

January 1933 123 11

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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 :—

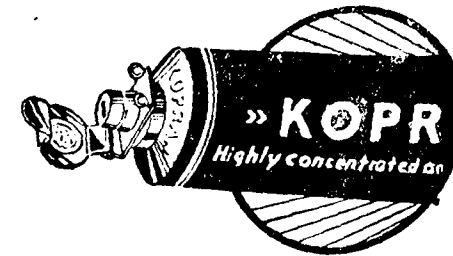
AGRA
AHMEDABAD
AJMER
ALLAHABAD
BANGALORE
BAREILLY
BHOPAL
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO
DACCA
DELHI

GAUHATI
JALGACN
KARACHI
KUALA LUMPUR
LAHORE
LUCKNOW
MANDALAY
MERCARA
MOMBASA
NAGPUR
PATNA

POONA
RAIPUR
RANCHI
RANGOON
RAWALPINDI
SINGAPORE
SUKKUR
TRICHINOPOLY
TRIVANDRUM
VIZAGAPATAM

New Arrivals

LATEST MEDICAL OPINION ON KOPRAN TOOTH-PASTE



Messrs. Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.
Bombay.

65, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY, Dec. 1st 1932.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in stating that I have experimented with your Kopran tooth-paste and have found it to be excellent in every respect.

The claims that you make for your product have proved to be genuine and from my own experience I can say that it is more than what could be desired of a tooth-paste.

During the time of my 8 year's practice I have used a great many tooth-pastes and I have pleasure in saying that I have been greatly impressed with your product particularly so because of the incorporation of Babool in it and the unusual anti-septic qualities found in it.

Its value as a gum-hardner cannot be over-emphasised. I am in every respect satisfied with it.

I congratulate you for placing on the market so fine and remarkable a product.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J. D. Kapadia D.D.S.

Manufactured by

Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.,
12, Rampart Road, BOMBAY,

E. Dec. '33. Rajan.

THE FIRST FOUR CALIFS: Abu Bakr, Omar, Osman, and Ali By Ahmed Shafi. Contains the lives of the first Four Califs who carried the torch of the Prophet. Price Re One. To Subs of "I. R." As. 12.

VEDANTA OR THE SCIENCE OF REALITY. By K. A. Krishnaswamy Aiyar. It gives a scholarly account of the leading ideas of Advaita Vedanta. It 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. Over 1,750 pages. Rs. 8.

KASHMIR. By Dermot Norris. This book is a descriptive guide to Kashmir. Rs. 7-8.

THE LIGHT OF ANCIENT PERSIA. By Maneck Pithawalla, B.A., B.Sc. The book presents all that is of the very best in Zoroastrianism. Rs. 3.

THE TRIPLICANE TRAGEDY By Miss Seetha Devadoss, Bar.-at-Law. This is the story of the murder of a Brahmin girl in Madras. 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. Revised and enlarged edition. Re. One.

INDIAN JUDGES. Biographical and critical sketches of twenty-one famous High Court Judges with particular attention to the *Causes Celebre* with which each Judge was connected. 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.

ON BAIL IN CRIMINAL MATTERS. By M. M. Kotesthane. Re. 1-8.

RATIONALISATION OF MONEY. By H. R. Scott. Re. One.

PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAM. By Khan Sahab Khaja Khan. Re. 1-4.

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 Sarvadharm nirnayasastra 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. Re. 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. Rs. 2 10.

GANDHI THE HOLY MAN. By Rene-Fullop Miller Rs. 2-10.

PARENTHOOD DESIGN OR ACCIDENT? A Manual of Birthcontrol by M. Fielding. Re. 1-8.

TELUGU LITERATURE. By P. Chenchiah and Raja M. Bhujanga Rao. Re. 1-4.

SURE SUCCESS IN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION EXAMINATION. By Beddi and Mess-wood. A manual containing most up-to-date information on a thousand and one subjects, with an appendix containing general knowledge question papers of the P. S. C. Examinations. Re. 1.

INDIA IN 1930-31. The Annual Year Book of the Government of India presented to the British Parliament. Rs. 3-8.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF MUHAMMADAN AND CHRISTIAN DATES. Compiled by Lt.-Col. Sir Wolsely Haig. Re. 1-14.

QUORANIC PURDAH AND DISTINGUISHED MUSLIM WOMEN. By Syed M. H. Zaidi. With an Introduction by Begum Sha Nawaz. The author proves that there is no Koranic authority for purdah for women With short sketches. Re. 1-8.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE FOR INDIA Or the Ottawa Agreement examined. By Dr. Gadgil, M.A., M.Litt. (Cantab). Re. 1.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN INDIA. By Dr. Gadgil, M.A., M.Litt. The author advocates a radical salary reform for India. Re. 1.

HUSAIN THE MARTYR: A symposium contributed by various scholars. As. 12.

THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT Or a study in Imperial Preference. By Mr. D. Ghosh, M.A. (Cantab), Reader in Economics, University of Bombay. Re. 1-8.

HYMNS OF THE ALWARS. By J. S. M Hooper, M.A. (Oxon). Re. 1-4.

A HISTORY OF URDU LITERATURE. By T. Grahame Bailey, D. Litt., B.D., M.A. Re. 1-4

INDIAN PAINTING. By Percy Brown. 4th Edn. (Illustrated.) Re. 1-6.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ORGANISATION By J. C. Mitra, FRS (London) Besides being useful to students appearing for B.COM. and other examinations, it is also serviceable to business-men, lawyers, and laymen. Rs. 4 per set of 2 Vols

INDIAN RECORDED. (April-June 1932.) An epitome of various information on matters of public interest. Rs. 3-8

DR. W. L. HOW RD'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.

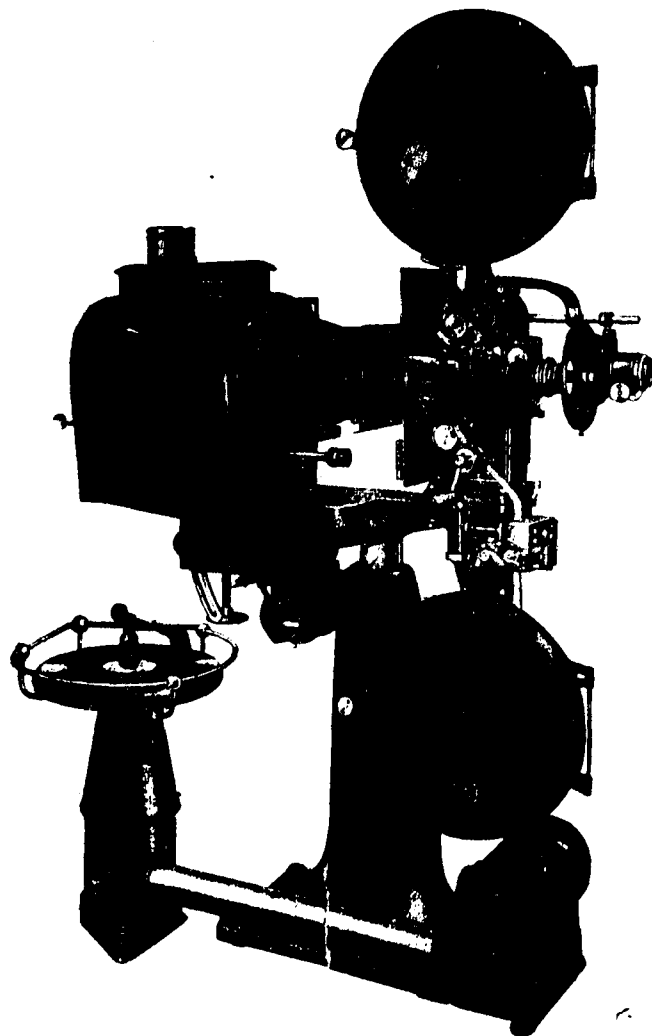
DR. O. S. MARDEN'S INSPIRATIONAL WORKS
Rs. 3 12 each.

How to get what you want.
The Conquest of Worry
The Optimistic Life.

G. A. NAGESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, & BOOK-SELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

CANNON THUNDERING
BEES BUZZING
LEAVES RUSTLING

All sounds are reproduced with astonishing clearness by
ZEISS IKON SOUND FILM DEVICES.



Box Office Receipts prove it !

Conspicuous workmanship—Precision
made parts ; Absolute reliability !

Great light transmitting capacity of
the lens and highly sensitive photo-
electric cell form the ingredients of
a perfect unit.

FULL PATENT GUARANTEE

Protects every user of Zeiss Ikon
Sound Film Devices. Advantageous
prices allow even the Cinemas with
moderate financial capacity to have
TALKIES combined with QUALITY.

Latest installation at
Thiruvannamalai (South
India).

*Expert advice on sound
film installations and
detailed literature are
available from :—*

CHICAGO TELEPHONE AND RADIO CO.,

POST BOX NO. 459.

175, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

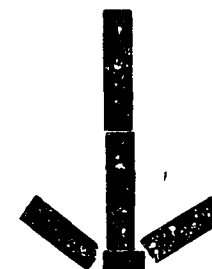
Telegrams : "Chiphone."

OTHERS HAVE BECOME RICH THROUGH

**BELGIAN GOVERNMENT
1932 BONDS**

WHY NOT YOU?

Write for full particulars to :—



COUPON

CENTRAL BUSINESS CORPORATION,

STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

P. O. Box 498, BOMBAY.

Please send me FREE of charge full particulars
of how I can purchase 1932 BELGIAN PREMIUM
BONDS 5% and become rich.

Name.....

Address.....

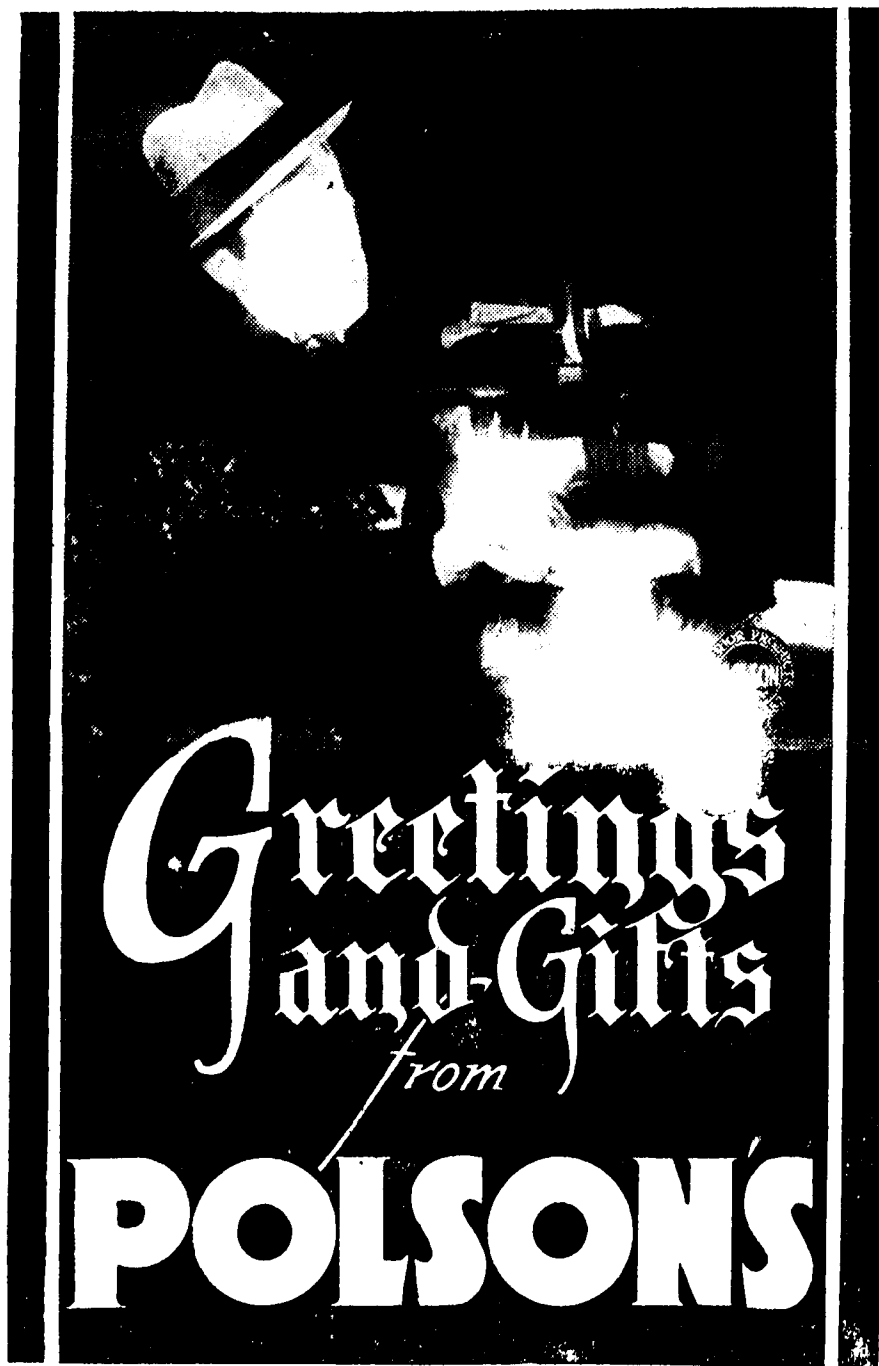
I. R. Jan. 1933.

CENTRAL BUSINESS CORPORATION,

Stock Exchange Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

P. O. Box No. 498.

Telegrams : "BUYMEGENT".



An elaborate and attractive range of articles are presented in an entirely new list. These articles are given in exchange for coupons from 1 lb. and 5 lb. tins of Polson's Coffee and Butter and 7 lbs. tins of Flour.

Write for your Copy to-day to:—

POLSON MFG. CO.,
P O Box 367 BOMBAY.

E. Jan. '33. Rajan.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST
EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIV.]

JANUARY 1933

[NO. 1.]

Responsible Government and Dominion Status

BY PROF. A. BERRIEDALE KEITH, D.C.L., D.Litt.

IT is often asserted in the United Kingdom as for instance by Professor J. Coatman, once Director of Information at Delhi, that there is a vital distinction between responsible government, as held forth as the goal of Indian reform in Mr. Montagu's announcement of August 20, 1917, and Dominion Status. Responsible government, it is claimed, meant the authority conferred on the Colonies in 1860 which gave powers in internal matters only. All the wider powers attained since then by the Colonies, now styled Dominions, whether as regards tariffs, immigration, defence or foreign affairs, belong to Dominion Status, and were not included in the promise of 1917. If Dominion Status has since then been stated as the true goal, that is a departure from the promise of 1917.

I am unable to accept this doctrine as possessing any validity, and its unsoundness seems to admit of clear demonstration by legal arguments. When the promise of responsible government was made in 1917, what was understood by those who made it and those to whom it was made? Obviously and necessarily the responsible government referred to was that government as known to Mr. Montagu to exist in the Dominions and as understood in India. I doubt very much indeed whether Mr. Montagu or any of his colleagues could have explained what self-government was in 1860, but they perfectly well knew what it was in 1917, and if they meant by their offer to promise something as it existed in 1860, they would have acted dishonestly in not saying so expressly.

The real question is a very different one and ought certainly to be posed. Did the phrase "responsible government" mean merely the status enjoyed in 1917 by the Dominions, or did it include advantages conceded after 1917 to the Dominions? In the abstract the issue might be contested, but there are two fundamental facts which prove that the British Government from the first gave it the wider interpretation. Firstly and decisively, when in 1919 the British Government insisted on securing distinct representation for the Dominions as members of the League of Nations, it demanded of its own initiative the same status for India. There is no more convincing proof of intention of the makers of a promise than their action after the promise. Secondly in the case of the Irish Free State, the treaty of 1921 accorded the status of Canada. In the treaty itself there is nothing whatever to show whether this meant the status of Canada in 1921 or any future advances achieved by that Dominion. But from the first the British Government admitted that the status of Canada must be regarded as including all advantages attained after 1921 by that Dominion. In face of these facts doubt as to the true meaning of the promise of 1917 is out of the question.

Nevertheless one objection should be noted, for the promise of 1917 contemplated government within the Empire. Dominion Status, it has been claimed by Indian politicians, connoted the right of secession, and, if this were so, it might be contended that what was contemplated in 1917

123

is something different from Dominion Status. The answer is that the only authority for the view that Dominion Status includes the right of secession is the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. General Hertzog's opinion has never been homologated by the Imperial Conference, never accepted as a matter of law by any British Minister of State, never adopted by any other Dominion Government, and is flatly contradicted by the Preamble to the Statute of Westminster, concurred in by the Parliaments and Governments of all the Dominions including the Union of South Africa, under which any change in the

succession to the throne of any part of the Empire requires concurrence by all the Dominions as well as the British Parliaments. That a Dominion or India may secede is not a matter of legal right under the constitution of the Empire. It is an extra legal process which, when it happens, will have to be legalised by fresh legislation throughout the Empire.

I conclude therefore that to promise Dominion Status is merely the necessary outcome of the promise of 1917 as understood by the Government which made it and by those to whom it was addressed.

Harijans and Temple Entry

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

THE Editor of the *Indian Review* has asked me to give my answers to three questions in regard to the problem of temple entry now engaging the public mind:

1. Whether legislation is absolutely necessary to give to Harijans the right to enter the temple?
2. Whether such legislation is permissible in law?
3. Whether assent can be withheld for the introduction of a Bill.

I am of opinion that at no time will it be possible to have an unquestionable right to temple entry without legislation. It cannot be doubted that under the existing law Harijans have no right to enter the temple. It would be a breach of trust on the part of the trustees to permit them to enter. Even with the consent of the majority, he will not be justified in allowing the temple entry. In a public trust the beneficiary is the general public or that section of it for whose benefit the trust was founded. It is a question whether even the consent of all the persons who belong to that section will enable

the trustee to travel outside the express or implied rules of the foundation. In a private trust the beneficiary may assent to the trustee doing what is not permissible under the deed of trust. The reason for the difference is, that in a private trust the beneficiaries, one or many, can consent or waive what is solely for their benefit. On the other hand in a public trust not only the generation that is alive, but future generations as well, are the beneficiaries and the Legislature alone can act on behalf of the beneficiaries present and future.

In a certain class of cases the Court as representing the Sovereign who is the protector of trusts can sanction acts being done or where the trust fails the cyprus application of funds. But changes like these can be authorised by the Legislature. While it is true that if no one took the matter to the Court, the entry will stand permitted, you can never be sure that it will not be objected to by somebody at some time and until the Court is in a position to say that by a long lapse of time the change has become so established that it is no longer questionable, the position cannot in any sense be assumed to

be stable. Legislation is therefore necessary to make the entry into temple unquestionable.

The Legislature will not be wise in enacting temple entry in general terms so as to be applicable to all temples in the land until public opinion definitely asserts itself in its favour all over the country. The Legislature can enact temple entry as to any temple in regard to which there is the favourable opinion of the local worshipping public. This then is the form that the legislation must take—that given the favourable opinion entry should be allowed. There must be procedure prescribed as to the manner of eliciting opinion.

The second question is whether it is open to the Legislature to legislate on this topic. There may be a question of expediency but there can be no question as to the power of the Legislature. The Government of India Act by Section 67 recognises the existence of such a power. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act, Madras, is an instance of the legislative intervention in matters pertaining to religious endowments. It is legislation alone that can clothe the entry of the Harijans into the temple with legal authority.

A point is raised by an eminent writer on Hindu Law as to whether the Harijans are Hindus. There is a great deal of ingenuity exercised by the controversialists on both sides and there is nothing but controversial cleverness in the contention that Harijans are not Hindus. Courts have always applied Hindu Law to them and at no time has it been suggested that they were not Hindus. Decisions can be cited that even as regards worship they are within the pale of Hinduism though there may be restriction as to the place from which they should worship. Even in the temple of Guruvayur they have a right of access into the temple though it is only for three days in the year.

It is stated that the fact that they are governed by the Hindu Law is no proof that they are

Hindus because some Muslims are also governed by Hindu Law. I should like to know any case in which Hindu Law governs people who are not Hindus or were never before Hindus. It is in every case either because the persons are Hindus or because they were Hindus and are still retaining their old Hindu Law that Hindu Law is applied to them. If it has to be conceded that at one time they were treated as Hindus and therefore Hindu Law came to be applied to them, the question will arise when did they cease to be Hindus?

The other point that is urged is that some of the Harijans take part in the Mohurram festivities and therefore they are not Hindus. There are Brahmins who fulfil vows to Nagore Durga and no one doubts that they are Hindus. There are Hindu families from which the eldest man passes to the place of a *sajjadanashin* of a Durga, there are intermarrying Hindus and Christians and there are Muslims and Christians retaining in part Hindu customs, without anybody questioning the membership of such persons in their respective communities. All this only furnishes proof that the leaders of the Hindu community have failed to discharge their duty of maintaining a hold on members of their community or imbue them with due respect for their own culture. And it may be added that one who neglects any limb of his community as undeserving of attention or careful protection will have the difficulties that we encounter at home and abroad. That they should cling to the Hindu community which cares so little for them is wholly to their credit and to our eternal discredit.

When people talk of the rules of the foundation, it is oftentimes forgotten that no foundation in connection with temples will include an express prohibition against the entry of the Harijans. Their non-entry was so much a matter of course that it would hardly have occurred to anybody to say that at no time should Harijans be

admitted into temples. While for legal purposes there may not be much difference between an express prohibition and one necessarily inferable from custom, there is nevertheless the difference that when the entry is allowed and it goes on without complaint for a long time, it cannot be said that the rules of the foundation are being contravened thereby. That the prohibition arises from reversible tradition rather than the rules of the foundation which cannot be altered is clear from the past history of many of these institutions. That the Harijans are also included in the beneficiaries is clear in many cases. In how many big temples is not the car dragged or the drums beaten by the Harijans. In how many temples are not gifts made and accepted from

them. The Guruvayur temple accepts their offerings at a shed built two furlongs west of the temple and hands over the *prasadam* also at the same place.

The third question is simple. The right to withhold assent is with the Governor-General. But under well established rules of procedure it is unusual to withhold assent to the introduction of the Bill. This assent does not commit the Governor-General to give his assent when the Bill is passed. He may still refuse assent to the Act as finally passed. The Act may not be passed at all. It seems to me hardly likely that the Governor-General should withhold his sanction at the early stage of introduction of the Bill with a view to eliciting the opinion of the Legislature.

Marlborough at His Zenith

BY THE HON. SIR FRANK NOYCE

IT is now some thirty years since the writer of this review first met George Macaulay Trevelyan. If memory serves aright, the occasion was a meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society in Lord Acton's rooms in Trinity College, Cambridge, at which Giles Lytton Strachey read a paper on Warren Hastings. The paper gave little indication that Strachey would set a new fashion in biography but it is interesting to recall that it defended Hastings, as Professor Trevelyan does Marlborough in the trilogy of which this is the second volume against the strictures of Macaulay. A greater even than Lord Acton, Trevelyan or Strachey was also present in the person of John Neville Figgis, whose untimely death following on the sinking of the *Lusitania* by a German submarine, deprived the world of one who, had he lived, would have been universally recognised as the profoundest political thinker of his generation.

All his contemporaries at Cambridge felt certain that Trevelyan had a great future before him and

it required no gift of prophecy to predict that he would eventually succeed Lord Acton as Professor of Modern History. He has gone from strength to strength and each of his successive works has been better than the last. Every whit as readable as his famous great-uncle, he is far less biased and far more accurate. The only criticism which can be brought against the book now before us is, that it has not been published simultaneously with the other two volumes of the series. In the first volume, we had Marlborough's rise to greatness, in this we have him at his zenith; in the one to come we shall have his decline and fall. One wishes that one could read all three as a connected narrative and thus get a clearer picture not only of Marlborough himself but of the other chief actors in the drama, Sarah, his "brimstone of a wife", as Bishop Burnet described her; her rival Mrs. Masham; Queen Anne, not entirely the nonentity that popular esteem considers her; Godolphin, the Lord Treasurer, with his Gladstonian ideas of the importance of good

finance; Harley; St. John; and the rest. With one of them, Peterborough, that eccentric and erratic genius, whose vagaries finally extinguished all hope of ousting the Bourbons from Spain, Professor Trevelyan has been able to deal faithfully and finally.

Although the 450 odd pages of the book* cover only a little over the four years, from the winter after Blenheim to that of 1708-09, there is not a page too many. Professor Trevelyan leads his readers very skilfully through the maze of that most complicated of all European Wars, the War of the Spanish Succession. He makes them appreciate fully Marlborough's increasing difficulties both at home where he became less and less in affinity with his Tory friends of the first part of Queen Anne's reign and abroad where he was in constant trouble with the Dutch, whose geographical position made them look at the War from a different angle from that from which the English regarded it, and the Austrians who desired to get all and give nothing. Professor Trevelyan has an eye for a battle-field and his descriptions of Marlborough's campaigns, more especially of the battles of Ramillies which set the seal on his fame, and of Oudenarde are extremely well done.

Those students of history who regard campaigns and battles as of secondary importance will find the five Chapters on the State of Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne, the events leading up to the Union and the framing and passing of the Union Treaty entirely to their liking. In these Professor Trevelyan is at his best and most satisfying. The unwisdom the English statesmen displayed in not concluding peace with France as soon as it became apparent that Louis XIV's grandson could not be dislodged from Spain was fortunately not shown in their dealings with Scotland. The Union of 1707 for which on the English side, Marlborough, Godolphin, Somers and Harley; and on the Scottish, Queensberry and Argyle were responsible, stands out, in Professor Trevelyan's view, as a thing apart in the eighteenth century, an unwonted and surprising act of wise Imperial initiative. For the manner in which it was brought about, what it meant to both countries and the way in which the ship of Union nearly foundered soon after she had set out on her voyage, we can only refer the reader to the book itself.

* ENGLAND UNDER QUEEN ANNE. *Ramillies and the Union with Scotland*. By George Macaulay Trevelyan, O.M., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Longmans Green & Co. 21s. net.

In this volume, Professor Trevelyan makes no attempt to sum up Marlborough's character and achievements. That must naturally wait for his final volume. But, as has been indicated, he gives a far more favourable picture of him than does Macaulay. He pays tribute to his clemency, to his inexhaustible patience which never allowed anger to disturb his courtesy and moderation and to his large heartedness shown not only in his care for his own Englishmen but for all who served under him. On the eve of Ramillies, he dictated and signed a letter to Berlin to beg a pension for the widow of a brave Prussian Officer recently dead. The deep affection he bore his wife is shown in the letter he wrote to her after Ramillies:

Monday May 24th, 11 o'clock. I did not tell my dearest soul, in my last, the design I had of engaging the enemy if possible to a battle, feeling the concern she had for me might make her uneasy; but I can now give her the satisfaction of letting her know that, on Sunday last, we fought, and that God Almighty has been pleased to give us a victory. I must leave the particulars to this bearer, Colonel Richards, for having been on horseback all Sunday, and after the battle marching all night, my head aches to that degree it is very uneasy for me to write. . . . Pray believe me that I love you more than I can express.

Although avarice was undoubtedly Marlborough's besetting sin and although, as Professor Trevelyan says, "behind the facade of his impenetrable reserve and godlike calm, strange debates were too often held between his baser and his nobler self", it was certainly not his guiding motive. He refused the Governorship of the Netherlands which the Emperor of Austria pressed upon him and the £60,000 a year the appointment carried with it, because he found that acceptance would involve a breach with Holland that would have been fatal to the Alliance.

The importance in British history of the four years, Professor Trevelyan so vividly describes, can best be stated in his own words:

In spite of Queen Anne, Harley, Godolphin and Marlborough, and partly through the defects of their respective qualities, the attempt to govern England on non-party lines had come to an end, after a not inglorious period of trial. Party henceforth was to rule in alternate manifestations of Whig and Tory; but the foundations of Great Britain and her place in the world had been well and truly laid if party could be wise enough to treat them with respect. The temptations to violence in public life are always great; but of the two parties that one which should first recover its temper and walk in the ways of prudence would be the winner in the end and would be the true successor of the great traditions of patriotic government which had been established under the ministry of Marlborough and Godolphin.

Some Aspects of the Ottawa Trade Agreement

BY PROF. H. L. CHABLANI, M.A.

(Delhi University)

THE Ottawa trade agreement is undoubtedly one of the most outstanding events of the year 1932. It has excited keen controversies both within and outside the Central Legislature, recalling the sharp division of opinion between the people and Government over the ratio controversy in 1927. Both the parties to the ratio controversy were bent on stabilising the rupee at a fixed rate; only a few independents protested strongly at seeking to fix the gold value of the rupee when gold prices were continuously falling. Subsequent events have shown that the few were right and the many were wrong. I venture to think that a similar fate awaits the Ottawa Agreement; for the present is the most inopportune time for entering into any trade agreements or for calculating, with any approach to accuracy, the profit and loss likely to ensue from any particular bargain with the outside world. There must be some *firma terra* for a complicated trade agreement, some sure justification for a radical departure in the trade and tariff policy of a vast country like India. There is no such *firma terra* at the present moment and no such justification for the sudden and large disturbance to trade, industry and finance inevitable in a complicated agreement like the Ottawa Pact.

The Minority of the Select Committee on the Ottawa Agreement make a passing reference to the effect of linking the rupee to sterling and point out that they "do not find any reference in the report of the Delegation to show whether they have taken this fact into consideration in the value of the preference given to the United Kingdom. It is a pity that the full implications of this fact have not been realised even by the Minority, for they could otherwise have easily proved that owing to the substantial weakening of the cross rate since 19th September when the India Delegation signed their report, India had already granted preferential treatment to Empire goods far in excess of the ten per cent. preference contemplated in the Ottawa Agreement. On 19th September the dollar value of the sterling was 3.47; on 29th November when the Select Committee made their report, the sterling weakened to \$3.15; on 2nd December when the Assembly was deciding the fate of the Ottawa Agreement, it stood at

\$3.20. A simple arithmetical calculation would show that goods worth 100 gold dollars imported from gold standard countries on 19th September would have then cost the Indian purchaser £36 including the 25 per cent. duty; that the same goods at the same external prices cost £39 on 2nd December with the result that the depreciation of the sterling meant in effect a raising of the duty from £7.2 to £10.25 on goods imported from non-Empire gold standard countries, i.e., a preference of 42.3 per cent. on Empire goods. If the duty on Empire goods is reduced by 5 per cent. and that on other imports raised by 5 per cent., goods worth 100 dollars or £28.8 on 19th September would pay a duty of only £5.76 while the same goods from gold standard countries would rise in price from £28.8 to £40.62 as the combined result of the Ottawa preference and the depreciation of sterling—a preference of nearly 100 per cent. in actual effect. Granting then that the Ottawa Agreement was a fair deal on September 19th, it ceased to be such when the Assembly was asked to sanction it. Where the factors operating on the value of the sterling to which our rupee is linked are so speculative and uncertain, it is absurd to prepare a balance-sheet of profit and loss from a supposed ten per cent. preference as some of our Assembly members have attempted to do. The whole trade with non-Empire countries has become a gamble in sterling-dollar exchange, a much more dominating factor than the nicely calculated ten per cent. preference of the Ottawa Agreement.

While the Select Committee was sitting, some economists outside the Assembly, who have now been summarily dismissed by the party leaders as mere academic men, pointed out that the Indian trade problem was essentially different from that of Great Britain, and that whereas the latter suffered from lack of external markets for her manufactured goods owing to the ever rising tariff walls in her principal markets, Indian export trade suffered not so much from lack of markets but from an exceptionally severe fall in raw material prices, a diminished world demand for agricultural produce, increase in agricultural production and still greater increase in the world stocks of wheat, cotton, etc. The majority of the Select Committee attempt to rebut this argument by saying: "Many of India's exports

are subject to increasingly high tariffs in foreign markets which restrict her trade and tend to keep down the prices she obtains for her goods;" and cite in support of their contention instances of high duties imposed in different countries on articles which India exports. But a detailed examination of their list shows how slender is the basis of their reasoning. Among the countries mentioned in this list are Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, our export trade with which is so insignificant that these countries do not figure at all in Table 12 of the annual review of the Trade of India which gives the value of India's trade with principal countries, distinguishing principal articles. Nor is any mention in this Table of some other articles and countries in this imposing list, such as our exports of tea to Holland, of unmanufactured tobacco to Germany and France, of tanned hides to Germany, of woollen carpets and rugs to Germany, France, and the United States, of pig-iron to Germany and France, of paraffin wax to France, and of wheat to Germany. Totalling up the figures of exports of the remaining articles subject to high duties in this list, the total value of these exports in 1930-31 amounted to only 1887.5 lakhs out of a total of 22,563 lakhs, i.e., about 8.4 per cent. and in 1929-30 to 3,492.57 lakhs out of a total of 31,793 lakhs, i.e., about 10.9 per cent. of the total. In other words, 90 per cent. of our exports are free from the restrictive influence of high tariffs in other countries. Our problem is thus materially different from that of Great Britain which suffers severely from lack of free markets in the world.

These figures point to another interesting conclusion. The biggest items in the totals given above for 1929-30 are: (a) the exports of jute fabrics to the United States amounting to 1,876.66 lakhs, and (b) those of ground-nuts to France amounting to 964.64 lakhs. According to the mathematical calculations of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, the total market in the United Kingdom capturable by India may be valued at £12,000 for oil-seeds including ground-nuts and at £285,000 for jute manufactures. In other words, out of Rs. 2,841 lakhs worth of these exports in 1929-30, goods worth only 54.33 lakhs will gain by diversion under preference, and the total capacity of the Ottawa Agreement to relieve India of the consequence of these high duties in other countries is limited to 2,492 minus 2,787 lakhs, i.e., 705 lakhs worth of goods only. Can any man with a sense of proportion consider

this as an adequate incentive to a trade agreement of this sort?

In his brief but lucid statement before the Ottawa Conference Committee on monetary and financial questions, Sir George Schuster invited attention to the main maladies that afflict India, viz., (a) the low prices of her agricultural produce, and (b) the menace of an adverse balance of trade in merchandise. The first is obviously a part of the world-wide depression in agriculture due primarily to the fact that since 1925 the efforts to restore Europe to its pre-War position in the world's economy without compensatory readjustments in the rest of the world have led to a considerable degree of maladjustment in the supply and demand for essential raw materials and foodstuffs,* to a rapid increase in the world stock of important agricultural commodities† and a marked discrepancy between the fall in prices of raw materials and foodstuffs and that in finished manufactured goods. Does the Ottawa Agreement afford any prospect of relief from this malady or will it only aggravate the disease? A glance at our trade returns will show that 76.19 per cent. of our exports in 1930-31 consisted of 5 main items, viz., (1) cotton, raw and waste 21.19 per cent. and cotton manufactures 2.37 per cent.; (2) jute, raw 5.84 per cent. and jute manufactures 14.46 per cent.; (3) grain, pulse and flour 13.55 per cent.; (4) tea 10.68 per cent.; and (5) seeds 8.10 per cent.. The Ottawa Agreement will not give us any higher prices for our cotton; for the British Delegation made it plain to India's representatives that they could not entertain the suggestion of a duty on foreign cotton in the United Kingdom vide para 48 of the Report of the Indian Delegation. Our exports of cotton manufactures to the United Kingdom are nil, and we have secured no preference even from colonies like Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba. Our jute is promised only a free entry which cannot lead to any increase in price. Besides, according to the Indian Delegation itself, "India possesses what is practically a monopoly and the only competition is in an indirect form, namely, the use of manufactures of other substances as substitutes for jute goods." (Para 44.) Of grain, the Ottawa Agreement deals with only wheat and rice. At present India is not a net exporter of wheat at all and is threatened with competition from

* World Economic Survey, 1931-32, p. 26.

† World Economic Survey, 1931-32, p. 93.

Australia in her home market. In any case the preferential treatment cannot lead to any increase in the price of wheat for the obvious reason that Article 5 of the Agreement expressly provides that "it is agreed that the duty on either wheat in grain or lead as provided in the Agreement may be removed if at any time Empire producers of wheat in grain and lead respectively are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities to supply the requirements of the United Kingdom". Moreover, the world prices are bound to go down if, as the result of restrictions in the British Empire market, the world's accumulated stock of wheat is thrown on a restricted market. Nor is it anything but an idle dream that India will compete successfully with Canadian and Australian wheat at competitive rates. Of rice, the capturable market in the United Kingdom amounts to £878,000 according to Dr. Ziauddin's estimates. Almost the whole of this will come for Burma which in all likelihood will be a separate country very soon. But whatever hopes may be entertained of better prices for this limited quantity of rice in the United Kingdom, it is idle to expect that India will get better value for its rice export on the whole. Shut off from the British market, India's competitors in rice will throw all their supplies on other markets where 95 per cent. of India's exports of rice command a sale at present. Even a slight fall in prices on 95 per cent. of our exports will mean a huge net loss which cannot be balanced by a slight rise in price in the limited British market. The official trade review for 1930 rightly points out that "the problem in rice trade is one of overproduction in relation to effective demand" and that "for such a state of affairs the only solution is a decrease in supply or an increase in demand". The Ottawa Agreement promises us neither the one nor the other in the world as a whole. There remains only tea. This may possibly profit from British preference but here too there are dangers ahead. Far from rising, the world prices of tea may even fall; for the industry is plainly suffering from overproduction in the world. The agreement to restrict the output between the producing countries effected in 1930 was given up in 1931 and the output is expected to increase unless new agreements are made with other producing countries. And apart from the fact that the most serious competitor of India in the British market is Ceylon which will enjoy the same preference, prices outside the United Kingdom

will very likely fall because of stiffer competition in other countries to which India sends at present at least 16 per cent. of its tea exports. These factors point to a probability of a net loss rather than net gain even in our tea trade. Thus the Ottawa Agreement is bound to prove a dismal failure as a solution of our agriculturists' difficulties.

