am, my mother got one of the whole Royal family for sixpence."

* * * *

A woman always had a good word for every one. One day the Vicar said: "I think you would find something good in the devil. She replied: "Well, he's very persevering."

* * * *

BROWN: "Do you know I'm losing my memory. It's worrying me to death."

Jones (sympathetically): "Never mind, old man. Forget all about it."

* * * *

"Do you mean to say your husband beat you when you arrived home after midnight?"

"Yes—but only by twenty minutes!"

* * * *

"I don't see why you haggled so with the tailor about the price—you'll never pay him."

"But, you see, I'm conscientious. I don't want the poor fellow to lose more than is necessary."

* * * *

"What's the charge for pressing a pair of trousers?"

"One shilling, Sir."

"Well, ye can press just the one leg for sixpence. I'll hae my photo taken side-view."

* * * *

"You've been tearing about at eighty miles an hour, Miss, and I'll have to report you. What's your name?"

"Prudence".

* * * *

"BROWN has found a cheap way of educating his twins."

"How?"

"He sends one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and only pays for one."

* * * *

BAXTER: "I can't stand this money—money—money business much longer. The next time you mention money, I'll leave you."

MRS. BAXTER: "How much, dear?"

* * * *

"Have you ever been offered work?" "Only once, ma'am," replied the tramp. "Apart from that I've met with nothing but kindness."

* * * *

"Rather polished girl, Jean, don't you think?"

"Very. Everything she says casts a reflection on somebody."

* * * *

"On what grounds does your father object to me?"

"On any grounds within a mile of the house."

HOLLANDIA'S WORLD-FAMED FLOWER-BULBS

Order your Bulbs direct from Holland's best Bulb Farm

Encouraged by numerous orders lately received from your country, we have decided to expand our business and maintain a permanent market for our world-famed collections of Dutch Flower Bulbs for home and garden.

We are therefore making the following attractive offer of a new selection of varieties, made with special regard to suitability to your climatic conditions by professional experts. The collection will be found to be unique for its skilful combination of rich colourings with delightful scents.

By taking advantage of this supreme "HOLLANDIA" collection, you can make your home and garden a Flower-Paradise for Rs. 18.

In view of the large number of orders which come in daily, we kindly advise you to order early. Please write your name and address clearly on every order. All correspondence, orders, etc., must be strictly addressed to:

HARRY BRUHL, Managing Director of the BULB-NURSERIES "HOLLANDIA" VOORHOUT by HILLEGOM—HOLLAND—EUROPE

Our magnificent collection consist of:—

- 6 dozens of Darwin Tulips, in 6 Fine Colors.
- 2 " " Cottage Tulips, in 4 Fine Colors.
- 1 dozen " Lily Flowering Tulips.
- 1 " " Double Tulips.
- 1 " " Hyacinths for Pots, all colors.
- 1 " " Hyacinths for Bedding, all colors.
- 5 dozens " Crocus in various fine colors.
- 3 " " Snowdrops, the "Queen" of Spring-flowers.
- 2 " " Iris in various fine colors.
- 2 " " Muscari (Grape Hyacinths).
- 2 " " Scillas, sweet little flowers.
- 2 " " Narcissus (Daffodils) all kinds.

Your own choice of colors can always be considered.

336 Flower-Bulbs
14 "Hollandia Novelty Bulbs" FREE.

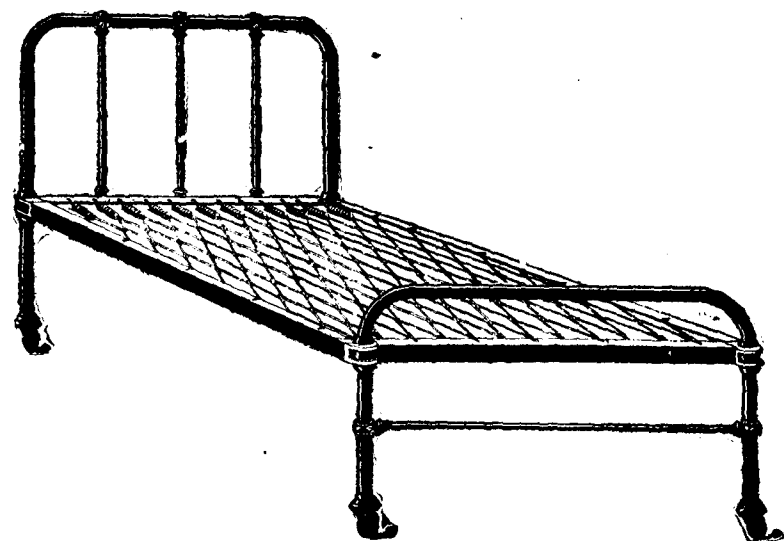
350 Flower-Bulbs for Rs. 18.

DOUBLE THIS COLLECTION (700 Flower-Bulbs) for Rs. 32.

Prompt service; delivery never later than one week before planting time. Delivery FREE of charge at destination. A certificate of health is furnished with every order by the Phytopathological Service of Holland. All varieties are packed and labelled separately. Illustrated Cultural Directions in English, French, or German are sent free with orders. All orders must be accompanied by remittance, for the full amount and should be addressed as above. Special terms for wholesale orders.

THE LEADING FIRM IN THE BULB-INDUSTRY

The Cheapest Bed in India



No. 13808. Iron Single Cots 3ft. wide.

Very heavy construction, Rs. 14-12 each.

Mosquito Curtain Poles, Rs. 7-14 Set.

CURZON & CO.

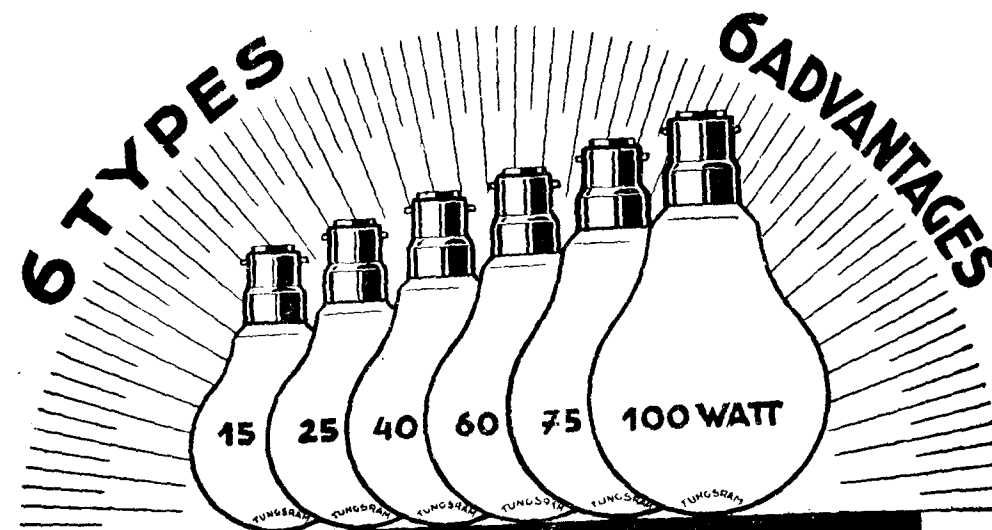
Est. 1898.

THE LARGEST FURNISHING
HOUSE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

THE
LIGHT
THAT
NEVER
FAILS



TUNGSRAM INSIDE FROSTED

UNIFORM SHAPE, NO GLARE, NO WASTE OF LIGHT,
SMOOTH SURFACE, EASY CLEANSING, DECORATIVE EFFECT.

Sole Agents:

P. NATESAN & Co.,

Electrical Engineers,

PARK TOWN P. O.,

MADRAS.

SWADESHI CLOTHS FROM INDIAN YARNS

MANUFACTURED BY

The Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co.'s Empress Mills, Nagpur.

The Swadeshi Mills, Bombay.

The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ahmedabad.

The Tata Mills, Bombay.

All Descriptions of Cloth

| Plain and Fancy, Grey, Bleached and Dyed, Coarse and Fine at

MILL PRICES

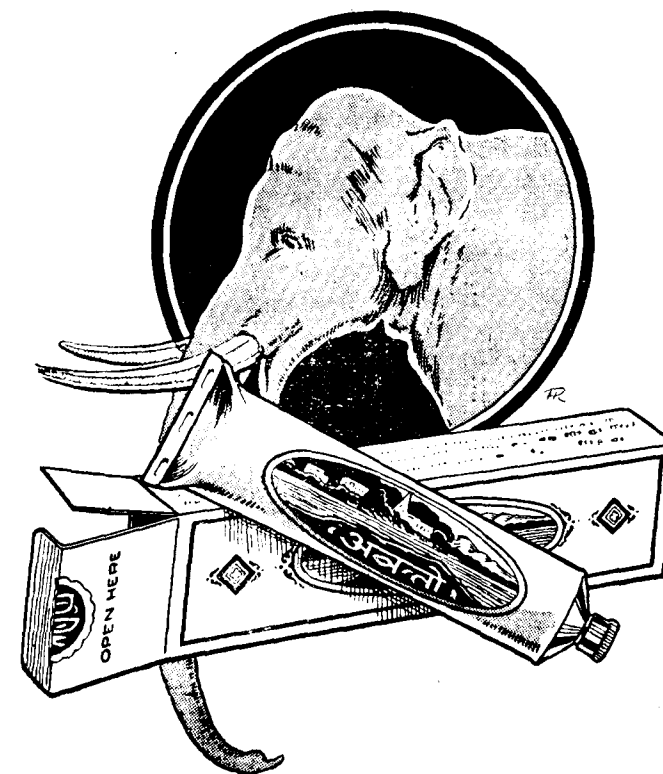
Retail Shop in Bombay—KALKADEVI ROAD, near PRINCESS STREET.

The above Companies' goods also available wholesale and retail at prices fixed by the Mills at

AHMEDABAD, AKOLA, AMRITSAR, BANGALORE, BARAKAR, BEZWADA, BILASPUR, BOMBAY, BURHANPUR, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, CHAIBASSA, COIMBATORE, DELHI, HUBLI, JUBBULPORE, KARACHI, MADRAS, MUZAFFARPUR, NAGPUR, PATNA, RAIPUR, RANCHI, RANGOON, SAMBALPUR, SECUNDERABAD, SHIMOGA, SHOLAPUR AND WARDHA.

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
24. BRUCE ST.. FORT. BOMBAY.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON GOOD TEETH



AVANTI ANTISEPTIC DENTAL CREAM

A highly concentrated dentifrice having remarkable cleaning and stimulating properties. It removes film and tartar, polishes the teeth and strengthens the gums.

Free from acid, alkali and irritants.

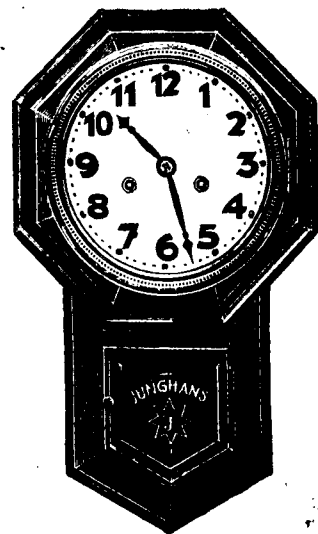
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Limited,
15, COLLEGE SQUARE, :: :: :: CALCUTTA.

COST OF REPAIR,

NIL

14 day winding, superior brass movement, barrelled springs, six coil wire gong, hour and half hour strike, enamel dial, polished walnut case (similar to Seth Thomas model).

The New VENUS Wall Clocks that will reduce cost of Repair to Nil. They are:



8"	Drop Octagonal, Rs. 30
10"	" " 35
12"	" " 40
8"	Circular Model, Rs. 35
10"	" " 40
12"	" " 45

Warranted 10 years.

Reliable

Accurate

And

Handsome.



Many other models of VENUS brand have just arrived. Prices have been cut fine to permit of quick sale.

JALAL & SONS
GOVT & RLY SUPPLIERS.
RATIAN BAZAAR.
MADRAS.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

ADVERTISE
YOUR GOODS
ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY
AND
GIVE YOUR BUSINESS
A
FILLIP
IN BENGAL.

EXCELLENT SOLUS SITES AND HOARDINGS
ENAMELLED PLATES AND POSTERS
"SLOGANS" ON BACK OF TICKETS.
MODERATE RATES.

For full particulars—

HEALTH FIRST - MAINTAIN IT.
SPEND YOUR PUJAH HOLIDAYS

IN
DARJEELING OR SHILLONG
— CRISP HEALTH-GIVING MOUNTAIN AIR —
AVAIL
OF

THE SPECIAL LONG-PERIOD PUJAH 1ST AND
2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS AT A FARE
AND A HALF, OR INTER CLASS RETURN
TICKETS AT 8 PIES PER MILE.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS FORTNIGHTLY
RETURN TICKETS ARE ALSO ISSUED AT A
FARE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

For tour programme and travel literature—

PLEASE APPLY TO:

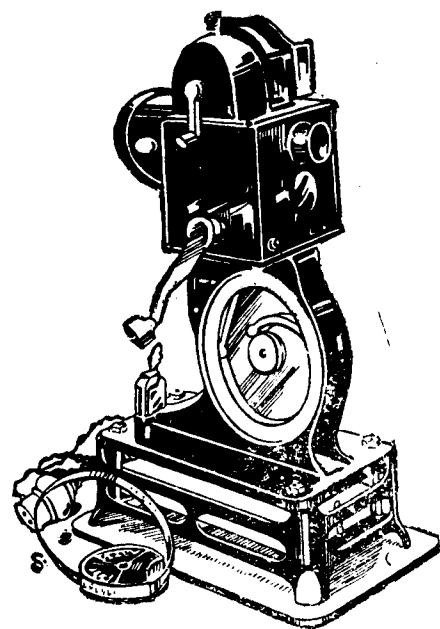
THE PUBLICITY OFFICER,

Eastern Bengal Railway,

3, Koilaghat Street,

CALCUTTA.

No. T/102/32.



Evenings are never dull when you own a **HOME CINEMA**

You, your children, the entire home circle, even your relations and friends, will enjoy the wonderful entertainment afforded by a Home Cinema Outfit. A child can operate any of the Machines we have to offer, as they are most simple, and have nothing to get out of order. The Films are non-inflammable, and, therefore, carry no danger. The Film Subjects are such that one never tires of them.

PATHE-BABY, 9-mm. Rs. 135

PEKOSCOPE, 16-mm. Rs. 225

WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOGUES, AS WELL AS
FULL DETAILS REGARDING OUR FILM LIBRARIES.

Central Office and Show-room:—

1/2, Mat Sil's St., CALCUTTA.

Branch Show-rooms:—

M. L. SHAW, Ltd., 5/1, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, and
7C, Lindsay Street, CALCUTTA.

E May '33. Ec.

C
H
A
M
P
I
O
N

CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS

Dependable for Every Engine

**Standard For
FORD CARS~FORD TRUCKS
FORDSON TRACTORS**

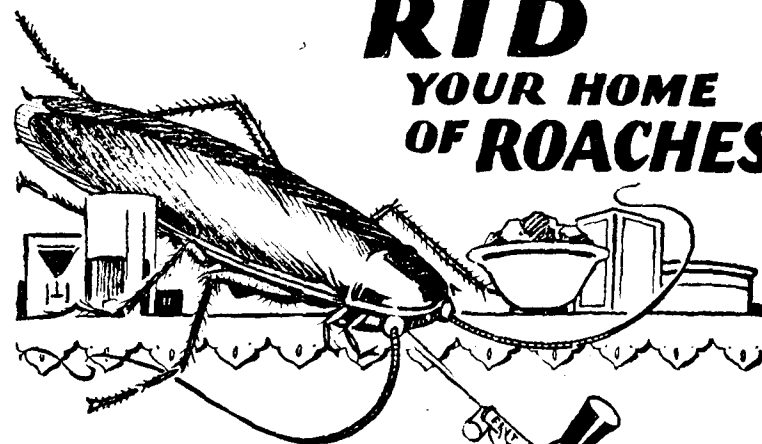


Sole Distributors:—
BYRAMSHAW & Co., LTD.,
General Patters Road, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. Nov. '32. R.K.M.

C
H
A
M
P
I
O
N

RID YOUR HOME OF ROACHES



Spray FLIT

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



E. Dec. '32

LILY BISCUITS

MODERN HEALTH FOOD

Guaranteed free from vegetable product or animal
fats. Untouched by hand during manufacture.

Palatable—Nutritious—Economical

Try and be convinced

THE LILY BISCUIT CO.,
CALCUTTA.

Tele. "Libiskit," Calcutta



Send four annas in stamps
for our assorted free sample

SUSAMA

—High class perfumed Hair Oil with wonderful efficacy in
promoting the growth of Hair and cooling the Brain.

Quality maintains the general demand.

P. SETT & CO., Perfumers,
3, Ramakanta Sen Lane, CALCUTTA.

E. Sept. '32. O.P.S.

New Remarkable Books.

Prices refunded if books are not worth more than the Prices. All Post Free. Catalogues for Fascinating and Valuable Books sent for One Anna Stamp.

Astro-Palmistry.—A complete exposition of the methods of finding out the date of birth from lines of the hand. Secrets jealously guarded are now given out for the first time. Illustrated. Rs. 5.

Marriage of Happiness.—An extraordinary wonderful and practical work that explains the secrets of life never published before in any language. For Private Circulation, Rs. 3.

Personal Magnetism.—A private course on how to influence and control others, by Shaftesbury. Success Guaranteed. Special Reduced. Price Rs. 9.

Practical Birth Control.—Fully Illustrated. Rs. 3.

Sexual Life. By Rutgers.—A fascinating book for private study. Rs. 10.

Effective Study Habits.—Invaluable for students and teachers for passing any examination. Rs. 4 4.

Practical Yoga.—A wonderful work. Re 1-7.

Practical Hypnotism.—Teaches without help. Re. 1-7.

Name, Number and Colour.—A practical work. Explains your fate by numbers. Re 1-7.

Weather Forecasting.—Easy & perfectly reliable. As. 7.

Sri Chaitanya and his Stars.—A critical and highly interesting study of the life and teachings of Chaitanya in the light of Astrology. As. 8.

EVERY KIND OF WORK ON ASTROLOGY AVAILABLE.

Palmistry for All.—By Cheiro. Illustrated. Rs. 2-5.

Mediumship.—The most practical work. Rs. 9-8.

Mental Radio. By Upton Sinclair. A practical work on Thought-Reading. Rs. 6-12.

Sixth Sense.—A fascinating book. Rs. 3-8.

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

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

A TEST READING

Of your horoscope will surely convince you of the truth of Astrology. For READINGS OF YOUR LIFE & POSSIBILITIES Send a Money Order for Rs. 2 with correct date, time, sex and place of birth and, if possible, a clear impression of both palms taken by stamping ink.

No other Astrologer can give a better reading of your horoscope.

MONEY REFUNDED IF READING IS NOT TRUE.

A. R. BENNET, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., says:

"Your delineation has forced me to believe in Astrology."

V. AVELINO, Consul-General of Brazil, says:

"Your readings are wonderful. Predictions have been fulfilled to the letter."

Address:—
SECRETARY, CHIROLOGICAL SOCIETY,
54, Amherst Row, CALCUTTA.

E. June '33.

THE SPARTANS
156, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

DESIGNERS ENGRAVERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF TONE & LINE BLOCKS ON COPPER & ZINC.
RUBBER STAMPS.
BRASS SIGN BOARDS, STEEL PUNCHES
WAX SEALS ETC.

STUDY
AT
HOME

SPECIALISED
Postal Coaching

IN YOUR
SPARE
TIME.

for the Examinations of the Corporation of Accts., the Govt. Accountancy Diploma Board, Central Assn. of Accts., Incorporated Secretaries' Assn., Corporation of Certified Secretaries, Institute of Bankers (English and Indian), London Chamber of Commerce, National Union of Teachers and Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Under the personal guidance of:
J. R. Batliboi, F.S.A.A. (Hons.)

Assisted by a Tutorial Staff of high abilities and experience.

WRITE TO-DAY:—

For complete Prospectus and any Information or Advice you desire.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.
The most successful and progressive Commercial Institute.

Navsari Building (1) Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

E. Sept. '32. East P. 8.

THE MASTER SYSTEM ON RACING [OR THE REVELATION OF TURF SECRETS!!!

is infallible, simple, scientific and unbeatable. This marvellous system has spotted out horses of the biggest dividend in the world, such as *Kletitor*, Rs. 17,109; *Sicab*, Rs. 5,079; *Isfan*, Rs. 1,610; *Al Hamil*, Rs. 1,443; *Miss Mount*, Rs. 1,240; *Footpedal*, Rs. 1,211; *Eastern Essex*, Rs. 1,073; etc., etc. Guaranteed Nett gain Rs. 1,000 or more per season. The Press and Punters unanimously talk very highly of the system. The price of the system is Rs. 25-11 nett. The system will be sent in writing on receipt of the amount in advance. Answers amazingly accurate!!! Consult when Astrologers completely fail. For five series Rs. 3-6. For one year Reading Rs. 3-6; For five years reading Rs. 10-8. For complete Hand-Reading Rs. 15-12. Send Birth-date, month, year, time and correct question time. Highest credentials. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence strictly confidential. CHARACTER READING COURSE!!! Enables everybody to read at a glance Lucky days, dates, character etc. Price Rs. 1-8 only. Highly talked of by the public. A few courses only are in stock. Secure one before it is too late.