Will the Ottawa Agreement help India to provide a remedy for that heavy unfavourable balance of trade which Sir George Schuster viewed with serious misgivings in his statement at a meeting of the Ottawa Conference Committee on Monetary and Financial questions on 28th July 1932? Should the gold exports cease, and cease they must very soon, will it give India a favourable balance of trade to the extent of at least 50 crores (£37½ millions) which Sir George Schuster regards as the minimum to enable India to maintain an even keel? Normally India has an unfavourable balance in her trade with Great Britain or for the matter of that with the British Empire. To what extent will this trend be reversed by the Ottawa Agreement, neither the report of the Indian Delegation nor that of the Select Committee has cared to enlighten the public upon. We pay for our external debts by round about trade; "round about trade never exists without good cause".—(Marshall). Will that good cause vanish with the Ottawa Agreement without any injury to India? Normally India has a favourable balance in her trade with the non-Empire countries. Will not that be materially affected by the restrictive influence of the Ottawa tariffs on their purchasing power or by the probable retaliatory answer to the Ottawa menace to their economic position? Do we not know for certain that the position of a country producing raw materials and cereals is exceptionally weak in economic warfare in these days of overproduction and accumulation of world stocks of these commodities? But why bother ourselves with these misgivings when we can hope and pray that this will not happen? One is reminded of Mr. Baldwin's reply to the query put in the House of Commons: "What will Ottawa give us"? "We do not know." was his sage reply. What if the Indian Legislature too do not know? Let us plunge and pray to-day, for to-morrow we die. It is for our successors to live and learn the folly and the unwisdom of British panic and Indian loyalty.

The Study of the Buddha Dharma

BY SRI DEVAMITTA DHARMAPALA

A systematic study of Buddhism by European scholars began with the publication of "The Lotus of the Good Law" by Eugene Burnout who was the first to translate the Saddharma Pundarika into French. In 1824,



SRI DHARMAPALA

Brian Houghton Hodgson obtained from Nepal the collection of Buddhist texts which he sent to Paris, London, and Calcutta. In Denmark, Fausboll began the study of Pali. In 1834, Turnour, who studied Pali in Ceylon, translated the "Mahavamsa" from Pali into English, which helped James Prinsep to identify Piyadas Devanampiya with the Emperor Asoka in 1837. The first European philosopher to accept the philosophy of the Buddha Dharma was Schopenhauer, Barthelémy, St. Hilaire, Julien Stanislaus, Leon Feer, Foucaux, Barth, Senart, Huber, Grimblot in France; and Spence Hardy, Gogerly, Clough, Rhys Davids, Edwin Arnold, Edkins, Morris, Cowell, Bendall, Neil, Chalmers, Francis, Rouse, and Caroline Rhys Davids in England helped to popularise Pali Buddhist studies in England; in Germany Remusat, Schlaginweit, Koepfen, Winternitz, Weber, Westergaard, Boetlink, Oldenberg, Spiegel, Eitel, Franke, Treukner, Wassiljew, Neumann, Siedenstucker have helped the study of the Bhuddha Dharma; in Italy there is Prof. Lorenzo who has translated the Majjhima Nikaya into Italian; and in Russia at present Stcherbasky is translating Northern Sanskrit texts into Russian; and in Belgium there is Lavalley Poussin who is also translating Sanskrit texts into French; in the United States of America Lanman, Warren, Burlingame are working in the field of Pali literature. In Japan Takakura, Anesaki, and Tachibana are known as Pali Sanskrit scholars. With the exception of the two last, European scholars are all Christians. In the home of the Buddha Dharma, where it flourished for nearly 1,500 years, there are no scholars who have made a systematic study of the Buddha Dharma either in Pali or Sanskrit. A few Bengalee University graduates write on Buddha Dharma on the critical method of British scholars and what they write is rather hostile to the true Doctrine of the Lord Buddha. * * *

Excepting Prof. N. K. Bhagwat of Bombay, there is hardly any one who writes on the Buddha Dharma in English, to explain what the Lord Buddha taught to the people of Middle India 2,500 years ago. India is a barren soil to-day to sow the seed of the Buddha Dharma.

The Lord Buddha was of the Ikshvaku royal family, and as a prince of pure Kshatriya blood He was brought up as such. The Sakyas of Kapilavastu were independent and declined to bow down to the Brahmins as we see in the Ambattasutta of the Dighanikaya. The Prince Siddhartha made the great renunciation in his 29th year, and in the jungles of Uruvela in Magadha went through the severest form of bodily mortification for six years in the expectation of realizing Truth. He fell down in a swoon at the final ending of the Fast but could not find happiness. Then He began to take a small quantity of food to recover flesh, but the five disciples who were with Him, left Him because He took the small quantity of food. He failed as a Prince in the enjoyment of luxuries to discover the Way to Happiness, and after six years' fast and penance He failed to discover Happiness. He was a pupil of the two great Rishis: Alara and Ramaputra, who taught Him the way to reach the formless state of Brahma, but He was not satisfied. Philosophy of the Brahma, the luxuries of the palace and the six years of asceticism did not give Him what He wanted. He wanted the *ekanta sukha*, happiness in consciousness here and hereafter.

In His 35th year sitting under the Bodhi Tree at Uruvela on the bank of the river Neranjara on the full moon day of Vesakha, He realized the state of the supreme enlightenment of Abhisambodhi. He became the All-knowing Buddha. For seven weeks at Uruvela, He enjoyed the bliss of Nirvana in solitude. He had annihilated anger and was full of all embracing Love, He had annihilated sensuous passions and obtained the Happiness of passionlessness, and He had destroyed all egoistic tendencies which make man to say "I am". He looked to the infinite past and He looked to the infinite future and He found the link that joins the past with the present in this life which is to be lived avoiding the extremes of sensualism and asceticism; the middle path of right insight, right aspirations, right speech, right activities, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness

and right concentration of purifying thoughts. Right insight and right aspirations form what is called pragna; right speech, right activities and right livelihood form what is called sila; right effort, right mindfulness and right concentration of purifying thoughts form what is called samadhi. The consummation of sila, samadhi and pragna is Vimutti (vimukti). The Buddha Dharma therefore is the science of supreme emancipation which is Nirvana.

When our Lord began His ministry, He had 1,250 Arhat disciples—all Brahman ascetics of Gaya and near Rajgir. In His first visit to Kapilavastu in the tenth month of the Buddhahood, 500 Sakya Princes became disciples. At Benares, He had fifty disciples of the Vaishya families during His three months' stay.

The three characteristics that He formulated is, that everything is changing throughout the universe, that which is liable to change cannot produce happiness and therefore there is nothing within the skhandas or outside to cling to and call this is mine, this is I. In Pali, they are Anicca, Dukkha, Anatta. All Brahman teachers and ascetics enunciated the theory that within the body there is a separate entity residing either in the heart or in the belly, which transmigrates at the dissolution of the body, and this is called either by the name of atman or jiva. The grand discovery that the Bodhisatva made at the Bodhi Tree is called the pratitya samutpada. It begins with avidya, and avidya as the cause the effects are samkharas which produces vijnana, which produces namarupa, which produces sadayatana, which produces sparsha, which produces feelings, which produces trishna, which produces upadana, which produces bhava, which produces jati, which produces jra, marana, soka, parideva, dukkha, domanassa, upayasa. Therefore what Our Lord taught was to destroy avidya and trishna. This is called the bhava cakra or samsara. The Buddha Dharma is a biological psychological science. It had no dogma of a permanent atman, or a creator, and no prayer is needed because everything is changing with electronic rapidity.

The doctrine that is so much emphasised to-day by the unscientific theological dogmatists is a creating God, who is all powerful, who is all merciful, who is all knowing, and to whom prayers have to be made to appease his anger because he is able to destroy. In ancient India, philosophers did not bother their head

about a creating Brahma. What they wanted was to get their atman out of the body by either ascetic living or by yoga. The creator idea came into India with the advent of the Arabian Moslems. In ancient Arabia, the people believed in the Horeb god who met Moses and who called himself Jehovah or "I am I". From the time of Exodus to the Babylonian captivity, Jehovah and the prophets could not prevent the Jews from going after other gods. * * *

When the Buddha Gautama began to preach His Saddharma, the people of India had no knowledge of Jehovah, the God of Jesus and the God of Mohammad. To accuse Buddha as an atheist is foolish, because the Vaishnavas say that He is the avatar of Vishnu like Sree Krishna or Ramachandra. * * *

Judaism, Jesusism, Allahism originated in the Semitic soil of Arabia and Galilee. In South India, Sankara began to preach the doctrine of Advaitic Vedanta which is only for the Brahman. The Veda and the Vedanta are not for the Sudra. They are only for the aristocratic castes but not for the Mlecchas. Our Lord Buddha had compassion on all living beings. He wanted that all should be happy. Well, Sankara disturbed the solidarity of the Aryan social polity, and the Brahmins became the top dog. The Depressed Class came into existence, which was not in the Buddhist period. For two or three centuries, the Brahmins were all powerful and they destroyed the seats of learning of the Buddhists in the South India. Then came the Moslems with cyclonic fury and the Brahmanical centres throughout India were all destroyed.

* * *

India lost the freedom of solidarity, a Depressed Class was created, millions of the native born were converted to Islam and the result is: India is UNHAPPY. Let me quote a passage from the Mahatma's letters to A. P. Sinnett, p. 252:

There was a time when from sea to sea, from the mountains and deserts of the north to the grand woods and downs of Ceylon, there was but one faith, one rallying cry to save humanity from the miseries of ignorance in the name of Him who taught first the solidarity of all men. How is it now? Where is the grandeur of our people and of the one Truth? These you may say are beautiful visions. . . Yes, and now we are in the midst of a conflicting people. . . seeking to know the truth, yet not able to find it, for each seeks it for his own private benefit and gratification. . . Slavery will endure without the emancipating and compassionate doctrine of the All-Merciful Lord Buddha.

Historical Research in India

By SIR EVAN COTTON, M.A., C.I.E.

THE field of historical research in India is so wide, indeed so unlimited, that it is impossible within the compass of a short article



SIR EVAN COTTON

to attempt anything in the nature of a comprehensive survey. I shall therefore confine myself to the period in which I am specially interested and which is known conventionally as the British period of Indian history. In so doing, I must not be thought to be unmindful of the labours of those who have so materially enriched and enlarged our knowledge of ancient India. But a man naturally writes of the period which he has studied and which exercises a particular fascination for him.

There are innumerable records throughout India relating to the period between 1757 and 1857 which stand in urgent need of examination, classification and publication for the use of scholars and students. Especially is this the case with the rich storehouse of historical material which is to be found at Satara, in the Southern Mahratta country, in the Parasnis' Museum and Library. Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis has devoted his life and his means to the collection of documents of inestimable value which deal with every phrase of the "Mahratta Epic". He is in possession of the original news letter written to Nana Fernavis by the Peshwa's agents at Calcutta, Pondicherry, Goa, Delhi, and Lucknow. These throw a flood of light upon contemporary events: and now that the Government of Bombay have provided a

suitable building for their accommodation, Satara should become a place of historical pilgrimage. The contents of these documents have been utilized from time to time by historians of the Mahratta period and it is to be noted that Mr. Parasnis is the possessor also of the Persian correspondence of the Mogul Emperors with Sivaji and his successors Shahu and Sambhaji. These were collected under the orders of Raja Pratap Singh for the use of Grant Duff. He owns in addition the original *vakhats* or Marathi chronicles compiled by Mathav Rao Chitnis, the hereditary biographer of the Bhonsle family.

The mention of these few items from Mr. Parasnis' famous collection will suffice to show what a rich quarry remains to be worked. But the papers are all written in the Marathi running script, and until they have been translated, must remain beyond the reach of those who do not possess a knowledge of this peculiar form of writing. Here then is an opportunity for the great Mahratta Princes to endow a Research Fellowship. The Government of Fort Saint George has published the translation of the diaries of Ananda Ranga Pillai, the dubash of Duplex. I have no desire to detract from the value of this undertaking, when I affirm that the Parasnis' papers are of equal, if not superior, importance and interest. But until the funds for their transcription and translation are forthcoming, they must remain a sealed book for the general public. I have offered this example as an illustration of the thesis upon which I am basing this article. It is too much to expect from Government that it shall embark upon the endowment of historical research. The Government of India has, in my judgment, discharged its obligation in this respect by the establishment in 1919 of the Indian Historical Commission. This body has met in different centres successively. It is naturally concerned primarily with the cataloguing and preservation of such records as are in the custody of Government. But here again there is ample scope for private liberality. There are a number of tracts on historical subjects in the Madras Record Office which were collected by Colin Mackenzie and Robert Orme. Such of these as are in English have been transferred to the India Office and have been carefully catalogued by the late Mr. J. S. Cotton and Mr. S. C. Hill: those which remain in Madras are in the different South

Indian languages and need the same attention. At Poona we have the collection known as the Peshwa's duffar which is now being examined by a Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay and which must undergo a searching process of selection for the documents of which it is comprised are incredibly miscellaneous in their composition. Once more we have ample justification for the employment of skilled and scholarly investigators.

I will take another instance of the important contributions to historical literature which can be made by the collection and comparison of material at different centres. In his recently published biography of Begam Samru, Mr. Brojendra Nath Banerjee makes mention of no less than one hundred documents relating to this remarkable person, which may be found in the Imperial Record Department. He has consulted them all: but how many more must there be in the possession of private individuals which have yet to be unearthed. The complaint is often heard in

England that representatives of historic territories pay little heed to the treasures which lie concealed and neglected in their record rooms. It is to be feared that the same charge must be brought against the Indian possessors of historic names. In some of the States such as Baroda, Kashmir, Mysore, and Indore, interest in their records has been awakened as the result of the activities of the Historical Records Commission: but a wealth of materials must be lying undisturbed unless indeed the precious documents have become the prey of white ants or suffered to perish from damp. The descendants of Beniram Pandit, the vakeel of the Bhonsle Rajah at Calcutta, who befriended Hastings at the time of his memorable and disastrous visit to Benares in 1780, must own papers of undoubted value and importance. What has happened to the record room of the Mahratta Rajahs of Tanjore? The list might be prolonged indefinitely. I plead for the appearance of an Indian Mascenas.

Crimes and Criminal Cases

BY MR. R. N. AINGAR, BAR-AT-LAW

AS long as humanity values opulence and prizes intellectual vigour, so long will the Legal Profession continue to flourish and fascinate people. The conflict of mind with mind, trained



MR. R. N. AINGAR

in the arts of persuasion and sharpened by experience, is ever of absorbing interest. Knowledge diligently acquired, subtlety of thought, clarity of expression, cogency of reasoning and ingenuity of interpretation give the profession of law, the conduct of trials in courts, and even a study of their records

an ever increasing attraction to lawyer and layman alike. Cases are won no doubt by the justness of the cause; but also materially aided by hard industry and apt precedent, by clear presentation and crushing reply, by force of personality and dint of persuasion. Some cases are best laughed out of court; others are often bluffed out of court. Then again ability of counsel is shown not only in winning cases but even when losing them. That is why, one supposes, the

Judges often compliment the lawyer against whose client they are deciding the case. High character and reputation for integrity contribute largely to the ultimate success of a lawyer. And here, as elsewhere, nothing succeeds like success. Add to all this the valuable consideration, that leading lawyers command very high fees and with a few years of good practice amass big fortunes, one can understand the glamour that attaches to the lawyer and his work. In this profession much that glitters is happily gold. And though there is unfortunately ample room at the bottom, yet there is always space enough at the top. The Bar is the best, though not the easiest road for the poor man to attain fame and fortune.

Civil litigation is important, and in many cases supremely so, to the parties concerned. They often involve many difficult and intricate problems of Law and Procedure and serve to bring out the best in Lawyer and Judge. But, with a few exceptions, they lack that poignant interest and those dramatic crises which characterise the criminal trials. And it is not unnatural that popular imagination should be deeply stirred by the tragic events and dire consequences of criminal offences; that popular interest should centre round criminal trials; that there should

be an appreciable halo surrounding the careers of the great criminal Lawyers and Judges.

Take the progress of a criminal trial: "The quiet, careful opening statement of prosecuting counsel, who, by tradition now firmly established, must confine himself strictly within the bounds of a relation of those facts which he intends to prove and of well-grounded inferences from those facts: the unfolding of the story by successive witnesses: the swaying backwards and forwards of the case as here and there defending counsel, cross examining, weakens a witness's testimony by casting a doubt on his veracity, or on the accuracy of his recollection, or extracts an admission or a piece of positive testimony in favour of the prisoner; the endeavours of the prosecution to make good by the evidence of subsequent witnesses and weakness disclosed by the cross examination of the earlier ones; and in the end an atmosphere established in court pointing to guilt, or to innocence, or to doubt."

It is a fundamental principle of English Criminal Law that an accused person is entitled to be acquitted unless he is proved to be guilty which is by no means the same thing as saying that an accused person is entitled to be acquitted if he is innocent. This makes all the difference between the English system of legal procedure and the Continental. Proof, therefore, the quantum and mode of proof, have a supreme importance in criminal trials, especially in murder cases, where one human life has already been taken away and another is at stake by the law of the country. The handling of witnesses and their testimony in such cases is of vital concern both to the prosecution and to the defence. And on that fabric the cases are built up or broken down. It has justly been observed that it is more difficult to examine a witness-in-chief than to cross examine him. This, on the same principle, that it is more difficult to be constructive than to be destructive—a principle that obtains in all departments of life and its activity.

In "Notable Trials",* Mr. Storry Deans, himself a Barrister-at-law, recounts the progress of six famous criminal cases in the English Courts. They range in date from 1694 to 1914. The trials are those of Andrew Macrae, Bywaters and Mrs. Thompson, Baron Byron of Rochdale, Ball and Eltoft, "Free-born John" Lilburne and John Canham Read. He gives clear pen-pictures

* NOTABLE TRIALS. By Mr. R. Storry Deans, of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Rotherham. Chapman and Hall, London.

of the Judges and Counsel engaged in the cases—biographical character sketches which add much to one's understanding of the trials. Many familiar names are there portrayed: Mr. Justice Kennedy, Sir Thomas Inskip, Mr. Gordon Hewart, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Frank Lockwood, Baron Pollock, Lord Atkin and others. He relates the various incidents in these trials graphically, quotes material pieces of evidence, oral and documentary, as the case proceeds, interspersing the account with his own comments on the relevant points of law and evidence and procedure, and finally points to the moral in each case.

How one trial shows that it is even more important that the law should be shield to the innocent than that it should be a sword to the guilty; another, that it is most necessary to preserve the principle of law that he who eggs on another person to commit a crime so that he does it is as guilty of the crime as the person whose hand executes it; yet another, that a man who constantly goes armed, though he does so for protection in the first place, is not unlikely to use his weapons for aggression; still another, that it is not always safe to judge of the truthfulness of a witness by his demeanour; another, that a guilty prisoner is far more likely to be convicted when the Judge behaves with cold impartiality than when, after forming an impression of the man's guilt, he allows that impression to become too apparent. And the last trial is a commentary on the sufficiency of proof required in criminal cases depending on a number of small points—if you add nothing to nothing the result is nothing, or, as one Judge remarked: a number of nothings don't make something.

Pathos is here in plenty; humour too is not lacking. We read for instance of Mr. Thomas Brown, a man of great natural gifts, lecturer on forensic medicine and chief expert for the Crown in many cases; how he took to drinking coffee in excessive quantities; how the caffeine affected his brain; and how, eluding for the moment the attentions of his attendant, he leapt from the window of an upper story and killed himself. Or again of Mr. Frank Lockwood convulsing a court with laughter by unconsciously exhibiting to the Jurymen, among some maps and drawings, a piquant caricature he had made of plaintiff and defendant in the action.

These trials reveal in an astonishing degree that Truth is often stranger than fiction; and combined with the vivid story telling of Mr. Storry Deans, they provide reading of an intensely interesting and instructive character.

The Vidusaka in Some Indian Dramas

BY PROF. J. K. DAS GUPTA, M.A.

(Lecturer, School of Oriental Studies, University of London).

MORE than hundred years ago, H. H. Wilson wrote: "As Schlegel observes, every theatre has its buffoon, and the Vidusaka plays that part in the theatre of the Hindus. He is



PROF. JAYANTA KUMAR DAS GUPTA, M.A.

the humble companion, not the servant, of a Prince or man of rank, and it is a curious peculiarity that he is always a Brahman. He bears more affinity to Sancho Panza perhaps than any other character in Eastern fiction, imitating him in his combination of shrewdness and simplicity, his fondness of good living and his love of ease. In the Dramas of intrigue, he exhibits some of the talents of Mercury, but with less activity and ingenuity and occasionally suffers by his interference. This character is always lively and sometimes almost witty, although in general his facetiousness does not take a very lofty flight." The appeal that the Vidusaka made to Wilson makes the same kind of appeal to readers of the Sanskrit dramas in modern days. There are no doubt critics who think differently. Schuyler is not very kind to this character. To him, the Vidusaka is a person of slow intelligence, whose unaccountable attempts at wit seem often lacking in every element of humour. He wondered why the figure of "a degraded and besotted Brahman" should be allowed to appear as a typical stage-

figure. As an explanation of this seeming inconsistency, he had suggested that as drama had its origin in the religious dances and ceremonies of the common people who were mainly non-Brahmanic, this contemptible figure was retained by the Brahman writers although derogatory to their class. But a careful study of Sanskrit dramas makes it clear that the Vidusaka is not entirely devoid of humour, nor such a despicable person as Schuyler regarded him to be.

Mricchakatika is one of the oldest Sanskrit dramas. The hero, Charudatta, has a friend Maitreya, who is the Vidusaka of the play. Maitreya had once seen better days. But when the play opens, he is in straits, seeking food at other people's houses as his patron has been reduced to penury. There is a tragic tone in his utterances. He roamed formerly "chewing cud like a high-led city bull", but now he has to go from house to house like "a tame pigeon". In his conversation with his friend he evinces a philosophic mind. He knows that greedy friends and guests are uncertain. He has no fascination for courtesans, rakes and other low class people. He is thus a complete contrast to the Vita, a pandit, hanger-on of Sakar, the king's brother-in-law. Maitreya is a generous man though simple-minded. When the Vita solicits his pardon, he readily forgives him. He really feels for Charudatta and will only laugh when the latter will regain his former position. He does not regard himself as a fit companion for Vasantasena. That honour he leaves for his friend. He is a poor Brahman and people would pounce upon him when they see him with the beautiful woman. He is not fond of men singing softly nor of women who read the Vedas. Although he knows that he is a worthless fellow, he is conscious of his Brahmanical dignity and is therefore easily enraged when the servant asks him to wash Charudatta's feet. His unconscious mutterings in sleep about the ornaments help Sambilaka to steal them. When sent to Vasantasena's palatial residence its grandeur and beauty touch his imagination, and it is through him that the dramatist describes that house. There are bits of humour which show that he was fond of good food and that he is capable of cracking jokes even with women. But he does not like his friend to be mixed up with an undesirable woman. His place is by the side of Charudatta and in the court he

JANUARY 1933]

THE VIDUSAKA IN SOME INDIAN DRAMAS

15

epudiates the alleged theft, abuses Sakar for his roguery and hits him with his stick. That he is worthy of Charudatta's confidence is clearly understood from the task that Maitreya is asked to do—to convey his last respects to his mother and to take charge of his son. As he feels very much the impending separation, he offers his own life instead of Charudatta being executed. The parting of the two friends is full of pathos and Maitreya thinks of following his friend after placing the boy in his wife's care. Even when his friend's wife is preparing to fling herself in the fire, the Brahman is there. His joy knows no bounds when he finds his friend alive. No wonder that a very distinguished critic should have paid tribute to his morality and his devotion to his friend. He is the type of friend described by Sanskrit didactic poets as one who is helpful in times of festivity, pastimes, famines, revolutions in the courts and at the cremation-ground.

That royal author Sri Harsa's two dramas, Priyadarsika and Nagananda, have two Vidusakas. Priyadarsika has nearly the same plot as the Ratnavali, and according to critics it has a better dramatic value in as much as the magic-charms which are introduced in Ratnavali are absent from this play. The Vidusaka who attends upon king Udayana has already had a taste of captivity in Ujjain. He has to act as a priest in all functions of the inner apartments of the royal palace in spite of his ignorance of the number of the Vedas. But he is clever in another art. When the king is in love, it is his advice that has to do a great deal. To him the king is foolish as he does not act up to the Vidusaka's suggestions. His greatest dread is for the queen. Still he can manage things and is not an utter dunce as he is thought to be. Once only he betrays his tactlessness when he is asleep at the door of the picture-gallery and his letting out of the king's secret creates an unpleasant situation. His prompt advice that Aranyaka could be rescued from prison by an attack on the inner apartments was not accepted by the king. But he takes a leading hand in making over the princess to his friend when the whole story about her is revealed. He has acted as the go-between and now is the match-maker, a part which is not inconsistent with his character.

In Nagananda, Atreya is Jimutavahana's Vidusaka. He is "a Vidusaka whose typical qualities are accentuated far beyond the limits which were imposed by their religious tendencies

upon the other dramatists of ancient India". Atreya visits Malaya hill with his friend. He enjoys the picturesque natural scenery. There is poetry in his feelings. He tells his friend that there is nothing improper in looking at an unmarried girl. He is delighted that his friend is charmed with the girl and there is thus an opportunity for showing his own intelligence. The Brahman is a clever fellow. He appeals to Malayavati's sense of hospitality, so that in the meanwhile his friend might have a good look at her. But the poor man is hungry when his friend is in love. What a ridiculous situation for him! The idea of becoming guests of hermits does not very much appeal to him. To get the prince out of his lovesickness, the Vidusaka reminds him of his duties. As the companion of the prince, he draws a portrait of the princess to lessen his friend's lovelornness. When the marriage is sanctioned, Atreya thinks that his desire for a feast is fulfilled. He is happy. But while walking dressed as a woman in the clothes presented to him at the wedding, he is entangled in a very funny situation with the Vita who makes Atreya's life a torture. Still, good-humouredly he accepts the drinks that are offered to him. Yet he thinks of a sacred bath to purify himself from the sin of contact with a drunkard. The maidservants blacken his face and his humiliation before the prince and the princess cuts him to the quick. During the rest of the play he is deemed as unnecessary and is therefore altogether omitted. His role is finished with the marriage of the prince.

In Bhattanarayana's Venisambhara there is no Vidusaka. As this is a play in which the "vira rasa" preponderates, the character of a comic person would have been out of place. In Visakadatta's Mudraraksasa this type of character finds no place as it is a kind of political drama. In Kshemishvara's Chandakausika, a mythological drama about king Harischandra, there is a Vidusaka who is on very intimate terms with the king, who discusses with him even his private affairs. But like Madhavya in Sakuntala, he has also a dislike for hunting when he has to wander about in forests up and down through thorns and suffer from hunger. It is in the forest that we lose sight of him and in the subsequent career of the king he would have been an interloper whose character does not fit in with more serious events.

Rajasekhara's Karpuramanjari introduces us to another Vidusaka. Kapinjal is in the service of king Chandrapal. The time is spring. The Vidusaka, who thinks himself to be a learned

man on the claim of his father-in-law's father-in-law having been a carrier of books in the houses of learned men, begins to describe the spring-time. But his description reeks of rice and buffalo-milk. He does not possess a cool temper and is soon annoyed. In his word-duel with the queen's maid-of-honour, he is worsted and showers some opprobrious epithets. But he is a gallant and spreads his own scarf as a seat for the heroine. He has the right word for the right place and once writes a poem on the state of being in love. The king regards him as a man of action and along with Bichaksana he is one of the chief agents in the love-intrigue. Once he concocts a dream and describes it to the king as a reply to the latter's love-sick imagination-reverie. He can fluently talk on love also. As a reward for his service as priest at the marriage, one hundred villages are presented to him. Always a willing assistant his services are not unrewarded by the bountiful king. The Brahman dances in joy at this news. He must have been pretty hard up so long though he served a king.

Rajasekhar's Viddhasalabhanjika is an interesting drama. The term "salabhanjika" is of ancient origin. It is found in the Avadanasataka and the Pali Jatakas and meant a certain festival in which women participated. Panini refers to the word. J. Ph. Vogel, the European orientalist, in the *Acta Orientalia*, has discussed the "salabhanjika" fully in its relation to Indian art and literature. He says: "The graceful pose of a woman bending down the flowery branch of a tree to pluck its flowers was dear to the heart of Indian poets and artists alike." In plastic art the woman holding the blossoming tree-branch became a favourite theme specially with the Bharhut stupa and Mathura pillar sculptors. Asvaghosa's Buddhacharita compares a sleeping woman with a "toranasalabhanjika". Later on it came to mean a female statue carved on pillars as in Bana's Harsacharita and Kadambari, Kalhana's Rajatarangini, and works like the Kathasaritsagara and Kathakosa. The stupas of Bharhut, Sanchi, Bodhi Gaya and the mounds of Mathura, the art of Gandhara and even the ruins of Eran, furnish examples of the conception of the "salabhanjika" in different shapes.

In this play a wooden statue of a princess so much charms king Vidyadharmalla that he falls in love with it. His Vidusaka, Charayana, finds him muttering something one early morning. He is eager to know the king's secret. He is a man of free speech and his motto is "Take what you get to-day rather than better luck on the morrow."

He appreciates the beauty of spring and describes the women of Ceylon, Carnatic, Maharashtra and Dravida lands who are all equally influenced by this season. Charayana to his own wife was a heavenly creature but the parrot who sees his portrait in the pleasure-palace, thinks him to be a ghost. This displeases him. The statue of the woman frightens him and he thinks of it as a dream which held the king in spell. His natural inclination is to pull it down with his crooked stick and show his own strength. The queen plays a prank upon the Vidusaka by getting him married to a servant in disguise. He is angry and sad. But soon regains his former jocularity. Even the king is not immune from his jokes. "You are like a load-carrying bullock," he tells the king. The king compliments him thus: "Everything is possible with you. You have all sweetness within you." As a remedy against ghosts, he asks the king to tie up his tuft of hair. Although not very clever he is able to pay back mischief played upon him. When he brags he is rather funny, but the king went too far when the Vidusaka is pulled by the ears. His wife chafes him as somebody else's son-in-law referring to his false marriage. Thus he is in a queer plight. A bald-headed person he feels the heat of the sun. His conversation verges on rustic humour. Some people in the palace regarded him as the king's evil star, others thought of him as the irascible Durbasa as he had a nasty temper. Yet, he is never without his resourcefulness. When Kubalayamala's fate was hanging in the balance, Charayana remembers that the servant was the property of the master and thus the girl is married to the king. Another trait in his character is what most of his class lacked. He knew good literature. The composition of good poets adorned with "vakrokti alamkara" is used as a simile by him to remind the king of the beauty of the maiden who wears the necklace of pearl. Thus he is distinguished from the rest of the same type.

The Vidusaka in the Sanskrit Drama has an analogue in the Sanskrit Novel. The confidant of the hero in Sanskrit novels is usually a Brahman, although he has no comic characteristics. In the dramas the Vidusaka speaks in a Prakrit dialect, but in the novels the hero's confidant speaks only Sanskrit. Thus Rajavahana and Apaharavarmana in Dasakumaracharita, Pundarik in Kadambari and Kandarpaketu in Vasavadatta each have their confidant, a device which in all probability was due to the influence of the dramatists.

Commercial Safeguards*

BY PROF. KRISHNA KUMAR SHARMA, M.A., B.Com.

(Professor of Economics, Sanatan Dharma College, Nawabganj, Cawnpore)

BRITISH interests demand protection for their commercial rights under the future responsible system of Government in India. Undoubtedly they have a right to demand this protection, but the question is whether they have a right to the same measure of protection and assistance to which Indian indigenous industries are entitled. There should be no racial discrimination as such and the principle of "fair field and no favour" should be followed in practice. The leaders of British commercial opinion at the last Round Table Conference made it clear that unless the rights of the British commercial community were constitutionally protected most clearly and unequivocally, they would not give their consent to the transfer of responsibility to India.

The question is, what specific commercial safeguards are regarded as essential by the British commercial interests and in what way they want them to be secured. Will these safeguards proposed by them be in the interests of India also? If they are in the interests of India, Indians should have no objection to them; if not, Indians should have nothing to do with them. If such safeguards do not find a place in any constitution, and consequently if they are unreasonable, Indians can under no circumstances agree to them.

RECIPROCAL TREATMENT

Mr. Benthall claimed what was laid down in the Government of India's Despatch, namely, that subject to India's right to receive reciprocal treatment, citizens of the Empire should be allowed to enter India freely and engage in any trade and should receive just treatment. Trading rights enjoyed by Indians in Great Britain are demanded for Britishers in India. It means that as British subjects, people of all Empire countries will be entitled to any act which allowed State aid to industry. Britishers point out that India in the past has been benefitted by British capital and enterprise and that this capital and enterprise should be protected. Mr. Benthall gave the instance of railway development in India which, he said, had been of immense advantage to Indian industrial develop-

ment as being entirely due to British capital. It is true that railways in India have been developed with British capital; but Indians feel very strongly that this capital in railways and other undertakings brought certain handicaps also. "In any ordinary country, beyond the system of railways which developed from 1846 till 1900 and up till to-day, there would have been developed all those subsidiary industries necessary in order that all component parts of the railways could be built in India. . . . As long as this control was here (in England) with the companies they insisted upon sending out the materials from here (London) and the greatest of pressure was required to bear by His Excellency the Viceroy and Commerce Member in India. . . . to get the company-managed railways on to the policy of purchasing their stores in India." —(Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.) The capital lent by England to India has been paid over several times not only in a return by way of interest, but in the form of heavy artificial handicaps put on the economic development of the country generally and particularly on our industries. Prior to the Great War, Indian economists and politicians had expressed their discontent with the economic dependence of India upon foreign capital and money. According to them the domination which the capital, enterprise and skill of England exercised over the trade and manufactures of India had "an insidious influence which paralysed the springs of all the various activities which together make up the life of a nation." —Ranade, "Essays on Indian Economics". 3rd Edition, pages 92.

India, therefore, would welcome capital on such terms only as would mean no political shackles and she does not want capital which, by creating vested interests, opposes the advancement of the country.

Reciprocity of trade with Great Britain will be of no advantage to India. In spite of the relations between Great Britain and India during the last one hundred years, there is no Indian firm established in England which does commercial business with England on as large a scale as British Houses do in India. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas referred to the House Paper in England and to the rule of the Bank of England that any paper discounted by it should be

*The first article on "Financial Safeguards" by the same author appeared in the December issue.—Ed. "I.R."

endorsed by at least one British Party or Bank and also to the closing of the Baltic Exchange and the Jute Sale Rooms to Indians till recently as instances where discrimination was shown against Indian firms. He did not criticise these facts and did not complain about them, but only mentioned them to prove his point. If after a hundred years, the enterprise of Indians in London is at such a low ebb as this, I only wish to point out that reciprocity cannot be much to us for a long time.

Mr. Benthall also referred to the question of Imperial Preference and to the Most Favoured Nation Clause agreements. In this connection it may be noted that India will be prepared to consider these questions if England recognized India's right to be on a footing of equality with Dominions. Till then, England is not justified in asking India to agree to Imperial Preference. Let England establish terms of goodwill and trust with India willingly and not as a condition precedent to be entered in a covenant or as a part of the constitution which involves compulsion. It is unnecessary here to mention the way in which in the past Imperial Preference has been sought to be enforced upon India against a solid mass of Indian public opinion. When India is free, she must go to England for trade preferences and not to other countries. The initiative and lead in this direction lies on the part of Britishers to convince Indians that the former mean business based on trust and goodwill.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

British commercial interests agree that in case of public utility monopolies, the future Government of India can impose conditions regarding capital, proportion of directorates and shareholders; but they are not prepared to admit that special circumstances might exist in case of undue competition of a powerful company against a small company which was trying to make its way. Lord Reading made it clear at the Round Table Conference that he would oppose root and branch any idea of discriminatory administration or legislation penalising by some means a powerful British concern to enable an Indian concern to flourish. He said that if competition was regarded unfair merely because a concern happened to have achieved great and powerful influence owing to its capital, association and resources, it would be unjust in his opinion. Under such circumstances he would not favour that the Indian Government could or ought to

attempt to legislate against the British concern. However difficult it might be for an Indian indigenous company to progress in competition with a powerful neighbour company, Indians could not legislate or take administrative action against the competitor.

This demand of the Britishers is very unjust. Every country has a right to promote its national industry. If foreign competition is thwarting the progress of an industry of a country, the latter has a right to erect tariff barriers to protect that industry. Similarly if a foreign concern established in India is thwarting the development of a national concern, this country should have the right to grant such assistance to the national concern as is compatible with its success. Take the case of the Coastal Trade of India which is entirely in the hands of British shipping companies which, owing to their huge resources, the rebate system and by various "clubbing devices" do not allow Indian concerns to grow. Mr. Haji's Bill was attacked by the European and Government members as involving discrimination. This is really no discrimination and is merely an attempt to provide opportunities of development for Indian concerns. Coastal trade in cases of all countries is the natural right of the nationals of a country, and non-nationals can have an access to it as a matter of favour and not of right. All the Dominions have got such a legislation on their statute-books and the United States of America developed her shipping largely through such measures. England herself had for five or six centuries on her statute-books laws known as the Navigation Laws by which all the coastal trade of England and the trade between the colonies and the mother country was reserved exclusively for British ships. These laws were repealed only as late as 1849. If this legislative discrimination was justified in the case of England, surely it cannot be regarded unjust for India.

This question of unfair competition is in case of insurance companies and banks. Regarding the latter some advantage should be given to Indian banks over foreign exchange banks. In France, no foreign bank can be started without the ministerial sanction, and a discriminatory tax is levied on the investment of foreign capital. In Japan, foreign banks are subject to similar restrictions. In America, interstate restrictions have developed independent banks and the growth of branch banking has been restricted. When other countries exercise discrimination in

the interest of their nationalities, there is no reason why India should be denied this right. If foreigners come and start their concerns in India, it is good for our trades and industries. But the evil arises when they begin borrowing in India, exploit our resources and then discriminate against our own nationals. This is what has been done by foreign concerns in banking, shipping and other industries in India and there is no reason why the future Government of India should not possess an unfettered right in this connection. With regard to insurance, we pay about 3 to 3½ crores of rupees annually to foreign insurance companies, and cases were brought to the notice of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee according to which the foreign exchange banks operating in India discouraged Indian insurance business. "A concrete case was quoted where one of the leading firms in Bombay, which used to insure its exports with an Indian insurance company, was told by one exchange bank that a limit of rupees four lakhs would be placed as a maximum amount which could be insured with that company. It was added that there were several such instances where Indian firms were not permitted to insure their goods with Indian companies."—(Central Banking Enquiry Committee Report, Para. 445.) When foreign concerns put such obstacles in the way of Indian concerns, there is no reason why the hands of the future Indian Government be tied down and why it should not be free to prevent this unfair competition. Britishers freely discriminate against Indian concerns and when Indians want power to prevent this racial discrimination, their just demand is opposed as being of a discriminatory nature. This is a tall order and Indians can never agree to it.