Prof. K. N. Bhanu, "Ramaladnya" (Deptt, M.I.R.),
108, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

E. Oct. '32.

SERVEL HERMETIC
Simplified Refrigeration

Send For Particulars
OF
THE NEW SERVEL HERMETIC
REFRIGERATOR
—:O:—
THE TROUBLE FREE
UNIT
F. & C. OSLER Ltd.,
MADRAS.

E. Dec. '32.

CARNATIC STUDIO
181, Mount Road, Madras.

THE House for Artistic Portraits, Life-like Bromide enlargements and College groups. Oil Paintings a Speciality. Terms moderate.

E. Dec. '32.

THE
HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Popular Life Office :
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN

Managed by Indians for Indians.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Apply to:—

Head Office : "STEPHEN HOUSE",
4, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '88.

MYERS PUMPS

OPERATED BY ANY POWER

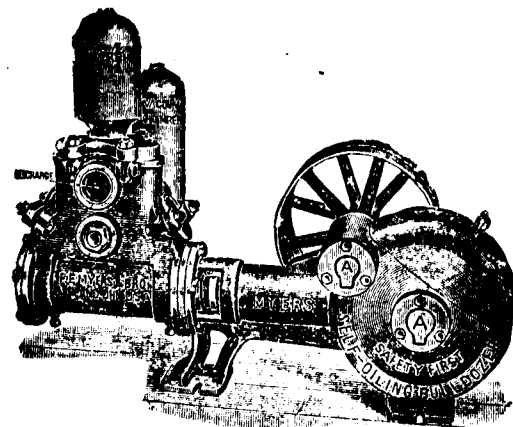
Hand : Oil Engines

Electric Motors : Windmills.

BEST PUMPS

For Every Purpose

Sole Agents in India :



THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.

1173 Broadway : Post Box 202 : MADRAS.

Offices and Agencies throughout INDIA.

E. Feb. '88.

Encourage Indian Industries.

ALL CLASSES OF PAPER

Are Manufactured by

The Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

CALCUTTA.

THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE EAST.

Bombay Agents—KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Delhi Office—ALLIANCE HOUSE.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—

The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37,

Madras.

INDIA'S BEST HAIR OIL KESHRANJAN

No Indian Home is without this favourite
Hair Oil. A pleasing toilet com-
panion for Indian Ladies.

Price Re. One. Postage Extra.

AMRITABALLI KASHAYA

The most dependable Blood Purifier
which cured thousands without fail.

Price. Re. 1-8. Postage Extra.

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN & Co., Ltd.,
Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road,
CALCUTTA.



E. Oct. '32.

THE HITAVADA

Nagpur

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

(The only English paper in Central Provinces
and Berar with the largest circulation.)

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Annual Subscription. Rs. 8/- Half-yearly. Rs. 4/-

For Advertisement rates Apply to :-

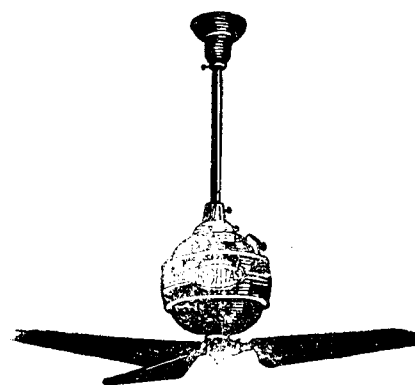
The Manager, The Hitavada, Nagpur, C.P.

Ex.

INDIAN LABOUR :: :: INDIAN CAPITAL.
MAXIMUM BREEZE AT MINIMUM COST

Ceiling Fans

INDIA, ROHTAS AND BHARAT.
ALL SIZES ALL VOLTAGES



"TARA"

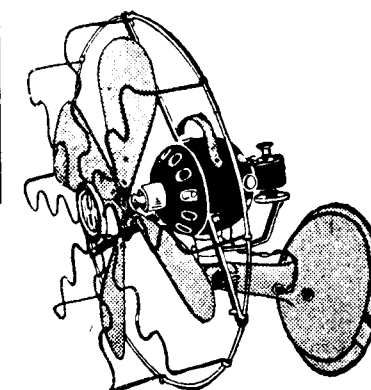
TABLE OR BRACKET FANS
A. C. & D. C.

SMOOTH AND SILENT
Most Reliable, Economical & Durable,
MANUFACTURERS :

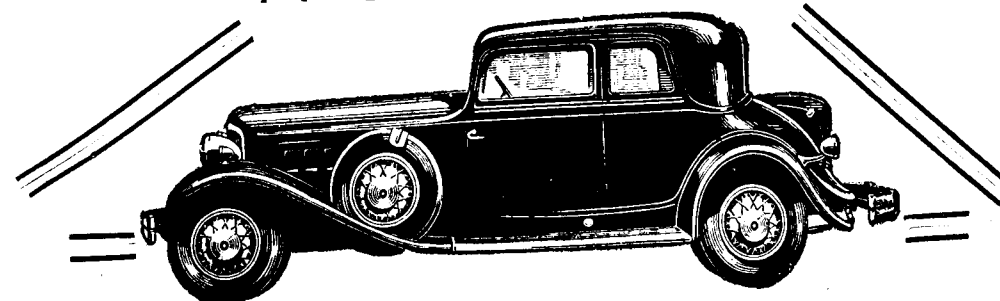
THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.
25, South Road Entally, CALCUTTA.
Telegram : "Manufactor" Telephone : Park, 321.

E. Mar. '33.

APPROVED
&
USED
BY
Govt. & Public
Departments



A GOOD CAR



deserves

BETTER ACCESSORIES—

Write to:

RANE (MADRAS) LTD.,

POST BOX

386.

**MOUNT ROAD.
MADRAS.**

TELE

GRAMS : AUTOWORKS.
PHONE : 3595

E. Feb. '33. R.K.M.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BABU PICHE LAL IN EUROPE

SECOND EDITION,

(By the Author of "WARLIKE SHIPS AND SHIPS.")

Few writers have succeeded so well in caricaturing without offence the idiosyncrasies and inconsistencies of the average Indian. Babu Piche Lal is one of the most humorously delightful figures in modern fiction. Europeans and Indians alike will find his eccentricities most entertaining.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-8.

LADIES OF MAHABLESHWAR

By MOMOS.

A witty collection of poems bound to please all who know the ways of Bombay Hill Stations.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

TIDE TABLES FOR INDIAN PORTS

MAJOR SERIES,

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

Prepared under the Direction of the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Price Rs. 8 each.

By V. P. P. No. 8-8.

"KIDDIES AND GROWN-UPS TOO"

By MOMOS.

Author of "The Ladies of Mahableshwar." A book of charming verse in this author's best style.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-4.

HOW TO SPEAK HINDUSTANI IN A MONTH

A vocabulary that will enable the new arrival and the visitor to understand the language of the people. It is produced in the convenient waist-coat pocket size.

Price Rs. 1-8.

By V. P. P. No. 1-11.

COMPANIONS

FEATHERED, FURRED AND SCALED,

By C. H. DONALD, F.Z.S.

Being a collection of true stories of wild animals, birds and reptiles in captivity and some "Nature Stories" with 15 illustrations from photographs, suitable for children as well as for grown-ups.

Price Rs. 2-8.

By V. P. P. No. 2-44.

THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS INSOLVENCY ACT

(SECOND EDITION)

By DANIEL CHAMIER, *Bar-at-Law*.

A clearly printed edition of the text of the Act, together with a concise and carefully compiled digest of Indian case-law and a selection of appropriate English decisions. This Edition contains 146 pages of text and commentary and includes the decisions given subsequent to the publication of the first edition.

Price Rs. 5.

By V. P. P. No. 5-8.

TIDE TABLES FOR PORT OF BOMBAY

(APOLLO BUNDER)

Price Rs. 12 each.

By V. P. P. No. 1.

SIRIS TASSELS (A Book of Verse)

By THE LATE SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.

A late member of the Bombay Corporation Mrs. Hodgkinson's collection of poems possess a charm which cannot but appeal to all true lovers of poetry.

Price Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. No. 3-8.

JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA

THIRD EDITION,

By M. & C. ELGER.

A delightful book for children. Full of attractive sketches and catchy rhymes. An ideal gift for all occasions.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. No. 2-5.

THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA COMPANIES.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

Under contract for the carriage of His Majesty's Mails
TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.

All Sailings are liable to cancellation or deviation without notice. Sailings to Coast Ports in India and Burma, between India, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Java, Hongkong, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Egypt, Mediterranean, Antwerp and London.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
S. S. "Maleja"	20,837	20th Aug. 1932	S. S. "Malwa"	11,000	24th Sept. 1932
" " Rawalpindi "	16,619	27th " "	" " Narkunda "	16,572	1st Oct. "
" " Comrin "	15,132	3rd Sept. "	" " Viceroy-of-India "	20,000	8th " "
" " Kaiser-i-Hind "	11,518	10th " "	" " Mantua "	11,000	15th " "
" " Chitral "	15,000	17th " "	" " Carthage "	15,000	22nd " "

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Lahore"	5,304	10th Sept. 1932
" " Jeypore "	5,318	8th Oct. "
" " Behar "	6,000	22nd " "

* Cargo Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
		From Calcutta
S. S. "Manora"	7,950	25th Aug. 1932
" " Margha "	8,278	24th Sept. "
" " Morvada "	8,231	5th Nov. "
" " Mandala "	8,243	17th Dec. "

* Carries first class passengers only.

BRITISH INDIA COASTAL SAILINGS.

From Calcutta to—RANGOON DIRECT—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.
STRAITS via RANGOON—Fridays, also Sundays (Transshipping passengers).
CHITTAGONG TO AKYAB, KYAUKPYU, AND RANGOON—Every Monday.
COROMANDEL, CEYLON AND MALABAR PORTS TO BOMBAY—As inducement offers.
STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN—Fortnightly.
FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY—Monthly with additional sailings as required.
MAURITIUS via COLOMBO—About every four weeks as inducement offers.
From Madras to—RANGOON—Every Friday at 10 a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Every alternate Wednesday at 5 p.m.
From Bombay to—KARACHI—Direct on Wednesdays and Fridays with English Mails.
Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports—Subsidiary Mail steamers leave on Wednesday via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
and the Fast Mail on Fridays, the latter calling at Karachi, Bushire and Mahomerah only.
Malabar Coast Ports, Ceylon, Coromandel Ports and Calcutta or Rangoon—As inducement offers.
East and South Africa—Fortnightly, calling at Seychelles—Monthly.
From Karachi to—BOMBAY—Direct every Thursday with English Mails.
Basra via Bushire and Mahomerah—Only on Sundays at noon; via Persian Gulf Ports on Sundays or Mondays.
MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA OR RANGOON—As inducement offers.
Frequent connection with the E. & A. Line Steamers from HONGKONG to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—Messrs. BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.,

OR MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

E. Sept '32.

Advertising in Western India

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

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bawling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

**Bombay is the Gate of India and the
Bombay Chronicle**

(English)

Bombay Samachar

(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate.

Let us open this gate for your merchandise from
within.

At 'Neo Komala Vilas'

(NEXT TO Y. M. C. A., ESPLANADE, MADRAS.)

GIVE YOUR TEA PARTIES, AT HOMES, LUNCHES, & DINNER PARTIES.
BENGAL SWEETS, A SPECIALITY.

Flowers, Flags, Music, All Arranged.

Charges Moderate.

Open Air or Hall Arranged.

Order by Phone No. 2605, Post or in Person: NEO-KOMALA VILAS, MADRAS.

E. Nov. '32.

SPECIFY AND USE TATA STEEL ONLY.

Manufactured in India by Indian labour, and equal to the best imported Steel.

All our B. S. tested Steel is GUARANTEED and CERTIFIED by the Government Metallurgical Inspector to be strictly in accordance with the BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

Tata Works Manufacture

Pig Iron, Rails, Fishplates, Tie Bars, Blooms, Billets, Beams, Angles, Channels, Tees, Rounds, Squares, Flats, Octagons, Plates, Black Sheets, Galvd. Sheets, Agricultural Implements and Hardware Tools.

Agents Throughout India.

Depots and Stockyards in all the Important Cities.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,

SALES OFFICE,

100, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Nov. '32.

THE GUARDIAN

A CHRISTIAN WEEKLY

DEALING WITH SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS.

Published Weekly. Price 2. Annas.

Annual Subscription: Inland, Rs. 5

Foreign 10s. Post free.

Subscriptions and all other communications should be addressed to:—

The Manager, The Guardian, Woods Road, Mount Road, P.O. Madras.

THE INDIAN FINANCE YEAR BOOK

Being the Annual Supplement

to

"The Indian Finance."

Gives a clear analysis and tabulation of the ten year budget figures of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. Devotes separate sections for Money and Currency, Trade, Banking and Insurance, Transport including Railways, Public Utilities Agriculture, and Industry. Each section is replete with all the necessary and statistical information for full ten years. The tables and charts number no less than 200. Sir George Schuster has written the Foreword.

AMONG CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS YEAR BOOK ARE:

Messrs. P. R. Rau, J. W. Ross, G. L. Mehta, D. Y. Anderson, S. N. Mukerjee, M. Vaidyanathan, F. W. A. Carpenter, K. E. Matthew and Sir J. C. Coyajee
—all experts in their line.

Price Rs. 5. Postage extra.

For copies, apply to:—

THE MANAGER,

THE INDIAN FINANCE,
25D, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

Ed.

Exciting Novels.

Hot-Blooded Tales.

Full of Highly Flavoured Entertainments.

DROLL STORIES.—This is a book of passion to amuse and to entertain you. Exciting love stories, pictures of nude passions. Tricks of hussies, etc., Rs. 4-12.

HEPTAMERON TALES—Of the Queen of Navarre. Over 70 love intrigues and sensational love stories. Rs. 4-8.

DECAMERON TALES.—Of Boccaccio. 100 complete stories of love intrigues, pictures of nude passions, etc. Rs. 4-8.

THE PRIEST WOMAN AND CONFESSIONAL. By Father Chiniquy. Read the secret characters of ladies of respectable families told in the Confessional Box and about the misconducts of the Priest. A sensational fact. Rs. 2-12.

DISCLOSURE OF MARIA MONK. Rs. 2-4.

ROSARIO. Rs. 2-4.

Detailed lists posted free.
Bhattacharyya & Co.,

158, Mukhtaram Babu Street, 1, CALCUTTA.
E. Sept '32, Ec.

USEFUL BOOKS

- (1) Helps to Newspaper Readers, Re. 1-8.
- (2) Burke's American Speeches, Rs. 2-12.
- (3) Macaulay's Speeches on Politics, Rs. 2-12.
- (4) Colloquial and Business English, Rs. 4-8.
- (5) Selected Speeches of great Orators, 2 Vols., Rs. 5.
- (6) Phrases and Idioms, Rs. 2-6.
- (7) Book of Fate or Fortune-teller, Rs. 3-8.
- (8) Lord Buddha, Rs. 2-4.
- (9) Helps to English Conversation, Re. 1-4.
- (10) Card Tricks, Rs. 2-6.
- (11) Conjuring Tricks with Coins, Watches, etc., Rs. 2-6.
- (12) How to Write English Correctly, Re. 1-4.
- (13) Dream Book and Its Mysteries, Rs. 3-8.
- (14) General Letter Writer, Re. 1-12.
- (15) Art of Public Speaking, Rs. 2-8.

DEVANAND & Co.,
Benares City (I) India.

E. Sept '32.

RALLY ROUND THE "FORWARD"

THE LIFE OFFICE FOR MODEST INCOMES:

Purely an Indian Concern.
The most economical and
efficient management.

All investments in India
on the safest possible securities.

The lowest rates of premium
for the highest benefits.

All Policies are free from
vexatious restrictions.

Prompt settlement of claims.

It will pay you to
study our schemes.
Apply for our free
Prospectus.

Agents
Wanted
on Liberal
Terms.
Apply early to:

THE FORWARD ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

"KHUS"

IS THE SOAP OF THE SEASON,
but see that you ALWAYS BUY

"CALSO"

"KHUS"

CALCUTTA SOAP WORKS

The Biggest Soap Factory in India
BALLYGUNGE :: :: CALCUTTA

Agent for Andhra Districts:

Mr. Puram Prakasha Rao, MASULIPATAM.

Sole Agent for Madras: Mr. A. M. Daga.

240 Mint Street, MADRAS.

E. Sept. '32. E. P. S.



EUREKA STUDIO

Mind Your Eye!

If out of sorts and when all else fails, try Nature's Own Remedy: Seller's Registered Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY. Cures all Eye troubles, even cataract, etc. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. BEWARE! Cheap imitations. Insist on Seller's—the only Time-Tried Brand. Don't be misled by "just as good". Of all leading Chemists. Descriptive Literature Free.

SPENCER & CO., LTD.,
MADRAS.

THE JUPITER GENERAL Insurance Company Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Mg. Agents: **LALJI NARANJI & Co.,**

ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPOSITE INSURANCE OFFICES OF INDIA.

LIFE, MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR,
WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION RIOT etc.

Bonus of Rs. 15 per 1000 Whole life
" 12 " " Endowment

The Consulting Actuary says: "No other Indian Company has been able to show such result at the end of three years only from the commencement of Life Insurance business."

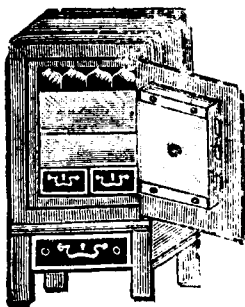
Applications for Life Agencies invited from respectable persons in unrepresented areas.

Local Managers: Narayandas Girdhardas, 10 Maclean Street, Madras.

E. May '33.

Beware of Thieves & Burglary

Best fire-proof Safes, and Almyrahs of
superior quality and best workman-
ship at Moderate Prices.



Fine Workmanship,
Best English Enamel
and fast colour.

Mofussil orders
promptly executed.
Catalogues sent free
on request.

G. CUNNIAH Company.

Iron Safe Manufacturers,

137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

E. March '34. 3.

BOOKS OF STENO PUBLICATION.

Thousands are sold during the last few months

1. ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN (illustrated).—A book which the parents badly need to place in the hands of their growing sons.
2. YOUR FUTURE STRENGTH (illustrated).—Explains the easy and most practical methods of making future generations strong and healthy.
3. MIRACLES OF NATURE (illustrated).
4. LIVE 100 YEARS OR MORE (illustrated).—Easy Yoga exercises to prolong life.
5. FORECASTING OF DEATH (illustrated).—Easy Yoga methods to forecast death and many other future results.
6. WONDERS OF WATER (illustrated).—Easy ways of keeping fit by different ways of using simple water.
7. AH! HAI! HAA!!! (illustrated).—A book of roaring laughter.
8. BED TIME RIDDLES (with Solutions)
9. SECRETS OF HEALTH (illustrated)
10. BEAUTY HINTS.
11. SECRETS OF WEALTH AND WISDOM.
12. INTRICACIES OF SEX.
13. INTRICACIES OF HEALTH.
14. CLIMAX OF MARRIAGE HAPPINESS.

Price:—Each book costs As. 8,
Complete Set (No. X) of 14 books costs
Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 7.

Note:—Kindly refer to this advertisement when ordering.

STENO BOOK AGENCY (IR-M), Amritsar (India)

E. Sept. '32. A.I.A.A.

GUARANTEE

EVERY TYPE sent out from Our Works is fully guaranteed, and will be replaced at our cost if any type is found defective. This is a GUARANTEE that no one has been able to give. Try us once, and be convinced.

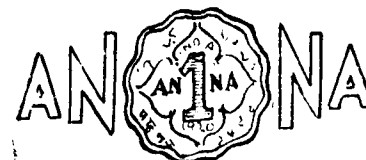
THE
MADRAS TYPE FOUNDRY

38, JONES STREET, MADRAS

SET IN SPARTON MEDIUM, SANS-SERIF & BORDER NO. 146

E. Dec. '32.

You Can
**CERTAINLY
SPARE AN**



Every Day?

IT'S EASY TO EARN
— BUT HARD TO SAVE!

*Here's where
We help You!*

The NEPTUNE
DAILY • PREMIUM • POLICY
JUST THINK!

'Only one anna daily'
sufficient premium for a Policy
worth more than

Rs. 1,000

For
a young man
of age 20.

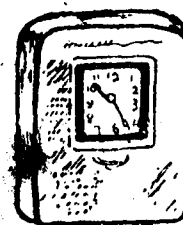
&

Rs. 2,300

For
a child of
age one.

The NEPTUNE CLOCK IS GIVEN
FREE to the POLICY HOLDERS
*It Saves! It Keeps the Time!
It Pays Your Premiums!*

WRITE, CALL OR DIAL NO 24142 FOR
MORE PARTICULARS



The
NEPTUNE
ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.

17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

E. Sept. '32. M. E. B.

CATARACT

Safe and sure harmless cure without knife.

No matter however longstanding.

Deafness

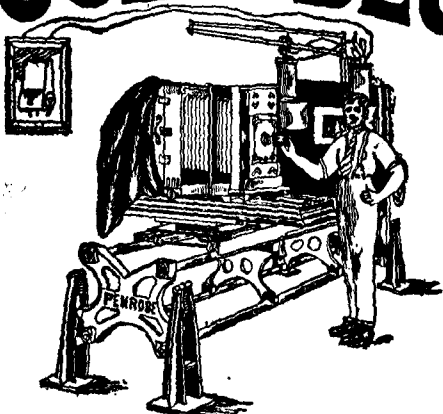
Cure radically and permanently. No matter how long and what causes. Success marvellous. Full particulars sent on application.