BOUNTIES AND SUBSIDIES

Britishers agree to the conditions laid down by the external Capital Committee Majority Report and they claim that concerns demanding concessions, whether national or non-national, should satisfy them. They, however, claim some thing more and that is that they want that these benefits should be given compulsorily to all concerns which satisfy those conditions whatever their capital and resources may be. It is easy to understand the demand for non-discrimination merely on racial or religious grounds, but it passes one's understanding when an extravagant demand is made by the Britishers that the bounty or subsidy should be granted to all concerns. If a national concern is newly started and cannot

progress without Government help, why should it not be helped? And why should similar help be granted to the powerful concern which does not need that help? The future Indian Government should be left free to follow a policy in national interests subject only to the restriction that discrimination should not be used merely on racial or religious grounds. It is just possible the discrimination that is practised may be necessary on national grounds. It may happen to go against a national or non-national concern. This cannot be helped. What will happen if Belgian, Swedish, American and British Companies carry on business in India simply to take advantage of protection. On questions like these, the future Government of India should have an unfettered right to pursue any policy it thinks best in the national interests, irrespective of the fact whether it causes discrimination against a national or non-national concern. When the Legislature grants a subsidy to an industry, it comes out of taxation upon the people. The Government would only be justified in doing so if there was an expectation that as a consequence a purely indigenous industry would benefit. If there was a non-national industry, there would be no justification in taxing the people of the country. The future Government of India should have the power to give some protection to such industries which have just come into existence without giving the same to other industries not on the ground that they are British concerns, but because they can sustain themselves.

OVERDOING DISCRIMINATION

Mr. Benthall and Sir Hubert Carr were told by their advisers that "no set of words, however carefully drafted, could alone save us entirely from administrative discrimination by a purely Indian Government provided it was determined to discriminate". This explains why the Report on Trade Rights recommended a clause prohibiting both administrative and legislative discrimination. This portion was not accepted by the Indian business representatives and rightly so. The Report referred to above also says: "It is also plain that where the Governor-General or a Provincial Governor is satisfied that proposed legislation, though possibly not on the face of it discriminatory, nevertheless will be discriminatory in fact, he will be called upon in virtue of his special obligations in relation to minorities to consider whether it is not his duty to refuse his assent to the Bill." The question of a piece of legislation being in reality discriminatory, though

not so on the face of it, passes one's understanding. These are . . . efforts to overdo the discriminatory part and to oversafeguard it.

A CONVENTION PREFERRED BY BRITISHERS

Lord Reading said :

I would much prefer that an appropriate Convention should be made. It can then be scheduled to the Statute. Otherwise it will be necessary to have clauses in the Act with reference to the regulations. . . . which would take the place of a Convention and which, again, I would put into the schedule of the Act and, therefore, give them statutory effect. . . . He (the Governor-General) should thus have power of intervening if there is any oppression of Europeans by discriminatory legislation. He could interfere and either not give assent or reserve assent for His Majesty's pleasure. There is also the recourse to the Federal Supreme Court which could be resorted to whenever a subject thought that he had a right complaint.

It will be clear from the above that what the Britishers demand is more than the willingness of Indians to forego the right of racial discrimination. To quote Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas : "The result of what Mr. Benthall required struck me, at any rate, as indicating : 'You shall not touch anything which any Britisher is interested in and we want provision for it from now.' I wish to submit that this is a tall order." Indians cannot agree to such sweeping commitments and the Britishers must display a spirit of trust and goodwill which alone will secure them their legitimate dues. It will promote better relations between India and England than can be done by any constitutional safeguards. As for Britain, let her look at the problem in a manner which will reflect credit and glory on all her statesmen of the past who gave hopes of freedom and liberty to India.

The Beauty That Is Bijapur

BY MR. ADI K. SETT, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.

THE Adil Shahi kings had one great passion and that was to build beautiful tombs during their lifetime at their capital, Bijapur. There was great rivalry between the kings and each vied with the other in leaving behind a tomb that would eclipse those of his predecessors. That is why Bijapur, the Palmyra of the Deccan, bears the right appellation : the City of the Dead.

The Gol Gumbaz is the special feature amongst the innumerable ruins. It is the largest and the most conspicuous building and is the *mukbara* of Mahomed Adil Shah who wished to outdo his father, Ibrahim the Second, who was just then buried in his tomb which was at that time considered to be the most marvellous of its kind in the Deccan. Mahomed Adil Shah wished to build a tomb for himself that would dwarf the one in which his father was buried : he wanted a colossal building that would arrest attention for miles around. He certainly succeeded in his design, for the building is colossal and its general appearance is that of a huge cube surmounted by a great hemispherical dome.

On each side there are four towers which possess seven arched openings from the base to the summit. From the dizzy heights of the highest and the last arched opening of a tower, a glorious panorama of the many ruined turrets and domes of Bijapur lie at our feet. For miles

around you see nothing but stretches of palaces and mosques, built all alike of a dull brown stone. A staircase winds around each of the four different towers, each leading on to the flat roof. From here passages lead you to the famous Whispering Gallery, one of the wonders of the World.

The Whispering Gallery runs round the interior of the dome. One is struck dumb with astonishment at the loud and many varied echoes that fill the Gallery in answer to the least rap, whisper or footfall. Just one footfall of a person or the slightest rap is enough to counterfeit the tread of a regiment. Loud laughter is echoed with a thousand weird sounds. The slightest whisper, the softest conversation can be easily heard and carried on from one side of the Gallery to the other. Years ago a whisper was intensified over twenty-five times, but at present owing to many defects in the dome, it is enlarged to over ten times. Indeed, the Gol Gumbaz can verily be called one of the greatest architectural marvels of India. Its dome is the largest in the world, the second being that of the Pantheon of Rome. The mausoleum contains the tomb of Mahomed Adil Shah, his two wives, his daughter and his concubine, Rhumba. Near the Gol Gumbaz is the Museum, originally built as a Nagarkhana. You find here beautiful carved stones with inscriptions,

carved screens, statues of Bhudda, priceless porcelain and China, Persian rugs, old manuscripts, *firmans* and parchments and Indian paintings. All these relics are said to have been once in the possession of the Adil Shahi kings.

The Jami Masjid is the largest mosque in Bijapur. It was commenced by Ali Adil Shah and was enlarged and completed by his successors. The interior of the mosque, with the exception of the *mehrab*, is plain. The *mehrab* is gorgeously decorated with a rich gilding. Its entire front contains representations of tombs and minarets and is mixed with bands and medallions bearing inscriptions. Here are two choice ones : "Place no trust in life : it is but brief." "There is no rest in this transitory World."

The Mehatar Mahal, though called a *mahal*, is really only a gateway to a mosque. It contains several upper rooms and balconies where men were wont to assemble and converse. A legend has it that a *mehetar* or a sweeper was enriched by the generosity of a padshah and not knowing what to do with the wealth, built this gateway : hence it is known as the Mehatar Mahal. Another legend connects the name of a *fukir*, Mehatar Gada, to have been the builder of this gateway.

The Asar Mahal is perhaps the most sacred building in town as the Relic of the Prophet in the form of two hairs of his beard are enshrined here. The tourist enters a gigantic hall which was supposed to have been the audience hall of the padshahs. The roof is supported by immense teak pillars. A doorway leads on to a gallery looking into the hall below. Here the kings sat on their *masnad*. The ceiling is profusely decorated with ornate gilding. There are several ivory panels on the doors. From the gallery a door leads on to a room which is said to have been used for prayers by the padshahs and their begums. The walls of this room are decorated with divers designs. Carpets, which are used on special occasions by the pilgrims, are kept here.

The largest tank, the Taj Bawri, is said to have been built by Malik Sandal, a famous architect of Ibrahim the Second, in honour of Taj Sultana, the Queen. The tank is two hundred and twenty-three feet square.

The Malik-i-Maidan or the Monarch of the Plain, the celebrated gun, stands upon a high bastion. It is thick and dumpy and is like a

huge howitzer. The muzzle of this gun is decorated with the head of a dragon and a few elephants. There are three inscriptions on the gun, the first being the name of the man who made it, the second being the date of the casting, and the third recording the conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzebe. There are many strange tales told about the famous Malik-i-Maidan. Here is perhaps the strangest of them all : During the siege of Bijapur, conducted by Aurangzebe, he was once observed from the ramparts, seated by the tank at the Ibrahim Rauza, washing his feet, preparatory to the prayers in the mosque. The padshah Sikander wished to take the life of his enemy and so ordered his gunner to charge the Malik-i-Maidan with ball and fire upon the Emperor. The gunner did not wish to kill Aurangzebe but at the same time wanted his master to know that he was willing to carry out the orders and so aimed as near as he could, thus knocking away the *lota* from the Emperor's hand. There was once a proposal to preserve this gun in the British Museum.

A visit amongst the ruins of Bijapur is not complete without the Ibrahim Rauza. Upon a high platform, with a large fountain in the middle, are two buildings facing each other. Once upon a time these two beautiful architectural objects were surrounded by a royal garden. As you enter, towards your left, is the mausoleum of Ibrahim the Second and his queen, Taj Sultana. Facing the *mukbara* is the mosque. Ibrahim the Second gathered together the cleverest architects with the result that he succeeded in having these two beautiful buildings built during his lifetime. His son, Mahomed, wished to go a step higher and had the Gol Gumbaz built specially to dwarf the Ibrahim Rauza, if not by quality at least by quantity. The minute carvings on the pillars and the arches of the *mukbara* and the mosque are exquisite in their workmanship. The exterior of the sepulchral chamber is very elaborately decorated. You should note the remnants of heavy chains hanging under the cornices of the mosque. Each of these has been carved out of a single block of stone.

Amongst the minor ruins, the tourist will be much interested with the Haider Burg, a tower, conspicuous for its immense size : the Sat Manjli, a palace built for the favourite of a Sultan ; and the Gagan Mahal, beautiful even now in its desolation, giving us an impression of a remnant of a Grecian palace.

Soviet Russia's Cultural Crusade

By MR. HRISHIKESH ROY, M.A.

NOT long ago, to the capitalist-ridden Western countries, the very name of Soviet Russia was an anathema and all sorts of mischievous lies and half-truths were propagated to bring that country and its Government into universal contempt. To-day, the situation has taken a different turn and those very countries are now eagerly watching over there, albeit not sympathetically, the progress of one of the boldest social experiments that have ever been made in history.

In this brief article, an attempt will be made to deal with only one aspect of this experiment, viz., the colossal campaign that country has launched to raise the cultural level of the masses. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat, it must be emphasized here, laid upon the Soviet Government the responsibility of finding out, for the reconstruction of the disintegrated national economy, skilled personnel from the ranks of workers and peasants who were bent down under the dead-weight of poverty, ignorance and superstition. The Soviet Government was thus early faced with the problem of devising effective steps for the cultural uplift of the unfortunate masses.

Of the numerous cultural activities of the Soviet Union, mention should be made first of their grim determination to drive out illiteracy from the land. "The liquidation of illiteracy," to quote their oft-repeated phrase, is their one watchword and no methods are spared to translate it into action. It need not be emphasized here how during the Czarist regime the masses were kept in crass ignorance. To serve imperialist ends, education was deliberately confined to a chosen few with the result that nearly two-thirds of the population did not know how to read and write. The Soviet Government, as soon as they snatched political power, resolved to rectify this state of affairs. But they were faced with overwhelming difficulties of which dearth of funds and efficient workers bulked large. However, the difficulties were temporarily tided over by the enthusiasm of the workers, professional groups and social organization which provided money. Peripatetic pedagogues went about the country sowing seeds of culture and education among the peasants and workers; but this first flush of enthusiasm gradually died out leaving matters practically as they were. However the inauguration of the Five Year Plan in 1928 gave a fresh impetus to this activity with the result that to-day 66 per cent. of the people can read

and write as against 33 per cent. during the Czarist regime.

The Soviet Government have concentrated most of their attention to the education of the child, for on it depends to a large extent the success of the Revolution. For children of pre-school age (3 to 8 years) there are kindergartens and creches where the children of workers are looked after by competent pedagogues during their mother's absence. Besides these there are institutions of kindred nature called children's homes; communes and colonies which play a significant part in the mental and moral development of the children and aims at "polytechnic vocational education". "Children's squares" had been established in rural areas for the harvest period where the children of peasant mothers working in the fields are taken care of by a teacher or a nurse. All these devices have enabled Russian mothers to devote a good deal of time for self-culture which could not be dreamt of in Czarist days. There are now 6,786 kindergartens; 1,437 children's homes, communes and colonies; and 28,761 children's playgrounds scattered throughout the Soviet Union. By 1933 the last year of the Five Year Plan they are expected to swell further in number.

Elementary education in Russia, as in other capitalistic countries, begins at the age of 8 and lasts up to 12 years. But they differ from those of other countries. In the schools of the Soviet Union known as uniform labour schools, a labour bias is given. "In the system," to quote from Mr. Grinko's book 'the Five Year Plan', "academic education is carefully blended with practical and useful work." That is, boys acquire elementary knowledge by doing useful work such as washing, keeping clean the places where the boys live, taking care of domestic animals, gardening and such other things. Last year this general elementary education was made compulsory for children from 8 to 11 years. This year another significant step has been taken by the introduction of seven year courses of compulsory education from 8 to 15 years. The progress achieved by Soviet Russia in this sphere can very well be gauged from the fact that in 1914 there were 7,000,000 Russian children in the elementary schools; in 1928 there were 9,500,000, and by 1933 it is expected to reach the figure of 17,000,000. Technical education is available at trade schools, factory workshops and training

JANUARY 1933]

SOVIET RUSSIA'S CULTURAL CRUSADE

23

workshops for juveniles. The number of pupils reading in such institutes in R. S. F. S. R. alone amounted in 1931 to 152,000; by the end of this year it would increase to 293,000.

There are numerous technical and agricultural institutes for adults, some providing whole-time and others part-time instruction. The Five Year Plan has made special provision for technical education, because the task of building up the nation's industry will require adequate supplies of skilled technicians—engineers, doctors, economists, skilled agriculturists, and trained managers. The number of students receiving instruction in these technical colleges was 491,000 in 1931, and by the end of the year would reach 700,000.

For the education of the peasants, there are Peasants' Houses scattered throughout the Soviet Union. These houses, besides giving instructions in scientific farming, carry on a great deal of cultural, social and educational work among the peasant masses. Lectures on various agricultural and social topics also are held in these houses and groups are formed to do away with illiteracy. Another feature is the museum invariably attached to them.

Higher University education is provided by two kinds of institutes: (a) Workers' Faculties, and (b) Universities. Workers' Faculties are the creation of the Revolutionary Government and impart to the graduates as complete a knowledge of the groundwork of the Natural Sciences as is possible along with a thorough grounding in Marxian principles. The course lasts for four years. As a writer in the recent Russian supplement of the *Nation* and *New Statesman* wrote: "They are more and more deliberately becoming the connecting link in an ordered system of educational institution by which workers of ability will be able to rise to the topmost heights of learning." The number of these Workers' Faculties was 694 in 1931, giving instructions to 150,823 students, and the number of University students in the Soviet Union was 246,000 in 1931; by the end of this year it would increase to 365,000. This means that the Soviet Union with 32 students to every 10,000 of the population will be ahead of Germany which has 14 to every 10,000; England which has 18 to every 10,000; and France with 8 to every 10,000.

For those adults desiring to educate themselves, there are numerous avenues opened, e.g., Home study courses, evening and holiday classes, political schools, "reading huts", clubs, "travelling" libraries, and special itinerant book-stalls with cheap rates for peasants. In the

beginning of 1929, there were in the U. S. S. R. 29,006 libraries; 5,585 clubs; and 29,441 cottage reading-rooms. Another method of spreading mass education is the "wall" newspaper, consisting of hand-written matters and drawings which is pasted in prominent positions in factories and clubs. The cinema and the radio have also been increasingly used as instruments for spreading mass education. A novel type of institution has been established in Moscow known as the Educational Theatre, which shows films depicting local life and customs of people, industrial and technical matters, medical and scientific subjects. By 1933, the last year of the Five Year Plan, the Government hope to increase the number of radio-receiving sets from 350,000 in 1928 to 700,000, and the number of cinemas to 50,000.

Scientific research has been given a great push; but the most noteworthy feature is, that it is no longer confined to the intellectuals alone, but proletarian class also are showing remarkable aptitudes for it. The introduction of pensions for scientific workers and their families has given a great impetus to the scientific progress of the country. Notable strides have been made in the realm of geography too, e.g., discoveries of a wholly unknown mountain range covering an area as large as the Caucasus, and of three rivers in Siberia. Moreover, the Government have planned a thorough exploration of the entire Arctic region. A rough idea of the steps already taken by the Soviet Government for the furtherance of scientific research can very well be made from the following statistics, showing the growth of scientific research bodies in industries only during the period 1928-31:

Year.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of industrial scientific reserved bodies	30	65	141	205

The total increase in the strength of the scientific research personnel (in industries only) has the following:

Year.	Directing personnel.	Scientific workers.	Technical workers.	Aspirants.
1929	362	1,437	1,348	62
1930	1,033	4,943	5,203	248
1931	2,903	8,757	12,099	1,069

It should be borne in mind that the above figures indicate only those working for the development of industries only, and that an equally intensive development in scientific research is going on in education, agriculture and the

transport system which all have their separate research bodies.

Alongside these various activities for the culture of the mind, the Soviet Government have pushed forward schemes for the physical culture and the improvement of the race too. Health propaganda is carried on by organizing lectures and demonstrations, holding exhibitions, distributing posters and handbills, and by instruction on eugenics, birth-control, hygiene of the home, infant feeding and the like. The prevention and treatment of professional diseases is depicted through pictures. The rudiments of hygiene are, in like manner, taught to the people. Physical culture circles, under official patronage, have sprung up everywhere: drilling, race-running, swimming, footballing, jumping and boxing. These circles for the development of physical culture, which numbered 3,800,000 members in 1928, organize reviews of their achievements from time to time. We now understand that a big stadium is being erected in Moscow, which will be the scene in August 1933 of the first International Communist "Olympic Games" to be known as "Spartakiad" in memory of Spartacus, the slave who, with his companions, defied the Roman legions in the first century B.C.

Alcoholism, which was wide-spread during Czarist regime, has also become a plague of the Bolshevik "Paradise". But the Bolsheviks are not the persons to be dejected and a tireless crusade has been directed to root out this evil from the land. Various anti-alcoholic bodies go about the country preaching to the people not to indulge in intoxicants. Physicians and propagandists preach in Workmen's Clubs as to the evil effects of alcohol, so that they might desist from this practice. Children also play no mean part in this propaganda. Some of them would form into a band and visit factories where their fathers, brothers and uncles work and force them to swear before a meeting that they would never touch liquor again. The Bolsheviks believe, and rightly too, that domestic unhappiness often goads men to indulge in intoxicants. With a view to make home life cheerful, women altruistic workers called Sisters of "Social Assistance" visit homes of workers teaching their wives to be thrifty, making arrangements to send off their children to schools, helping to reinstate workers in factories and so on.

To conclude: The tremendous stride the Soviet Government have made in raising the culture of 160,000,000 people within the short space of 15 years is, to say the least, nothing short of a miracle, and has therefore not

unnaturally rivetted the attention of the world upon them. Of course the criticism is often made that Soviet Russia is "casting the intelligence of the masses in one and the same mould of Marxian economics". This charge is true, no doubt, but it must be admitted at the same time that they have given a new life to the masses, the manifestations of which are to be seen everywhere. The proletarian class in Russia who, not long ago, could not understand the necessity for education, are now literally thirsting for knowledge. High schools, colleges and universities are now thronged with proletarians. Working clubs and restaurants are full of workers talking of plans and projects for the reconstruction of the State. Theatres and operas, which were exclusively patronised by aristocrats, are now frequented by the toiling millions. Newspapers are being sold in millions. But, notwithstanding these achievements, there is yet much leeway to make—18 million of the people being still unable to read and write. Some of these deficiencies have already been removed by the Five Year Plan, which had taken the Soviet Union a long way along the path of cultural progress.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

With Surajmal's Artistic
Silverwares.

Surajmal Lallubhai & Co.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. April '33.

Modern Poland: A Lesson to India

BY MR. LAKSHMISWAR SINHA

(Membro de U. E. A.)

HAVING been invited to Poland by the Polish Esperanto Society in March of last year in order to give lectures on India, I had an unique opportunity by travelling throughout the country to study it carefully and to acquire a sound knowledge of its recent progress in the fields of education and of social life. During my sojourn which lasted about three months, I had an opportunity of coming into contact with people of every rank, and I have often been a guest of prominent officials, professors, teachers, engineers, etc., and the fact that the Poles are extremely hospitable, gave me a special opportunity of getting acquainted with their way of living. First of all let me say a few words on modern Poland:

Among the European countries and independent States which came into existence after the world war, Poland is one of the most noteworthy constituents of the New Europe, being in the centre of it; she did not exist in the pre-War political map of Europe, although she is not entirely a new creation. Poland had already existed for 800 years before the Great War, and since the War she appeared on the map by a just assertion of her rights, only because she never ceased existing, living, and struggling. This struggle has attained its purpose, and in contemporary Europe, Poland is one of the greatest States.

At present Poland consists of 388,390 km. During the period of partition of 1795 till 1918, 67 per cent. of the land was under Russian dominion; about 11 per cent. under German; and 22 per cent. under Austrian; and this period is doubtless the most tragic period of Polish history.

According to census taken on January 1st, 1928, the population throughout the Polish territory was just over 30,000,000. Out of this number 69.2 per cent. are Poles, 14.3 per cent. Russians, 3.9 per cent. White-Russians, 3.8 per cent. Germans, 7.8 per cent. Jews, and 1 per cent. of unknown nationality.

On comparing the European States, according to their size, without taking into consideration colonies outside Europe, we notice that among 27 European States, only 6 are larger in area and only 5 in respect of population. The majority of European States cannot be compared with Poland either in area or in population.

Poland belongs to the countries which are densely populated. In fact, throughout Europe,

from the Atlantic to the Ural there are about 42 inhabitants to a square kilometre, whilst in Poland there are about 78. It follows that the economic level, according to comparative statistics, is higher than the average European level. Otherwise, Poland would not be able to support such a numerous population.

Besides, in order to judge properly the economic efforts which have already been made in the country, one has to understand the unusual difficulties with which the re-established Poland had to struggle and has still to struggle.

In this article without touching recent controversial political questions, I should like to give a brief sketch of the national achievements during the last 10 years, which can be of great interest to the Indian.

For six years, Poland was a theatre of incessant war. Conflicting armies constantly used the country as a battle-field, exhausting the whole country by requisitions and frequently laying it waste for strategical purposes. In 1915, on withdrawing to the East, the Russians burned down hundreds of villages and carried away by force, with the assistance of their army, thousands of people in order to leave to the conquerors nothing but a desert. I have myself visited those parts of Poland which are in a deplorable state, but which are now being rapidly reconstructed. Later, the German military authorities destroyed the Polish industry by breaking up machines in the factories or sending them away to Germany. I was surprised to see that in many houses there were no covers to the door handles and keylocks, and I learned that copper of every kind was taken away from almost every house without exception. From some parts of Poland even the rich soil was carried away by rail. Finally, when in 1918 other nations could already breathe freely after the end of the War, Poland had still to fight with the Russians and Ruthenians. Again the "dance macabre" began. The Poles went to the East as far as Kiev, the Russians pursuing came quite close to the present capital, Warsaw. Finally, the Russians were driven to the East across the river Bug. The eastern two-thirds of Poland were again turned almost into a desert. On visiting these parts even after so many years, one can still feel what a modern war means!

It is marvellous, however, how rapidly Poland is reconstructing! On looking for reasons

impartially and with sympathy, the following facts emerge :

There is no shortage of building material in Poland. Economically, Poland is richly endowed by Nature. She possesses vast regions of rich soil and a mild climate; the summer is neither too warm nor too short for the cereals. Poland is therefore becoming at present the granary of the western part of industrial Europe. Moreover, Poland possesses enormous forests and she exports a considerable quantity of timber to the United Kingdom, Holland and other countries which are short of timber. Besides, valuable minerals are to be found in the southern part of Poland, i.e., naphtha, earth gas, zinc, iron and lead, cooking salt and potassium salt, very valuable for agriculture. But most important of all, Poland possesses large coal mines, from which she exports large quantities of coal to the neighbouring States : Scandinavia, Baltic States, Austria, and Italy.

The progress of new Poland since her independence can be seen from the following figures :

(1) According to official reports 1,800,000 of houses had been destroyed during the War and 1,300,000, i.e., more than two-thirds had already been rebuilt before 1924.

(2) One can judge of Poland's achievement on the educational field from just a few figures. In 1923-24: 1,345,584 children attended elementary schools whereas in 1910-11 there were only 370,575—an increase by 263 per cent! In 1923-24 the number of elementary schools was 27,384 (including 26,653 schools maintained by the local Government authorities) with 62,003 teachers and 3,208,352 pupils. In 1921, there were only 631 schools for children between 4 and 7 years of age. The number of these schools increased by 1928 up to 1,430 with 83,912 pupils.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Year	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1927-28
Per cent.	66.2	68.9	75.1	79.5	90.6	92.8

In 1927-28 there were 428 professional schools with 59,014 pupils whereas in 1918-19 there were only 270 professional schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The number of secondary schools before the World War was 463, whereas this increased to 764 during 1923-24. In that year 221,092 pupils received their education at the secondary schools. Of these 135,879 were boys and the remaining 85,113 girls.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In Poland, there are 11 State universities and high schools, consisting of 5 universities (Warsaw, Krakow, Wilno, Lvow, Poznan), 2 polytechnic schools, 1 agricultural academy, 1 mining academy, 1 high school of art, and 1 veterinary academy. The total number of undergraduates in 1927 was 27,454 and that of women undergraduates was 9,522, i.e., 36,976 students of both sexes.

In this article I have reviewed only the chief educational statistics setting aside other aspects. It must also be mentioned that Poland is a country with many national minorities and that in many schools of these various minorities, the national language is also being taught in addition to Polish. The Government is not making Polish a compulsory language for instructional purposes, but nevertheless it is being willingly learned in all minority schools.

At the same time it is interesting to note that Poland is one of the countries with the lowest rate of taxes throughout Europe, a compilation of the total public taxes and monopolies for the leading countries showing the following :

Total of public taxes and monopolies per head of population in 1924 :

	\$	cts.
Great Britain	...	68 50
France	...	34 90
Holland	...	26 80
Germany	...	26 21
Belgium	...	19 80
Austria	...	17 40
Czechoslovakia	...	17 00
Italy	...	16 40
Poland	...	7 96

Now let me turn to India. India is struggling at present desperately for the right of self-determination. Doubtless each country has its own way of solving its own problems in accordance with circumstances. India is universally acknowledged to have good reason to be proud of her past, having spread the light of her old culture to the modern world, but the India of to-day has to solve many great problems—social, economic, educational—all of which are sadly in need of solution, and she could find inspiration and courage for her great task by looking to the example of such countries as Poland and others which, not long ago, were in the same circumstances.

Education in Ceylon and India

By MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, M.A.

THREE TYPES OF SCHOOLS

In Ceylon, Primary and Secondary schools are divided into three classes: English, Bi-lingual, and Vernacular. According to the Administration Report of the Director of Education for 1931, issued by Mr. L. MacRae in July 1932: "Of the whole 4,023 schools in the Island (excluding un-aided schools) 1 per cent. only are Bi-lingual schools, 7 per cent. are English schools, and 92 per cent. are Vernacular schools." In the Vernacular schools a full course of elementary instruction in Tamil or Sinhalese is given, though in some schools English is taught as one of the optional subjects. In Bi-lingual schools a full course of elementary instruction in the Vernacular together with a working knowledge of English is offered. In the English schools a full course of instruction in English is given but Tamil or Sinhalese is also taught, generally as an optional.

COMMON SCHEME OF STUDIES

To systematise the channels of education in all schools, whatever be the medium of instruction, a common scheme of studies has been prepared by the Education Department, which aims at "relating all subjects to the conditions of life of the pupils, and considerable emphasis is laid upon the practical application of school subjects". In the Primary Classes the subjects for instruction are: (1) Language (which may be Tamil or English and will include speech, reading, and writing.); (2) Number which duly leads on to Mathematics; and (3) Physical and Practical Exercises, including drawing, drill and music. In the Post-Primary Classes (or Fifth Standard upwards) three more subjects are added to the above, taken one from each of the following groups: (1) History and Geography; (2) Elementary Science, Rural Science and Housecraft (for girls); and (3) Literature, Music and Drawing. The two main features of the scheme to which the Director draws our attention are: (1) "The radical simplification of the curriculum which resists the temptation to multiply subjects indefinitely;" and (2) The rigorous insistence on the double aspect of scope and application with regard to the teaching of the several subjects. The pupils are made to learn to use the instrument of education to acquire in the school to solve the daily problem that may arise in life. The new scheme of studies was brought into force three or four

distinguished gentleman who had served as teacher in India and Ceylon, and not unsuccessfully, when asked by a Ceylonese what he thought of the conditions of education in the two countries, is reported to have remarked: "We have both copied the English. But, relatively speaking, India has assimilated the cultural aspect while Ceylon has been content with merely apeing the mercenary aspect of the English system of education." This view has nothing but its emphasis and epigrammatical cleverness to commend it. It is true, of course, that by following England too closely in the matter of education, we have gone hopelessly astray and by making the S. S. L. C. or E. S. L. C. the one aim of the school curriculum, we have stereotyped to a lifeless model what really ought to be a vitally energising and humanizing nation-building force. But the charge of having made education a dismally mercenary proposition must be levelled against India no less than Ceylon. We, too, are guilty of evaluating diplomas and degrees in terms of the monthly salary they may eventually bring. Education has become costly and is felt as a crushing burden on the middle classes. The rapidly increasing educated unemployed young men of India and Ceylon are merely marking time or screening their despair beneath a cloak of gaiety. The diploma or the degree, when it does not help the holder to a career in life, cuts off at the same time a sensible retreat to simple life and humble pursuits. Education now is not only the respectable mantle of the gentleman but also the formidable old man on Sindbad's shoulders. The unemployed must needs shrink under the weight of his education. To alter this sorry state of affairs which has evolved after many decades of English education, it is not enough to don the mask of superiority—moral or intellectual—over your neighbour and complacently sleep over it. A comparative study of the methods of education in Ceylon, whose people have an essential kinship with ourselves, cannot but help Indian educationists in forging newer and saner experiments that may well make education a beneficial experience of the highest order, through which the pupil can realise the best of himself and do his bit towards the common well-being of society. The pooling of data from all available sources is one of the prerequisites of a new Orientation in national educational policy.

years ago and it is too early yet to judge it by the results. The chief difficulty in the matter is the paucity of enthusiastic teachers who can effectively wield the splendid scheme of studies placed in their hands. Secondly, though Rural Science is one of the optionals under group (2), few schools, even when located in typically rural surroundings, care to teach the subject but rather choose Elementary Science. The reason, in some cases at least, seems to be to make it easy for the pupils to continue their studies in Science in the senior certificate and collegiate classes. But it is a great pity that one of the commendable purposes of the scheme of studies should be thus defeated and that hundreds of peasants should be given a smattering of useless knowledge in Physics and Chemistry rather than in those things that are seething about them and are urgent to them in their daily occupations.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Department of Education has done a good deal in furthering the cause of vocational education. In many schools, part-time instruction in vocational subjects is imparted in addition to the usual course of general and purely academic education. Besides these, there are full-time agricultural, technical, and industrial schools. The industrial schools are the most important and are run on profit-sharing principle, thus giving ample stimulus to the pupils who study in them. Such interesting and serviceable subjects as carpentry, weaving, basket-work, pottery, printing, book-binding, lacquer-work, blacksmith-work, cooking, dress-making, dyeing, embroidery, rattan-work, tailoring, and lace-making are taught efficiently. There are 128 schools for one or other of these subjects with a total strength of 1,560 pupils. In the Government Technical Schools pupils studying civil, mechanical, sanitary, telephone and telegraph engineering, electric-wiring, building-construction, practical plumbing, motor-mechanism and telegraphic signalling made up 524; short-hand type-writing, general commerce, and advanced book-keeping made up 130; and drawing and painting made up 53. It is encouraging to learn also that a profit of Rs. 5,530.54 cents was realised on the sale of fabrics woven in Government schools.

SCHOOLS BROADCASTING SERVICE

"An outstanding event of the year (1931)," says the Director, "has been the inauguration of the Schools Broadcasting Service, bringing Ceylon in this respect into line with the most progressive Western communities." Teachers

from the leading institutions have given radio lessons in Sinhalese, Nature study, French, Education, Music, Geography, English, Tamil, Mathematics, Physiology and Hygiene, and about 30 schools have joined in the scheme and worked it with considerable success. It is recognised, no doubt, that Broadcasting is only an auxiliary to the usual instruction given in schools. And yet, Broadcasting services intelligently arranged can bring about a fine co-ordination of school activities and serve as a great, and for the present a novel, stimulant to focus the attention of all pupils taking part in the scheme to the particular subject under discussion. It seems that the Broadcasting Committee arranged an original competition between pupils as an adjunct to the regular talks. The competing pupils spoke or recited from the Broadcasting Station, and the other pupils and judges of the competition listened in from their own schools. "The object of this test was," says the Director, "to promote clear speaking, and effective reading, and recitation." At any rate, the efficacy of Broadcasting in removing the chaotic discrepancies in the pronunciation of the English language is apparent. By choosing experts in Phonetics as speakers, a good deal may be achieved in the direction of unification and correctness of pronunciation. India would do well to follow in the wake of other countries in utilising Broadcasting as an effective instrument of educational progress and efficiency.

COST OF EDUCATION

From the Administration Report for 1931 we learn that the total cost of Education (excluding University education) for 1930-31 was Rs. 16,225,836.17 cents comprising Rs. 12,128,844.96 cents from Government funds, Rs. 3,390,764.1 cents from fees and Rs. 728,598.8 cents from other sources. The total number of pupils on Roll in all schools (Government, Grant-in-aid and un-aided) was 593,437. The cost of education per head of population was Rs. 3.06 cents and the average gross cost of education per pupil was Rs. 28.89 cents, and the average net cost per pupil borne by the Government was Rs. 21.56 cents. The percentage of pupils in schools to total population was about 11. Giving corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency (for 1929-30), total expenditure on education (including University education) was Rs. 5,38,08,000 made up of Rs. 3,52,62,000 (Government, local and municipal funds); Rs. 90,24,000 (fees); and Rs. 95,22,000

(other sources). The total number of pupils was 2,879,789. The cost of education per head of population in Ceylon was about 2½ times as much as in Madras. Gross cost per pupil was Rs. 18.5 and net cost of Government was Rs. 15.6. The percentage of scholars to total population was 6.8. The figures for the whole of India or for the other Provinces (excluding Burma) do not materially alter the percentages. It is clear enough that in India, the Government spends far less on education, and progress of primary and elementary education is decidedly less significant and uniform than in Ceylon. Nor in the matter of higher education is Ceylon far backward. She does not manufacture graduates in thousands as India has of late acquired a diabolical competence to, but those who pass out of the University College, Colombo, are really able men who have contributed not a little to recent regeneration in Ceylon. The strength of the University College in 1931 was 355, and the cost of education per head was Rs. 1,284.24 cents.

DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONS

As in the Madras Presidency, the functions of the Education Department are devolved in two

forms. These are the four Divisional Inspectors corresponding to our District Inspectors of schools, who look after matters of local administrative routine and conduct the annual and ordinary inspections of schools. In the second place, analogous to our District Educational Councils, there are in Ceylon 34 District Education Committees which have jurisdiction over a municipality, an urban district or a rural unit equivalent to a revenue area. All these committees are appointed by the Governor, and both officials and non-officials are eligible for such appointments. These Committees endeavour to put into effect the rules regarding compulsory education and erect and maintain Government schools when they are required. "Thus it will be seen," concludes this part of the Report, "the extension and maintenance of school buildings, the enforcement of compulsory attendance, is done locally while the appointment of teachers, the payment of their salaries, and questions relating to syllabuses of work in schools remains largely under the direct control of the Department." It is fair to add that so far the system has worked quite satisfactorily.

HOBBY

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

IN an admirably phrased address at the Convocation of the Patna University, Sir Courtney Terrell dealt with a number of topics of general interest and importance. One of these is his view on the necessity of choosing a hobby by every student. He thoughtfully remarked that "every student should have some interest outside his own course of study—some interest in the external world which should seek expression in actual physical conduct. He should have a hobby. Young men in Europe and America make things, collect things, study natural history, paint, go out on walking and cycling tours to places of interest and record their adventures in photographs, sketches, or diaries".

The cultivation of something as a hobby early in life is a very valuable aid in counteracting the evil effects of old age. Many persons retire too early from business and naturally they give up occupation and active habits, and in consequence sickness of different kinds is developed and also premature decay of the brain functions. As remarked by Sir Courtney Terrell: "Few Indian

lawyers and officials have any interest outside their official work and when the time for retirement comes, they quickly collapse and die having nothing further to live for." The prime reason for this is, that the brain of such men often decays from want of mental work or physical exercise. The brain is profited by physical exercise as more blood is carried to it through the increased action of the heart. In addition, exercise provides a more immediate influence on the nutrition of the brain. Hence "the hobbies should be of a mentally and bodily active kind". Some objects of interest in art or in literature, in studying the habits of insects or birds, in history, geography, geology, music, etc., ought to be chosen for a hobby. Collecting stamps, prints, autographs or coins are also interesting hobbies.

Hobby helps in keeping up variety in mental occupations and in keeping awake the interest in many things, so as to prevent mental torpor which is akin to ossification of cartilages or arteries.

Another advantage of having a hobby is, that as a result of regular mental occupation it prevents us from turning our attention too much to our

own feelings and failings, to our mental and physical troubles. It is characteristic of many persons to pay too much attention to slight ailments and imagine them to be the beginning of serious disease and suffering, and through this become mentally depressed and unhappy. Such morbid imaginations sometimes give rise to real disease of mind or body. The most effective remedy to counteract such morbid imaginings and their grave effects is to occupy oneself in a hobby. Particularly those who lead a strenuous and physically active life should cultivate a hobby which requires mental occupation, because we have good reason to believe that neglect of the mental faculties leads to premature decay of the brain functions and to shortening of life.