Tegar Chemical Works,

P. O., Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

E. Sept. '32. Ec.

**TRI-COLOUR
PROCESS BLOCKS**



YOU
WILL OBTAIN
THE
BEST RESULT
AT



STUDIO

MAXIMUM QUALITY
FOR
MINIMUM COST
NEAT EXECUTION &
PROMPT DELIVERY
AT



STUDIO

M.C. APPASWAMY CHETTY & CO
 PHOTOGRAPHERS PROCESS ENGINEERS & DEALERS IN PROCESS MACHINES
 NO 84, BANGANNATHU STREET, MAHABALI MADRAS.

E. Nov. '32.

RAMAKRISHNA THE MAN-GOD & THE UNIVERSAL GOSPEL OF VIVEKANANDA

BY ROMAIN ROLLAND

VOL. I. THE LIFE OF RAMAKRISHNA. Price Rs. 3-8-0.
 VOL. II THE LIFE OF VIVEKANANDA & THE UNIVERSAL GOSPEL. Price Rs. 4-8-0.
 M. Rolland has tried to show how in the life and teaching of Sri Ramakrishna and
 Vivekananda both the East and the West have their highest ideals and aspirations realised.
 Already translated into several European languages
Excellently got up and profusely illustrated.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

(Seven Volumes and Index)

The most exhaustive collection of all his writings and speeches. Price each Volume:
 Board Rs. 3 0-0; and Cloth Rs. 3-8-0. Index, Rs. 10.

LIFE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

WITH A FOREWORD BY MAHATMA GANDHI

A comprehensive chronological account of the Master's wonderful life. The book gives a
 detailed account of the Master's various Sadhanas which give practical hints to one aspiring
 after Realisation. Neatly printed and attractively got up. Price: Board Rs. 5; Cloth Rs. 6-8-0.

Advaita Ashrama, 4, Wellington Lane, CALCUTTA.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

VISIT TIRUPATI AND TIRUMALAI

Return tickets for third class at reduced fares are issued from the stations
 mentioned below, to Tirupati East and back, available for the completion of the return
 journey within 14 days from the date of issue.

From Stations	Return Fare	From Stations	Return Fare
NORTH-EAST LINE	Rs. A. P.	GADAG-HOTGI SECTION	Rs. A. P.
Tenali	6 0 0	Gadag	8 1 0
Bezwada	6 6 0	Bagalkot	9 3 0
Ellore	7 2 0	Bijapur	10 5 0
Tadepalligudem	7 13 0		
Nidadavolu	8 0 0	BANGALORE-POONA	
Godavari	8 4 0	SECTION	
Rajahmundry	8 4 0	Bangalore City or Cantt.	5 10 0
Samalkot	8 15 0	Tumkur	6 11 0
Cocanada Port or Town	9 2 0	Arsikere	7 13 0
Tuni	9 9 0	Birur	8 6 0
Waltair	10 11 0	Davangere	9 12 0
Vizagapatam Town	10 11 0	Harihar	9 15 0
NORTH-WEST LINE		Hubli	8 13 0
Adoni	6 3 0	Dharwar	9 0 0
Raichur	7 2 0	Belgaum	10 8 0
MASULIPATAM-HUBLI		Miraj	12 3 0
SECTION		Sangli	12 5 0
Masulipatam	7 7 0	Kolhapur	12 12 0
Gudivada	6 15 0		
Guntur	6 5 0	FROM MYSORE RAILWAYS	
Narasaravupet	6 15 0	Mysore (via Bangalore City)	7 15 6
Nandyal	7 7 0	Shimoga Town (via Birur)	9 7 9
Dronachellam	6 8 0	Arasalu (via Birur)	10 2 6
Bellary	6 3 0		

In addition to the above fares, the pilgrim tax of one anna per head will be
 levied, both in the case of adult tickets and children tickets issued at half the above fares.

Holders of these tickets can travel by all trains carrying passengers.

These tickets cannot be exchanged for higher class tickets even on payment
 of the difference in fares.

Holders of these tickets must commence the outward journey on the dates
 on which the tickets are issued.

E. May '33.

ONE MONTH.....Rs. 3-4. THREE MONTHS.....Rs. 9-12.
SIX MONTHS ... Rs. 18-8. ONE YEAR.....Rs. 35.

THE MADRAS MAIL

Is read primarily for its unequalled news service; but in addition its articles on World Politics, Finance, Music, Art, Literature and the Stage, on motoring, and sport, and on the thousand and one interests that make up the life of the discriminating man and woman, have given it an influence which extends to every corner of Southern India.

Therefore, whether it is a classified or displayed advertisement, use
"THE MADRAS MAIL" FOR RESULTS.

REACHES THE QUALITY BUYER
IN SOUTHERN INDIA

KEROSENE
MOTOR SPIRIT
MOTOR OILS
INDUSTRIAL-
LUBRICANTS
FUEL OIL
MEXPHALTE

for Roadwork, Insulating and Waterproofing

SPRAMEX

for Surface Dressing of Roads.

COLAS *(Applied Cold)*

for Roads, Roofing and Waterproofing

FLINTKOTE

for Waterproofing Roofs, Flooring
Reservoirs, etc.

SHELL FURNITURE POLISH

SHELL CAR CLEANER

SHELLTOX

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE AND
DISTRIBUTING CO., OF INDIA LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Agents.

CALCUTTA
KARACHI

BOMBAY

MADRAS
NEW DELHI

The best Italian Woollen Blanket. Size 54-84. Whipped Borders, Brown and Gray Coloured. Lovely, Soft and Smooth, Strong and durable.

Price for one bale of 50 blankets Rs. 160 0 0
 .. for one dozen blankets .. Rs. 40 0 0
 .. for one blanket .. Rs. 3 8 0

For one dozen and above delivery free at buyer's Railway Station by goods train.

Terms 25 per cent. in advance and R. R. by V. P. P. or through Bank.

We have received a fresh consignment of 10,000 woollen half-coats, 5,000 woollen overcoats, 50,000 waistcoats.

PRICES VERY CHEAP.

Rugs from Rs. 3.8 to Rs. 25 can be had of us.

Local Agents and Travelling Canvassers are wanted. A canvasser will get a monthly pay of Rs. 50 and extra travelling expenses.

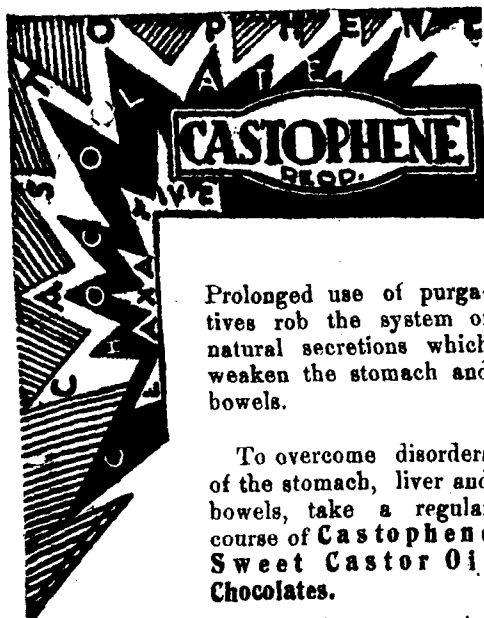
APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

Midland Textile Corporation,

226, SINGANI BUILDING,

BOMBAY, 2.

E. Dec. '32.



Prolonged use of purgatives rob the system of natural secretions which weaken the stomach and bowels.

To overcome disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, take a regular course of Castophene Sweet Castor Oil Chocolates.

Sample Packet sent Post Free on receipt 2 annas stamps.

STOPHENE, P. O. 88, KARACHI.

E. Oct. '32. M.A.A.

THE YOUNG CEYLON

A Monthly Political Review

Edited by

VALENTINE S. PERERA

The most popular and widely subscribed "Review" in Ceylon.

Leading articles from eminent public men and women.

Leaders of the Youth and Feminist Movement.

Special articles on Historical and Political Subjects.

Economics and Social problems

Current events reviewed.

A very necessary and up-to-date Magazine.

Annual Subscription Rs. 3.

(Including postage).

Every Subscriber is a Vote for Progressive thought.

For Particulars,

Apply to:—

THE YOUNG CEYLON

167, Hultsdorf,

COLOMBO,

CEYLON.

Ex.

CHYABANAPRASH
Rs. 3 Per Seer.

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S

MAKARADHWAJA
Rs. 4 Per Tola.

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA

Estd. 1901.

Has brought about the regeneration of Ayurvedic Medicines.

The premier, the cheapest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India

Factory.—Swamibag Road, Dacca. Head Office—Patuatuli Street, Dacca. Calcutta Branches:—
 52/1, Beadon Street; 227, Harrison Road; 134, Bowbazar Street, 109 A, Ashutosh
 Mukherjee Road, Bhawanipur. Branches at:—Mymensingh, Chittagong, Sylhet,
 Rangpur, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Gauhati, Sirajganj, Madaripur, Midnapur, Berhampur,
 Rajshahi, Cawnpur, Bhagalpur, Allahabad, Patna, Benares, Lucknow,
 Madras, Gorakhpur, Gaya and Rangoon, etc.

SARIBADYARISHTA—Rs. 3 per seer (ideal blood-purifier tonic of the day).

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay, Ex-Governor of Bengal, says: "I visited the Sakti Oushadhalaya (Dacca) on July the 17th, and was shown everything by the proprietor Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty, B.A. I was very much interested in all that I saw, and was astonished to find a factory at which the production of medicines was carried out on so great a scale. . . . Babu Mathur Mohan Chakravarty seems to have brought the production of medicine in accordance with the prescriptions of the ancient Shastras to a high pitch of efficiency." 17-7-20.

H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler, the Governor of Behar and Orissa, says: "I had no idea that the manufacture of indigenous drugs was carried on upon so large a scale. The whole thing bears marks of enterprise and success." 29-7-20.

Deshabandhu Sj. C. R. Das says: "I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of this factory. The business is carried on in an orderly and organized manner. Supervision leaves nothing to be desired. I congratulate the Proprietor on the success which this business has already attained." 24-10-22.

Proprietors:—Mathura Mohan, Lalmohan & Phanindra Mohan Mukhapadhaya Chakravarty.

MANAGING PROPRIETOR:—MATHURA MOHAN MUKHAPADHAYA CHAKRAVARTY, B.A., HINDU CHEMIST & PHYSICIAN.

All letters, Money Orders, Insures, etc., should be sent in the name of the Managing Proprietor.

E. June '33. Lu, A. A.

THE MAHRATTA

IS THE MOST POWERFUL ENGLISH ORGAN OF
PUBLICITY IN THE INDIAN EMPIRE. THE
PAPER CIRCULATES AMONGST THE
WHOLE OF MARATHI SPEAKING
POPULATION THROUGHOUT
INDIA & ABROAD.

THE PAPER WAS STARTED IN 1881 AND
HAS A RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

SUBSCRIPTION

Rs. 4-0-0 in India.

Rs. 5-0-0 abroad.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

—/4— per line S/col. for the first
insertion and
—/3— per line for every subsequent
insertion.

CONTRACT RATES ON APPLICATION.

Manager,
Mahratta Office,
568, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

Ex.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

The Royal Yakuti

REGISTERED in A. D. 1907 (No. 231).

THIS YAKUTI or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rs. ten only. These pills do not contain any harmful drug and we have received the best certificate from the Government Analyser upon the analysis of this medicine in the Bombay Government Laboratory.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.

E. Sept. '32.

Rajkot, Kathiawar, [India.]

STANDARD INKS REGD.

For STEEL and FOUNTAIN PENS.

Inks and Ink Powders in all colours in stock.

Gold and Silver Medals & Certificates
of Merit.

Approved by the Government Chemical
Examiner.

OUR BLUE BLACK SCARLET INKS

A SPECIALITY.

Price List on Application.

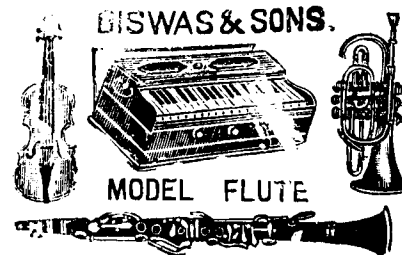
NARASIMHAM & CO., LTD.

(Opp. Loane Square),

No. 18, Broadway, MADRAS.

E. Feb. '33.

"WE GROW BIGGER AS WE SERVE,
WE SERVE BETTER AS WE GROW."



You pay for our "MODEL FLUTE" Harmonium you buy our 50 years' wide experience—a predominant feature in our trade.

People say it paying—why not you?

We are stockists of all sorts of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Illustrated catalogue free on application.

BISWAS & SONS,

5, Lower Chitpore Road (Dept. 1. 2.), CALCUTTA.

E. Sept. '32 M.

ONWARD
The Hindusthan Co-operative

Established



MARCH OF
Insurance Society Limited.

1907

BUSINESS FIGURES EXCEED

1929-30

1930-31

1931-32

RS. 112 LAKHS

RS. 115 LAKHS

RS. 142 LAKHS

This RECORD PROGRESS lies in our Up-to-date Attractive Schemes; Sympathetic Treatment to Policy-holders and liberal terms of Agency.

ANNOUNCEMENT:—We have introduced New Schemes:

1. DESABANDHU POLICY: On the lines of Family Income Policy.
2. EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

SPECIAL FEATURES:—Payment of DOUBLE the amount of Policy in the event of death by ACCIDENT; Automatic Extension privilege. Liberal terms for revival and prompt settlement of Claims.

For full particulars please write to:—

The Branch Manager,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS,"
107, Armenian Street, MADRAS,

OR

The General Manager,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS,"
6A, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Sept. '32.

THE EVERY-DAY EDUCATOR OR HOW TO DO BUSINESS

By Professor Seymour Eaton Prepared for ambitious people who wish to succeed. "Is worth its weight in gold" We give a partial list of its contents: Banking, Book-keeping, Business Points, Civil Service Examinations, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Astronomy, Figure Short-hand, Hints on Public Speaking, Applying for a Situation, Selling and Buying Stocks, How to Get a Start, Law Lessons, Lessons in Electricity, French, and German, Mechanics' Arithmetic, and Drawing, Physical Culture, Rules of Order for Business Meetings, Science Lessons, Secret Cipher, Shorthand Multiplication, Short Cuts in Figures, Success on the Road, Telegraphy, etc. If you wish the power to "will"—to become "somebody"—get this book and you will succeed. 240 Pages

LONG WAY.	SHORT WAY.
93	93
68	68
744	6324
558	8×3=24
	Carry 1
6324	7×9=63

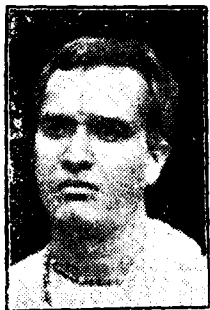
Price 3s. 4d. Indian Price Rs. 2-8-0. By V.P.P. Rs. 2-15-0.
Address all orders to:—

GENERAL SUPPLIES CO. BOX 167, KARACHI, (INDIA).

E. Sept. '32. Mod. A.A.

ASTROLOGY

Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by India's greatest Astrologer and Palmist Prof. Pandit B K. Jyotirbhusan, F.R.S. (30 years' experience) whose wonderful powers are highly admired by Judges of the High Courts, Commissioners of Divisions, District Magistrates, Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many other eminent personages of India and abroad. Free prospectus on request Annual Life-reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Detail Rs. 8.



Wonderful Talisman (Dhanada.) Wearer is sure to acquire immense wealth, high fame, good health, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc.

Rs. 7-10. Special giving immediate effects in gold. Rs. 29-11.

Basikarana Talisman: Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any desired person under control. Rs. 4-9. Special Rs. 34-2.

N.B.—If failure, money refunded guaranteed.
PRESIDENT:

All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society

Head Office: 105 (I) Grey Street, Calcutta.
Phone No. B.B. 3685.

Branch Office: 49, Dharamtala St., Phone Cal. 2851.

E. March '33. Ec.

ATTENTION ON NEW BOOK

First Edition! Ready for sale!

SECRET OF SEXUAL LOVE

OR

HAPPINESS OF GENTS AND LADIES.

(WITH LOVING PHOTO)



An extraordinary wonderful and practical work that explains the secret of happiness, advice for young boys and girls, what is night dreams, Sweet Blessings, Conjugal Happiness, how the Pregnancy takes place, stage of Sex passion and what is Love and Lust. It is a well known fact that

the happiness of an individual depends to a very large extent upon his or her knowledge of Sexual Science. Illustrated and very interesting to read. English Edition.

Price per copy Re. 1-0-0.

Available from:

KAMALA TRADING CO.,

Book-Sellers and Publishers,
17, Nammalwar Street, MADRAS.

E. Sept. '32.

SPECIFIC FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

SALOB

(Price per Phial, Rs. 2.)

Testimonials:—'I know that a case of high blood pressure was perfectly cured by using "SALOB" for about a fortnight.'

S. L. Das Varma, M.A. (Cal.)
M.E.D. (London).

Professor, Patna Training College, Patna.

N.B.—Salobe is absolutely free from cocaine, opium, narcotic or alcoholic matter-guaranteed.

DISTRIBUTORS:

INDIAN FOREST PRODUCTS Co.,

Post Box 516, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.

MOHINI PURE SCENTS

Highly Concentrated Perfumes
Free from Spirit, 100 per cent Pure

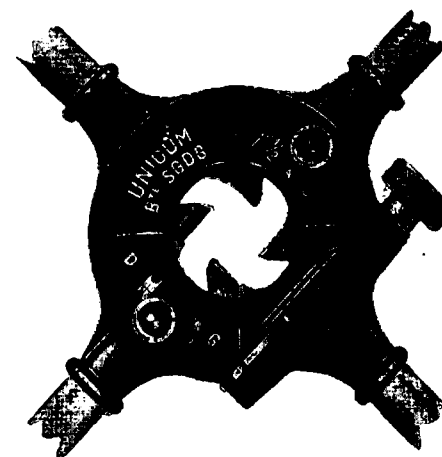
Made in India by Modern Scientific Process. Far better and cheaper than the Scents of Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, England, America, etc., etc. Why buy Foreign Perfumes? Support your own Indian Perfume Industry. Mohini Pure Scents are the best Perfumes for making Scented Hair Oils at home at a cheap cost. If you mix only Half an Ounce of any kind of MOHINI PURE SCENTS in 16 Ounces of Coconut, Groundnut, Sesame or any other kind of Vegetable Oil, First Quality Scented Hair Oil will be made. Soaps, Snuff, Tobacco, Tooth-powder, Handkerchief, etc., etc., can also be perfumed. Try MOHINI PURE SCENTS in your handkerchief and support Indian Industry.

NAMES OF MOHINI PURE SCENTS:—

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Champak Scent	2 0	Bokul Scent	1 8
Chameli	2 0	Hena	1 8
Keora	2 0	Lily	1 0
Malati	2 0	Lotus	1 0
Rose	1 8	Orange	1 0
Kadamba	1 8	Sweet	1 0
Jasmin	1 8	Mixed	0 8

Above Prices are for Half Ounce Phial, Packing and Postage Extra.
FREE! Please write for a copy of THE ART OF PERFUMERY. It will be sent gratis and post free on application.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers, (I.R.)
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtala, CALCUTTA.
E. Sept. '32. M.



SOLE AGENTS for this wonderful
"UNICUM" Die-stock
which is the only one in the
world that can cut either Right or
Left Hand thread with the same set
of Chasers in one operation by
one man.

We manufacture:—

BODY FITTINGS,
PARCEL RACKS
PISTON RODS
(with Rustless Steel or
Brass Sleeves)
WATER TANKS
FLUSHING TANKS

* * *

INTERVEHICLE
ELECTRIC
COUPLERS.

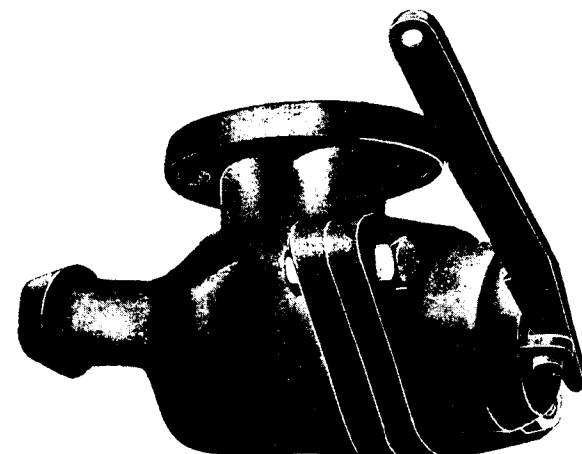
We make:—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
of every description,
such as,
HINGES,
TOWER BOLTS,
HANDLES,
LOCKS, Etc., of exquisite
shape and finish.

CHOICE FITTINGS
MADE TO YOUR DESIGN.

Retail Shop:—

Lohar Chawl,
BOMBAY 2.
TELEPHONE 24741.



We supply:—

BALL and RELEASE
VALVES
COUPLINGS
(Malleable Cast Iron
and Cast Steel)
DUMMY PLUGS
BERTH SEATS
ETC. ETC.