For persons who are brain workers, there ought to be a change in the nature of the work, as Dr. Pollock (in his book on "The Influence of Surroundings on Health") points out that

"sameness begets weariness, causes the mind to grow old and accelerate bodily decay". So a hobby which makes one to practise his mental faculties judiciously, helps in retaining them longer in energy in old age. We have many instances of great brain workers, like scientists, politicians in Western countries, attaining considerable ages and maintaining their faculties to the end. In India, however, the value of having a hobby has been overlooked by almost every one. The lives of eminent men are very valuable to the younger generation, and it is very necessary that they should cultivate the art of writing diaries and autobiographies as a hobby, and it is tempting to close this in the words of Lord Birkenhead that such men ought, while they still retain so much of vigour and memory unimpaired, "to collect (their reminiscences) in the interests of those who love good stories, a vivid pen, a stirring and brilliant career".

John Haynes Holmes: India's Friend

By MR. J. VIJAYA-TUNGA

DR. HOLMES'S is a career worth studying. Trite as it may sound, I will say that only America could have produced him. As such he is American. But in the years to come he will typify more and more the internationalist, the cosmopolitan idealist, interested in every phase of human activity in every part of the World. His career at least is typically American. His parents were poor but with an appreciation of the value of education. He attended a free public school. After school hours, he sold newspapers and kept up this extra duty for seven years earning enough money to spend on books which have always been a passion with him. Then came Harvard where he took his degree in 1902 and two years later he graduated from the Harvard Divinity School. Till 1907 he was in charge of a Unitarian Church in Boston and then he joined the Community Church of New York City and for the last twenty-three years the Community Church and Dr. Holmes have stood for every progressive and international effort. The Community Church is what all Churches should become if there are any going to be left. It has become in fact a combination of an adult university, a forum, an unofficial opposition in Public Affairs and a criterion. But Dr. Holmes has never allowed it to degenerate into an irresponsible mischief-

centre. On Sunday mornings there is a sensible, intelligent and aesthetic service with a sermon. Usually Dr. Holmes speaks at this service. The subject may range from Birth Control to Philippine Independence. In the evenings on Sundays there is the well known Forum when some distinguished speaker or speakers provide a discussion. The most progressive thinkers of America and Europe and Asia have appeared on this platform. Of course all arrangements are, including the remuneration of the speakers, in excellent American style and very business-like. While the activities at the Community Church such as Young People's League, Arbitration Board, Service Committee, a Summer Camp Committee and half dozen others make it as active and complete as a little republic, Dr. Holmes goes out in search of more work and, "more trouble", I mean of course for himself. For I do not think that he ever speaks of himself, and the public takes for granted many things for which I believe he sacrifices much. He is always available, ready of access, will speak now at a meeting for the Independence of India, the next hour at a demonstration in favour of Zionism, to be followed by a Committee Meeting to inquire into the judicial corruptions of New York and for all one may know he will call it a day when he has wound up with a lecture on Shaw or by

playing the Piano at a private concert. This is giving a very meagre idea of the amount of work he manages to attend to. But the most remarkable thing about it all is that he always presents himself to the public at his best, interested, vital, and sympathetic. His correspondence comes from many parts of the world. He dictates answers to every one of his correspondents usually on the same day the letter arrives, reads the answers himself and signs them all himself. As if this work were not enough, he edits a weekly magazine *Unity*, writes the most pithy and original editorials I have read in America (I remember one on the over-lamented death of Rockne, the football coach of Columbia University), reviews books for various publications and attends every worthwhile play in town, afterwards writing or speaking on it. And the Oxford University Press has just published a volume of Scott's poetry edited by him.

His public is perhaps the most hopeful element in America. The Community Church is a centre for people of all nationalities of every persuasion of belief.

He is against War and when America joined the Allies, he preached a sensational sermon called: "A statement to my people on the eve of the War." This sermon caused a great deal of unrest in the official circles, especially when the Germans managed to get hold of it and had copies of

it scattered by their airmen over the Allied lines. At that time he was associated with the Committee against Preparedness which later changed its name into the Committee against Militarism and is to-day known as the Civil Liberties Union in which capacity this body interests itself in every instance of injustice from the lynching of a Negro to the refusal to recognise the application of Dr. Mackintosh for naturalisation.

The other two main interests of Dr. Holmes have been Palestine and India. To the Jewish people he is just Dr. Holmes and they forget that he has any special religious antecedents. To him the Jewish people are just a group of individuals. But he has been greatly concerned with the mischievous interference in Palestine, and during the summer of 1930 he visited Palestine and published a book of that name. His other great passion is India. To him Gandhi is the greatest living hero. And he has worked, lectured, written and agitated for the emancipation of India, solely because it will mean the adoption of more altruism, simplicity of life, and greater unselfishness whether in personal or public affairs. I have here tried briefly to give an account of the many interests and the many activities of this man; for they mean much to the world but the man himself can be evaluated from a very intimate knowledge of John Haynes Holmes.

Social Life in Seventeenth-Century India

By MR. K. S. K. SWAMI, B.A., LL.B., A.L.A.

(Librarian, Secretariat Library, Bombay)

THE account of the life of the icelander Jon Olafsson, traveller to India in the early part of the XVIIth century (1618) recently published by the Hakluyt Society, throws much illuminating light on the social life and conditions of Southern India at that period of her history.

Of India and the little he saw of that country, Jon's recollections are surprisingly vivid and testify to his powers of observation. His accounts of Hindu manners and customs, though hampered by his frequent misconception of what was told him, are full of interest.

Jon's sojourn in India took place while Raghunatha, the last but one of the Naiks of Tanjore, was ruler of the district. The story of his son Vijaya-Raghava being desirous of professing the Christian faith is hardly credible, as his father was a patron of literature and founder of a number of Vaishnav temples,

and would naturally discourage any schismatic tendency in his son. There is little to be learnt from the narrative of the political events and the constant struggles with neighbouring powers that disturbed Raghunatha's rule. The reference however to Vijaya-Raghava as "prince and heir apparent" is interesting since it shows the prevalence of the ancient custom of a second king, Yuvaraja, still current in Mysore and elsewhere in India. It was not unusual to make the Yuvaraja joint ruler and even to abdicate in his favour. Raghunatha of Tanjore was an instance of the last under his father. Jon's story of the coming of Raghunath's emissary to Tranquebar in 1623 and his demands from the Danes is entertaining.

Of the abortive attempt of the English to trade with Tanjore in 1624, we have both Danish and English versions. Jon naturally

vaunts the success of his countrymen at the court of the Nayak and emphasises the discomfiture of their English rivals, but from the evidence available it appears obvious that the Danes circumvented the English by being first in the field and by the superiority of their gifts. The Governor-General at Batavia commenting on the incident to the Directors of the Dutch East India Co. (Hague Transcripts Translations Vol. VII, No. 222) writes: "The English had requested trade in Caricol. . . . from the Nayak of Tan Johar (Tanjore) but they did not obtain it on account of the Danes having been in their way with great presents." "The King (Nayak of Tanjore) says: *They* (the English) are overbold to ask leave to settle in his land, they being notorious in all countries for their faithlessness, especially towards their own *King* and master. How much the less, then, would they prove loyal to him. (Dr. Blondal suggests that Jon is alluding to the deposition and execution of Charles I, and is forgetting that these events occurred in 1649 long after Jon left India.) And having thus expressed himself, the king bade them begone with speed, saying in his own tongue: *Pa, Pa!* that is, away away! (Tamil *Po*: go) and in such ignominious wise did they leave the presence of the king. Writing of the royal city of Travanzour (Tanjore—Travanzour is nothing more than Tanjavour by Metathesis with an 'r' interpolated as often happens when Europeans try to pronounce Oriental names), Jon says: "This royal city Travanzour is large and of a great circumference with 11 gateways, each further in than the last, and at each gateway were two elephants, *flar* as the Indians call them and two guards who direct them for whatever purpose they may be needed. They passed through these eleven gateways, all the chief men among them being borne in *palankuins*. . . . most of them being made of ivory and others of precious woods, and each having 12 men set apart to bear it, but only four carry it at the same time; so there are three sets to take it in turns. The king ordered his fighting men, who are called *taliaris* to line a certain street with sword at side and spear in hand, all the way from the city walls to the king's hall and palace. Then he sent his gentlemen to receive *them* (the Europeans) and conduct them into the royal palace. And the interpreter who was appointed for them, went to and fro between them and the king with deep obeisance bearing the words of each to the other as the conversation proceeded between them. . . . He entertained them (Europeans) with much honour

for a fortnight and had great compassion for their misfortunes. He displayed to them all his glory, jewels and treasures including emerald, turquoise diamond, ruby, sapphire and some kinds of crystals and cats eyes. And at times they would accompany him to the playing fields and there be shown all kinds of games, sports and trials of skill such as are practised in that land, sometimes the old custom of slaves wrestling with the life of him at stake who should be overcome, for he might come to the captives' rock and be put to death on the steel blade which lies across it. Furthermore tame elephants fought standing upright on their hindlegs and it was esteemed great sport to watch them. (This fight was really between elephants and buffaloes. See Schlegel Negotiations at Tanjore.)

A treaty was entered into between heathen king to make a treaty with the king of Denmark, the provisions of which are very interesting. The heathen king desired lead and silver for pepper, precious stones, gold and silver cloth, copper, graphite, silk, cotton, and indigo.

An interesting provision is, the Indian king made the condition that all Indian natives should be left in peace and quiet by the Danes wherever they should meet or consort together. But if this condition was infringed, so that the Danes either struck or killed Indian of that country, it would involve the banishment of all Danes and the forfeiture of all their goods.

On the much vexed question of slaughter of cattle, the Indian king made the condition that the Danes should slaughter no cattle there. This he strictly forbade on pain of life and outlawry. The meat they might bring with them from Denmark was to be allowed them for their food and they might partake of all other meat, both of beasts and birds.

The king also forbade the Danes to enter into the Indians' *pagogas* (*pagodas*) churches or idol-houses; if any person or persons broke this rule, it was at the stake of their life or outlawry.

The Danes agreed willingly to the above and the treaty was ratified by clasp of hands and signed. The Indian king sent his written greetings on golden paper (*i.e.*, Oriental paper covered with figures of flowers in gold leaf) to the king of Siam, 2,400 miles away, and urgently requested him to provide the Danish vessel as quickly as possible with produce of the country and that merely at his request promising him his goodwill and help if needed in return. The Siamese king carried out his part well, so that the ship got a full cargo.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE THIRD R. T. C.

THE Third Round Table Conference has ended after five weeks' labours; but it is impossible as yet to assess the exact results of the session in the absence of definite proposals. Reports of inconclusive discussions and contentious proceedings in the Sub-Committees had prepared us for something not altogether very hopeful. But the session has evidently concluded in a note of optimism befitting the Season, and as we are told that "they had not seen the last of the negotiations," we may yet hope that steps will be taken to give effect to the Secretary of State's assurances in a broad and generous spirit of statesmanship.

For the outstanding event of the plenary session was the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare touching the conclusions arrived at so far. Those conclusions are far from satisfying the national demand as evidenced by the Memorandum presented to the Secretary of State for India by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the eve of their return to India. Effective control over the country's finances as well as its defence is still withheld. The future Constitution would seem to be hedged in with safeguards and reservations in all vital matters, though Sir Samuel Hoare in his very frank and conciliatory speech held that they would not be used to hamper the smooth working of the Constitution. Again the term "Dominion Status", which was so constantly in use before, is significant by its absence in recent pronouncements; and we are not told when the Constitution will begin to function. So much of it is shrouded in mystery that it is with some relief that we gather that there will be no provincial autonomy without central responsibility as was once feared. General agreement seems to have been reached on Franchise and Federation, and Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration that he wanted "no empty chairs either at the R. T. C. or the Joint Select Committee" augurs well for Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's desire to bring Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to get to work to complete the picture. "With all my differences from Congressmen," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru,

I hold that as far as Mr. Gandhi is concerned, he sums up in his personality the highest degree of self-respect in India and the highest degree of patriotism.

and he went on to add that he did not wish Congressmen to be treated as outlaws but to work the Constitution.

If we are to discuss these things, with whom are we to discuss them? As far as Mr. Gandhi is concerned, he will simply refuse to discuss any political question inside the jail. * * *

I am making an earnest appeal to you to consider the situation. I tell you that I have never known in my thirty years' experience as a public man so much of bitterness and so much of hostile feeling in Indian homes as I have witnessed during the last few months.

Surely, it will be in accord with the spirit of the Season to create without any further delay an atmosphere of trust and goodwill by releasing Mahatma Gandhi and proclaiming a general amnesty.

THE AGENT-GENERAL'S PROTEST

Last month we reported that our Agent-General in South Africa warned our countrymen against embarking on the perilous seas of passive resistance. But Kunwar Maharaj Singh is not unmindful of the serious disabilities to which they are exposed in that country. During the last thirty years anti-Indian laws have become more and more numerous and stringent. There were no segregation schemes to rid the country of Indians in pre-Boer War time, while the present legislation compels the community to trade and live in segregated areas. The Statute-Book has been disfigured now with anti-Indian laws, making it impossible for self-respecting Indians to continue in the land of their adoption. The Agent-General put in a spirited protest against this policy in a speech of remarkable outspokenness. Addressing the Durban Christian Service Council, Kunwar Maharaj Singh is reported to have said:

The Indian people who have come here suffer under marked disabilities. They have no vote; they do not have the privilege of sending their children to European schools with the European youngsters; nothing is given by the Provincial Council towards the education of Indians. There is almost complete segregation. The European and Indian communities do not meet except for business. On trains, trams, etc., there is complete separation. These disabilities are going to be a serious problem. They are the cause of the ill-feeling that exists in India towards South Africa.

May we hope that this timely protest from one in his position will awaken decent minded South Africans to the grievous and deplorable condition to which our countrymen in South Africa have been reduced,

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON INDIANISATION

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on the subject of Defence in the Round Table Conference was disappointing enough. But as if to confirm our apprehensions of the Government's policy in regard to Indianisation, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief frankly avowed what we must take to be the intentions of the Government, at the inauguration of the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun. His Excellency admitted that without full control of Defence, there could be no full responsibility. Then why not adopt a scheme of more rapid Indianisation? We are frankly told that it would be "criminal folly" to take "hasty steps forward". Is that the reason why Sir Samuel could not set a limit to army expenditure nor fix a definite-period for the complete nationalisation of the Army? That gives point to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer's demand for fixing a statutory period for complete Indianisation. "If the British Government," he says in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*,

profess themselves unable to fix any period at the end of which we may look forward to a transfer of responsibility, the country will be amply justified in concluding that they have really no intention of granting dominion status to India at any distance of time.

THE ORDINANCE BILL

It was indeed expected that the Ordinance Bill would be duly passed both in the Assembly and in the Council of State, in spite of the reasoned protests of the progressive section in both the Houses. But the debate on the Bill has proved how unavailing is all the cogent reasoning and pathetic appeals for fair play when once the Government had made up their mind. Not all the arguments of the Opposition could whittle down the drastic features of the Bill. "We are not afraid of truth or honest criticism," said Mr. Haig, the Home Member, in defending Clause 14 of the Ordinance Bill relating to the Press in India. "We are afraid of falsehoods and dishonest and malicious criticisms which create infinite harm." True, but the worst about the Press Clause is that it condemns the Indian Press in advance and forges weapons in accord with the evil foreboding. Surely there is no need for a truth loving and fearless Government to rush headlong into anticipations of hostility. If there are papers that indulge in fomenting hatred of authority, there is the present law sufficiently wide in scope to deal promptly and effectively with them.

THE CENSUS

The Census Report is always a document of perennial interest, and the Indian Census Commissioner has drawn attention to certain striking features in the last Report. There is a total increase of 33,895,298 or 10.6 per cent. in the population of the whole of the Indian Empire in the past decade, due mainly to the general freedom of India from plague or pestilence.

The Census shows that almost half the males and a little above a third of the females throughout India are unmarried.

The proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture is 66.4 per cent. while those engaged in trade and industries number 5.13 per cent and 9.95 per cent. respectively. There is a slight increase in literacy: 156 males and 29 females per thousand, the corresponding proportions according to the census of 1921 being 122 males and 18 females.

There are no less than 225 languages exclusive of dialects and about 150 of these are confined to Assam and Burma.

Yet another feature to which attention is drawn, is the relative increase in the Hindu and Moslem population. The proportion of Hindus in the population is 682 in every thousand—an increase of 10.4 per cent. since 1921, and the proportion of Muslims is 222 per thousand—an increase of 13 per cent. since 1921.

THE BUY INDIAN LEAGUE

That Madras is forging ahead in the matter of *Swadeshi* is borne out by the fact that within nine months of its inception, no less than seventy branches of the Buy Indian League are now working throughout the Presidency. And the Museum of Indian arts and industries, which was recently opened at its premises in Madras, was appropriately inaugurated by Acharya Ray. It is needless to expatiate on the value of a permanent Museum, where Indian-made articles of all kinds will be on exhibition, and the League has done an excellent service to the buyer, seller, and producer of *Swadeshi* industries. It does one's heart good to see the wealth and variety of home-made things, and we congratulate the League on the rapid progress it has made. In the Museum are to be found a collection of Indian products of day to day use and it is gratifying to see that a prominent section of the display is representative of the arts and crafts of Indian States. It is time that similar Museums are started in all the principal cities of India.

WORLD EVENTS

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

THE writer of World Events wishes to take this opportunity of extending the Season's Greetings to the many readers of the *Indian Review*. We have passed through a bad year, but the indications are that 1933 will be brighter and more happy for every one. I can therefore with genuine sincerity wish you all a Happy New Year with health and increasing prosperity all through the year.

World Events this month will consist of an attempt to summarise some of the chief political and economic events of the year. I have called the summary: 1932 IN RETROSPECT.

I.—POLITICAL

The Year 1932 is destined to go down in history as one of the most, perhaps the most, significant year since the Great War came to a close. It will be well, therefore, to pause for a little while and look at 1932. In Retrospect, first as to the political issues, and secondly the more distinctly economic experiences through which we have come. It will be somewhat difficult to distinguish between political and economic phases; for at times they shade the one into the other, but we shall try to follow the broad outlines of these two major interests.

A YEAR OF WORLD CONFERENCES

The series of great World Conferences during the year under review are sufficient to make 1932 significant for a long while to come. They were convened to consider grave world problems; although they have not accomplished all that was hoped of them, yet the bare fact of upwards of 60 nations out of some 70 odd of the World's States being willing to come together, and consider in conference their troubles, marks a real step forward in the history of human progress. The Disarmament Conference which began on a wave of high hopes has suffered a decline; as month succeeds month and no definite decision has been made to disarm or even to limit considerably expenditure on armaments, people's patience has been exhausted and we are all wondering whether after all the Conference will not end in complete failure. Some progress however has been made; for warfare by poison gases, bombing from the air, and the deadly submarine are to be prohibited. But the problems of French security and German equality have not been settled. Germany has withdrawn from the Conference, and refuses to discuss the matter any longer until her claim of equality in armaments is recognised.

There are three possibilities under consideration: President Hoover suggested that expenditure on armaments should be decreased by one-third; that possibility is still before the Conference. France has come forward with another plan: the first being a standing army for Europe under the control of the League of Nations; the second seeks to meet the German claim to equality of status by proposing a common basis of short-term enlistment. Britain recognises the German claim, but on condition that an agreement be accepted by all the European nations that: *Force shall never be used to settle disputes*. This is the situation at present; we are still waiting for definite Conference action, but the difficulties in the way are many.

The Reparations Conference at Lausanne was far more successful; relying on a statement made by President Hoover that the settlement of the reparations issue would help materially in the War debts question, the Conference made a clean sweep and abolished any further payments among themselves on reparations account. A Reconstruction Fund was authorised to which Germany was to contribute £100 million. That action has eased the situation in Europe considerably, and it no doubt will have an influence on the settlement of the War-debts issue when that problem comes up for consideration.

The Ottawa Agreements were a family affair of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is both political and economic; in its political aspects it is a splendid move in the right direction. It binds the Empire together and strengthens the ties of the Commonwealth. Anything that will do that at a time like this is a decided gain. We are living in an age of huge combines and amalgamations; union means strength. The multiplication of small States in Europe as a result of the Great War is going to create more problems for the future; the tendency and the need of our times are for larger political States or federated units. The Ottawa Agreements attempt to do that for the British peoples. The World Economic Conference is yet to come; the pity of it is, that it is not meeting now when the burdens of the depression are pressing on us all so heavily. The American change of government is responsible for the delay; it is most unfortunate that we have to wait until the middle of next year before we can get on with urgent international questions that need consideration immediately.

NATIONAL POLITICS

In national affairs 1932 will be remembered as the year of the successful launching of the Spanish Republic. With greater precision and more unanimity than was expected, the elections were held and the Cortes settled down to real business. One trouble of major importance, which may have wrecked the young Republic, was the relationship between State rights and the authority of the Federal Government. On the establishment of the Spanish Republic the province of Catalonia decided to demand State independence and a separate local government. Catalonia was willing to remain a member of the Republic and to be subject to the Central Government in all matters pertaining to national questions and international policy, but claimed for itself the right of self-government in matters relating to local and internal interest. The Cortes gave a large majority vote in favouring the Catalan Statute, and the result has been received with great enthusiasm all over the country.

Iraq is the youngest country to achieve the status of nationhood, and this year has been admitted a member state of the League of Nations in its own right. After the Great War, Iraq was mandated to Britain, and now has the distinction of being the first mandated country to attain political independence. The British connection has contributed valuable financial and economic aid to the rapid growth of Iraq, because Britain has used her power and authority wisely and with restraint.

The year has been fraught with the gravest difficulties between China and Japan. Manchuria is a danger zone in Asia; there are three powers which have interests in that country: China, Japan and Russia. . . .

The Lytton Commission report will not solve the problem; it attaches blame to both sides, is not willing to recognise Manchukuo, asks Japan to withdraw her troops from the province, and suggests a Chino-Japanese Convention to settle the trouble. Japan's attitude is one of defiance and, if necessary, she will withdraw from the League; she is in Manchuria to stay and her troops will not be recalled; she may be willing to sacrifice Manchukuo, but she will fight rather than let go her hold on Manchuria. The situation bristles with difficulties; it is the greatest test case that the League has been forced to consider. I am afraid that it will yet lead to War.

II.—ECONOMIC

Though the political complications during 1932 have been grave and menacing, the economic situation has been far more serious and alarming. The political issues have been an outgrowth from the economic situation; that is true of Germany, and it is largely true also of Japan's activity in Manchuria. As we found in the political retrospect economic considerations did obtrude themselves, likewise now in our attempt at an economic retrospect we shall find that political influences are also present. All of which goes to show that we are living an exceedingly complex life in which numerous forces are at work, each reacting on the other and producing results which are a compound of many influences.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

The first thing that impresses the observer of economic affairs during the year 1932 is the fact of the obsession by all the nations of the doctrine of economic nationalism. Thanks to the idea of co-operation which lies at the back of the League of Nations organisation, we are growing out of the mentality and practice of isolation and political nationalism; we are entering the larger field of internationalism in political matters; but our economic organisation and attitudes are still those of the Nineteenth Century economic nationalism, which is utterly selfish and breeds fear and suspicion and the spirit of conflict. Perhaps the greatest need we have at the present time making for economic recovery is co-operation and the freeing of the channels of international trade; and yet 1932 is a sorry spectacle of obstructions and tariff barriers to international co-operation and trade.

Despite the teaching of Frederick List who outlined the German protective policy and who said that the last stage of economic evolution should be the reverting to Free Trade and unrestricted competition in the home as well as the foreign markets, and the recommendations of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927 and 1930 last year saw a heightening of the tariff walls while this year of 1932 has seen the United Kingdom depart from her traditional policy of Free Trade and adopt a thorough-going protectionist policy. Britain has tried heroically to maintain freedom of trade, but as in the case of the Gold Standard so in connection with Free Trade, she has been forced by the action of other nations and by circumstances beyond her control to adopt a course not in accordance with her wish and best judgment.

25th December 1932.

TRADE AND FINANCE

By "SRIVAS"

WAR DEBT PAYMENTS

THE period under review has been overshadowed by the question of the December payments of War Debts due from Britain, France and other European nations to the United States of America. The former tried their best to have this instalment suspended, pending the re-examination of the whole question of War debts. The contentions of the European nations may be easily imagined. The object of the Hoover Moratorium was to arrest the rot that set in with the failure of the Credit Anstalt in July 1931, relieve the strain which the depression was imposing on the economy of each nation and particularly on the discharge of foreign obligations, revive confidence and help world recovery. If this was the objective, it has clearly not been realised. And if suspension of War debts was the means of achieving it, there was every reason for its continuance. Moreover the European nations had conferred together at Lausanne and Stresa and come to a settlement regarding reparations—a settlement which had very considerably reduced the amounts to be paid by Germany on this account. Since, whatever America's view might be about a *de jure* relation between Reparations and War debts, the former have, as a matter of fact, been the source from which the latter has been derived. Europe might well plead that payments under the old debt settlements cannot be resumed till the debts question is reconsidered and brought into relation with the Reparations settlement. The contention regarding world recovery was put forward by Great Britain; and the contention regarding the reparations was made by France. Though both the countries submitted notes at the same time to Mr. Hoover and both the arguments were referred to, Britain laid stress on the former and France on the latter. Britain in effect pleaded inability to pay, drawing special attention to the effects of a resumption of payments on her exchanges; and France was less apologetic and more insistent on the link between Reparations and War debts. To the end the American Government refused to be moved from its decision to insist on the December payments. But Mr. Hoover's reply to the first note at the same time reasoned out the whole question, and, what is more, contained an

implicit invitation to America's debtors to set out the arguments in favour of suspension. The British Treasury answered with a lengthy note, the chief contention of which is that the British share of America's total realisation of War debts is out of all proportion to the British share of the moneys which America had lent abroad on account of the War. Mr. Hoover replied that he did not accept the view that War debt payments would further intensify the depression. Not to go into details, Britain decided early enough to make the payments, but not avail herself of Mr. Hoover's offer to accept payments in foreign currencies to be converted into dollars when suitable opportunities occur. The offer was made in consideration of the fact that by this time sterling had slumped heavily and the fate of the exchanges in case of payment was stressed at every opportunity by the British authorities. It is obvious that a large amount of sterling on foreign account waiting indefinitely to be converted into dollars would do far more damage to the exchanges than actual purchases all at the same time. For in that case the slump and the ebb of confidence in sterling would be confined to the period in which the purchases are effected. But Great Britain preferred to make the payment in gold taken from the reserves of the Issue Department of the Bank of England. The advantages of this course are that the markets would not be disturbed; and the only problem resulting from this action would be one of currency policy, whether to increase the fiduciary issue in consideration of the fall in the gold reserve or to suffer a virtual contraction of currency. But at the last moment Britain rather injudiciously attempted to get America to recognise that the gold was a capital payment and did not signify the resumption of nominal payments. Mr. Stimson disclaimed authority to receive any amount except under the terms of this settlement which only Congress was competent to alter and thus left Britain a clear-cut alternative between default and resumption under the Baldwin settlement. The payment was eventually made by earmarking gold to the value of £18 million (at par) in the Bank of England to be shipped later.

In this course Britain was not followed by France and a few other European nations.

In France, M. Herriot met with defeat in his attempt to persuade the Chamber of Deputies to consent to payment with reservations. His defeat brought about his resignation and till now there is no sign, though at a stage there were reports to the contrary, that France would give up the earlier attitude and make the payment to America.

FUTURE OF WAR DEBTS

The future of the War debts question is still in a maze. Mr. Hoover made reference in his reply to the first British note that he would explore ways by which the payments would be rendered easier. He foreshadowed a Debt Commission which would go into the whole question and hinted at the co-ordination of its activities with the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference by making the personnel of the Commission identical more or less with the American Delegation to these Conferences. But lately he has been found to be somewhat lukewarm. Mr. Roosevelt has from the beginning taken the view that nothing is his baby till March next. Mr. Hoover naturally prefers to leaving the baby crying it need be for his successor. Opinion in the Congress formed chiefly by the budget deficit and alienated by Britain's economic antics at Ottawa has been dead set against too quick or too radical a change in the question of War Debts. The New Year might, rather, should, perforce, witness interesting developments.

RECOVERY OF STERLING

As it was becoming increasingly clear that Great Britain would make the December payments and that she would, when the time comes, discharge the obligation by actual shipments of gold thus obviating the need for entering the market for dollars, sterling which slumped heavily to 3.15½ by November 29 slowly recovered till it was quoted 3.33½ on December 21. But other effects of the December payments have not been altogether happy. The amounts were not provided for in the budget estimates for the year; and it should be remembered that all that we hear of a balanced budget and possibility of surplus does not reckon with £30 million required to pay off the December dues. It should be noted specially that though only about £18¼ million of gold from the reserves (which even now are stated at the old par value in the Bank's returns) is required to meet the dues, its value in sterling at the current exchange rate comes to about £30 million. The British

Government are empowered to borrow only for that part of the payment which represents the principal; and even if borrowing abroad or at home is resorted to, the interest charges will have to affect the budget position. As it is, the whole of the amount will affect the ways and means position.

LONDON DISCOUNTS AND INDIAN TREASURIES

It is perhaps an effect of this change in the outlook that discount rates in London are hardening. Whatever the reason, conditions in the London market have been responsible for impeding the flow of London funds into India's Treasury Bills. The month under review has been marked by comparatively poor sales of Treasury Bills. The week ending November 28 was the last week of big sales of Bills. Rs. 3.25 crores were tendered, of which Rs. 1 crore was accepted at an average rate of Rs. 2.6-0. per cent. Intermediates were sold for Rs. 2.61 crores at the tap-rate of Rs. 2-4-0. The addition to the total amount of Bills outstanding was Rs. 3.61 crores, as since the first week of November there have been no maturities. But since that time except for the week mentioned above, the weekly sales have been only about Rs. 1 crore or slightly over. The amounts tendered were not far in excess of those accepted. Intermediates since November 28 have been on an average for Rs. 26 lakhs. This is explicable since the tap rate has remained unchanged at Rs. 2-4-0 since the re-introduction of intermediate Treasury Bills. But the low sales through tender in the face of the steady increase in the average rate from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-6-4 2-6-8, 2-8 1 and 2-10-0 in the succeeding weeks suggests clearly that one of the principal sources of short term accommodation is running dry. It is not as if the weekly maturities provided a source formerly and that in a period in which there is no outgo from the treasury we cannot expect more. For a glance at Treasury Bills Tables will show that even in a period of heavy maturities, the weekly increase on the total amount of Bills outstanding was much more than in these times. The period from July 11 to September 5 was a period of exceptionally heavy maturities with a weekly average of 4½ to 5 crores. The total amount declined from 45 crores to Rs. 36 crores. The period from September 5 to November 7 was one of light obligations with an average of about Rs. 1 crore a week. But the total amount of Treasury Bills increased from Rs. 29.47

crores to Rs. 37.68 crores. On the other hand in the period in which there has been no outgo on short term account, i.e., from November 10 to December 26, the total amount of the short term debt has only increased from Rs. 37.68 crores to Rs. 49.11 crores. The fall in the weekly increase, the rise in the average rate, the hardening in London discounts and the change in the outlook of the London money market all clearly suggest that the flow of London funds towards India has stopped.

WAYS AND MEANS IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY

It is a question whether this stoppage will cause any serious embarrassment to the Government in their ways and means position. Already they have drawn Rs. 3½ crores from the Imperial Bank of India as a ways and means advance; and even at that Public Deposits stand at only Rs. 6.56 crores in the statement of the Bank for the week ending December 16. The Treasury Bills maturities during the month of January, that is between January 11 and the end of the month, come to about Rs. 25 crores. February makes another draft for Rs. 16 crores. If the remaining weeks cannot at best account for more than Rs. 1 or 1½ crores a week, and if after the resumption of maturities a part of the moneys paid out by the Treasury are to find their way, so to say, back to London, is there not cause to feel some concern about the ways and means position of the Government?

GOVERNMENT'S RESOURCES

Undesirable as these developments may be, there is yet no cause for concern. In the first place, Government would be able to find money from the Bank by way of ordinary ways and means advance. Even if something of a trade revival were to cut short the ability of the Bank to come to the aid of the Government, the latter could fall back on the emergency currency provisions of January last and lend money to the Bank against deposit of Government securities. And, lastly, the Government are now in a particularly favourable position as regards expansion against *ad hoc* securities. The present volume of these securities in the Paper Currency Reserve should be leaving a wide margin of 20 crores between itself and the statutory limit of Rs. 50 crores. Government have a better claim also to effect this expansion as they have only recently effected a transfer of £5 million from the Home Treasury eventually to the Paper Currency Reserve.

BUDGET PROSPECTS

It is a happy thing that 1932 closes with widespread reports of a substantial improvement in the budgetary outlook of the current financial year. It now seems to be agreed that, thanks to the improvement in customs revenue and the lower interest charges on their short term accommodation and new loans, the Government will be meeting with an agreeable surprise at the year end. But it is well not to exaggerate the extent of the improvement. The Railways still threaten to present a serious deficit. And even in the general budget the improvement is only to the extent of making the present estimates correspond with those of September 1931 rather than with the less optimistic one of March 1932. But these are times in which we have to be thankful for small mercies. But ere yet we are out of the wood the services have started to shout for the restoration of their cuts. And the Government, by taking the economy on services back into their own hands, have betrayed leanings against which there must perforce be much popular resentment.

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

Diary of the Month

- Nov. 25. The Punjab Government releases Dr. Mahomed Alam unconditionally.
- Nov. 26. Bengal Council rejects by 46 to 44 the proposal for an Upper Chamber.
- Nov. 27. Their Majesties receive the Delegates of the R. T. C. at the Buckingham Palace.
- Nov. 28. Sir Maneckji Dadhabhai is appointed President of the Council of State.
- Nov. 29. France and Russia sign a Pact of non-aggression.
- Nov. 30. Japan resumes fighting in Manchuria.
- Dec. 1. H. M. the King confers accolade of Knighthood on Sir Nripendranath Sircar.
- Dec. 2. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari hands over charge of Congress Presidentship to Babu Rajendra Prasad.
- Dec. 3. The Democrat Resolution for the repeal of Prohibition in U. S. A. fails in the House of Representatives to get two thirds majority.
- Dec. 4. Gujerat Political Conference meets in Ahmedabad; over 100 persons are arrested.
- Dec. 5. Britain, France, U. S. A. and Italy agree to the new Disarmament Scheme.
- Dec. 6. Assembly passes official resolution on the Ottawa Agreement as amended by Sir H. S. Gour.
- Dec. 7. Assembly passes the Ordinance Bill by 56 votes to 31.
- Dec. 8. Sir B. N. Sarma is dead.
- Dec. 9. France decides to pay the current instalment of debt to U. S. A.
- Dec. 10. Mrs. Cousins is sentenced to 1 year's S. I. for holding a meeting for condemning the Ordinance Bill.
- The All Parties Muslim Conference meets at Lucknow under the Presidency of Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan.
- Dec. 11. Britain agrees to pay America the December instalment of debt in gold.
- Dec. 12. Their Majesties receive Principal A. M. Varki and Rev. Rallia Ram at the Buckingham Palace.
- Dec. 13. Burma Council passes the motion of censure on its President Mr. Chit Hlaing who immediately vacates.
- Dec. 14. The Plenary Session of the Unity Conference meets in Allahabad under the Presidency of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
- Dec. 15. Unity Conference Committee decides to depute Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Dr. Moonjee to visit Calcutta for meeting Bengal Leaders.
- Bernard Shaw leaves London on a world tour.
- Dec. 16. Open Session of the Unity Conference meets at Allahabad.
- Council of State passes the Anti-Terrorist Bill.
- Dec. 17. The Belgian Cabinet resigns. M. Hymans forms the Cabinet.
- Dec. 18. The U. S. A. Senate passes a Bill granting Independence to the Philippines after 12 years.
- Dec. 19. Mrs. Amy Mollison is accorded a rousing reception in London after her successful return from Cape in her Puss Moth machine by air.
- Council of State passes the Ottawa Bill.
- Dec. 20. The Indian Philosophical Congress meets in Mysore under the Presidency of Sir S. Radhakrishnan.
- Dec. 21. H. M. King Victor-Emmanuel (Italy) arrives in Bombay with his party.
- Dec. 22. Burma Council decides against separation.
- Dec. 23. The M. & S. M. Ry. strike in workshops at Perambur and other places is called off.
- Dec. 24. Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi, Member, India Council, is dead,



SARDAR SHIVDEV SINGH UBEROI



THE WORLD BOOKS



SCHOPENHAUER: HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY. By Helen Zimmern. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. 7s. 6d. net.

The most fascinating aspect of Schopenhauer to an Indian, is his keen sympathy with the Indian intellect which led him to express in a Western form many ideas he derived from a study of Indian sages. He read the ancient Vedic books before retiring at nights; for he believed: "There was more to be learnt out of one page of these than out of ten volumes of the post-Kantian philosophers. He called them his Bible; 'the books have been the comfort of my life and will also be that of my death'; they turned his mind to serious thought before sleeping."

This winsome biography of the great philosopher gives a full account of Schopenhauer's debt to India and treats his foibles, and they were not few, with a gentle loving touch.

WHAT YOUR HANDWRITING SHOWS. By Robert Saudek. T. Werner Lawrie, Ltd. 3sh. 6d.

Dr. Saudek is a pioneer in Graphology. To the uninitiated, it may be explained that Graphology is a science which indicates the mental and physical characteristics of the subject from a study of the handwriting. Whether you believe in it or not, it still remains a very interesting hobby. Dr. Saudek has dealt with the subject in an elementary way. He has given specimens of the handwriting of great men like Sir Stanley Baldwin and Mahatma Gandhi and has delineated their character. An acquaintance with this hobby will place one in great demand at any gathering. It will be a distinct social acquisition.

BLACK MISCHIEF. By Evelyn Waugh. Chapman and Hall. 7sh. 6d. net.