We specialise in:—

VACUUM BRAKE
METALLIC
FITTINGS

Agents at:—

CALCUTTA
RANGOON
KARACHI
LAHORE
MADRAS
COLOMBO
HYDERABAD
(DN.)

Also:—

HOLLOW-WARE,
SUCH AS
SAUCE PANS,
FINGER BOWLS,
TIFFIN CARRIERS,
CUPS and
SAUCERS, Etc. Etc.

Offices & Works:—

Sleater Road,
BOMBAY 7.
TELEPHONE 41163.

TELEGRAMS:
"ANCHOR BRAND"

THE ACME MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

E. Aug. '33. Rajan.

MIND YOUR EYE AND EAR.

Cataract ?

No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe, sure and guaranteed cure in four weeks. For full particulars apply to :

'SRI' WORKS.

Beadon Street, Calcutta (I.R.)

Deafness ?

Whether partial or total. No matter complicated with head-noises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply to :

'SRI' WORKS.

Beadon Street, Calcutta (I.R.)

E. Sept. '32. G. I. P. A.

TEMPLES, CHURCHES AND MOSQUES

BY MR. YAKUB HASAN

IN this remarkable volume Mr. Yakub Hasan has attempted to give a kaleidoscopic view of the world's architecture. The author describes the evolution of the simple altar of the primitive man into the magnificent temple and church architecture of medieval times. He takes us through the Chaldean to Roman, Greek and Egyptian temples to



Buddhist Monuments and the temples of the Far East in all their variety and splendour; to Solomon's temple and the Kaaba at Mecca; to the coming of the Messiah and the magnificent Cathedrals of Medieval Europe; to the birth of Mahomed and the Mosque architecture of Egypt and Turkey and Spain; and finally to the beautiful Moghul architecture of Hindustan.

Swarajya :— 'A useful companion to the lay reader.'

New India :— 'A very remarkable production.'

Telegraph :— 'Highly interesting & richly informing.'

Price Re. 1-8.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

ON KHADDAR

By Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya

In this handy book, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. The author illustrates by facts and figures the great advance the country has made by the step Mahatma Gandhi took by exalting the question of Khaddar on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in the Congress platform and the measures adopted for an effective boycott of foreign cloth.



Price As. 8.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 6.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

NATESAN'S NEW BOOKS

Indian Judges. This is a collection of 21 sketches of famous Indian Judges. With illustrations. Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Mahatma Gandhi : The Man and His Mission. An enlarged and up-to-date edition of his life and teachings down to his departure to London to attend the Round Table Conference. Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

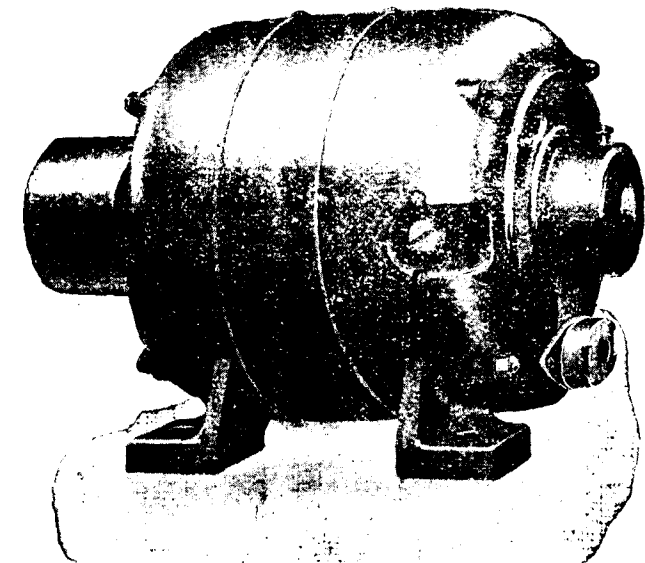
Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By Mahatma Gandhi. 3rd and New Edition. As. 8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

Tales From Sanskrit Dramatists. Ten tales ranging over the vast field of Sanskrit Drama, from Bhasa to Visakadatta. Written on the lines of Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. Rs. 2. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 Five (12sh. Foreign) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance.

G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.

CROMPTON "MINOR"



D.C. & A.C. Motors.

Particulars and prices from :

THE CROMPTON ENGINEERING Co. (Madras) Ltd.,

(Managers : Best & Co., Ltd.)

SECOND LINE BEACH,—Post Box No. 205,

Telegrams :
Cromptonco.

MADRAS.

Telephone :
2933.

E. Aug. '33.

THE *Indian Review* is an All-India Monthly Magazine which caters to the needs of the wealthy and the cultured. It circulates all over India (including the States) Burma, Ceylon and the Straits. Copies of the *Review* are on sale at all Railway stalls and News Agencies throughout India and the Far East. Amongst its subscribers are high Government Officials, Merchant-Princes, Rajahs and Maharajahs and the landed aristocracy of India. There is hardly a club, library or an educational institution which does not subscribe to the *Indian Review*. The *Indian Review* is a busyman's monthly and is an excellent medium of advertisement in India and the East.

ORDINARY POSITION	SINGLE INSERTION	SPECIAL POSITION	SINGLE INSERTION
Per full page or 2 columns	... Rs. 25	Page facing the second page of the Cover ...	... Rs. 35
" half page or one column	... Rs. 13	Page facing the first page of the reading matter or next to back of frontispiece ...	... Rs. 35
" 1/4 page or half column (for three insertions) ...	... Rs. 21	Page facing third Cover ...	... Rs. 30
" 1/4 page or half column (for a single insertion only) ...	... Rs. 8	Page facing the last page of the reading matter ...	... Rs. 35
COVER PAGES		Page facing Inner Contents ...	... Rs. 35
First page of the Cover (below contents,) space 3" x 6"	... Rs. 40	Page facing Index to Advertisers	Rs. 35
Second page of the Cover	... Rs. 50	Half page below Calendar ...	Rs. 20
Third page of the Cover	... Rs. 50		
Fourth page of the Cover	... Rs. 60		

BELOW READING MATTER

A few approved advts. not exceeding 1 1/2 col. (4" x 3") booked on contract for a year Rs. 250.

CASH DISCOUNT

A cash discount of 12 1/2 % and 6 1/4 % will be allowed if payment is made in advance for one year and six months respectively, and this discount will not be given in the cases of advertisements received through our authorised Agents.

N.B.—One page measures 8" x 6"; one column 8" x 3" or half page 4" x 6"; and 1/4 page 4" x 3". Advertisements of less than a quarter page are not accepted.

The Publishers reserve to themselves the right of editing and rejecting advertisements.



" WILLINGDON BRIDGE "

BALLY. (Near Calcutta.)

Opened by His Excellency—

Lord WILLINGDON,

Viceroy and Governor-

General of India,

in December

1931.

This Bridge
Spans are painted
with RED LEAD
PAINT and Girders with
"MURABIT" Black, the
well tried and approved
products of—

THE
Murarka Paint & Varnish Works Ltd.,

15, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA,

—The Premier Indian Paint Makers in India.

Super qualities at Defying Prices.

For all purposes—Household, Steamship, Railways,
Bridges, etc., etc.

PRICE-LISTS, COLOUR-CARDS, obtainable on request.

E. Aug. '33.

NEW ARRIVALS

INDIAN JUDGES

Biographical and critical sketches of twenty-one famous High Court Judges. The book is of topical interest as the question of the establishment of a Supreme (Federal) Court for India is now engaging the attention of politicians and constitution-makers. This book throws ample light on the labours of the pioneers who helped towards the codification of Hindu and Mahomedan Laws. The Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member of the Government of India, has written a foreword to this book. Price Rs. 3. To subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Rs. 2-8.

LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER

By D. H. Lawrence. This is perhaps the most debated book in modern literature. Of the world's famous books this book easily comes first. It gives a wonderful sidelight on the loves and passions of high society. The continental edition costs Rs. 32. This is a cheap reprint (word for word true to the original). Price Rs. 4-8 only.

VEDANTA OR THE SCIENCE OF REALITY

By K. A. Krishnaswamy Aiyar. The book offers to general readers interested in philosophy as well as to university students a sympathetic and at the same time a scholarly account of the leading ideas of Advaita Vedanta. The book contains a foreword by Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Rs. 10.

THE ASYLUM PRESS ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY (1932)

Of Madras Presidency including Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. A very useful and informative book, indispensable to all, alike to businessmen and politicians. Over 1,750 pages. 131st Edition. Rs. 8. Postage extra.

KASHMIR

By Dermot Norris. This book is a descriptive guide to Kashmir, the Switzerland of India with chapters on Skiing and mountaineering, large and small game shooting, fishing etc. Contains 17 illustrations and 2 maps. Price Rs. 7-8.

THE LIGHT OF ANCIENT PERSIA

By Maneck Pithawala, B.A., B.Sc. The book presents in a readable and attractive form all that is of the very best in Zoroastrianism and Ancient Persia. Rs. 3.

THE TRIPALICANE TRAGEDY

By Miss Seetha Devadoss, Bar. at Law. This is the story of the sensational murder of a Brahmin girl in Madras and the trial of the accused in the case. A true version. Rs. 2.

BHAKTI YOGA

This book treats of the conscious faith rather than a blind acceptance of creed based on the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita. Rs. 6-4.

ECONOMICS OF KHADDAR

By Richard B. Gregg, one of the Mahatma Gandhi's American admirers. The author has ably proved the case for Khaddar by facts and figures. Revised and enlarged edition. Rupee One.

ON BAIL IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

By M. M. Kotesthane. Rs. 1-8.

RATIONALISATION OF MONEY

By H. R. Scott. Rupee One.

PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAM

By Khan Saheb Khafja Khan. Rs. 1-4.

A NAOJOTE FEAST

Being the fragments of religious and moral verses by "Ruby Light". As. 8.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. (Financial). Rs. 1-14.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE. As. 5.

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK WHO'S WHO (1932). Rs. 7-8.

INDIAN FINANCE YEAR-BOOK (1932)

The compilation is a mine of information, statistical and historical, pertaining to every aspect of the central and provincial finances, currency, banking and insurance institutions and the working of the railways and agricultural industries. Rs. 5.

THE PARSEE HERITAGE

By M. B. Pithawala. As. 4.

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1932

It is the only indispensable working companion for every business man and every marketing man in India. 1,000 pages. Rs. 5 Postage As. 13 extra.

FLOWERS OF HINDU CHIVALRY

By Hem Chandra Rai, M.A. With a foreword by Lt.-Col. H.L.O. Garrett, M.A. (Cantab). Rs. 3.

AWAKENING OR THE ESSENCE OF THE DETERMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION. Translation of the Yogacharya

Abhaduta Deva's Sarvadharmamirayashastra by Swami Nityaswarupananda. Rs. 1-12.