This is the story of an imaginary empire in an imaginary island to the north-east of Africa. The negro emperor Seth, who has been to Oxford, develops a mania, unchecked by practical considerations, for governing his empire in the light of the latest ideas, birth control and the prevention of cruelty to animals among them, coming in for the most humorous satire by the author. Odd Europeans in service of the African empire, persons connected with the British and other Legations, and peculiar happenings incidental to the contact between European and savage, all are treated in enjoyable satire, apparently from a real acquaintance with them in life. Owing to civil war and confusion the empire ends, and it is "mandated by the League of Nations as a joint protectorate". The book is quite enjoyable except that truth seems to be sacrificed at times for the sake of humour.

AS A MAN GROWS OLDER. By Italo Svevo. With an Introduction by Stanislaus Joyce. Translated by Beryl De Zoete: Putnam. 10sh. 6d.

This is the story of a young man who carries on with a charming girl whom he knows to be corrupt. He has an artist friend who tries to help him with advice about his love affair, but of whom he is apt to feel jealous. The young man has a weakling sister whom he has neglected till her fatal illness fills him with remorse. She has secretly nurtured her own longings of love which she despaired of fulfilling. Her death serves to cure the brother of his morbid passion. The outstanding quality of the book is the courage of telling minutely a sordid but real story.

THE INDIAN CASTE CUSTOMS. By L. S. S. O'Malley. Cambridge University.

Mr. Louis O'Malley is a retired Civilian of the Punjab, and he states the object of his book is to enable his countrymen to decide between the conflicting opinions of observers as to the merits and demerits of the caste system. The verdict has ranged from "the most disastrous and blighting of institutions", "a gigantic system of cold-blooded repression", and "a negation of altruism, unity and patriotism" at one end, to "an institution useful in promoting self-sacrifice and restraining vice and pauperism" and "a marvellous discovery, a form of socialism which has protected Hindu society against anarchy and evils of industrial and competitive life, an automatic poor law and the best form of trade union". There is an element of truth in each opinion which takes into account the operation of the caste system in some limited aspect of the people's life. The condemnation is unmeasured and requires qualification, and the commendation also requires correction in the light of the recent differences between the castes, and caste and non-caste.

The book includes chapters on the main features of the System, Marriage and Morals, and Food and Drink, and Occupations followed up with two others on the Untouchables and Modern Tendencies. An earlier chapter on External Control deals with facts concerning Governmental control almost coming up to recent times, with the extent of which in different parts of the country even Indians are not perhaps very familiar. Though written primarily for the European reader, even Indians may profit by reading some parts of it.

The task which the author sets before himself, he has performed in this book on the whole with a restraint and balance not always characteristic of such writings and without the partisan prejudice which is usually much more in evidence.

Modern tendencies are fairly set out. The connection between the Justice Party and the self-respect movement in Madras and the opposition of both to the caste system, the author states on questionable authority. The Justice Party has not as much support among the Non-Brahmins as it is believed by outsiders to have; the self-respect movement has much less; and neither movement has the desire so much to abolish caste as to pull down the Brahmin.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN. By Dr. N. Matsunami. Maruzen & Co., Tokyo.

Japan has a thoroughly modern constitution, more or less modelled on the institutions of advanced countries in the West: but it is neither a contract between the ruler and the ruled, nor the product of extortion: it is a gift from the throne and that is a distinguishing feature of which the Japanese have any reason to be proud.

It is now three and forty years since the constitution was promulgated and it is strange that as yet no book of importance has been published, which will give the foreigners a clear idea of the principles and the working of that constitution. This deficiency has made the task of Matsunami all the more welcome.

The author's aim is to present a logical and clear exposition of the Japanese constitution, expounding the general principles implicit therein and at the same time stating the laws and rules relating to the various institutions of Japan. This Mr. Matsunami does with clarity and conciseness. The author has done well not to bother himself with deep and complicated matters which, while attempting to widen the scope of the survey, will in fact confuse the issues for the lay reader.

The constitution has so far stood the test of time and circumstance, and though no doubt new occasions may demand new innovations, the solid bedrock of the Japanese constitution will endure. The study of any constitution must inevitably lead to comparisons with other constitutions and the author has very appropriately appended to the book the text of leading constitutions of the world like those of England, America, France, Italy, Germany, and Russia.

COMPRESSION, IGNITION ENGINES FOR ROAD VEHICLES. Temple Press, Ltd. 2sh. 6d.

This is a new Temple Press publication and like the rest of their production, it is thorough in every respect. The development in the use of Diesel engines for heavy vehicles has made great strides. The Germans were the pioneers and have even now placed on the market some very novel designs. But great progress in their design has also been made in England and many of the well-known Engineering firms are engaging themselves in their production. The book gives both theoretical and working data and must come in very handy to motor engineers and users of this type of engines.

KIDNAPPED IN CHINA. By Ernest Fischle. Translated into English by Marie S. Christlieb. Published by Basel Mission Book and Tract Depositary, Mangalore.

This is the story of three Christian missionaries—told by one of them—who were taken captives in August 1929 by the Communists in China and kept for over a year, hidden in the mountain recesses during the long fight between the Red Army and the Government Forces. They were apparently kidnapped in the mistaken hope that the Chinese Government would pay a heavy ransom to secure their release, as generally the Government was bound to protect all foreigners. It is a clear and detailed account setting forth the happenings, so far as it affected them, of those stirring times in China—the greed, the cruelty, and the licentiousness of the guards; the miseries and the privations they themselves had to suffer; the final rescue by the Government and restoration to their families in December 1930.

THE MYSORE TRIBES AND CASTES, VOL. IV.

By the late H. V. Nanjundayya and Rao Bahadur L. K. Anantakrishna Iyer. Published under the auspices of the Mysore University.

This is the third volume published, treating of the Tribes and Castes of the Mysore State, described in alphabetical order and brings the descriptive matter from the Kotte Okkalus to the Voddere. Among the more important communities described in this volume are the Kurubas, now a shepherd caste, but claiming to have been the original lords of the country and representatives of the ancient Pallavas who were submerged by the later ruling clans like the Cholas. The Lingayats in the State number nearly three-quarters of a million and the compilers of the book lean to the view that the community had its origin in Laulisa of the 11th century and developed in the next century through the efforts of Basava and Ramayya.

THE ORIENTAL LOVE. By T. M. Tulip.

Publishers: J. M. Roberts, 103, Caning Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1-8.

This is a love story written by a young man who offers an apology for publishing his work. We dare say his performance is very good. The story is highly interesting. The style is simple and easy. The mode of narration is healthy too. What more can we expect from a fresher "sarcasically out of his teens"! We offer our hearty good wishes to the author for a bright career.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE PUBLICATIONS: Monograph No. 14: Trial of Diwan Mulraj (Governor of Multan). Edited by Sita Ram Kohli.

The trial of Diwan Mulraj, Nazim of Multan, in the closing days of Sikh rule, for his alleged complicity in the murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, has a certain historical importance, being closely interwoven with the outbreak of the Second Sikh War. Though the original English record of the proceedings of the trial had disappeared, Mr. Kohli has utilised a vernacular verbatim report of the trial, duly attested by the presiding officer of the tribunal, and an almost correct printed copy of the English proceedings as well as the files of a London Journal recording the verbatim reports of the proceedings.

A BROKEN FLUTE. By Vera Crassi. Examiner Press, Bombay.

Vera Crassi writes in the vein of Vaishnavite poetry of self-less devotion in love. Different notes are struck in these poems. In one, the falseness of men; in another, the change brought on by old age. The poems are full of reflective charm though a few flat pieces should be inevitable.

HAVE YE TRIED

THIS TONIC UNIQUE?

"Asgandhra"

(MADE IN INDIA)

A concentrated herbal compound of Ashwagandha, Salamisri and other rich herbs with Vitamins. Phosphates and Formates.

Here's just one proof of what Medical men say:—

Dr. David Perera, P. G. Hospital, Koslanda (Ceylon) writes:—

"I tried 'Asgandhra' on a patient who had no benefit after using two bottles of. (A gland preparation the name of which we must omit for obvious reasons). He now feels improved and I now wish to give him another bottle. send one per V.P.P. Another good effect is. it does not constipate."

It costs only Rs. 2-12 per bottle to last for 12 to 14 days.

Try your Chemist or write to:—

PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,

Amrut Bldg., Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

E. Dec. '33. Rajan.

A MAN'S LIFE. By Jack Lawson, M.P., Hodder and Stoughton.

This book which tells the story of a miner who has risen to be member of parliament, and cabinet minister sometime, is a most edifying biography. It is modestly called "A Man's Life", while it really conveys the grandeur of a man's self-made greatness. The life of a miner, full of hardihood and peril, in Cumberland and Durham, is narrated in intimate detail in these pages. The author's account of his parents explains to us convincingly the greatness of the son. The unrelenting sternness of the mother is brought out with candid reality and unconscious humour:

My mother was savage by name and she was savage by nature. She came of a race of giants on her mother's side—the Grahams of Cockermouth—famed in Border history as a race of wrestlers.

The keen poverty of early days is vividly pictured as, for instance, when the author swallowed a piece of soap mistaking it for bread as a hungry boy. Mr. Lawson hardly enjoyed the facilities for a good education. But his desire for knowledge was in inverse proportion to the advantages he possessed. He regrets the absence of this desire in modern days.

Mr. Lawson married early, and at twenty-five, after marriage, he joined the Ruskin College at Oxford. At this time, as at later times, he showed the strong fibre of his moral character by his refusal to be allured to any of the learned professions. Mr. Lawson bore his part in the Great War. He entered Parliament in 1919 when he was nearly forty years old. He got a seat in the cabinet in 1924. Mr. Lawson has risen steadily from station to station and dignity to dignity, and he is unspoilt by the success. His fidelity to the miner's ideal is as firm as ever.

SHIVAJI THE GREAT SHAHJI. By Bal Krishna. Vol. I. Part I. Taraporewalla Sons & Co.

Mahratha history has so long been the playground of patriotism and prejudice, and the sources for its study are so diverse and of such unequal value that any attempt at a comprehensive and dispassionate survey of the material on scientific lines is sure to be welcome to students of Indian history. Dr. Bal Krishna deserves to be congratulated on his attempt to supply this want. He has begun his work very well indeed by providing in this volume a detailed study of the sources of the life of Shahji, which is a necessary prelude to the history of the Empire established by his more talented son.

PERSONS AND PERSONALITIES. By K. Chandrasekharan. Published by the Madras Law Journal Office, Madras. Price Rs. 2.

The proper study of mankind is undoubtedly man—and, by preference, one's neighbour. Biographical and character sketches have a piquant interest of their own, and if the right "persons and personalities" are chosen, as in the present instance, they can be instructive and stimulating as well. It is a delight to read these brief sketches. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the schoolmaster cum political sanyasi cum Imperial Ambassador, whose life and career reminds one of the classic story, "From log cabin to White House"; Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, that conscious master of the supreme art of graceful and gracious life, whose sun, like that of the British Empire, never sets; Dr. S. Rangachari, the super-Doctor who, in his combined eminence as a surgeon and as a physician, achieves that rare quality of common-sense in the treatment of diseases; Diwan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, that perfect example of a self-sufficient life of righteousness; Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, that noble figure ploughing earnestly his lonely furrow in a stony field; Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer whose scintillating brilliance is shedding light and lustre on a somewhat drab legal world, whose achievements are at once the pride and the despair of rising generations of lawyers; Rao Bahadur S. Varadachary, the learned and incisive legal philosopher who happens to be very much in, though not obsessed by, the legal profession; Mr. S. Satyamurthi, that political tornado overwhelming people with his torrential eloquence, his infectious enthusiasm and his astonishing mastery over details; Mr. K. S. Venkataramany, the literary celebrity of South India with his plaintive appeal for a bygone age and conditions of life. It is a varied and impressive gallery that Mr. K. Chandrasekharan has chosen for his portraiture. He has used his pen with light but effective touches and many happy and appropriate turns of expression.

BOOKS RECEIVED

RED RUSSIA. By Theodor Selbert. George Allen and Unwin, London.
LIFE OF SIR CHANDRA BASU. By Phanindranath Bose, M.A., Ph.D. R. Chatterjee, Calcutta.
THE GREEN COCKTAIL BOOK. By Jimmy. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.
POEMS. By Humayun Kabir. Basil Blackwell Broad Street, Oxford.

INDIAN STATES

The Viceroy in the States

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon have been on a tour of important States in Central India during the last month. Among the principal States visited were: Jaipur, Udaipur, Indore, Rutlam, and Baroda.

JAIPUR

Early in the first week, Their Excellencies were in Jaipur, where at the State Dinner the Viceroy took the opportunity of congratulating His Highness on his generous donation to the new General Hospital and "the practical example of solicitude" which His Highness had shown for the welfare of his people:

The brief summary which Your Highness has given of the public works undertaken in Jaipur since you received full powers—a list of which in these hard times is enough to fill most provinces in British India with consuming envy—is sufficient to show that a long handicap at the polo is no bar to a real and active interest in administration. I hear, moreover, stories of readiness to listen patiently to applicants of every walk in life, whether in your capital or during your tour in the districts, which show that Your Highness is fully aware of the importance of the personal touch, and of treating all classes and creeds of your subjects alike. While this continues, I think that Jaipur should have little to fear from enemies within or without the State.

UDAIPUR

Their Excellencies then visited Udaipur where at the State Banquet, on the 6th December, His Highness was congratulated by the Viceroy on the steady progress that has been effected in different departments of the State. H. E. the Viceroy had also the opportunity of laying the foundation-stone of the Willingdon Hospital at Udaipur, "which is evidence of His Highness' solicitude for his subjects and of his desire to provide improved medical facilities".

INDORE

Their Excellencies were the guests of H. H. the Maharaja of Indore in the second week of December. At the State Banquet, the Viceroy referred to the position of States in the Federation and said:

"At all times, and whatever changes may be made, the States will continue to receive the attention to which their position and importance in India and in the Empire justly entitle them."

At the Residency, the Viceroy received the Maharaja of Dewas (Jr. Branch), the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Raja of Akrajpur and the Raja of Khilchipur.

RUTLAM

The next State visited by Their Excellencies was Rutlam where the Viceroy opened a new hospital. The foundation-stone of the hospital was laid just a little over four years ago by Lord Irwin. The Viceroy observed:

The fact that the scheme, costing Rs. 1,25,000, has been completed in this comparatively short period, when economic circumstances have been far from favourable, is in itself a striking illustration of the progressive ideals which have inspired Your Highness' long and benevolent rule. It is one of the many considered improvements which Your Highness has introduced in every department, improvements calculated to secure the happiness and good government of your people.

BARODA

His Highness the Gaekwar, who has come back after a long sojourn in England, gave Their Excellencies a right royal welcome at Baroda. In the course of his speech at the State Banquet, His Excellency the Viceroy took the opportunity to give expression to his conviction "that an All-India Federation, with the necessary safeguards, will be to the advantage and in the interests of the States and British India alike".

Referring to the great advance that Baroda has made in recent years, His Excellency went on to observe:

The many administrative improvements that have marked Your Highness' long and fruitful period of rule are too well known to us all to need any lengthy remarks from me to-night; but in view of the great interest which is now being evinced in the matter of social and educational advancement throughout the whole of India, I would like for a moment to refer briefly to what Your Highness has done in this regard. I would mention the Age of Marriage Act, the Hindu Divorce Act, and the Freedom of Religion Act, the passing of which have been Your Highness' personal concern. "Scarcely less striking is the forward plan which Baroda has secured for herself in the realm of education, especially female education, which could only have been achieved by the unremitting interest shown by Your Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Saheba.

Baroda

MORNING HOURS OF WORK IN BARODA

Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, the Naib Dewan, with the Commissioner of Education, the Administrative Judge of the High Court, and the Accountant-General as members, to inquire into the possibility of having morning hours of work for all Government offices in the State.

Hyderabad

THE HYDERABAD BUDGET

The Hyderabad Budget for the year 1342 *Fasli* (6th October 1932 to 5th October 1933) prepared for the H. E. H. the Nizam's Government by Sir Akbar Hydari, the Finance Member, reveals the following: The total receipts are estimated at 801.42 lakh: as against 784.72 lakhs for 1341. While the figures for customs, excise and forests have been estimated at 20.50 lakhs less than for 1341 *Fasli*, increases are expected amounting to over 14 lakhs largely from finance heads on account of interest, paper currency and exchange, and nearly 22½ lakhs under railways owing to a large share of the earnings falling to general revenues after due provision in the railway purchase reserve.

The expenditure estimates are 779.39 lakhs as against 761.68 lakhs in the previous year, or an increased provision of 17.71 lakhs out of which 10 lakhs will go towards interest on the new 2 crore loan and the rest to increased expenditure on Education, Medical, and Police. In addition to these grants from current revenues, about 22.76 lakhs will be spent by the departments from their balances of last year, the principal departments being Military 11½ lakhs, and Buildings and Municipal Improvements 6 lakhs, and special grants from past surpluses of the last triennium amounting to 68.56 lakhs are given to continue the extra programme of the City Improvement Board 3 lakhs, Hyderabad Water Works 3½ lakhs, Drainage 14 lakhs, District Water Works 5 lakhs, District Municipalities 5½ lakhs, Buildings 26 lakhs, and Archaeology 1 lakh. An expenditure of 3 lakhs has been provided from the Industrial Reserve for aid to minor industries and 5.12 lakhs from the Famine Reserve for the well-sinking programme.

THE BERAR AND THE NIZAM

"Hyderabad's negotiations with regard to Berar will certainly succeed," stated Sir Samuel Hoare at a dinner given to Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, in December last by the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference.

The Secretary of State envisaged more detailed negotiations in India in regard to the question in the next few weeks, and he felt confident about their success, which would remove any obstacle in the way of the entry of Hyderabad into the Federation.

Mysore

MR. MARDY JONES ON MYSORE

After a fortnight's study and sojourn visiting important industrial centres of Mysore, Mr. Mardy Jones, ex-Member of Parliament, addressing the University students, paid a tribute to the Mysore peasantry whose scientific knowledge, he said, should prove a real national asset. Mysore provided a wonderful titbit to India with her vast mineral resources, forests, fertile soil, and peasants well trained which, with the abundance of the existing water power, must rank her among the foremost States in the Empire.

MYSORE SANDAL OIL

As a consequence of the continued slump in the demand for luxury articles and the violent disturbances in the exchange market, there was a considerable decline, says the Report submitted by the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in England, in the sales of sandal oil in Europe and America. The total sales during the year 1931-32 amounted to only 64,137 lbs. as against 1,21,158 lbs. during 1930-31.

Government observe that trade conditions during the year were extremely trying and called for vigilance and prompt action on his part, and they desire to place on record their appreciation of the work done by Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, Trade Commissioner for Mysore in England.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

We understand that the loss on the operation of the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravathi, during 1931-32 is about Rs. 1.80 lakhs. The whole amount, it is understood, has been written off, one half being adjusted out of the working advance allowed to the concern; the other half, of which amount this working advance was reduced, had to be made good and placed at the disposal of the concern for their current operations.

RIGHTS OF INAMDARS

The Government of Mysore have appointed a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman, to examine the rights and liabilities of Inamdars and their tenants under the existing law and to make recommendations with regard to the improvement of the position of the tenants vis-a-vis of the landlord.

Travancore

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

We congratulate the Government of Travancore on having sanctioned the continuation for five years more of the exemption granted to poor and deserving candidates of the depressed classes from the payment of examination fees for public examinations held by the Education Department.

This exemption was originally granted for a period of five years in 1927-28 and was due to terminate with the examinations of 1932. The Director of Public Instruction recommended its continuance for another five years. The Government state that it is clear from the progressive figures of fees remitted each year that the concession is being availed of by the depressed classes in general.

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL'S GRANTS

The Travancore Legislative Council passed a motion on the 13th December to provide a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for exhibiting the products of the State in the Museum opened by the "Buy Indian" League at Madras.

A number of supplementary grants to the Government were also passed.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the publication of certain works on Ayurveda. Another allotment for the preparation of charts and posters for the Health Department was also passed. A grant of Rs. 10,700 was made for repairs to Vernacular schools.

Sonepur

SONEPUR STATE

H. H. The Maharaja Bahadur Sir Sree Biramitrodaya Sing Deo Dharmanidhi, Jnanaganakar, K.C.I.E., M.R.A.S., Ruling Chief of the State, presided over the State School Anniversary held recently. Mr. Syed Abdus Sattar, the Head Master, read the annual report which showed that the numerical strength of the school was on the increase, that the financial stability of the school was strong owing to the creation of a Trust Fund by the Maharaja Bahadur, and that the Boys' and Teachers' common rooms are supplied with newspapers and magazines. The newly established Maharaj Kumar Sreeman Sudhanshusekher Hostel is well furnished, with a doctor to look after the health of the boarders who live there free of all charges. In a nice little speech, the Maharajah gave good advice to the boys.

Alwar

ALWAR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

In the course of a brief but luminous address at the Convocation of the Benares University, H. H. The Maharajah of Alwar referred to the tradition and greatness of Kashi as the centre of learning:

It is here in Kashi that whenever any big religions arose in India, their fates were decided. It was here that Gautama Buddha defeated the Shastris, and Buddhism held sway in the country, and it was here finally that Sankaracharya achieved victory and established Sanathana Dharma once again in the country. It is right therefore that our Hindu University which has been established here, from which seat of learning as you, my friends, go out into the wider world, will realize that you could not have had a better setting for your education than the oldest centre of learning in the world.

His Highness took occasion to expatiate on the grandeur of the ideals of Sanathana Dharma our glorious heritage.

Remember that our great Sanathana Dharma has one particular advantage, for it caters to all kinds of mentalities, all kinds of ideas and brains, and accommodates them so that each may work out its salvation according to its inherent tendencies.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar attended the Unity Conference which met at Allahabad on the 16th December. Speaking at the Conference on the future of Indian States, he said:

After all, in our Indian States well governed or badly governed, we have no safeguards as regards finance, as regards our Army or in any other field except in respect of foreign relations which, according to our treaties, were ceded to the British Crown. But do you mean to say that no one in the Indian States wishes that people on the other side of the boundary in British India should not reach that status in which they would be able to govern their own homes in a manner befitting their ancient heritage and yet keep within the Empire as loyal partners and friends of the British Government and Crown? I believe that this is possible of solution.

THE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY GIFT

On the 12th December in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Maharaja of Alwar referred to what he called the mischievous propaganda against him made by interested people in British India. Special significance was attached to this Darbar as completing 29 years of the Maharajah's rule. The Maharajah announced amidst acclamation remission of land revenue of three lakhs from the current demands in addition to the two lakhs already announced.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN S. AFRICA

SIR K. V. REDDI'S VIEWS

"Satyagraha in South Africa is not likely to be of any benefit at this stage. While I sympathise with our brethren in South Africa very much, I would not advise them to start a passive resistance movement," declared Sir K. V. Reddi, ex-Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, at a meeting held at Madras.

"For one thing," continued Sir K. V. Reddi, "they have not got a leader like Mahatma Gandhi, and for another that the rich will benefit by this movement while our compatriots will be left in the lurch and will be subjected to greater hardship. Satyagraha is therefore undesirable."

He added that there was more than two and a half millions of Indians in South Africa, Kenya, Jamaica, Mauritius, Tanganyika, Trinidad and other places. It was due to Indian labour that those colonies became prosperous. Indians were always treated as labourers and servants and did not enjoy political and social rights worth the name.

Proceeding, the speaker said that the Whites had no right to say that Indians should not settle in those countries and urged the League of Nations to find out a solution of the problem.

Concluding, Sir K. V. Reddi also suggested the holding of a Conference of Asiatic countries to consider the question.

MR. POLAK'S WARNING

Mr. Polak, writing from London to the Agent, deprecates the attempts at passive resistance, against the Tenure Act, of the Indian community. He states that Mr. Andrews agrees that the threatened campaign is unwise. In the present circumstances, he does not think that the result achieved will be comparable with the disaster inevitably facing those engaged in the struggle.

INDIANS IN UGANDA

The Hon'ble P. V. Moid, Member, Legislative Council, Uganda, asked the Hon'ble the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of Uganda Colony the following questions, the answers given by the latter are given against each:

(Q) In view of the large Indian population in Uganda, whether Government will enrol holders of M. B. B. S. degree of Indian Universities as practitioners irrespective of their being registered in the United Kingdom?

(A) The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1913 entitled the following persons to be registered as Medical Practitioners in Uganda:

"The holder of any British, British Indian or British Colonial degree, diploma or licence entitling him to registration in the United Kingdom."

Graduates of the Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Punjab who obtained their degrees prior to February 24th, 1930, are registered in the United Kingdom and consequently in Uganda. It is not proposed to make any amendment to the Ordinance.

(Q) Will any preference be given to the Uganda Cotton by the Government of India as a result of the Ottawa Conference by reducing or removing the import duties on Uganda cotton in India.

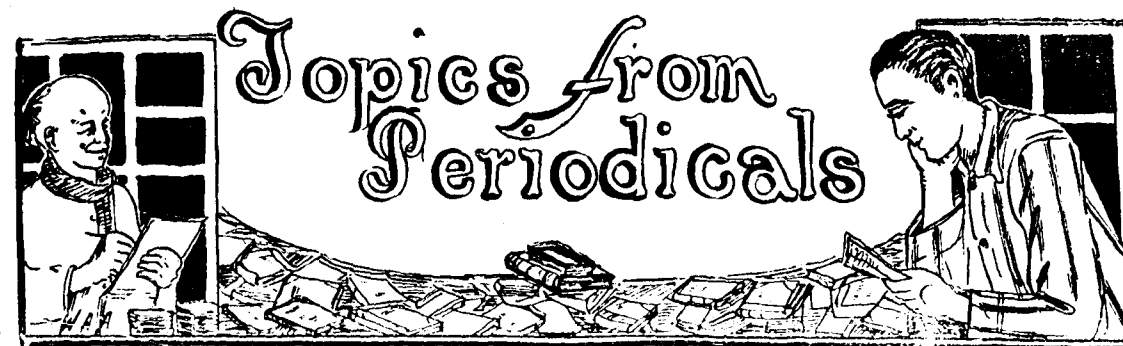
(A) The answer is in the negative. The duty in question is a temporary duty imposed solely for revenue purposes which the Government of India intends to remove as soon as practicable.

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA

Rabindranath Tagore has received a letter from Mr. F. Kwall, Demerara (British Guiana) relating to the condition of Indians there. We extract the following which relates to the illiteracy of Indian children:

In the year 1876, the law of compulsory education was enacted, but it was never put in force so far as East Indian children were concerned, particularly on the sugar plantations where the major portion of East Indians reside. The result is that we find illiteracy amongst the Indian community. Illiterate parents did not realize the usefulness of education and so they did not trouble themselves much in the education of their children. The aftermath is, as already stated, illiteracy amongst the East Indian children, particularly the girls. This backwardness in this cosmopolitan community is very degrading. Our Indian community, which is numerically strong, is 130,540.

Some day we are hoping still that Mother India will send to the colony lady teachers for educational work. If the English and American people are sending missionaries to India to do uplift work, why cannot India do the same on behalf of her own people in this Colony? I make this public appeal that it is the duty of India to look after her children scattered in the world, particularly those in the British Empire. Is there no leader in India who can champion the cause of education in this colony? The time is far overdue. Ninety-four years ago the first batch of Indian immigrants came here under the indenture system which was abolished fifteen years ago, but the question of the education of Indian children remains still in the background.



Topics from Periodicals

NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM

Viscount Cecil draws a very nice distinction between nationalism and patriotism in an article in *Harper's Magazine*. Nationalism has acted like an intoxicant on so many minds, especially during times of War, that it is necessary to distinguish between true patriotism and false. Viscount Cecil observes:

The difference between such nationalism and real patriotism is as great as that between love and lust. The true patriot desires the greatness and prosperity of his country in its largest sense. He is not satisfied with mere material wealth. He wishes to see his country in the van of intellectual and moral progress. He desires to see her lead the world in all good ways. He believes that to hope for continued riches without this spiritual health is futile and worthless. He conceives of his country as the trustee of all her wealth and power for the benefit of mankind. In other words he recognizes no difference in the ethical principles applicable to individual or the State.

The nationalist takes a narrower view. To him the only test of greatness is physical and political strength. If he is a Briton he gloats over the extent of the map of the world which is coloured red. He glories in the statistics of population and acreage in the British Empire. He slugs with fervour the aspiration that her bounds may be set wider still and wider. All this leads him to distrust foreign countries. How can British boundaries extend except at their expense?

Commenting on this, the Editor of *Prabuddha Bharata* observes in his article in the December Number that patriotism itself is not bad. But when it crosses its legitimate limit, it becomes a menace.

Patriotism so long as it is restricted to actions conducive to the well-being of a nation without hurting the interest of another (rather weaker) nation, is good and should be welcomed. But when it becomes so aggressive that it cannot tolerate another nation guarding its own interest or when it becomes so very dynamic that it puts a neighbouring nation into the necessity of being self-protective, it becomes a curse.

MODERN INDIAN ART

"In our literature and art, the Western influence is keenly in evidence, and in our architects and weavers the tendency of the age is marked. Conceit has taken the place of culture: gilded vanity screeches at the gates of refinement and lets itself loose in startled highways, and in our modern homes where different examples of art grow in beauty side by side," writes Srimathi Sakuntala Thampi in *Triveni* under the heading "Ancient Art and Modern Taste". She deplures the present-day degeneracy in Indian life due primarily to the apish imitation of the West.

Everywhere there is hustle and bustle—the hoot of cars and buses, and jazz gramophones and loud speakers creating an atmosphere difficult for art to exist. There seems to be everywhere a dislike for things essentially Indian in the soul of modern life, for conditions are becoming less and less favourable to it, little though it asks. The appearance of so much westernization marks the decline of India's culture and the steady rise of the mechanically-minded generation. We are wandering amongst entangled ideas and chaotic dreams and the spirit of India's art hanging far beyond our reach. Let us try to destroy imitation and convince others that imitation is as great an evil as suicide. We should eliminate every indication of the degeneracy of taste, set beauty back upon her pedestal, the beauty of Indian art, the beauty of our villages, graceful architecture, our decorations and designs and make life a cultivated and gracious exercise. Let us touch our new cities, glamorous of Western garishness, with things essentially Indian, so that our peoples, houses and furniture, gardens and public places may be as easy on the eye as the lapis lazuli skies and the green of the country-sides.

"Above all, let us not allow the 'Will-o'-the-Wisp' of modernization mislead and mockingly escort us into the wilderness," concludes the writer, "but let us set up the 'Culture of India's Art' as an ideal."

THE INDIAN SITUATION

The conditions prevailing in India at the present moment cannot be said to be normal. Analysing the situation, a writer in the *Landholders' Journal* for October, says "that civil disobedience on the one hand and rule by ordinances on the other are abnormalities pointing to a grave malady which has been allowed to develop and spread." It cannot be cured by half-hearted and irritating measures. What is needed, is a bold, comprehensive and statesmanlike policy to deal with the situation.

When the whole nation has been awakened to self-consciousness and high hopes held before it by authoritative pronouncements from time to time, to attempt to shrink, qualify or postpone the responsibility of courageously proceeding with the task of fulfilling those expectations of British creation on any plea whatsoever would be not only an act of insincerity but a grave error. On the other hand, unreasonableness, impatience and indiscriminate obstruction on the part of the Indian politicians who count, will not bring the goal on which they have set their heart any nearer.

Two things are essential for the improvement of the Indian situation leading finally to satisfactory settlement of the entire Indian problem. In the first place, reforms should be pushed forward rapidly.

That is the only permanent remedy for the present ills of the body politic. In the second place the thoughts both of Government and the Congress must turn toward peace. No constitution will yield the desired result unless it is the product of the joint efforts of all parties. The Government must give proof of their desire, at once unequivocal and sincere, for conciliation in some tangible form and take the first step on the road to peace. Government must be prepared to take some risks or negotiations would be impossible. At the same time all parties should combine to give expression to their desire for peace by issuing a joint manifesto and to impress the Government with the volume and strength of feeling which exists in the country on the subject. No room should be left for suspicion on either side.

The question of constitutional reforms should be carefully handled and must not be allowed to create any impression of unwillingness on the part of British Government to confer any substantial political rights upon the Indians.

If the much vaunted All-India Federation does not materialise, the failure, to whatever causes it may be due, would be ascribed to British wire-pulling. Mere

provincial autonomy by itself, instead of alleviating the present political discontent, would greatly aggravate it and lend colour to the unfounded but nevertheless widespread suspicion that the existence of internal disharmony is being exploited in order to put off the grant of responsibility at the centre.

The problem is admittedly a complex one and necessarily a very difficult one, requiring sober thinking and quick decision. But Britain is not out of it.

Her history bristles with instances where she has shown wonderful capacity for satisfactorily solving important national, imperial and international problems. The greatest handicap under which she finds herself is, that she is an alien country to India and her intentions are apt to be misconstrued. Hence the necessity for specific proof of sincerity to a particularly sensitive people.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE

"Mr. De Valera appears to recognise that the pursuit of his policy of self-containment will, at any rate for a time, result in an enforced depreciation in the still low general standard of living of the State," writes Hibernicus in the *Contemporary Review*.

Independence, with the simple life, is in his view preferable to the "degradation" produced by the old trading relationship with England. Sweeter a meal of home-grown potatoes, flavoured with independence sauce, than a banquet of imported luxuries. There is no price which he is not prepared to pay for national independence. Economic laws have no meaning for him.

This being so, it will be appreciated that the tariff war now raging has no terrors for the President, whatever it may have for his fellow-countrymen. Indeed he rather welcomes the war, for it adds the spur of compulsion to the standard nationalistic arguments for his Plan.

He is in the happy position of being able both to explain to the disgruntled stock-breeders that it is owing to English oppression that they can no longer sell their cattle, and thus to add fuel to the flame of hatred of the historic enemy; and at the same time to urge that for this reason, if for no other, it is in their own interest to make his Plan operative as quickly as possible.

Indeed it seems by no means improbable that the President deliberately provoked the present quarrel over the Land Annuities in order to further his Plan, that he has no interest in seeking the determination of the tariff war, and that if his latest way of provoking action on the part of our Government had failed, he would have tried another.

This is an aspect of the situation which is not generally appreciated, concludes the writer, and it is of some importance.

THE PROBLEM OF EVIL

The *Philosophical Quarterly*, the organ of the Indian Institute of Philosophy and the Indian Philosophical Congress, has an article on the "Problem of Evil in Indian Philosophy" by B. L. Atreya, who says that no philosophical system of the East or West has so far given a satisfactory answer to the question of the origin of evil. Most of them seem to agree on the point that we suffer because we are ignorant of the true nature of things around us, of the true nature of ourselves, and of the true relation that exists between us and the objects around us. They all seem to hold that it is more important to know how ignorance is to be removed, that is, how the evil is to be overcome and destroyed than how and why and when it originated.

The *Yogavasishta* presents one of the boldest attempts to account for the mystery of evil from the Monistic standpoint. Bondage or evil, according to Vasistha, is another name for finite existence, the mind or individuality itself. Ignorance is another name for it. It is also called *karma*. To be an individual is to be limited, is to hedge a wall of neglect or non-recognition of the whole round the centre of interest in a particular portion or aspect of the Absolute Whole. To attend to a particular point is, in fact, to neglect the rest. And we are only that for the time being to which we give our full attention. Nobody else forces us to attend to a part of the whole. It is a voluntary game which we may play or not. It has a beginning and an end. As every concave has its convex side, so the limitation of our interest to here and now has the other side involved in the very act of limitation, namely, the passing away of the rest of the Reality, ever present in the total experience, into the subconscious.

This evil is necessary, contends the writer, "for the glory of the Absolute which is our very Self, the deep ocean behind the bubble of our being, would remain hidden from the view of those who are interested in partial and poor aspects of it. The vision of the Whole, the Infinite, will shine above the threshold of consciousness only when we give up our limited interests and become interested in the Whole and constantly imagine ourselves to be nothing less than the Whole."

THE PLIGHT OF THE DEBTOR COUNTRIES

The latest Number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an article on the "Economic Implications of Lausanne Conference" by Dr. B. Ramachandra Rao. In the course of that article the writer points out how debtor countries should behave towards the creditor countries:

As the burden of debts tends to be aggravated in days of falling prices, no misuse of even short-term credit should be thought of by the debtor countries. Nothing would be so suicidal as to lock up short-term loans in long-term loan advances to internal borrowers. A growing and immense means of export surplus in goods and services would have to be created to ensure proper payment of interest and capital. The export trade might not be able to support the transfer of such large-scale payments. The creditor country would by all means resist such an attempt by feverishly raising its tariff walls. In spite of this the building up of great productive energy on the part of the debtor country would be a better solution than the infructuous and dangerous one of parting with gold resources. This would undoubtedly lead to certain departure from the gold standard. The depreciation of currency would ensue. All the horrors of inflation might be experienced by the debtor country. The other solution of deliberately creating an artificial surplus of exports would mean an effective competition. The creditor country would doubtless tend to stifle it by raising the tariff wall. While the first kind of remedial action is unthinkable, the second becomes impossible. So the restriction of imports is resorted to even at the cost of gravely reducing the national standard of living. Any curtailing of imports would ultimately lead to the curtailing of exports. Import quotas, new surtaxes and exchange controls tend to restrict the volume of trade. Increasing unemployment, diminished trade, increasing taxation, unbalanced budgets and other peculiarly distressing features characterise the national economy of the debtor country. With the reduction of the wealth of the debtor country, there would be a diminution of the wealth of the entire world itself.

Dr. Rao concludes by saying that the forthcoming World Economic Conference is bound to provide a remedy if it were to prevent such recurrent financial crises as the present one in the near future. While the proper regulation of the volume and direction of external or international lending by the creditor countries is essential in the interests of both lender and the borrower, it is the restoration of world equilibrium in matters of trade and price-level that is the absolute need of the hour.

MODERN RUSSIA

Mr. Harold Jenks, after a very close study of Russia, makes some interesting observations in his article on "Russian Mentality" in the *Fortnightly Review* for November. The Russian believes that he can alter life by destroying the present conditions, but he does not believe that he can anticipate what will develop out of the chaos which he has made. All foreigners in Russia are united in the opinion that the Russian is lazy.

The Russian is not lazy. Give him work he believes in and he will work with a tury of which we are not capable. Foreigners in Russia are always amazed at seeing some magnificent new constructions, but ordinary things left undone: buildings, gardens, old factories which are in decay for want of a little attention. An infinitesimal part of the energy spent on the new constructions would render them of great use to the community. But they are left to decay, not because there is lack of material and labour but because there is a lack of interest. We take a pride in preserving historical buildings and ancient traditions, because we feel that we are one with the men of our race in the past.

Russia has a history of over a thousand years. Yet it is considered a young country. The Russian has no history in our sense of the word. He does not believe that he is linked with the past of his race. He does not believe that he is the sum of the past moments of his forefather's historical trend.

He is unique. He had developed; therefore there has been a break with the past. And so he has no deep-seated need to preserve the relics of the past. What we should call an irreverence for the past gives rise to a superficial view that the Russian is a vandal. On the contrary, he is a born artist to his finger tips. But his view of life, his conception of development, that the past is not the cause of the present, which is unique and due to a break with the past, makes him have little interest in retaining the frayed garments of a dead past. The new present situation demands new forms of expression. For this reason he allows anything to decay which belongs to a previous culture.

"So to-day in Russia," concludes the writer, "anything which is not in keeping with the present conception of civilization—the glory of the Five Year Plan—has no value for the Russian."

But while the new culture is being created the carcase of the past is rotting. So we foreigners in Russia with our strong historical sense, with our belief that the present is the sum of past events, have many a mental shock. One day we damn Russia as the most inefficient and hopeless country in the world. And the next day our breath is taken away by some glorious feat of

engineering. It is the clash of incompatibles which gives us a mental shock. For we must have unity and continuity if we are to have mental peace. But where we see only destruction and decay, the Russian sees development.

I believe that the Russian mind, at present in its infancy, is struggling to express a new view of reality. I do not think that the economic and political experiments of the Soviet Government will have any permanent value or will make any great contribution to humanity. They are merely forms in which the exuberant vitality of a new mentality is striving to find its true expression. Like a child, the Russian is playing with toys which we the grown-ups really value economics and politics. At present he does not notice that they are merely play-things. But one day, I believe, he will grow up and give to the world a new culture which will express his mentality in its highest form.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

"Man is a fighting animal. But he fights best when that for which he fights involves his spiritual nature: he fights best and battles most when, to blind force, he offers the impregnable bulwark of an unshakable faith and inflexibility of purpose. That is what men call to-day passive resistance," writes Mr. George Godwin in the December Number of the *Aryan Path*. "Once a term of contempt," proceeds the writer, passive resistance gains ground, for by the test of efficiency it is revealed as the true and only answer to physical force.

Time may reveal it as the instrument whereby mankind will redeem itself from the evils that press so hardly upon it to-day.

Armed force, aggression, coercion have failed, always must fail, since they are addressed not to the spiritual reality, but to the physical mirage.

The world seeks blindly for an alternative. It may be found when the strength of force exercised on the moral plane is clearly recognised. And those who deride this proposition as the dream of a visionary are invited to contemplate the inevitable consequences of adherence to the old manner of the logical end of physical force in a world suffering from a soul-lag and armed with all the forces of hell."

CHRISTIANS AND THE AWARD

Father Winslow contributes to the *C. S. S. Review* for November a spirited article discussing the attitude that Christians should adopt in the face of the Premier's award. During the last few years there has been an increasing number of Indian Christians all over the country, who have been shaking themselves free from the bonds of communalism and desiring to throw in their lot with the country of which they are citizens:

It is first and foremost for us Christians a religious issue. We refuse to think of the Christian Church in terms of a community. The Christian Church is a great spiritual brotherhood of all those who believe in Christ, and have confessed their faith in Him before men, whatever be their community or race or caste. The idea so widely held in India that becoming a Christian means passing from one community to another is fatal to the whole conception of the Church, as well as one of the chief hindrances in the way of the acceptance of Christ. If the Communal Award is to stamp Christians as a community, this false idea will become still more deeply rooted.

Moreover, the Award, as the Bishop of Dornakal points out, will have a most disruptive effect upon the Christian community itself, tending to intensify demonstrational differences and to revive the memory of old caste differences which are in process of being forgotten.

Finally, its effect in emphasizing and deepening the gulf between Christians and the rest of the country will have, if unchanged, most serious consequences:

Just at a time when, as never before, Christians are beginning to throw themselves into the national life and into work for the common cause of India's uplift, the imposition upon them of separate electorates will come as a most reactionary influence hindering true progress.

"It will be said," says Father Winslow, "we have to safeguard our own interest because we cannot trust the majority communities to respect them."

What good are two or three representatives in the Councils going to do us if the other communities have no respect for our interests? They will be outvoted every time. But if the other communities feel that Christians are with them and amongst their most valuable allies in furthering national interests, will they not of their own accord care for the interests of Christians? There can be surely no serious question as to which method of protecting our interests is more effective.

WESTERN NATIONALISM

Writing in the *Modern Review* on the "Basis of Nationalism," Mr. Dhirendranath Roy says that Imperialism is nothing but the practical application of Western nationalism. It is based, says Mr. Roy, upon false egoism, maintained by false power, and justified by false propaganda.

Western nationalism is self-destructive. The worship of power brutalizes the people. Being pampered by privileges which they acquire by the organized exploitation of weaker peoples they lose even their brute power. A nation without power cannot stand. Rome was not conquered by any nation, she was destroyed by her subjects with their slavery. If the present Western nations are not destroyed by their subjects it is because the homeland of the nations is at a safe distance and the real power is upheld by those who are not affected by the services of the subject people. But that does not save the power-intoxicated nations from the danger of one another. Western nations being organized upon the false principle of egoism are, like cave men, suspicious and afraid of one another. So each of them seek to outgrow its neighbours in power, each seeks artificial means to add to its sentiment of nationalism. That is the meaning of all such movements as Anglo-Saxonism, Pan-Teutonism, Pan-Latinism, Pan-Slavism, and so forth. But the ceaseless rivalry for power on the part of nations is a challenge to one another,—a challenge which strains them so much that they openly become threatening. The result is what happened in 1914 . . .

And what is the effect of the last War? While there is talk of internationalism on the one hand, there is military preparedness on the other. While on the surface there is blatant boasting of pacts to outlaw War, there is beneath it a secret diplomacy going on between nations. The truth is, human nature being what they think it is, the Western nations can by no means feel secure even if they have found the cultivation of their nationalism to be too costly. Outside they talk of peace, inside they must prepare; and the guilty mind is always suspicious. Their talk of internationalism is due to the horror of War and the fear of mutual destruction. There is no good feeling that draws them together.

The writer concludes that there is still room for hope. Even through the present form of political internationalism, there is yet chance for breaking forth and dispelling the gloom of false egoism, both individual and natural.

While the outward bond of internationalism may make the different nations get somewhat used to one another, the continued sufferings of some of the oppressed peoples for the sake of their spiritual ideal may call forth the suppressed good feeling of the oppressing nations. It may cause them to revise their understanding of man and his corporate life. But let us hope of this before the oppressed peoples are goaded by the fear of death to brutalize themselves and become as dangerously nationalistic.

NEW GOVERNORS' PROVINCES

"Proposals for new Governors' provinces in India are being pressed with indecent hurry by clamorous politicians," writes Prof. H. L. Chabiani in the latest Number of the *Indian Journal of Economics*. The political, communal and linguistic advantages of creating new Governors' provinces have so obsessed the minds of politicians that the economic and financial aspects of the question have been relegated completely to the background, even though it is generally admitted that without adequate financial resources, no scheme of provincial autonomy can possibly lead to any substantial increase in nation-building services which are so urgently required in the country now. Mr. Chabiani is of opinion that the time chosen for multiplying Governors' provinces can hardly be considered as propitious.

The country is passing through an economic crisis of unexampled magnitude, which has involved the bulk of our agriculturists into utter ruin and knocked the bottom out of all budget estimates of the provincial and central governments

Far-reaching proposals for franchise extension, for enlargement and multiplication of legislatures and executives, the establishment of new institutions like the federal court are all expected to be met out of some hidden source which even to the Government of India's experts does not seem to be yet visible, though the increasing level of taxation on a dwindling national income has already brought the yield of our main taxes on the verge of diminishing returns. It is time that the public returned to the stern realities of our grim economic situation and realised that it is not constitutional toys or the multiplications of Governors' ministers and knights that the country needs but a vigorous campaign of economy in all departments of national life. It is not the creation of new provincial governments that will solve our economic difficulties, it is the financial stabilisation of the existing ones or more probably the amalgamation of the existing units of administration into fewer but richer provinces.

What hope is there then for the proposed new but smaller provinces with all the paraphernalia of the Reformed Constitution of 1933? Prof. Chabiani answers:

General considerations point no less to the same moral. A small province is by itself a very serious handicap in the race for progress. India is a poor country, much poorer than many States of Europe; modern governmental machinery is necessarily complicated and costly; the demand for funds for beneficent services and economic development is insistent and urgent in a back-

ward country like India. It follows therefore that the more we spend on the general administration of the country, the less will be left for nation-building activities of the State. The level of taxation is admitted both by officials and non-officials to be already too high; but even if it were otherwise, the country is in no mood to tolerate increased taxation even for nation-building departments in the existing depression in trade, industry, and agriculture.

Apart from taxation, the only means of developing a province and so increasing the material well-being of its people is to raise development loans. The smaller the province, the smaller its revenue; the smaller the security on which the province can borrow, the higher will be the rate of interest it will have to pay for its loans in the open market or less the amount it can be safely lent by the Central Government. The smaller the province, the less varied in their economic characteristics will be its various parts, the more fluctuating will be its total revenues, the less certain will be the security it can offer for its loans, the less insurance it will have against risk of failure for its development schemes, and higher, therefore, will be the rate of interest it will have to pay on its development loans. Already the market rate of interest in India to-day is much higher than the pre-War rate, and there is not much hope for economic development unless the rate of interest falls appreciably.

On these grounds alone, concludes the writer, that a multiplicity of small provinces is clearly undesirable.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established, Bombay, 1919.)

Capital Paid up	...	Rs. 71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs. 75,61,739
Total funds	...	Rs. 1,46,82,794
Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs. 3,56,05,275
It has paid in claims up-to-	...	Rs. 5,50,00,000
date (about)	...	
Its premium income in 1931-1932	...	Rs. 78,00,000
exceeds	...	

"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.

IGNORANCE OF THE ORIENT

The *Japan Magazine* for December publishes an interesting article on the above subject by a writer under the pseudonym "Ariel". He says that the future of world-peace depends on the establishment of right relations between East and West, especially between the English-speaking peoples and Asia. He is of opinion that the root-cause of this unfortunate misunderstanding is sheer ignorance rather than any sinister motive, and it can quite easily be removed by a proper system or process of education.

The things that rankle most in the Oriental mind are the traces of injustice, or want of fair-play, that the East sees, or fancies it sees, in the policy of the West toward the East, especially any injustice that seems forced by reason of an assumed superiority: anything that the West would not tolerate if the East attempted to impose its will in the same way. There is no doubt that if the press and periodical literature of England and America were ready to publish articles insisting on better relations with the East, and especially on the abolition of discrimination against Orientals, and equality of races and justice towards all alike, the governments of the respective countries would in time take a more practical interest in the subject and eventually remove every trace of unfairness in their relations with the East.

In this matter of promoting information and working for better relations between East and West, the Oriental Press is far in advance of the Western Press; for in all the Asiatic countries there are editors who go to the great trouble and expense of acquiring the English language and writing it to be able to appeal to the West in its own tongue for a better understanding of the East.

Think of the immense expenditure of mental and material energy on such thorough-going periodicals as the *Indian Review*, the *Modern Review*, and the *Hindustan Review*, published in India by Indians; of the numerous dailies published in China, and the English publications printed in Japan, such as the *Japan Magazine*, the *Japan Times* and the English edition of the *Osaka Mainichi*, all appealing to the West to understand the East and remove all unfair discrimination and inequality for the sake of human brotherhood and peace. Why should the East have to appeal to the West, rather than the West appeal to the East? Why should the desire to spread knowledge be all on the one side? Yet the appeal only too often seems to fall on deaf ears with unhappy results for East and West alike for which the West must bear the responsibility.

YOUTH AND COMMUNALISM

In what way is youth related to, or affected by, Communalism, asks Mr. A. H. Jaisinghani in the course of an article in the *New Age* for November. He says:

Communalism finds its best support among older folk. And though the younger generation is sometimes excited through the propaganda methods of communalist leaders, they soon find it unnatural and inconsistent with the idealism and aspirations of their youthful hearts to be mobilized in its ranks. For communalism goes against the very essence of youth. Youth signifies to me courage, charity and faith. He who is lacking in these qualities is lacking in youth, in the spirit of adventure and faith which is peculiar to young age; he does not deserve the title of youth. Charity towards our fellow-men, faith in our principles and courage in action, which we characterize as the qualities of youth, mean complete negation of the doctrine of communalism. And, therefore, while understanding it in its origin as a human problem, we must seek ever to rise above it. Youth and communalism can meet only to fight; their only relationship must be that of two enemies. For though communalism is a monster hidden within ourselves, it is a monster no less, though in its origin it is a virtue, in its extreme form it becomes an evil.

In the present atmosphere of our country the youth is living under a grave danger. All around us are cries of war, suspicion and hatred raised by our ignorant leaders. We must beware of them. We must not allow ourselves to be deceived. We must gather sufficient light and courage to steer our course clear through them and save ourselves from the poison of communalism which is spread in the air to-day.

"THE YOUNG FOLK"

In a message to this newly started journal which hails from Trivandrum under the editorship of Mr. N. K. Venkateswaran, Mr. Paul Dare, News Editor of the *Times of India*, appeals to the youths of India thus:

I appeal to you, the future leaders of India, to do all you can by sympathy and intelligent understanding to remove the barriers of race, colour, and creed, which have only been set up by artificial ideas of nationalism; and in one of his latest books, the great authority Sir Arthur Keith tells us that the modern anthropologist says that scientifically there is no such thing as a "nation".

The world's greatest teachers have all given to posterity the same message though they may have expressed it in different forms: The Buddha, whose life is one of the greatest inspirations many of us have known, sacrificed all earthly things to bring to the heart of man by his example peace and a way to spiritual perfection; the Hindu doctrine of re-birth, as expressed in symbols in the story of Rama, is meant to tell us of the ever-increasing progress of the "divine spark" in all men, and the Christ and Mohammad equally taught that all of us, mightiest prince and humblest servitor alike, have hearts equally open to the one All-Wise Power that made us all.

TAOISM AND VEDANTA

Swami Jagadiwarananda, in the course of an article on the above subject in the *Review of Philosophy and Religion*, says that Tao-Teh-King is the Vedas of the Taoists and is the oldest known record of China. The writer takes the trouble of finding plenty of similarities in Taoism and Vedanta.

The word Tao has been interpreted in many ways like Vedic Vak (or Latin vox) which was in the beginning according to the Bible also. Like Platonic Idea, Aristotelian Form and Kantian purely Formal, Tao means great form or image. Like Buddhist Nirvana Tao is called Abyss of non-existence, void or vacancy, and noiselessness or emptiness. Tao is the symbol of Absolute Rest, a mystic trance, a mystic transport, and an Hindu ecstasy (Samadhi). It is also called the Ideal, the Abstract, the Universal like the Buddhist Dharma or Norm. In a word it is the form of the formless. Just like the Vedantic Paramatman and Jivatman, Tao is of two kinds: the Absolute and the Relative. In the former, the Tao is Eternal and Immutable, the Divine presence which can be on the right hand and at the same time on the left hand and which is bodiless and immaterial. The relative Tao is individualized in the living creatures, specially in man. This Tao or Eternal reason (in Vedantic phraseology Cit or Cosmic Prajna) is identified with mysterious abyss of existence. As the mystery of existence it is called the Ineffable or Nameless. It is the root from which everything proceeds and to which everything returns. Although the cause of all things it is itself the sourceless. In Vedanta also Brahman is called Svayambhu and Aja,—Causeless Cause, uncreate creator, causa sui beyond nama and rupa (name and form), avangmanaso gocaram (beyond mind and words).

We thus see the fundamental principles of Vedanta coincide with those of Taoism.

MONEY-LENDING IN ANCIENT INDIA

"The law of money-lending in ancient India," is the subject of an interesting article in the latest Number of the *Bombay Law Journal* by Mr. S. J. Srinivasan, who draws freely from such ancient law-givers as Narada, Yagnavalkya, Manu, Brihaspati, Catyayana, Jagamatne, Yagna, Gotama, Vishnu and Samvarta.

"Though interest upon loans appears to have been allowed by the Hindu Law," says Sir Thomas Strange, "yet, prohibited as it is as a common means of acquisition to the two higher classes of Brahmins and the Chastriyas, the prejudice that existed against it with the Jews and among other ancient nations operated, it is plain, with the Hindu legislator according to whom 'neither a priest nor a military man must receive interest on loans; though each of them may pay the

small interest permitted by law on borrowing for some pious use to the sinful man who demanded it." Manu says that the lender might take an eightieth part of a hundred by the month which is allowed by Vashtatha.

In the matter of the recovery of the loan, the ancient law and the usage are clear. For a debtor freely acknowledging the debt might be arrested and dragged before the public assembly and confined until he paid the loan.

If the debt was due from the king or the master or the priest, the proper mode was by mild expostulation, and from an evil-minded man by artful contrivance, and from dishonest debtors by violent measures. If the debtor was disabled by famine or any other calamity, the proper mode of recovery was by instalment as he appeared to gain property.

The dishonesty of the creditor by putting forth a false claim, or of the debtor by denying what he rightly owed, was punished by fine which was equal to the sum. Even if, for example, the debtor complained that the creditor recovered by his own legal act, the king compelled him to pay one-fourth of the sum as fine. If any creditor harassed the debtor appealing to the judicature, the sum was forfeited and he was fined a fine of an equal sum.

The debt was completely discharged either by tearing the instrument or by a declaration before the witnesses as the contract was made. If a part only of the sum was paid, a receipt was to be passed by the creditor; otherwise the remainder of the sum was forfeited.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

SOME WOMEN POETS OF ANCIENT ANDHRA. By V. N. Bhushan, B.A., F.P.S. [Triveni, September-October 1932]

INDIA'S NEED OF LANDLORDS: THEIR FUTURE ROLE. By Mr. Madho Prasad. [LANDHOLDERS' JOURNAL, October 1932]

SOCIAL LIFE IN GUJARAT. By Sandamini Mehta, B.A. [The Modern Review, December 1932]

ASPIRATIONS OF INDIAN WOMEN. By Miss P. Sathianadhan, B.A. [The Young Builder, October 1932.]

RURAL ECONOMY IN THE DECCAN UNDER MARATHA RULE. By Prof. V. G. Kale. [Indian Journal of Economics, October 1932.]

DEMOCRACY IN INDIA. By Meher Dalal. [The Calcutta Review, November-December 1932.]

SREE CHAIANYA. By Dr. H. W. B. Moreno. [Young Folk, October 1930.]

INDUSTRIES IN INDIA. By Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, M.A., Ph.D., [Journal of the Annamalai University, December 1932.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE THIRD R. T. C.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S VIEWS

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, in a statement to the Press, says:

Of the concluding speeches, the one which deserves the greatest attention is no doubt that of the Secretary of the State. No exception can be taken to its spirit. In substance it appears to make a slight advance upon the position hitherto maintained.

On the question of Federation, the assurances that it would be expedited and that every endeavour will be made to solve the outstanding questions seem satisfactory but they do not go far. The condition that half the Indian States and half the population in them should come in before Federation can start, the indeterminate nature of financial relations and the fact that the interval between the provincial autonomy and federation is not limited all combine to make a formidable barrier. I am unable to say that my original misgivings are in any material degree abated.

The position is similar as regards Defence. Sir Samuel Hoare for the first time introduces the instrument of Instructions, half statutory, half parliamentary as the fittest document to contain the guarantees as to Indianisation and budgetary discussion that our delegates demanded. Nothing can be inferred from the promise. Everything depends on the terms embodied in the instrument. We cannot easily forget how a recent Governor of Bombay deliberately ignored an instruction that he should as far as possible discuss all questions in a combined meeting of the two halves of his Government.

The next item of importance which the Secretary of State dwelt with at some length is that of financial safeguards. One looks to the speech of Sir Purshothamdas for an appraisal of the assurance made on behalf of the Government under this head. Sir Purshothamdas brings forward some points untouched by the Secretary of State, but of vital importance. We are thus left without guidance, but I should wonder very much if the Secretary of State has really advanced the position in our direction.

The position of the future Reserve Bank is left in some obscurity. One hopes however that, besides its proper function of managing currency, it will not be allowed to supersede the Legislature in controlling and regulating it.

On the whole one hesitates to form a definite judgment. He must wait till proposals are formulated and laid before the Joint Select Committee. Meanwhile our friends returning from London will be able to give us a better idea of what has happened and what may be expected.

LIBERAL FEDERATION'S CABLE

Mr. Chintamani, President of the Indian Liberal Federation, sent the following cablegram early in December to the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Cowasji Jehangir warning Britain that if the safeguards were insisted upon, the Liberals would have to non-co-operate.

Both the statements made by Sir Samuel Hoare are extremely unsatisfactory. The reserve powers of the Governor-General and Governors, and other suggested safeguards make central responsibility and provincial autonomy quite illusory. It is feared that financial safeguards proposals will be equally reactionary. The Defence and Army Indianisation proposals indefinitely postpone real self-government. Nothing short of the Rawlinson plan will do. The Hoare proposals, if persisted in, will wholly alienate even moderate elements rendering impossible the co-operation of the Liberals in working the new Constitution.

W. I. LIBERALS' CABLE

The Council of the Western India Liberal Association sent the following cable to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the first week of last month:

The Council of the National Liberal Association feel strongly that the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare is disappointing, specially relating to wide reserves and powers of interference to the Governor-General and the Governors with authority to promulgate Ordinance and also permanent Acts and appropriation of funds.

The Council is seriously concerned about the reactionary attitude of the Government about Defence and Indianisation of the Army. If the present scheme is adhered to, Indianisation will take more than a century to materialise. The least that will satisfy the country is the Rawlinson scheme.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA

On the 22nd of last month the Burma Council passed a resolution opposing Separation on the basis of the Premier's constitution as also unconditional and permanent Federation. The Resolution recommends to the Council to continue to oppose Separation until Burma is granted a constitution on better terms. In the alternative, it proposes Burma's entry into the Federation on certain conditions including the right of secession. It also suggests the convening of a conference at an early date.

INDIA'S MILITARY DEFENCE

H. E. Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, inaugurated the Indian Military academy at



SIR PHILIP CHETWODE

Dehra Dun on 10th December. Addressing the audience, he said :

I venture to offer you two pieces of advice. Firstly, the Indian young man of education seems very attracted by politics. May I urge you to remember that politics do not and cannot find any place in Army life. The Army can have no politics. It is the paid servant of the people and is at the disposal of the Government of the day whatever may be the political complexion of that Government. Once there is any suspicion that an army or any part of it is biased politically, from that moment the army has lost the full confidence of the nation who pays for it. It is no longer impartial and in that way lies chaos and civil war.

The three principles which must guide an officer of a national army are (1) The safety, honour and welfare of our country come first, always and every time. (2) The honour, welfare and comfort of the men you command come next. (3) Your own ease, comfort and safety come last, always and every time.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR
ON UNITY

Speaking at the Unity Conference at Allahabad on the 16th December, H. H. The Maharajah of Alwar said in the course of his speech :

Everything that can be devised by soul force to bring about unity in this country of ours in order that it may march forward towards its rightful goal and heritage—whether one belongs to Indian States or to British India—should be done. We should fulfil that great pledge for which this land of ours has given us birth. When there is mutual trust between the communities as also amity and friendship, it may be said that we have covered more than half the way to the goal. We should be prepared to make sacrifices, not for this community or for that, but for the sake of the land that has given us birth, because we all equally aspire that she shall again become the glorious India of the past. Every sacrifice to achieve that ideal is worth the name that we carry with us as sons and daughters of this great Fatherland.

As its very name signifies, this Conference is for the sake of achieving unity between the different sections who are going to be part and parcel of the future Federal India. It is a thousand pities that you were unable to come to a mutual agreement and decision when the question was placed in your hands and some of you finally appealed to the Government to decide the question of representation in the future Federation. Naturally, the question has become more difficult when, having placed the responsibility in the hands of the Government, we now try to hammer out on the anvil of goodwill and mutual understanding the question which, at our request, had been decided by the Government. The question may be difficult of solution, but let us wipe off the word "difficult" from our dictionary. You must convince the Government that, if you had made a mistake once, you are determined to be united hereafter.

SIR ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN ON UNITY

Presiding over the All-Parties' Muslim Conference at Lucknow, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan delivered his address for about 40 minutes in Urdu, in the course of which he said :

The recent gathering at Allahabad of the representatives of All-Parties in India has demonstrated to the World that the Indians, whether Muslims or Hindus, are capable of solving their domestic differences in a decent and amicable manner. The Muslims are considered by many as stumbling-blocks in the path of India's progress, though as a matter of fact the Muslims, as a minority, are doing simply what any minority in the world would have done under the circumstances. But he it noted that the Muslims are second to none among the various communities in India in their desire for progress and prosperity of their Motherland. The Conference will have to consider the resolutions adopted at Allahabad in detail, and it is hoped consideration will be made in a way which will adequately guide the posterity of India. Decisions have to be made that will bear the stamp of permanence and not be merely transitory, since once made the Constitution cannot be easily amended.

SIR C. SETALVAD ON THE R. T. C.

"It is impossible under the present circumstances, in the absence of authentic reports, to grasp clearly what is at present happening at the Round Table Conference," declared Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding at a meeting under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association held on the 19th December. Proceeding, he said that the people of this country wanted genuine self-Government, but the two statements made by Sir Samuel Hoare made it clear that the Government insisted on special powers being invested in the hands of the Governor-General and Governors of Provinces. While admitting the necessity for certain special powers in the event of a break-down of the Constitution, he deplored interference by the Governor-General or a Governor in the day to day administration which, he thought, would be intolerable. He also deplored the idea that Governors are to be invested with special powers to enact certain Acts which, in his opinion, would make provincial autonomy a farce.

If the scheme of Indianisation of the Army adumbrated by Sir Samuel Hoare was accepted, proceeded Sir Chimanlal, Indianisation would take more than a century. The Rawlinson Report which limited Indianisation to 28 years, the speaker thought, would be more reasonable. The speaker therefore feared that unless the British Delegation changed its attitude, the Scheme evolved by the Conference would not be acceptable to Indians.

Dealing with financial safeguards, the speaker admitted the necessity for them, but he deprecated any control from Whitehall. If India was to have financial autonomy only after clearing the debts to England, the speaker thought it would take 150 years for India to clear the same. However he hoped the British Delegation would see its way to evolve a scheme which would be acceptable to the country.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE

An agreement was reached at the Unity Committee on December 24, and the open session of the Conference commenced the same day at 6 p.m. with Pandit Malaviya in the chair. Several speeches were made at the Conference by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Abdul Majid, Dr. Moonje, Master Tara Singh and Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi among others.

The Report of the Unity Committee outlines the future Government with a responsible Centre and autonomous Provinces. Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance are to be with the Government of India with such safeguards for a short period fixed by a Statute as may be shown to be demonstrably in India's interests. Committees are to be appointed to draft Clauses relating to Fundamental Rights and to draw up Schedules regarding Residuary Powers.

In the Central Legislature, 32 per cent. of the seats go to Muslims, 4½ per cent. to Sikhs, 2 per cent. to Christians and one seat to the Anglo-Indians. The rest of the 300 seats will constitute the General Electorate.

THE GURUVAYUR TEMPLE ENTRY

The much expected results of the Guruvayur Temple-entry Referendum was announced on the 26th December. As was only expected, an overwhelming majority of 77 per cent. voted in favour of throwing open the temple for Harijans, while the opponents recorded a feeble protest with a minority of 13 per cent. The percentage of those who remained neutral was 10.

Out of 8,416 houses belonging to Savarnas in the Ponnani Taluk, 8,141 were visited with voting books; and out of 27,465 adult men and women, only 7,302 persons refused to record their opinion; and of the 20,163 who actually voted, 15,563 were in favour of temple-entry, 2,016 remained neutral, and 2,579 were against it. More than 8,000 women voted in favour of temple-entry.

THE LATE SIR B. N. SARMA

We regret to record the death of Sir B. Narasimha Sarma, a former Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Chairman of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

Sir Narasimha was a leading politician of the Andhra territory and played a prominent part in



SIR B. N. SARMA

the public life of the last generation. Born in 1867 and educated in the Hindu College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College Madras, he started life as a teacher, but later took to law. He rose in his profession rapidly and his district elected him to the pre-Reform Madras Legislative Council for several successive terms. He visited England in the first years of this century and soon after his return was elected non-official member of the old Imperial Legislative Council where his oratorical and debating powers found ample play.

Sir Narasimha was a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council from 1920 to 1925, and after his retirement was appointed Chairman of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

THE LATE MR. J. O. ROBINSON

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. O. Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Spencer and Company, Ltd., Madras. In his passing away, Madras has lost a popular businessman and a sincere friend. He was a pioneer of big business in South India. He retired from active business life in Madras in 1916 and returned to England. He, however, paid occasional visits to Madras during his retirement and renewed his acquaintances.

DR. BESANT HONOURED

Dr. Annie Besant has been awarded the Badge of the Silver Wolf in recognition of her activities



DR. ANNIE BESANT

in connexion with the Scout Movement. The decoration was forwarded by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, through H. E. the Viceroy.

SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed the Honourable Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoi to be the President of the Council of State in succession to the Hon. Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith.

THE PIONEER

A reception was held in London in connection with the new proprietorship of *Pioneer* and was presided over by Nawab Liaquat Hyat. A company of Round Table Conference delegates, British and Indian, was present. Mr. R. A. Butler paid a tribute to the initiative and foresight of the new directorate and on behalf of the Government, welcomed a telegram read by the Chairman from Mr. Srivastava, Chairman of the *Pioneer*, expressing full faith in the British connection for the purpose of working unceasingly to bring about a better understanding between the two countries, opposing trade discrimination and appealing for reciprocity between India and Britain.

Mr. Butler declared that Government fully reciprocated Mr. Srivastava's sentiments and congratulated the Princes, landowners and commercial interests, who were co-operating in the new *Pioneer* before even the Round Table Conference had reached their conclusions.

Mr. Wickham Steed, proposing the toast of the Indian Press, said that Mr. Gandhi's fast had given to the British a deeper understanding of the Mahatma's mind than the Indians imagined and believed that the Indians would support the heritage of the English language.

Sir Harcourt Butler toasted the *Pioneer* which was responded to by Mr. Panikkar.

BRITISH JOURNALISM

Mr. M. T. Greene writes in the *Spectator*:

A large portion of the English Press, having unfortunately fallen into the hands of a group of unscrupulous persons concerned merely with the size of circulation, is outdoing the 'yellowest' of American newspapers in sensationalism, crudity and pandering to morbid taste. To see British journalism, once the standard of the world in cleanliness, dignity and accuracy, thus defiled, is distressing.

SECURITY FROM THE MAHRATTA

The security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by Mr. D. V. Vidwas, keeper of the *Kesari Press*, has been forfeited for printing in the *Mahratta* an article on the Governor's tour in the issue dated November 13 last.

It may be recalled that this security was taken from him for printing and publishing in the *Mahratta* in February last one article on Irish Volunteer movement.

Mr. D. V. Divekar, editor and publisher of the *Mahratta*, has been served with a notice asking him to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security for publishing the article on the Governor's tour. This is the third time when security was demanded from the publisher during last year.

We understand that the *Mahratta* will, from the 1st issue of January 1933, appear exactly in the *Kesari* size with at least 8 pages to begin with.

LIBRARIANSHIP COURSE IN MADRAS

The Registrar of the Madras University writes:

"Subject to the approval of the Draft Regulations for the above course by the Academic Council, the Certificate course for training in Librarianship will be conducted by the University in the months of April, May and June. The classes will be held at the Senate House (University Library), Chepauk, Madras. The number of admissions to the class is limited to twenty. The course shall be open to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the Madras University. The fee for the course is Rs. 20. At the end of the course there will be an examination in Theory and Practice, and a certificate will be issued to such candidates as are declared to have passed the Examination.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

At the Convocation to confer degrees upon the students of the Benares Hindu University, held on December 17, before a large gathering, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor, conferred diplomas upon the students. The Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Benares, Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University and several other distinguished persons were present. Five hundred and twenty-nine students, including some girl students, received various degrees. The students who were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, numbered 72.

At the request of Pandit Malaviya, the Maharaja of Alwar addressed the students.

Pandit Malaviya, in a speech in Hindi, stated that Rs. 1,46,00,000 were spent so far in various departments of the University and appealed for Rs. 4,00,00,000 more. He emphasised the necessity of giving the students cultural and moral education. He pointed the necessity of a proper study of the English language, but felt it unnatural to impart instruction to students through a language foreign to them.

ALL-INDIA UNIVERSITY DEBATE

The All-India Inter-University Debate, held by the Allahabad University Union, took place on Friday, November 25, in the Senate Hall, Allahabad. Representatives from the different colleges and universities of India took part in the debate. The subject chosen was "That in the opinion of this House, Religion is a curse of Humanity".

The first prize went to Mr. Keki D. Darabshah of the Elphinstone College, Bombay; and the second prize to Mr. Barjor M. Mistry of the Government Law College, Bombay. The trophy was secured by the Elphinstone College of Bombay represented by Messrs. K. D. Darabshah and Homi D. Bode.

DECLINE OF READING

Is there a decline of reading? Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asked the question when he presided over the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.

"I look back," Sir John Simon said, "to my beginnings and I think with deep gratitude and affection of the home from which I came, where the reading of a book, and the making of it a part of the life of the home, was a most important and interesting event. But family reading, like family prayers, has certainly gone out of vogue, and the hustle of these days, with the easy processes of the cinema screen and the broadcast talk, offer to idle minds a dangerous diversion."

"If it were true that reading, and that delightful process of subsequent reflection which is of the essence of the pleasure which literature gives to the reader, is on the decline, we might think unhappily on the future of our State."

A SCHOOL FOR ENCYCLOPAEDISTS

The scheme prepared by Dr. S. V. Ketkar, of Poona, for the training of encyclopaedists is a novelty in education. It is moreover a sign of the times. Despite the tendency towards specialisation, or perhaps because of it, men and women show an eagerness now-a-days to acquire accurate and up-to-date knowledge of subjects which may or may not have been included in their studies at school or college. Dr. Ketkar proposes to train a band of young men to act as compilers, and by means of field work in addition to lectures, they will also be initiated into the methods of direct inquiry. The history, archaeology and ethnology of India, not to speak of contemporary social life, provide a vast and hitherto indifferently tilled field for investigation, and trained workers should be able, by detailed research, to add considerably to our knowledge of these subjects.

CONVICTION OF MRS. COUSINS

The Third Presidency Magistrate, Madras, issued a bailable warrant on the 9th December against Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, asking her to appear before him to show cause why she should not be bound over for good behaviour for one year by executing a bond for Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of a like sum each under Section 108 of the Cr. P. C. on a charge of having attempted to disseminate seditious matter in her speeches in Madras on 3rd and 7th December.

She was brought to Court and on refusing to execute the interim bond as required, the Magistrate remanded her in custody.

"It is against my conscience and principles to sign the bond. I made speeches only to make the law better," said Mrs. Cousins replying to the Magistrate, who asked if she would furnish security or sign an interim bond pending the trial of her case under Section 108 Cr. P. C. Mrs. Cousins was produced before the Magistrate at 4-30 on the same day. The Prosecuting Inspector stated that Mrs. Cousins was bent upon defying the order under Section 144 passed on her the previous day and she should be asked to sign the interim bond.

Mrs. Cousins said: "I am willing neither to furnish security nor to sign the bond." She added: "My behaviour, in my opinion, was thoroughly good." She was asked to furnish a security failing which she was given S. I. for a year. She preferred the latter course."

CHILD MARRIAGES

The Secretary, Sarda Act Defence Committee, writes: "In spite of our repeated requests, certain people are celebrating marriages of minor children and deliberately breaking the law. The Sarda Act Defence Committee, Gadodia Buildings, Delhi, will be glad to receive information from private individuals about such marriages so as to take legal action against the wrong-doers."

THE BENGAL TERRORISTS' BILL

In a forty minutes' sitting on the 16th December, the Council of State passed the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Supplementary Bill without a dissentient voice, all the speeches being in support of the measure.

There was a breezy discussion when Mr. Bijya Kumar Basu (Nominated) quoted from speeches made by Mr. Hussain Imam and Mr. G. A. Natesan in the Simla session and urged them to redeem their pledge to support measures to put down terrorism. He wondered, he added, how Mr. Natesan with such views could have opposed the Ordinance Bill now.

This drew forth a spirited protest from Mr. G. A. Natesan (Nominated, Madras), who said that the Ordinance Bill was aimed not only against terrorism but also against civil disobedience and other aspects of the present political movement and even against the Press. Hence his objection to the Ordinance Bill. The Bill now before the House, being confined to dealing with the terrorists, he was glad to support it.

Mr. Natesan expressed surprise that Mr. Basu, instead of trying to correct those misguided people of his own Province, who were responsible for terrorism, should try to correct others. He trusted that Mr. Basu would rest in peace, now that he (the speaker) had supported this Bill. (Laughter.)

TAGORE LAW LECTURESHIP

Upon a report from the Committee appointed to consider the brief synopses of lectures submitted by the candidates for the Tagore Law Lectureship for 1933, the Senate of the Calcutta University decided that, as these synopses did not evince sufficient merit, an invitation be again extended to candidates both in India and outside to apply for the lectureship.

INFECTED MILK

Among the recondite matters discussed at the meetings of the British Medical Association was the milk supply and its effects on the bill of public health. The great problem is that of infection with bovine tuberculosis. It is now established beyond doubt that this infection is responsible for a great amount of tuberculosis in human beings, and when it is stated that nearly half the milch cows of England are tuberculous, the greatness of the danger becomes at once apparent. It has been calculated by the People's League of Health that at least 4,000 cases of bovine infection occur every year resulting in about 2,000 deaths mostly among children. These are appalling figures, and Dr. Stanley Griffiths, of Cambridge, thinks they underestimate the cost. The task of freeing the dairy herds from infection is a gigantic one and hardly any progress has been made with it. The consumer's only protection at present lies in sterilisation. There are some objections to it, but they are trifling when compared with the dangers of untreated milk.