ROMANCE OF THE FORT OF GWALIOR

By Hem Chandra Rai, M.A. Practically all the historical data has been culled from numerous sources. Rs. 1-4.

VOICELESS INDIA

By Gertrude Emerson. With an introduction by Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Rs. 11-4.

THE DAWN OF INDIAN FREEDOM

By J. C. Winslow and Verrier Elwin. With a foreword by the Archbishop of York. Rs. 3-6.

EIGHT HUNDRED MERRY STORIES

A collection of short and witty sayings and stories. Rs. 2-10.

GANDHI THE HOLY MAN

By Rene-Fullop Miller. Rs. 2-10.

PARENTHOOD DESIGN OR ACCIDENT?

A manual of Birthcontrol by Michael Fielding With a preface by H. G. Wells. Rs. 1-8.

Dr. W. L. Howard's Sex Books

Rs. 1-8 each.

Sex Problems solved.

Facts for the Married.

Plain facts on sex hygiene.

Confidential chats with boys.

Confidential chats with girls.

Dr. Marden's Inspirational Works

Rs. 3-12 each.

How to get what you want.

The Conquest of Worry.

The Optimistic Life.

William Le Queux's Novels

Price Rs. 1-14 each

The Devil's Carnival.

The Great Plot.

The Mystery of the Motor Car.

The Fatal Face.

The Man from the Downing Street.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, G. T., MADRAS.

GREAT MONEY LOTTERY

The Danish Colonial (Class) Lottery, its prize money guaranteed by the State

once more offers an extraordinary winning chance in five drawings. 21175 cash prizes payable immediately without deduction.

Highest possible prize:

720000

crowns, or about £40000

Principal Prizes or Bonuses:

Crowns	about £	Crowns	about £
324000	= 18000	72000	= 4000
180000	= 10000	57600	= 3200
108000	= 6000	50400	= 2800

and thousand of other good scoops, all to be drawn in the course of five drawings. There is a drawing every month. When the official prize list for the First Drawing is sent off shortly after the drawing, the stake-money for the Second Drawing cannot reach us in time owing to the great distance, and therefore we can only accept payment for the first two drawings in one sum. For these two drawings the amount is crowns 54—for a Whole Ticket, or crowns 27—for a Half Ticket. Including all expenses, postage, prize list, etc. we have fixed the price of two drawings at:

Half Ticket	Quarter Ticket
£ 1-12-0	£ 0-16-0.

Order for the first great prize drawing should be forwarded by return, but not later than 8th November 1932, as the drawing will be held on the 9th and 10th November 1932. Only 50,000 numbers. Practically every second number wins. Payment may be made in Sterling or the equivalent in your currency banknotes, bank cheque, or express money order forwarded by registered post. A copy of the Plan as approved by the Government will be forwarded when executing orders. Original tickets will be sent immediately upon receipt of your order and remittance by the authorized office:

JOHN DAVIS & CO. Copenhagen K 232 DENMARK

I. C. A. A.

RANGACHARI'S

MADRAS TUTORIAL COLLEGE
Angappa Naik Street, G. T., MADRAS.
ADMISSIONS NOW ON

FOR

Our English Postal Tuition to 1933 March, INTER. and B. A. Examinations of the MADRAS AND ANDHRA UNIVERSITIES.

Easy instalment payments for Teachers and other Officers.

LEARN WHILE YOU LEARN

FOR PROSPECTUS

Apply to:—

M. K. RANGACHARI,
DIRECTOR.

MADRAS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY,
Angappa Naik Street, G. T., MADRAS.
ADMISSIONS NOW ON

COURSES.

Oil Technology (comprising oil refining, Hydrogenating, Edible and Medicinal oils) Candle Manufacturing, Glycerine, Paint and Varnish, Soap Manufacturing, Toilet preparations (like Hair Creams, Brilliantine, Shampoos), Essential oils (Perfumes), General chemical analysis, especially foods and drugs. Two years for entire Theoretical and Practical course.

MR. P. K. KURUP, B.A., F.C.S., (Eng.),
INSTRUCTOR.

Admissions only to students who have at least completed the S.S.L.C. with Science subjects. INTER. and B.A. Science students preferred.

FOR PROSPECTUS

Apply to:—

M. K. RANGACHARI,
DIRECTOR.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "YOUR MAGAZINE"

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Re. 1 for ORDINARY EDITION AND Rs. 3 for SPECIAL EDITION.

A MAGAZINE for YOUNG AND OLD—

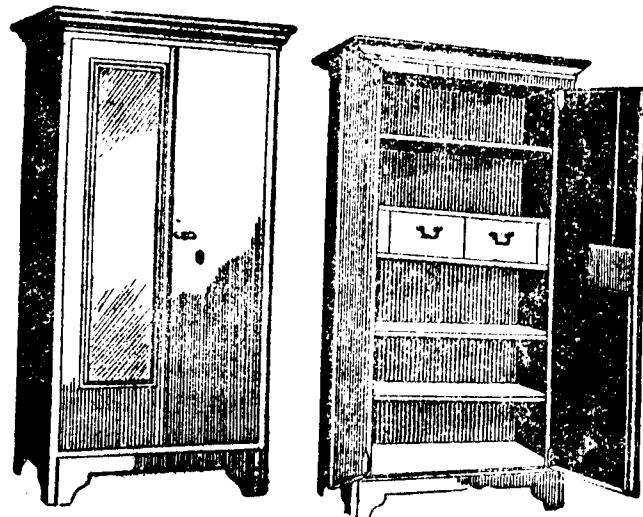
Edited by M. K. RANGACHARI,
15 & 16, Angappa Naik Street,
G. T., MADRAS.

Oct. 32.
E. Jan. '33. Raja.

INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT
STEEL at the price of WOOD

ALLWYN'S SPECIAL 1932

LOW PRICE OFFER



ALLWYN'S BURGLAR RESISTING VERMINPROOF STEEL CABINET.

SIZE: 6'-3" high x 3' wide x 20" deep.

OUTSIDE FITTINGS:

INSIDE FITTINGS:

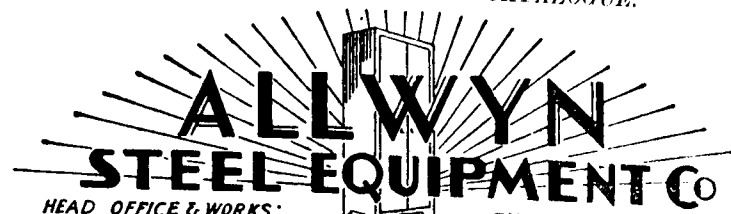
Full Size Mirror and Cornice.
A pair of Sliding Drawers and
3 Adjustable Shelves.

Price Rs. 175.

We also manufacture:

Fire and Burglar Resisting Safes, Office Almirahs, Filing Cabinets, Adjustable Steel Shelvings, Cash Boxes, Locks and Padlocks, Safety Vaults, Strong Room Doors, etc.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



HEAD OFFICE & WORKS:
OPP. P.O. MAZAGAON
BOMBAY, 10.

SHOW ROOMS:
26, CUSTOM HOUSE RD., FORT.
212, KALBADEVI RD.

PHONE: 41014

ALL STEEL

Grans "ALLWYN" Bombay.
ALL INDIAN

E. Jan. '33. M.E.B.

EDSU

for your
garments



EDSU

for your
home



SHOP

in comfort
at

EDSU SHOPS.



"EDSU"

Products are

GOOD VALUE.

Shirts • Sheets • Towels

Table Linen • Counterpanes

Dusters • Furniture Covers

Dress Materials • Suitings

Ladies' Hats • Pith Hats

Casement Cloths • Pyjamas

FOR 50 YEARS INDIA'S LEADING TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS.



EDSU materials have been famous for years as very cheap and very tasteful fabrics for all sorts of clothing and for the pleasant decoration of a home.

You should particularly see some delightful designs we have for curtains and furniture covering.

Another most popular product of ours is a selection of cloths for Tea Tables, Dining Tables etc.

All over the house EDSU finds its place.

EDSU maintain fine shops in Bombay, Poona and Calcutta where everything in household cloth can be bought.

FORT, 9, Forbes Street, (opposite Greaves Cotton & Co.),

FORT, 67, Esplanade Road, (opposite Bombay Club),

BYCULLA, 340B, Victoria Gardens Road, (opposite Richardson & Cruddas),

PAREL, 231/235, Supari Baugh Road, (opposite G.I.P. Railway Institute).

POONA—East Street, (opposite Muratore's).

MADRAS—Depot of Messrs. BEST & Co., Ltd.,
Godown Street

Hyderabad (Deccan)—Alladin's Building, Pathare Gatti.

Calcutta, EDSU TEXTILES, 22-1, CHOWRINGHEE,
Calcutta, EDSU TEXTILES, COLLEGE STREET.

E. Jan. '33. Rajan.

The virtues of a GOOD HAIR OIL are only known to those who use it.
 Cheap things are costlier in the long run.
 Why not then use the best?

KAMINIA OIL

(Regd.)

Is known throughout the world as the BEST HAIR OIL ever manufactured
 for growth of Hair and cooling the Brain.

Price Re. 1 per bot. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10. V. P. charges extra.



OTTO DILBAHAR

(REGD.)



Distinguished Perfume of the Orient.

A Perfume of PROVED MERITS. Endorsed by all those who have
 used it as the BEST Perfume available in the Market. Contains no
 alcohol. Just a few drops on your kerchief will environ you with an
 enchanting fragrance of sweet flowers.

Once you try this lovely Perfume, you would not be without it any day.
 Try a bottle NOW.

	Rs.	s.	p.		Rs.	s.	p.
Half Oz. Bot. ...	2	0	0	One Dram ...	0	12	0
Quarter Oz. ...	1	4	0	Half Dram ...	0	8	0

OTTO DILBAHAR Scented Cards. As. 10 per doz. V. P. charges extra.

Toilet Soaps of Extra Excellence and Absolute Purity.

KAMINIA SANDAL SOAP

Lovely Toilet Soap which possesses delightful fragrance of Sandalwood. Price Re. 1 per box
 of three cakes.

KAMINIA WHITEROSE SOAP

Very popular Soap for its lovely fragrance of fresh Rose Flowers. Price Re. 1 per box.

KAMINIA LAVENDER SOAP

The most ideal Soap with its enchanting perfume of Lavender Flowers. Price Re. 1 per box.

DILBAHAR SOAP

A Superfine Toilet Soap which is matchless. Its perfume is so lovelier that it surpasses the
 liberal expectation of the user and is unimaginable until used once. Price Re. 1 per box.

*The refreshing lather of the above Soaps tones up your skin and inhale the lingering
 sweet fragrance till the last visible particle of every cake.*

WRITE TO-DAY.

Sole Agents:— THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
 285, MARKET, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY, 2.

E. Jan. '23. D.