RADIO FEVER FOR CURE

"Radio waves will prove invaluable as an instrument of medical treatment and as a sure remedy for many diseases."

This is the hope held out by eminent scientists engaged in researches in this field.

Many objects, including the human body, became heated when placed in an intense field of radio waves. Scientists have found out that its temperature can be raised by 8.5 deg. F. above the normal by placing it in a radio field.

It has been known for a long time that in certain diseases the patient is benefitted by being kept at an abnormally high temperature. For instance, an artificially produced malarial fever often benefits a syphilitic patient.

Medical men now hope that a radio fever may have similar effects producing alleviation or even cure.

PIN-PRICK CURE

The Chinese doctors have one method of curing their patients which has always bewildered and amused the Western World. If a man is ill, they stick a pin into him—if not a pin, at any rate, a needle or a copper wire filed to a point. They do just that and nothing more. No drugs are used. In a good many ailments this cure has nearly always been successful and some put it down to faith-curing—the powers of suggestion. Now after many centuries, medical science has decided that there is something in it and the Chinese experts are asked to demonstrate their methods. Pricking a patient with a needle in the right spot has a certain effect on nerve centres. Experiments have shown that it causes a cessation of violent neuralgia or sciatica; it has given temporary relief from asthma and has proved helpful in various forms of stomach or internal disorders, giving instant relief. Research into acupuncture—pin-prick cure—has only just started, but it is quite likely that in a few years it will be largely used instead of painsoothing drugs.

EPSOM SALTS

No one believes that Bath buns are only made at Bath or Banbury cakes in the Oxford townlet, or that Edinburgh is the only producer of the sweetmeat called rock. Nor had most of us, says a Contemporary, any idea until now that Epsom salts really came from Epsom. So much, it appears, are they a local product that they interfere with the drainage.

But no better advertisements for them could be imagined than the statement that they decompose concrete and cement. If these substances yield to them, think what their effect must be upon obstructions in the human frame.

THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT

The Select Committee on the Ottawa Agreement submitted its report on the 28th November. There was a majority report signed by 12 Members and three Members issued a separate report. The Committee observed that the only certain test of the Agreement is experience of actual results over an adequate period. They recommended that the Government should prepare an annual report reviewing the effects of the tariff preferences and include in the report any representations made by Indian industries. After three years the Government, the majority suggested, should present to the Legislature a detailed report on the working of the Agreement.

By the unexpectedly large majority of 77 votes to 25, the Legislative Assembly on 6th December ratified the Ottawa Agreement. Speeches were made in support of the Agreement by Sir George Schuster, Finance Member; Mr. R. K. Shunmugham Chettiar, a delegate to Ottawa; and Sir Joseph Bore, Commerce Member, Government of India. Mr. Shunmugham Chettiar affirmed that the Government and its delegates to Ottawa had acted in the freest possible manner.

Sir George Schuster assured the House that the schedule had been so framed as to have no appreciable effect on the revenue returns and therefore to avoid further taxation. The consumer would in the long run benefit. Sir Joseph Bore declared: "Had I not been honestly convinced that the Agreement was in the best interests of India, I would not have been responsible for piloting it."

Sir Abdur Rahim, who led the Opposition against the Agreement, repudiated the charge that the opponents of the Agreement were guided by political prejudice against Britain. He declared that the country was behind him in his assertion that the Agreement was injurious to the best economic interests of India. In the Council of State, the Bill was passed without division.

THE MADRAS "BUY INDIAN LEAGUE"

An important landmark was attained in the progress of the *Swadeshi* movement in the Madras Presidency when Sir P. C. Ray opened at Gokhale Hall, Armenian Street, the new "Buy Indian" Museum and *Swadeshi Bazaar* recently.

In the Museum are to be found a representative collection of Indian products that would meet the ordinary day to day needs of people of this land. Textiles, stationeries, toilets, leather goods, confectionery, chemical goods, including medicines from all over India, occupy a prominent section in the Museum. The famous Travancore and Mysore art works in ivory and sandal wood are also on display besides their many agricultural products.

Another striking feature of the Museum is the evidence of the development of the carbon paper and type-writer ribbon industry in India.

There are a large number of stalls attached where most of these goods are available on sale.

INDIAN ALUMINIUM AND THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Representatives of Indian-owned aluminium factories in India, in a memorial to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, emphatically protest against any inequality of tariff on British and non-British aluminium under the Ottawa Tariff Bill.

They declare that a 20 per cent. duty on British and a 30 per cent. duty on non-British aluminium will place the British and Canadian aluminium factories in India in an unfair and overwhelmingly predominant position and will mean the extermination of the Indian-owned factories. The Indian aluminium manufacturer, they assert, will be placed at the mercy of the British and Canadian competitor for the supply of raw material.

RURAL UPLIFT WORK IN DECCAN

The annual report of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona, for last year has been distributed and shows that steady progress has been made during the year in the varied activities that were taken. The area under operation is gradually expanding and the number of villagers and educated people, who are coming under the influence of the work of the Association, is steadily on the increase.

The additional activities undertaken include the introduction of a Water-Diving Service, a scheme for introducing the poultry industry as an occupation subsidiary to agriculture, and the appointment of a full-time paid worker to carry on the work of water-finding, to conduct economic surveys on broad lines in villages before starting regular work there and to exercise generally helpful supervision of the work carried on at Khed-Shivapur and the neighbouring villages under the direction of the Royal Uplift Sub-Committee and the Chairman.

THE AGRICULTURAL UNEMPLOYED

The biggest number of unemployed in this country is among the workers engaged in pasture and agriculture. Although about 80 per cent. of our population is dependent on agriculture, the actual workers who devote wholly to agricultural work, are about 10 crores. This large body of agricultural workers are idle, some for 5 months, some for 4 months, but all for at least 3 months. These form the 72 per cent. of all actual workers in all occupations. This is huge waste of man-power that no country can sustain. Yet we have to endure it, not because we have no use of this man-power but because our human resources are not properly trained and manipulated for useful and efficient work.

UP-TO-DATE METHODS IN AGRICULTURE

The readiness with which peasants and landlords in the Punjab realised the benefits to be derived from the introduction of up-to-date methods of agriculture was emphasised by Mr. R. D. Mehra, Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, who completed a ten days tour of the cotton-growing belt of the Punjab.

He visited Lyallpur, Khanewal, Okara and other places and explained to the agriculturists the advantages of proper tillage and interculture which aroused great enthusiasm. In the present state of the cotton crop in the Province, his propaganda in villages to develop interest in cotton crops, and the value of scientific investigations regarding control measures of diseases and pests of cotton, had a perceptibly beneficial effect.

FRUIT CULTURE IN BRAZIL

Fruit culture in Brazil has made great strides in the last few years, according to a Department of Agriculture report, which states that the 1931 crop was valued at \$25,000,000 and that the 1932 crop will be larger. The largest users of Brazilian fruits are the British and the Argentines. Fruit exports during 1913 amounted to \$200,000 and soared to \$8,000,000 in 1931. Oranges, bananas and pine-apples are the chief products for exportation.

AUSTRALIAN ORANGES

The Australian Citrus Council is considering the advisability of Australian oranges again entering Great Britain as before 1925. It has proposed to export 60,000 bushels of Washington navels this year. The production of citrus fruits is increasing yearly and cannot be absorbed in Australia at profitable prices.

PLAN TO CALL UP MARS

A first practical attempt to signal to Mars from the summit of the Jungfrau, in Switzerland, is likely to be made shortly by a group of British experimenters.

The idea is to send out an intense beam of light from a special observatory erected on the mountain and to give Morse code messages to the heavens with this beam in the hope of attracting attention in Mars and receiving a reply if there is any intelligent life on the planet.

Apparatus for this trial has already been designed by Messrs. Chance Brothers and Co., the light-house engineers of Smethwick.

Their plans provide for three grouped light-house type projectors on a giant scale.

Each projector will concentrate the light from a supremely powerful electric arc and the three beams will merge together a short distance above the earth into one single ray of light of no less than fifteen thousand million candle power.

Never before has an apparatus been designed for generating a light beam of such intensity. It will be the greatest artificial light ever seen and it will have to travel 34,000,000 miles.

"We are hoping that this scheme for signalling to Mars will be carried through," said Mr. Harry Price of the National Laboratory of Psychical Research.

PROF. ALEXANDER FINDLAY

Mr. Alexander Findlay, Professor of Chemistry at Aberdeen and the well known authority on colloids and coal-tar, addressing recently a meeting on "Science and the Community" at the Textile Institute, Manchester, emphasised the value to the community of the scientific spirit, and in the course of his paper warned scientists against the over-emphasis of science at the expense of other activities of the mind. He concluded with an attack on the idea that scientists should govern in place of politicians.

LIFE OF FISHES

Science knows a lot but not everything. For instance, science can't tell you if fish die of old age.

Fish apparently have no old age. No scientist has ever seen a fish suffering from senility. Nearly all land animals, if not all of them, when they reach their normal span of life, experience deterioration of arteries, muscles and other organs. If this occurs in fishes, it has never been observed.

Presumably the "poor-fish" go on for ever if not hooked or netted by fishermen, killed in battle or swallowed by larger ones. Some fish, especially of the carp family, have lived in captivity more than one hundred years without showing any signs of senile decay.

SUGAR FROM WASTE WOOD

A German firm is now occupied with the problem of producing sugar from waste wood in forests. The economic success of the process appeared to be assured in itself, but further developments depended upon a favourable wood price from a successful public introduction of the new and cheap fodder. The wood-sugar produced by the process of the Company is regarded as a cheap basic material for the production of yeast, alcohol and other products of fermentation.

MR. R. SAHAYA

Mr. R. Sahaya of Hazaribagh, B. & O. State Scholar, passed from the Indian School of Mines, Shanbad. He received practical training in Giridih and Bakharo coal fields and got a medal from the B. & O. Government in the practical work. He was awarded £25 scholarship per month and sailed for England in August 1930. He underwent training in the Sheffield University. In accordance with the order of the High Commissioner, he had been once to Belgium and Germany along with the Birmingham Engineering Society to study the fuel problems of their country. At present since April 1932 he is getting training in the International Combustion Unit-Derby.

EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

That the last two years have been disastrous to the Indian Railways is the opinion expressed by the Chief Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner of Railways in a report reviewing the results of the working of the railways for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32. The report says that the receipts during the period were not enough to meet the interest charges. The deficit amounted to 14 crores. The failure of the cotton crop, it is pointed out, was responsible for a fall of more than one crore in the earnings of the G. I. P. Railway. Road motor competition is said to have cost the Burma Railways more than 10 lakhs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS INVESTIGATION

Mr. Pope, who was mainly responsible for the economy campaign in London, Midland and Scottish Railway and whose services have been offered to Government of India by Sir Josiah Stamp to conduct technical investigations on Indian Railways, came to India on the 8th of December. Interviewed by Associated Press immediately after landing, Mr. Pope said the lines on which he would conduct his enquiries would depend upon his discussions with Railway Board, but he wanted to obtain some knowledge of Indian conditions before he could define lines of enquiries.

AFRICAN RAILWAYS

Upon the completion of construction work now under way on a 28-mile section of line between Cato Ridge and Pietermaritzburg, the total continuous electrified railway in Natal, South Africa, will be 200 miles. The present scheme will cost about \$875,000, of which \$375,000 is being borne by the South African Railways and the rest by the Electricity Supply Commission.

SWITZERLAND'S NEW CABLE RAILWAY

An electrically-operated cable railway is in course of construction between Davos and Parsenn. The line is divided into two sections: the lower one which extends from Davos to Hohenweg, rises 2,161 ft.; and the upper section rises 1,462 ft. The speed is about 629 ft. per minute on the lower section and 747 ft. on the upper one.

The haulage gear for the lower section is at the Hohenweg station, and the motor is of the 3-phase induction type with slip-rings and brushes for permanent contact. It has a continuous output of 136 kw (185 h.p.) at 7-30 p.m. and a line voltage of 380. Power is supplied by the Davos Electricity Works at 8,000 v., 50 cycles, 3 phase, which is led to both haulage stations by means of h.p. cables. The current is transformed down to 380 v. for the driving motor.

The lower section of the line was put into operation in December last, while it is expected that the upper one will soon be completed.

END OF M. S. M. RY. STRIKE

The strike in the workshops of the M. & S. M. Railway at Perambur, Arakonam and Hubli was called off on the 23rd of last month, the points of disputes having been settled earlier in the day through the efforts of the Citizens Committee consisting of leading men of the city of Madras, Indian and European.

The decision was taken by the Central Executive of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees' Union, after a prolonged sittings arising from the statement of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. V. V. Giri reporting the results of the negotiations carried on for a week. The resolution to call off the strike was passed unanimously and the men returned to their work. It may be recalled here that the workers in the workshops went on strike on 24th October.

SIR M. CAMPBELL ON BABY CARS

"The year 1931 was, if it is allowable to put it that way, the year of the 'Baby' car. These midget cars made their mark not only in racing in which they did exceptionally well, but in public estimation," writes Sir Malcolm Campbell in the *Daily Mail Year Book*.

They had a vogue which has probably never been surpassed in all the history of motoring types. During 1932 the 'Baby' car has well maintained its popularity, but there has been manifested a distinct tendency on the part of manufacturers to break away from these very small vehicles in favour of something just a little larger and more able to maintain a good touring speed, while carrying an average load of passengers without stressing engine and car beyond reasonable limits.

"The new type of car for which a pronounced success seems assured," says Sir Malcolm, "is one of 10-h.p. rating with more body space than its midget rival of the 7-h.p. variety and therefore more comfortable as a 'family' vehicle while the extra 'horses' make all the difference to its road performance."

"As its price is quite comparable to that of the smaller car, it may be prophesied with some certitude that this new type may displace eventually its smaller rival."

INVISIBLE LIGHT

Invisible light is being used to improve visibility for pilot and motorist, thanks to J. H. Kurlander, Engineer of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, who gives the instrument dials a coating of luminous radium paint and then accentuates their visibility by illuminating them with invisible violet light rays. This makes it possible for motorists to read all instruments at a glance without being momentarily blinded by artificially lighted equipment.

DISADVANTAGES OF CARS

The younger generation uses motor-cars to such an extent that it is failing to develop strong legs and there is a noticeable lack of toughness in joint structure, according to Dr. Joseph Raycroft, Director of Health at Princeton University, U. S. A.

In his annual report on the health of the undergraduates published recently, Dr. Raycroft states that the almost universal use of the automobiles has reduced leg activity during the period of adolescent development. The resulting weakness is shown in effect in the increasing number of injuries to knee and ankle.

MUSICAL MOTOR HORNS

Relief from the ear-splitting noises of automobile traffic is promised in new regulations calling for musical horns.

Manufacturers have been invited to submit samples of such apparatus and that which meets with Government approval, will be proclaimed obligatory equipment for all automobiles in the city?

The regulations provide that for ordinary cars, the device must produce a short musical note not offensive to the ear. For buses a series of signals such as are produced by electric bells is prescribed.

NOISE ABATEMENT

An association is being formed in Oxford with the name of the Oxford Noise Abatement Society. Its objects are palpable and it is intended that the society shall co-operate with local authorities in diminishing the unnecessary speed, noise, and vibration of motor traffic in the streets.

BRITISH LOANS TO OTHER
GOVERNMENTS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in the course of an answer to a question regarding the Funding Agreements in respect of loans made by Great Britain to other Governments since 1918, said that the amounts now owed on account of loans made by Britain for relief and reconstruction were:

Belgian Reconstruction Loan £9,000,000.

Relief loans as follows:

Austria £8,625,000.
Poland £4,007,000.
Rumania £210,100.
Yugoslavia £1,945,000.
Esthonia £218,000.

All these loans were for productive purposes and were therefore analogous to commercial loans and not to War debts. Payments were suspended under the terms of the Hoover Moratorium and further suspension after the end of the Hoover year has been agreed to in view of the financial difficulties with which the countries concerned are at present confronted.

INDIA'S FINANCES

The Daily Mail's financial editor, dealing with the India loan policy, emphasizes the desirability of the Indian Government taking every opportunity to fund its sterling indebtedness not merely into lower interest bearing securities but into rupee loans in India, thus improving the Indian financial situation as the country would have reduced its external debt and converted it into internal debt.

DEBTS TO U. S. A.

Six countries met their financial obligations on the 15th December last totalling 125,000,000 dollars, namely, Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania. Five countries defaulted owing 25,000,000 dollars, namely, France, Belgium, Poland, Estonia, and Hungary.

A NEW POINT ABOUT MONEY

Sir George Gillett, M.P., speaking on the Ottawa Debate in the House of Commons, gave some remarkable observations on the conception of money. He said:

"There is a matter which, I think, has often been overlooked in regard to the question of Free Trade and Protection. It is the alteration which has come about in the money markets of the world, the provision of vast sums of money which can float about the world and which can be sent first to one country and then to another according to the will of those who own it.

Anyone who has been connected with the money market pre-War and to-day must have noted the significant factor. It is a factor which is of interest in regard to the question now before us, because it has made it possible to a much greater extent than hitherto for goods to come into this country.

On account of the money which is available in the money markets of the world, imports which formerly were at once replaced by exports can be financed by money loaned by other countries, which virtually means that imports are being paid for by money borrowed from countries abroad."

GOLD FROM INDIA

The total amount of gold shipped from Bombay to the foreign countries up to 1st December was to the value of Rs. 3,10,77,936. This amount was made up as under:

	Rs.
Shipment to New York	... 2,52,93,809
Shipment to London	... 40,43,311
Shipment to Amsterdam	... 17,40,816

The value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 99,17,37,845.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
INSURANCE

A scheme of rural reconstruction has been presented by Mrs. Priyambada Debi in the pages of the *Insurance World*. She says that village reconstruction is the most urgent need of the hour and it can be very well done with the help of the insurance companies. Her scheme in broad outlines is as follows:

An insurance company of good standing looking out for fresh fields of investment for its extra surplus opens a department to which is entrusted the management of the above scheme. This department starts its work by acquiring tracts of fallow land from Zemindars who will be quite willing to let them have it at the barest possible premium in the first instance. They will of course entertain hopes of getting some regular revenue after a few years when the tracts are colonised and developed. Then comes the question of initial expenses. These will be:

- (1) Costs for clearing of jungles.
- (2) Providing agricultural implements including draught animals.
- (3) Some arrangement for the supply of the necessities of life at least at the preliminary stages.

Every colonization scheme would of course attract its usual quota of persons who will be willing to look after their own requirements, but there would be many others to whom everything would have to be provided. All these items of expenditure are to be included in the capital sum laid out on the scheme. Then there is the matter of fixing upon a rate of interest which the insurance company will expect from the funds thus employed. This as also the capital value per acre would naturally vary according to the quality of the soil distributed among the colonists. Some standard like that adopted in the revenue assessment can be taken for determining the interest yield and the capital value of each distinct piece of land. This part of the scheme is most important from the insurance company's point of view and has to proceed side by side with land reclamation work.

The colonists will be settled, says Mrs. Priyambada, on the reclaimed lands on a contract that they will have to repay the capital sum spent on their lands by a certain number of instalments. The instalments will be fixed by mutual agreement between the company and the colonists and must include a proper interest yield. At the end of the last instalment, a colonist will himself become the owner of his lands and the company will have no further interest in them. The method of settlement will be an additional incentive to the cultivators for the improvement of their lands.

THE BONUS DECLARATION OF
A LIFE OFFICE

It is generally believed that the bonus figures of a Life Insurance Company form the sure test of the soundness of its policies and do rightly indicate its position among Insurance Companies in this country. It is also a fact, says the *Insurance Herald*, that in these days of keen competition insurance agents talk much of the bonus figures and base their canvassing point primarily on the same.

There is no business honesty in trading on the ignorance of the public, nor does it reflect any credit on those who profit by such tactics; yet, unfortunately, many are the instances where these means have been resorted to. It is therefore desirable that the public should have their misconceptions removed and that they should know that they have so long been under a wrong impression which needs correction. Very often they are misinformed in this matter and seem to think that the bonus declared by an insurance company is much the same as the dividend declared by a joint stock company on its shares.

This, as every insurance man knows, is an erroneous impression. Under a Life Assurance Policy, the premiums are calculated on the basis of an assumed rate of interest and expected mortality and in computing the same Life Assurance Companies are always very conservative in their estimates about future interest earnings and death rate.

It generally happens that the actual death rate is not as high as assumed and the interest earned is higher than what is anticipated. As a result of such favourable experience, insurance companies find that the amount of premia collected by them under their various policies is higher than what is actually required to meet their insurance obligations, and they then begin to adjust their accounts by making refund of the excess amount paid with interest accumulations in the shape of bonus. Thus it is seen that the bonus declared by an insurance company is only a refund of the excess premium paid and is not of the kind which one gets in the case of a share held in an industrial concern.

POEMS IN POLICIES

To what base uses have poetry been put! The following is part of a poem to be seen in an insurance office:

Sad-eyed widows oft inform us
Brighter hours would be their fate
Had fond hubbles dying, left them
Policies paid up-to-date.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

In a recent issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the statistics of industrial disputes in British India for the second quarter of the year 1932 published by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, have been discussed.

There were 35 disputes in progress during the quarter involving 29,276 workers and resulting in an aggregate loss of 332,588 working days. Of the total number of disputes, 17 occurred in Bombay involving 7,895 work people and resulting in a time-loss of 92,291 working days. Twenty-one out of the total number of disputes occurred in cotton and woollen mills.

Seventeen of the disputes arose over wages questions, 12 over employment of individuals, two over questions of leave and hours of work and the remaining were due to miscellaneous causes. All the disputes, except two, terminated during the quarter. The workers were successful either partially or fully in 13 disputes and unsuccessful in the remaining disputes.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND

The Prime Minister, in referring to schemes for alleviating unemployment, has more than once mentioned the promotion of coal hydro-generation process for the extraction of petrol and other oils as a means of stimulating the mining industry. Newspapers state that many members of the Government are favourably impressed by the results of the investigation undertaken on this subject. The encouragement of home crafts in the rural areas as a means of providing occupations and maintaining the morale are also among the proposals.

Lord Hailsam, Minister for War, stated in the House of Lords recently that 60,000 unemployed possessed gardened allotments and the Government hoped that during the coming year 30,000 additional allotments would be provided,

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

It was announced on September 25th of last year that the following subjects would be on the agenda of the 17th session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva on May 31st: (1) unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for unemployed; (2) methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet glass works; (3) the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies; (4) invalidity of old age and widows and orphans insurance.

The Government of India have now received intimation that a new subject, namely, "the reduction of hours of work report of the Tripartite Conference" has been added to the agenda. The Tripartite Conference has been convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and will meet at Geneva this month to study technical problems connected with the reduction of hours of work.

YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment leaves youths susceptible to temptation and they sometimes drift into criminal adventure, says the *Observer*. The superabundance of leisure which Dr. Jacks has been discussing is already an actuality for no small proportion of the youth of to-day, and the use of it depends largely on the training received at school.

An ideal education would make its normal subjects immune to the appeal of fatuous amusements on the one side and criminal incentives on the other. No one can expect our education to be ideal, but it should be adapted to the moulding of average human faculty and to the impregnating of it with positive interests. The fault more and more widely alleged against our school system is that it gives little nurture to the boy's natural disposition to do or to make something, but converts him into a neutral nonentity, passively tolerant of the stream of abstract knowledge that is poured over his head and atrophied in many of those instincts which would make him a useful citizen. Man is distinctively the tool-using animal. But the tool seems to be the last thing that the school dreams of using in his development.

HINDU MARRIAGES DISSOLUTION BILL

Sir Hari Singh Gour has introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly for effecting a reform in Hindu Marriage Laws. The main clause runs as follows: "Notwithstanding any law or custom to the contrary, a Hindu wife shall be entitled to obtain a declaration of the invalidity of her marriage or its dissolution for any of the following reasons, namely, (a) impotency of the husband; (b) imbecility; (c) the fact that he was suffering from ulcerous leprosy."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under the Hindu Law, the main object of marriage is the procreation of a male offspring. It was so necessary that that result was obtained by the practice of *Niyog*, which provided the wife with a companion when the husband himself was imbecile or impotent. As that practice has fallen into disuse, it is necessary that wives married to such persons should obtain relief; since if they can no longer practice *Niyog*, they should be free to adopt the only honourable course open to them of securing their release from the bondage of such marriages. This is all the more necessary since under Hindu law, both the husband suffering from any of these disabilities and his wife are excluded from all rights in property. It is therefore hoped that this measure will give the Hindu wife some relief to which she is so clearly entitled. The bill is not intended to introduce any innovation in the Hindu law of marriages. If passed, it will have the effect of merely restoring the old law laid down by Narad and Vasiath, whose Smritis are of the most revered authorities on Hindu law.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ

Begum Shah Nawaz, who was the first Indian woman to address an audience in the six-century-old Guildhall in London, on November 26, replied to the toast of the City Livery Club. She advocated an International Conference of women and asserted that the free communion of women is going to bind the Empire into a perfect whole.

10

POSITION OF WOMEN

"Whatever opinion one may have of the recent political history of our country, there is no doubt at all that it has had a tremendous effect in changing public opinion on the position of women in society and even *purdah* bids fair to crack as a result of this revolutionary change. In India of the future, women have a great role to play. Almost even before they were quite ready intellectually and educationally, they have been granted most of these rights and privileges, and it is now up to women to fit themselves for undertaking these responsibilities," observed Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, presiding recently over Isabella Thoburn College.

"Leaving aside skill in sports like tennis, hockey and flying, they are now expected to take their share in various political movements and in many social uplift activities. Women have now come to have an independent position of their own and not simply as certain subordinate adjuncts to mere men. They find the whole world open to them and their education has got to prepare them for this large and extensive role that they are now called upon to play. This wider life of women in general need not lead to any diminution in the peculiar graces that are the special characteristics of women," added the speaker.

FUTURE OF WOMEN IN INDIA

The enormous change in the position of the women of India was emphasised by Lord Sankey, who, presiding at a luncheon organised by the Y. M. C. A., said that he regarded the change as probably one of the most important results of the impact of Western civilisation on the Eastern. He added: India's future depends on women—of India and England. We won India a century and a half ago, but that is not enough. Our task now is to win Indians and it is through organisations like yours, the Y. M. C. A., that we can do it.

A RELIC OF CYMBELINE

A relic of Cymbeline, the hero of Shakespeare's play, and a legendary British King, has been found at Verulamium, the old Roman city at St. Albans in North London. It is a broken fragment of a cooking pot, and on one side are four letters CUNO and the fragment of a "B".

Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler, who is superintending the excavations for her husband, the Keeper of the London Museum, says that these letters could only be the name of Cunobeline.

"The find is so interesting," she explains, "because it is one of the few things we have that help to confirm the legend of Cunobeline. He was king of South-Eastern Britain and the son of Cassovalannus, who defended the British city of Verulamium against Caesar's legions. Later the capital was moved from Verulamium to Colchester, where Cunobeline had his palace.

"He is, of course, identical with Cymbeline, the hero of Shakespeare's play and so far we have not found anything very definite about him. It is very cheering to have this little bit of pottery with his name on it, for it shows at least that the legend of Cunobeline was known at Verulamium even in the second century."

U. P. MUSICAL CONFERENCE

Presiding at the U. P. Musical Conference at Cawnpore, Mr. Brijmohan Modi, the Chairman, said that there were at present many weighty problems of Indian music awaiting solution. A history of Indian music had been a long-felt desideratum. He hoped scholars of music would take up this work in hand.

Mr. Modi continued: "The subtler varieties of some of our important ragas are practically disappearing. Great masters of music gather in conferences like this, and I think it is up to them to tackle the knotty problems of Indian music, to resuscitate some of the lost ragas and to collect and preserve the obscure varieties."

MODERNISM IN ART

In an address on "The Dangers of Modernism in Art" at the Conference of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, Sir Charles C. Allom said there were to-day too many freaks in all branches of art. The new school of painting with its crude untruthfulness so prevalent even upon the walls of the R. A. must be the product of bad teaching and perverted taste. Many of the pictures were to him little above the work of schoolboys and girls; yet they found painters of the highest ability excluded from its walls. Originality had in recent years been its curse. Statues of the type of Genesis are certainly original, but to my mind are foul and filthy works, a slander upon Nature, and a proof of the inaccuracy of the reasoning of its sculptor, though I am glad to be aware of his real capacity, for he has done masterful work when depicting Nature as she is, and not trying unsuccessfully to show Creation what she ought to do. Fortunately we do not find his hints to the Almighty followed. There is ample proof that Creation is in no hurry to alter her types on his account. I do not agree that the type of Genesis ever existed as the mainspring of the human race.

GANDHI PICTURE IN A CHURCH

A lifelike figure of Mr. Gandhi is a feature, says the *Evening Standard*, as one of the series of decorations on the new panels in St. Mary's Church at Finchley, North London.

The figure of Mr. Gandhi is one of a set of ornaments, symbolical of the troublesome times during which the extension work on the Church was carried out.

THE HAPPY "DUFFER" AT GOLF

The main difference between the bad player and the good player is, that the bad player goes home deliriously happy if he has hit several good drives, and the good player goes home profoundly worried if he has hit several bad ones," writes the Golfing Correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*.

"Uncertainty is the salt of life, and presumably the duffers at golf have such a lot that it makes them happy. They never know what is coming next. There are people who think that the state of dufferdom is unhappy—like rheumatism, or insomnia, which are often advanced as its causes.

"It would be a great good thing for the golfing world to realise that the individual who executes a lot of bad shots taps the sweetest pleasures of the game in his occasional good ones.

"Assuming that we have now goaded the humble handicap golfer into a state of satisfaction, let us proceed to ram home some sharp points for the enlightenment of plus or scratch men. The player who wins scratch medals in the ordinary way and breaks the record for the course when he feels that he simply must do something new, makes his way from the last green with sadness written upon his countenance.

HOCKEY INTERNATIONALE

We understand that Mr. A. M. Hayman, President of the Indian Hockey Federation, has been elected Vice-President of the Federation Hockey Internationale. This is the first time an Indian has been honoured by an international body.

Mon. Benediquito (France) has been elected President in succession to Mon. Frantz-Reichel, who died some months ago.

Dr. S. C. Chatterji, who succeeded Colonel Bruce-Turnbull as India's representative on the Internationale, has been elected to the Executive Committee.

THE PROPER PURPOSE OF GAMES

"Games and out-of-school activities" formed the subject of discussion at the Annual Congress of the International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers at Haberdashers' Hall, London.

Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, said that the last thing which he wanted to suggest was, that he regarded games and out-of-school activities as the most important aspect of English education. Games were regarded as a valuable means and not as an end. They were not compulsory to the same extent as some years ago. The proper purpose in the schools was to produce healthy, fit, and active boys and girls, full of the joy of effort for its own sake; and to cultivate in them the qualities of the good citizen. Let them beware of the cant of games. They knew that it was team work that was the merit of games. Team games strengthened the quality of unselfishness, but the effect on character, which was caused by individual excellence at games, was very dubious. Individual excellence might lead to the foolish cult of athletic hero-worship. It was a task for the educator in England to-day to popularize the doctrine that the cricketer at the top of the batting averages was not really so important a man as the Prime Minister.

A YOUNG CRICKETER

Y. S. Ramaswami, the 18 year old Mysore cricketer by taking all 20 wickets in a match for 31 runs, has set up what is believed to be a world's record in organised cricket. He was playing for Maximallappa's High School against the Bangalore Wesleyans in the final of the Mysore (Junior) Dusserah Cricket Tournament, his figures in the first innings being 10 for 21 and in the second 10 for 10. He is a googly bowler and as he has several other good bowling performances to his credit, he is looked upon as a very likely recruit for the next All-India team.

VICEROY'S CUP AIR RACE

We understand that the Viceroy's Cup air race will be run on February 10. The course is about 690 miles, and subject to the necessary permission being obtained regarding control stations, as the course has been altered this year.

Starting from Delhi, the aircraft will go to Bareilly, from Bareilly to Rampur, from Rampur to Lucknow, from Lucknow to Agra, and from Agra back to Rampur, and from there to Delhi. The race is open to any kind of civil aircraft, single or multi-seater and any class of pilots.

It is hoped there may be one or two entries from England also.

PROF. S. C. SEN

Prof. Sures Chandra Sen, M.Sc., Tata Scholar in the University of Munich, has been recently elected as an Associate Fellow of the Aeronautical Society, London with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers, London. He is one of the very few Indians to get this distinction. He was recommended for the Associate Fellowship by several eminent scientists of the West. After finishing his Doctorate work in Munich, he intends to carry on further researches in the Aerodynamical Institute of Gottingen under Prof. L. Prandtl, and then to take further practical training in some of the best known aeronautical works of Europe.

SIXTEEN YEAR GIRL FLIER

A 16-year-old Italian girl flier, Signorina Gabi Angelini, who was flying from Italy to India, crashed and was killed at Cyrenaica.

Signorina Angelini, who was well known as a flier in Italy, left Benghazi, a seaport on the north coast of Africa, on December 5, accompanied by an Italian military aeroplane but lost touch with the escorting machine in thick fog. Her body was found twelve feet from the wreckage of the aeroplane.

THE TATA AIR MAIL

Linking Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bellary and Madras with Karachi, the Karachi-Madras Service is timed to meet the Imperial Airways' planes carrying mails to and from Europe. $1\frac{3}{4}$ days are saved on the run to Bombay, and to $2\frac{1}{4}$ days on the run to Madras over what was previously the fastest route—a saving of 7 and 8 days respectively on the route by sea. Moreover replies to letters sent to Bombay and Madras can now reach England 7 days earlier than previously—a saving of great value on urgent correspondence.

Letters and packets for India and Ceylon intended for transport by the Karachi-Madras Service must be superscribed "By Air in India" in addition to bearing the usual blue Air Mail label. Stamps to the total value of 8d. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 7d. for each subsequent $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., must be affixed.

The value of postage stamps to be affixed in Foreign countries other than England should be ascertained from local post offices. The superscription "By Air in India" is however the same.

A NEW AIR-SHIP

An engine which almost eliminates fire among aircraft, and which will greatly reduce the cost of flying, has been evolved in Britain by engineers after years of research and has just passed a fifty-hour test by the Air Ministry. It is a heavy oil engine, which will also considerably reduce fuel consumption. The new engine, designed by Rolls-Royce Limited and developed at the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough, gives 500 h.p. It is of twelve cylinders and weighs with the starter and accessories 1,504 lbs. which is slightly heavier than the normal type, but this consideration is outweighed for long flights by the low rate of fuel consumption. Moreover, it is hoped that the disparity in weight will be reduced before long. This engine is only one of its sort which has passed the standard civil type tests.

MATA HARI

Remarkable revelations concerning Mata Hari, the beautiful Dutch dancer, who was shot as a German spy, are made by Major Pierre Ladoux, war time head of the French espionage system in a new volume of memoirs. In 1916 when Mata Hari was living in Paris, the British Intelligence Service reported to Major Ladoux that she was a spy. One day when she asked for permit to go to Vittel where the French had just established a special aviation centre, Major Ladoux called he to his office. As she was joking about the police watching her, he bluntly asked her if she was a spy. "Would you like me to work for you?" she replied laughingly. "How much?" he asked, and she replied: "Only a million francs". She said she had been on intimate terms with the Crown Prince and added: "I know to get in touch with his headquarters. I have an intimate friend there." As Major Ladoux asked casually who was that person, she replied: "Cremer". "Cremer," says Major Ladoux, "was the chief German espionage agent in Holland. By giving that name to me Mata Hari had practically given herself up." Major Ladoux professed to agree to accept her services. A fortnight later she was arrested.

A certain amount of Indian interest also attaches to the story of Mata Hari, the film version of whose adventures was shown in Madras in the last week of December. In his biography of her, Major Coulson, of the British Secret Service, states that this super-spy attributed her origin to India "The Mysterious East" as she sometimes called it. This is what she said: "I was born in South of India on the coast of Malabar in the holy city of Jaffnapatam, the child of a family within the sacred caste of Brahman. . . From the time when I took my first uncertain steps, I was shut up in the great subterranean Hall of the pagoda of Siva, where I was to be trained to follow my mother's footsteps through the holy rites of dance."

CINEMA AND EDUCATION

Sheikh Isteckhar Rassool writes in the *Liberty* on "Cinemas and Education of Children". He points out that in some ways films have an indisputable advantage over books.

It is not only easier to assimilate knowledge about facts visualised for us than about facts of which we are only told, but the visible record of facts in films is a guarantee of absolute accuracy and exactness unattainable in oral lectures. No educationist can ignore this great advantage that the film, dealing, say, with the life history of a potato, possesses over the ordinary method of teaching orally. Even where there is no language problem in existence, and students are taught in their mother-tongues, it is impossible to be absolutely sure of the exact meanings conveyed by the written or spoken words. The dangers of misunderstanding are multiplied a hundredfold in cases where the recipient of the facts dealt with in a book or lecture is attempting to gain knowledge through the medium of a language which is not his own, because no matter how painstaking or conscientious the learner, there must always remain hidden from him the subtle nuances of the foreign language.

Economically the cinema is capable of producing revolutionary changes for the better in agriculture in India by demonstrating to the ryot and landlord the advantage of scientific agriculture. To some extent, the Indian railways have employed films for propaganda purposes, and they have showed the way for a more extensive use of the cinema in other directions. One can hardly exaggerate the great strides which India would make, for instance, in sanitation and hygiene if films dealing with sanitation and hygiene were, so to say, broadcast by means of railways and motor lorries.

No matter in which direction it is intended to educate India, the cinema provides a potent instrument for disseminating accurate and useful knowledge, and no sphere of Indian life's so potent as schools and colleges for both children and adults.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT AND CINEMA INDUSTRY

The Ottawa Agreement will raise the import duty on non-British photographic raw material such as the raw film, the vital factor in the film industry of India. Realising the seriousness of the situation, the Bombay Motion Picture Society has raised its protests and has sent up a memorandum, pointing out the grave consequences of giving effect to this clause of the Agreement. To impose a duty on the import of the raw material of an industry is hard, but to increase it very much is to stifle a budding industry.

Jones gazed critically at his friend's car.

"What did you give for that?" he asked.

Smith shrugged his shoulders.

"Nothing," he replied. "I took it for a debt.

A fellow owed me two hundred pounds."

Jones looked at the car again.

"H'm!" he murmured. "Do you stand much chance of getting the other hundred and ninety-nine pounds?"

* * * *

At 9 o'clock they were seated at opposite ends of the settee. At 9-30 they were slightly nearer to each other. At 10 o'clock they were only 3 feet apart. At 10-30 there was scarcely any perceptible space between them.

The young man spoke:

"Has your father gone to bed?"

"Yes, Tom."

"Has your mother gone to bed?"

"Yes."

"Do you think your little brother is under the settee?"

"No."

The young man heaved a sigh of relief.

"It's your move," he said.

* * * *

"Oh, Captain," quavered the very nervous passenger, "what would happen if the ship struck an iceberg?"

"The iceberg would go on as if nothing had happened, Madam," replied the Captain.

"Oh, thank you so much," gasped the lady. "I feel so much relieved now!"

* * * *

WILKE: "Am I descended from monkeys, mother?"

HIS MOTHER: "I never know any of your fathers's people dear."

* * * *

"Would it 'urt yer feelings if I said you were lying?"

"No, it would 'urt my knuckles!"

* * * *

"Yes," said the self-made man. "I was left without a mother and father at nine months, and ever since I've had to battle for myself."

"How did you manage to support yourself at nine months?" asked a listener.

"I crawled to a baby show and won the first prize. That was how I started."

* * * *

"I don't think any woman can keep a secret."

"My wife can—we've been married ten years and she's never told me why she's always wanting money!"

WIFE (*discontentedly*): "John, do you think I'm going to wear this old squirrel coat all my life?"

HUSBAND: "Squirrels do, darling!"

* * * *

"HELLO, HIGGS. Furnished your new flat yet?"

"No, old man, not quite. By the way, do you happen to know where I can buy a folding tooth-brush?"

* * * *

HUBBY: "My wife did a little gardening this morning, Simkins."

GARDENER: "Very good, Sir; I'll go and put the garden in order."

* * * *

"Mummy, can I go and play with Bobby Smith?"

"I don't like that boy Smith, dear."

"Then can I go and fight with him?"

* * * *

WIFE: "Dear, to-morrow is our tenth wedding anniversary. Shall I kill the turkey?"

HUBBY: "No, let him live. He didn't have anything to do with it."

* * * *

"I'd like to see something cheap in a felt hat."

"Certainly, Sir. Try this one on—the mirror's on the left."

"Father of the House of Commons"

Advocated Pelmanism—The World famous System of Mind Training.

"T. P."

M. P.

AND

PELMANIST

He was a Great Believer in
the business value of
Pelmanism.

"Of two young men in business," he wrote, "one takes the Pelman course and the other does not. Other things being equal, the young man who takes a course will quickly pass the one who has not availed himself of this advantage (Pelmanism) in the race of life."

"The system is all that it professes to be. It is not only unique in itself but deserves well of the country and of the World."



The Late Rt. Hon. T.P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Pelmanism builds better Brains. It banishes Timidity, Self-Doubt and what is known as the "Inferiority Complex". It drives the dark clouds of depression away. It eliminates harmful, morbid and "defeatist" thoughts. It provides a remedy for that forgetting habit. It strengthens your Will-Power. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Determination and Self-Confidence. Pelmanism quickens Perception, stimulates Imagination and develops Concentration.

Write to-day for a copy of "The Efficient Mind". It contains interesting facts on Mind Training.

Pelmanism is simple to follow and will take 30 minutes a day for three months. It is receiving the attention of thoughtful men and women throughout the world.

The Secretary,

THE PELMAN INSTITUTE

Indian Head-quarters, DELHI. 8

Branch: 57-8 Park Street, Calcutta.

Please send me a copy of "The Efficient Mind" and full particulars of the Pelman Course.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

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.

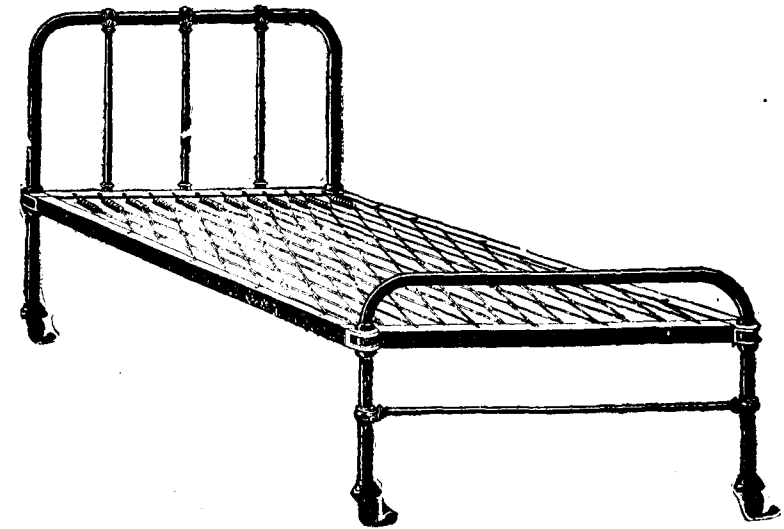
The above Companies' goods also available wholesale and retail at prices fixed by the Mills at

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.

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
COUNTRY INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED
(ESTD. APRIL 1932)**

Head Office:

CALCUTTA

Management:

Messrs. MENUR & CO.

COUNTRY ENDOWMENT CERTIFICATES:

As. -/13/- Every month will purchase a Certificate of Rs. 1,000/- after 30 years.
Rs. 2/- Saved monthly, will bring you Rs. 1,000/- after 20 years
Rs. 5/14/- a month, will fetch you Rs. 1,000/- after 10 years
You can get Rs. 1,000/- after 5, 10 or 15 years by paying Rs. 14/-, Rs. 5/14 and Rs. 3/4 respectively as premiums monthly

COUNTRY CASH CERTIFICATES:

5 and 10 years Cash Certificates:
Every Rs. 71/8 and Rs. 51/- become Rs. 100/- after 5 or 10 years earning 7 per cent compound interest
Premium of cash investments may either be paid in one lump sum or part may be paid with application and the balance in equal monthly instalments.
Withdrawals allowed at any time ...

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS DURING FOUR MONTHS

Nearly 3,000 Certificates secured to the value of nearly Rs. 30 Lakhs

WHOLE CAPITAL NEARLY SUBSCRIBED

Note record progress of The "Country Insurance" and gain yourself by joining as:

INVESTOR

OR AGENT

"Join Country Agency Force and Make Your Living Easy"

Most remunerative terms of commission with liberal bonus and prize schemes

For Prospectus, Proposal, Agency Terms and other informations,

Please Write :-

Menur & Company,

Managing Agents,

Madras Branch:

**196, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS. Phone 8112.**

Stephen House,

**Dalhousie Square,
CALCUTTA.**

TATA STEEL

IS

Manufactured up to any standard specification in India
by Indian Labour.

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**. **INSIST ON** having our Test Certificate when ordering B. S. Tested Steel.

Tata Works Manufacture

Pig Iron, Blooms, Billets, Rails, Fishplates, Tie Bars, Sleepers,
Joists, Angles, Channels, Tees, Rounds, Squares, Flats, Octagons,
Plates, Black Sheets, Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Sheets,
Agricultural Implements and Hardware Tools.

Agents and Stockyards Throughout India.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,

SALES OFFICE,

100, Glive Street,

CALCUTTA.

Telegrams :—"IRONCO"

Madras Branch Office,

30, MOORE STREET,

MADRAS.

E. May '33.

MODERN TRANSPORT INVOLVES—

Carrying More Passengers and Freight
AT HIGH SPEED WITH SAFETY.

Our Specialities enable this to be Accomplished.

“India” Super Non Skid Tyres
“Zenith” Trouble Free Improved Carburettors
“Don” Fabric Metallic Super Brake Lining
“Berryloid” Auto Paints and Enamels
“USL” Long Life Storage Batteries
“Raybestos” Silver Edged Brake Lining
“Thompson” Steel Replacement Parts
“Pedric” Heat Treated Piston Rings
“Emerge” Rubber Products,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Prompt Service, Dependable Quality. Competitive Price Assured.

Apply :—

CHAMPION AUTOMOBILES Limited.,

MOTORISTS' EMPORIUM

199, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Telephone 2797.

Telegrams: AUTOSPARES.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY,

COIMBATORE,

OOTACAMUND.

FOR BETTER HEALTH AND
CALCIFICATION OF BONES AND TEETH

RAYMALT

It contains Malt Extract with irradiated milk fat and other substances rich in vitamins A, B, C and D. Raymalt should be given to children as a regular item of the daily dietary—specially during the winter months.

Raymalt is a palatable and nourishing antiscorbutic, antirachitic food promoting healthy growth and formation of bones. It is of supreme value to weak rickety and under-nourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, and to people suffering from wasting diseases. It is free from all objectionable animal fat and hence can be taken by people of all castes and creeds.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
CALCUTTA

Madras Agents : N. Desai Gownder & Co., Retail Show Room : China Bazaar Rd.,
41, Bunder Street. Opposite King's Statue.

DON'T NEGLECT ^{the} COUGH!
IT MIGHT BE DANGEROUS—

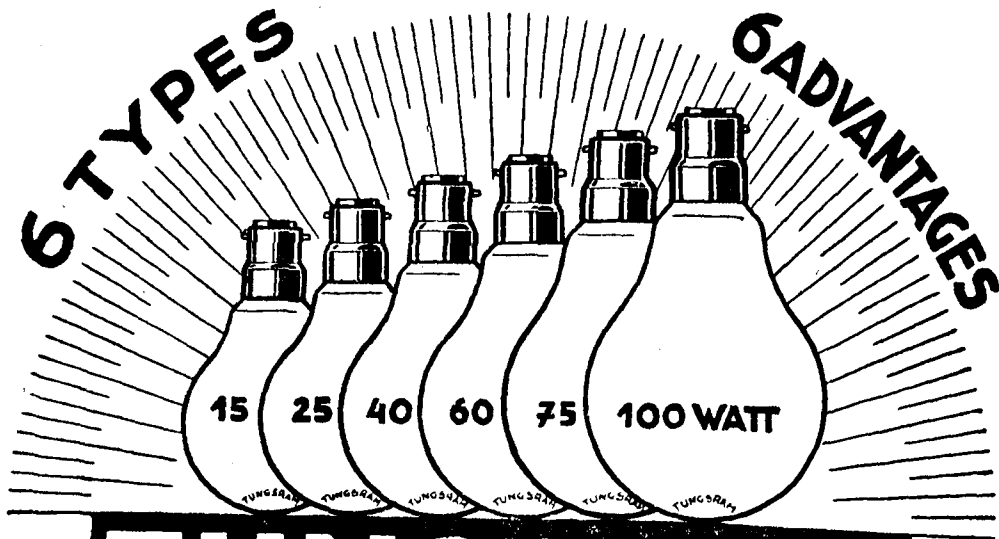
• PINOLET •

Pinolet is a valuable remedy for all coughs, throat inflammation, bronchitis and other all chest and lung troubles. Its effect is—soothing, healing and protecting. It protects you against sudden chill, pneumonia, etc.

Pinolet tablets contain the active principle of Pine needles and other medicaments which free the throat and lungs from all disease germs.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

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.

E. April '33.



E. Dec. '33.

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

Quality maintains the general demand.

—High class perfumed Hair Oil with wonderful efficacy in
promoting the growth of Hair and cooling the Brain.

P. SETT & CO., Perfumers,
3. Ramakanta Sen Lane, CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33. C.P.S.

CHAMPION

CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS

Dependable for Every Engine

Standard For
FORD CARS~FORD TRUCKS
FORDSON TRACTORS

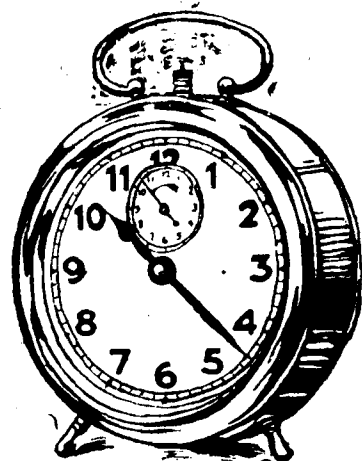


Sole Distributors:—

BYRAMSHAW & CO., LTD.,
General Patters Road, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. May '33. R.K.M.

CHAMPION



4-inch dial, back bell alarm,
radiant Nickel Case

Rs. 5

WARRANTED 2 YEARS

E. Oct. '33.

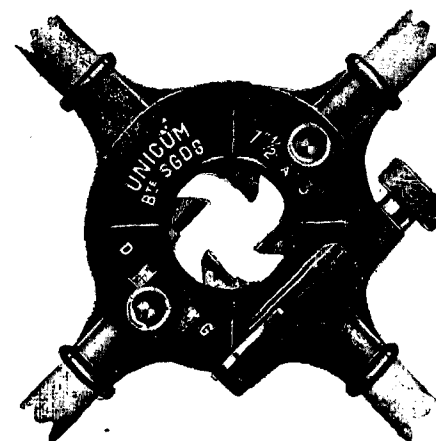
“RALEIGH”

Keep this
Clock
by your
bedside

You will not miss your engagement
even if you were asleep

JALAL & Sons

Govt. Railway Suppliers
MADRAS.



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.

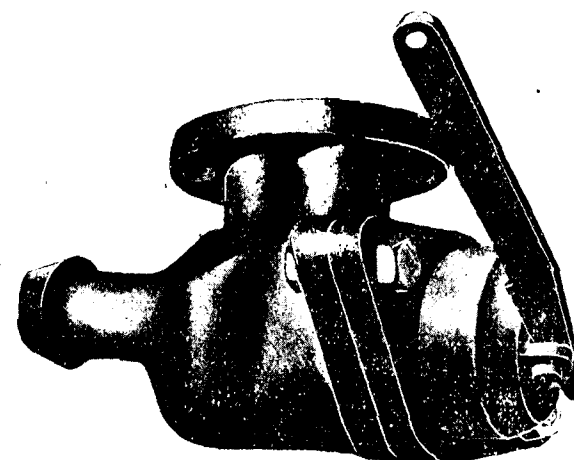
CHOICE FITTINGS
MADE TO YOUR DESIGN.

Retail Shop:—

Lohar Chawl,
BOMBAY 2.
TELEPHONE 24741.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

E. Aug. '33. Rajan.



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 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. '33.

MYERS PUMPS

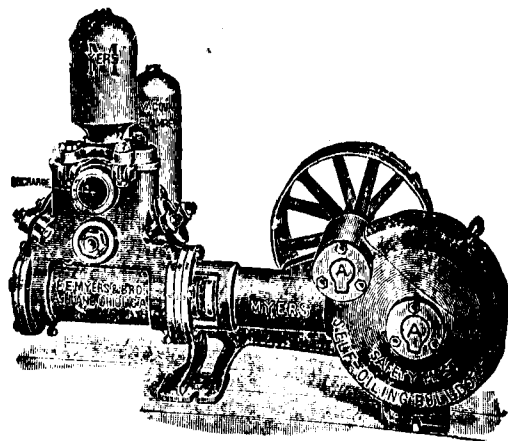
OPERATED BY ANY POWER

Hand: Oil Engines
Electric Motors: Windmills.

BEST PUMPS

For Every Purpose

Sole Agents in India:



THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.,

1/173 Broadway: Post Box 202: MADRAS.

Offices and Agencies throughout INDIA.

E. Feb. '33.

"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.



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—KILICK NIXON & Co.

Delhi Office—ALLIANCE HOUSE.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—

The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37,

Madras.

DEPENDABILITY.

All that you demand in a
Perfect Toilet Soap can be had in

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.

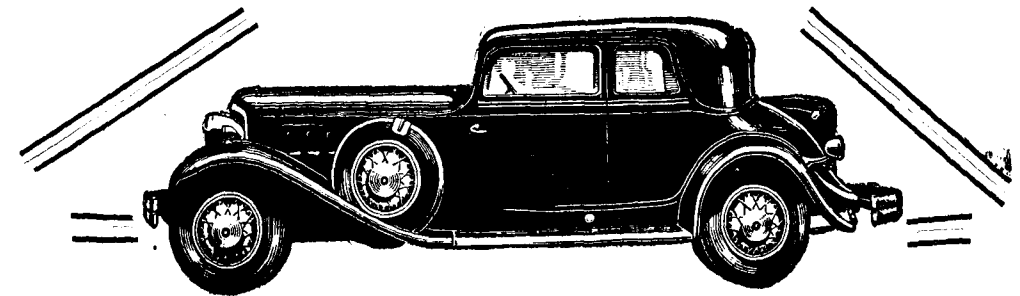
We give you our assurance

Available Everywhere.

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE.

E. Jan. 33.

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.

INDIA'S BEST HAIR OIL

KESH RANJAN

No Indian Home is without this favourite
Hair Oil. A pleasing toilet com-
panion for Indian Ladies.

Price Re. One. Postage Extra.

AMRITABALLI KASAHYA

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. April '33.

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.

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 BOMBAY MADRAS
KARACHI NEW DELHI

E. Feb. '33, L.A.S. (Cal.)

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT

INDIAN INDIA—

THE INDIAN STATES

AND

ESTATES?

—:0:—

Then write for full particulars of a new and
unique publication.

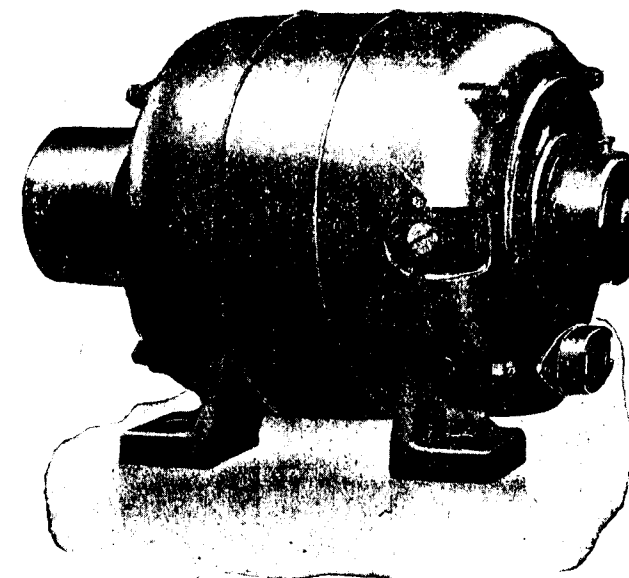
TO—

IMPERIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Post Box 102, LAHORE.

(D. H.) Ex.

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.

Advertising in Western India

Your sales' message in our two 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)

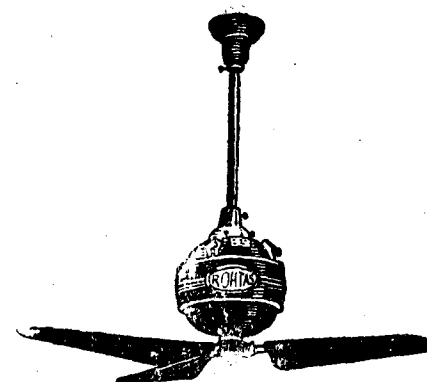
hold the keys of this Gate.

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

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 :

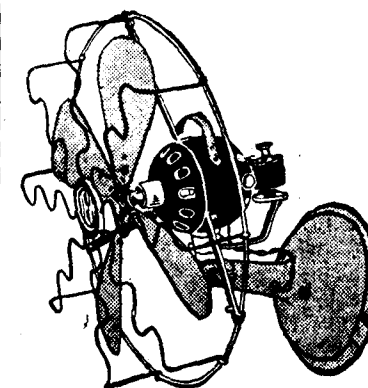
THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS. LTD.

25, South Road Entally, CALCUTTA.

Telegram : "Manufacturer" Telephone : Park, 321.

E. Mar. '33.

APPROVED
&
USED
BY
Govt. & Public
Departments



GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP

(CONDUCTED BY IRISH HOSPITALS' TRUST LTD.)

Run at Aintree (England) on 24-3-1933.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ORDINARY MAIL TILL 2-2-1933

At Rs. 7-12-0 PER TICKET

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP SWEEP

(CONDUCTED BY MUTUAL CLUB LTD.)

Run at Lincoln (England) on 22-3-1933.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ORDINARY TILL 22-2-1933

At Rs. 4-12-0 PER TICKET

Both the above Clubs' Tickets can be had for cash from:-

RAJAMUNDHRY
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

T. V. REDDI,
AUTHORISED AGENT.

E. Jan. '33. Rajan.

KNOWLEDGE
TO BE USEFUL MUST BE
THE LATEST

The League of Nations Gives You It.

Educational Survey. Vol. 1-5, Re. 1-6-0	per copy	Rs. 6 14 0
Ten years of World Co-operation	"	7 0 0
Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations	"	0 9 0
The Course and Phases of the World Economic Depression	"	8 4 0
World Economic Survey	"	4 2 0
Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations 1931-32. Wrapper	"	5 3 0
Ditto Cloth bound	"	8 4 0
Housing and Malaria	"	1 1 0
International Health Year Book	"	22 0 0
Agricultural Crisis, Vol. I	"	5 3 0
Ditto Vol. II	"	2 4 0
Welfare of the Blind	"	0 9 0
Review of World Production 1935-31	"	2 8 0
Memorandum on Production and Trade	"	1 6 0

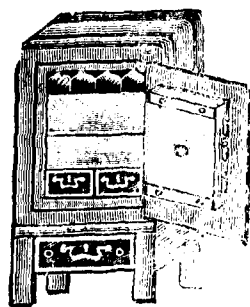
Obtainable from the Indian Bureau of the

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Improvement Trust Building,
BOMBAY.

E. Sept. '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. S.

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.

Excellent 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, As. 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.

Rs.

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, Gaubati, 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.

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

Eastern Bengal Railway

DO YOU KNOW

?

THE E. B. RAILWAY

has over 440 stations,
2,000 miles of line and carries
over 45,000,000 passengers every year.

IT PAYS

TO

ADVERTISE

ON

STATION WALLS

BACKS OF TICKETS

TIME TABLES

MAGAZINE

AND

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Favourable Rates.

For Full Particulars :—

VISIT

DARJEELING

AND

SHILLONG

INDIA'S HIGHLAND BEAUTY SPOTS

WITHIN EASY REACH OF

CALCUTTA.

CHEAP FORTNIGHTLY RETURN

TICKETS

FOR

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS

PASSENGERS

AT A FARE AND THREE-EIGHTHS.

EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE

For tour programme and travel literature :—

APPLY TO :

The Publicity Officer,

E. B. RAILWAY,

3, Koilaghat St.,

CALCUTTA.

No. T/177/32.

E. Jan. '33.

HAVE YOU READ

THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES"?

The only English Daily
Produced in Full
AT
The Imperial Capital

First Rate News
Right from Head Quarters

Form your views

"Over a Cup of Tea"

Finest Medium of Advertisement -
From Hardwar to Nerbudda
From Landi Kotal to Calcutta.

ADVERTISE IN THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

INSURE WITH

The Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited.

Established 1907

ASK FOR OUR "DESHBANDHU POLICY".

A person aged 30 insuring for Rs. 6,000 with profits under this scheme has to pay Rs. 237 annually, premium ceasing at age 60 or at death if earlier.

A. In case of death within 20 years.

(1) A guaranteed sum of Rs. 50 payable monthly. The maximum period these instalments are payable is only 20 years. The number of years for which such instalments are payable is determined by finding out the difference between this maximum of 20 years from the date of Assurance and the years the Policy had been in force.

N.B.—Accrued Bonus is payable along with the first instalment.

(2) In addition, Rs. 6,000 is payable in cash at the end of the 20 years.

B. In the event of survival of the 20 year period.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 with profits payable at death.

For full particulars please write to:—

The Branch Manager,
H. C. I. SOCIETY, LTD.,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS",
107, Armenian Street, MADRAS.

OR

The General Manager,
H. C. I. SOCIETY, LTD.,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS",
6-A, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33.

REACH

The Entire English-Speaking Population of Ceylon
BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Ceylon Morning Leader

LARGEST IN CIRCULATION
GREATEST IN INFLUENCE

The pulling value of an advertisement in the "Morning Leader" is four times that of any other paper in Ceylon—a fact verified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

The best European and Ceylonese Business Houses patronise the "Leader".

For Advertisement Rates please apply to:—

THE GENERAL MANAGER,

Ceylon Morning Leader Co., Ltd.,

P. O. BOX. NO. 105.

COLOMBO.

Ex.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BABU PICHE LAL IN EUROPE

SECOND EDITION.

(By the Author of "WARLIKE SMIPS AND SHAPS.")

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. Rs. 2-6.

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. Rs. 2-4.

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. Rs. 2-4.

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. Rs. 5-8.

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. Rs. 8-8.

TIDE TABLES FOR PORT OF BOMBAY

(APOLLO BUNDER)

Price Rs. 12 each.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1.

"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. Rs. 2-4.

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. Rs. 3-8.

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. Rs. 1-11.

JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA

THIRD EDITION,

By M. & C. ELGER.

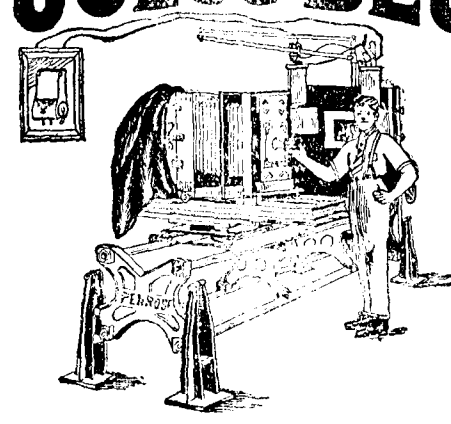
A delightful Book for Children. Full of attractive sketches and catchy rhymes. An Ideal Gift for all occasions.

Price Rs. 2.

By V. P. P. Rs. 2-5.

**THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY**

**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 ENGRAVERS & DEALERS IN PROCESS MATERIALS
No. 84, SAVARIMUTHU STREET, MAHABADY MADRAS.

E. Nov. '33.

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,

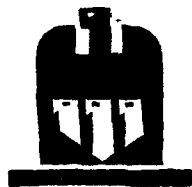
INDIAN FINANCE,

20, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

E. Jan. '33.

ZENITH LIFE
SAFETY FIRST
ASSURANCE
CLEAN SERVICE
COMPANY LTD
JUST-FAIR
OF BOMBAY
DEPENDABLE



Allianz Und Stuttgarter

FOR

LIFE - FIRE - MOTOR INSURANCE

THE LARGEST COMPANY ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

"KHALEEL MANSION",

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

PHONE. 8134.

E. Dec. '33.

Have you seen?
Are you a Subscriber to?
Do you advertise in?

YOUNG CEYLON

The Premier Monthly Magazine in Ceylon
AND

An Excellent medium for Advertisements
Annual Subscription Rs 3-0-0 including postage.
Critical and Breezy Comments on Current Topics and
Leaders in Public Life.

Special articles on Politics, Economics and other
subjects of general interest.

An invaluable magazine to every Publicist, Patriot,
Politician and Man of the World. Splendid vehicle
for Foreign and Local Advertisements. Each issue
contains twenty pages of Advertisements. Foreign
Advertisements a speciality.

Our New Departments.

Publicity Department.

To provide opportunities for contact between
Advertisers and Buyers, we are displaying Show-
Cards, Catalogues, Hand bills and other Publications
of our Advertisers. Full information is given to
Buyers about Advertisers' Goods. Orders are booked
without any charge or commission.

Agency Department.

In this Department we offer readers the best and
most popular magazines published all over the World.

Write to us for a list of the most important
Monthlies and Weeklies with their rates of
Subscription.

For all Particulars apply to:—

Manager,

"YOUNG CEYLON",

Ex.

167, Hulftsdorp, COLOMBO.

An Announcement of Cancer Cure

"I am announcing it to the public for the good of patients that my 70 year-old mother was attacked with cancer in her breast. X-Ray and Radium treatment proved to be ineffectual. At last she has been cured by the wonderful treatment of RAJVAID KAVIRAJ PRAVAKAR CHATTERJEE, M.A., Principal, Calcutta College of Ayurved (Phone 4039 B.B.) of 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta."

Dr. S. N. DAS, M.B., Medical Officer-in-Charge,
Marwari Relief Society, CALCUTTA.

"I was attacked with cancer in the tongue and have been radically cured by Raj Vaid KAVIRAJ PRAVAKAR CHATTERJI, M.A., Principal, Calcutta College of Ayurved, of 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, (Phone 4039 B.B.) Do not lose heart without consulting him."—Trailokya Nath Gupta, Barrackpur (24-Pargs.) Bengal.

E. Jan. '33. Exp.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion resulting in constipation, headache, loss of appetite, etc. etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution sets right all such troubles and shows way to health and its pleasures.

GAJJAR'S PACHACARK

It is a Standard Indian Elixir and a restorative tonic for the stomach and the intestines, which also invigorates the whole system. It is an all round mixture for general debility and weakness and is indicated in diseases like Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, etc. A trial will convince you.

Pamphlets Free on application.

GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY

Bombay 4.

E. Jan. '33. D.

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 Shorthand, 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
6324	Carry 1
	7×9=63

Price 3sh. 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. Jan. '33. Mod. A A.

"HELPS ONE TO PASS FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT."—THE HINDU.

SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS.

OF SWAMI BRAHMANANDA

It is a book of rare spiritual counsel, giving practical instruction about meditation, worship, continence, good company, mind control, ecstasy, Yogic practice, search for God, God vision, tapas and the like. An invaluable hand-book for all spiritual aspirants.

"Their power is irresistible, they transform and redeem. They kindle fresh ardour in the heart. They transmute life into living."—Sister Devamata of America.

"The seeker after truth, according to every faith and church, will find in the book light, hope, encouragement and inspiration."—Bombay Chronicle.

"The entire book is most practical and invaluable to seekers of truth of every phase and character."—Liberty.

"The book will be useful even to the more gross among laymen."—Swarajya.

Attractive get-up with one portrait of the Swami. Price Rs. 2 only.

THE VEDANTA KESARI

A high class monthly devoted to liberal religion and high culture conducted by the Ramakrishna Math for the last nineteen years.

A good medium for advertisements. Subscription annually, Rs 3 only.

For Catalogue of Books, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER,

VEDANTA KESARI OFFICE,

MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

Ex

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.

E. Jan. '33. Ec.

"The Ceylon Independent" Amazing Progress

Increased Sales bring
Increased RESULTS

A PPEALING irresistibly to all classes the amazing increase in the sale of the CEYLON INDEPENDENT has been achieved in all homes where there is money to spend. FOR this reason the CEYLON INDEPENDENT—always the outstanding result producing MORNING daily—is to-day a more powerful selling force than ever before. Take full advantage of the entree it affords into all classes of homes in Ceylon Plan to use the "Ceylon Independent" adequately and consistently and reap the benefit in increased RESULTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE SHOULD BE
MADE TO THE MANAGER, "CEYLON
INDEPENDENT", P. O. BOX 74, COLOMBO.

The Most Influential "Ceylon Morning
Daily" for Selling to all Classes

Ex.

ASTROLOGY

Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by India's greatest Astrologer and Palmist Prof. Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhushan, 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

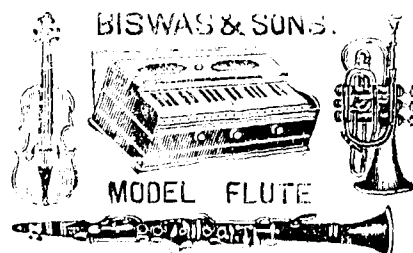
Head Office: 105 (I) Grey Street, Calcutta.

Phone No. B.B. 3685.

Branch Office: 49, Dharamtala St., Phone Cal. 2851.

E. March '33. Ec.

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORES



BISWAS & SONS.

MODEL FLUTE

Harmoniums of all kinds viz. German, Paris, Kestern, Kasriel etc., in Scale Change, Coupler, Dulciana, P.O.S., Trave 1111 g. Folding, Box etc. are manufactured by our expert and under our personal supervision. It is an admitted fact that our Harmoniums are the best in the market as regards quality, durability and high workmanship and they also suit all pockets. Large stock of all varieties of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS to suit all pockets.

New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

Model Flute Harmonium 3 Octv; 1 set of German Reeds: Style A. Rs. 20, Style B. Rs. 25, Superior Quality Rs. 35; 2 sets of German Reeds: Style A. Rs. 35, style B. Rs. 40, Superior Quality Rs. 50. Other varieties Rs. 55 to Rs. 350.

German-made Violin with bow and case complete. Rs. 18, 21, 24 to Rs. 250.

German-made Mandolin Rs. 15, 18, 22 to Rs. 75.

English Model B⁶ Cornet Rs. 28, 30, 35 to Rs. 110.

Brass Paris made B⁶ or E⁶ Ebony Clarinet with 13 G. S. Keys, 2 rings Rs. 45, 50 to Rs. 135.

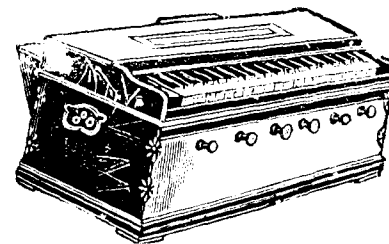
Folding Model Organ 4 Octv; 2 sets of Reeds, 4 stops and Knee-swell. Rs. 140.

ADVANCE QUARTER AMOUNT WITH ORDER

BISWAS & SONS.

5, Lower Chitpore Road, (I.R.) CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33. M.



HAPPY ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

REDUCTION WITH RAIL FREE

CONCESSION

SPECIAL OFFER IN PRICES OF

MOHINI FLUTE HARMONIUMS

WITH PARIS MODEL REEDS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO:—

MOHINI FLUTE CO., 9-2, ARPULI LANE (I.R.) CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33. M.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR PROSPECTS?

No matter where you live, what you earn, who you are or what you do, the I. S. A. will go to you and train you in your own house at your leisure time to be a *Certificated Accountant*—a better job at a bigger salary. The I. S. A. have thus trained thousands of students and can train you as well.

Write for a copy of our free Prospectus No. 172-R. with a Calendar for 1932-33 to the,

SECRETARY,

The India School of Accountancy,
POST BOX 2020, CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33. M.

The Mahratta

To be published in new and enlarged form from January 1, 1933.

12 pages of the *Kesari* size with many new arresting features.

Advertisers and Selling Agents should write to The Advertising Manager, The 'Mahratta', Poona, or The Kesari-Mahratta Office, Bombay 2.

Among the *new features* will be pages devoted to the problems of India's workers and peasants, Native States' Rulers and Subjects, International affairs, Indian women, literary matters, stage and screen, news-letters, news from the Districts and Indian States in Maharashtra, the C. P., Berar and Karnatak, topical pictures and reviews of Indian and Foreign books.

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 by Money Order.

Single Copy One Anna.

Ex.

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.

Ex.

SARVA SIDHI KAVACHA OR Indian Charming Special Talisman.

(Money refund guarantee in case of failure.)

This well known all success-bestowing talisman promotes prosperity, commands love and success and immunises one from all evil influences, difficulties and troubles. By its wonderful virtues a barren woman will get son, an unemployed will get employment and a diseased will be free from all diseases. Its wearer is sure to command love and esteem of both sexes and is sure to have immense fortune. Even a poorest beggar will become rich like a king. It is highly recommended by the Hindu shastras to kings for all round happiness; to aristocrats for a happier life, to unfortunate people to attract prosperity, circumstances and remove all ills; to people under influence of evil spirits and malign planetary influences for restoring better days, to children for long life, health and all round protection. All business-men, students, officers and everybody irrespective of caste or creed must keep one in the person for lifelong all round benefit.

Price for an ordinary talisman in India, Burma and Ceylon, Rs 25-10-0. Postage 8 As. Foreign including postage etc., £2-3-0. Extra powerful, Rs 150 0-0 (inland). Foreign £12-3-0. All foreign orders must accompany full value in advance.

Tantrick Prof. S. BIDYABHUSON (ASTROLOGER)

THE VISWAJYOTISH KARYALAYA,

P. O. Baganchra, Nadia, Bengal, India.

E. Jan. '33. Mod. A. A.

Read THE SCHOLAR

ANNUAL, 1932.

Containing over 35 articles, including dramas, short stories and poems, Tri-colour and black and white Art pictures. Also interesting competitions.

Among our Contributors are:

Dr. Walter Williams, Dr. Kalidas Nag,
Dr. J. T. Sunderland, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, M.A.,
Ph.D.

Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. B. K. Vaidya,
Prof. Nicholas Roerich, Mr. G. K. Chettur, M.A.
(Oxon).

Major D. Graham Pole, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji,
Miss Nilla Cram Cook, Prof. H. C. Kumar.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law,
Mr. Manu Subhedar, B.A. B.Sc. (Econ.), London,
Bar-at-Law,

Rao Sahib Ullur Parameswara Iyer.

Mr. G. Venkatachalam.

Dr. K. O. Varadachari.

Price Rs. 12 a copy. But Annual Subscribers get their copy free. Therefore those who become subscribers by paying Rs. 3 for a year, get the Annual copy free.

APPLY TO: The Manager,

THE SCHOLAR,

PALGHAT.

Ex.

BOMBAY LAW JOURNAL

(Published Monthly)

The only Journal in India dealing with law, research, legislation, administration of justice, and other matters of legal and professional interest.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

SEPTEMBER 1932:

Ought Retired Judges to Practise? Nervous Shock, by Mr. Ramniklal R. Mody, Attorney at-Law; Recent Decision; Legal Decisions Affecting Solicitors.

OCTOBER 1932:

Family Law in China, by Mr. N. K. Petigara; Revocation of Letters of Administration; Recent Decisions; Legal Decisions Affecting Solicitors; Reviews; Wit and Humour.

NOVEMBER 1932:

Law and Untouchables' Temple-Entry, by Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Attorney-at-Law; Some Features of the French Law of Insolvency, by Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Registrar, Bombay University; Nervous Shock, by Mr. Ramniklal R. Mody, Attorney-at-Law; Solicitors Act, 1932; Correspondence; Duty of Counsel, by Mr. F. A. Vakil, Attorney-at-Law; The National Association of the Legal Profession in India; Review; Recent Cases; Allahabad Bar Council Report; Southern Stories.

Annual Subsn. Rs. 10 (inclusive of postage)

ADDRESS:

110, Meadows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Ex.

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. '33.

Learn the Truth About Yourself

Free Test Reading by Famous Bombay Astrologer.

"Pundit Tabore", well-known Indian Astrologer, has abandoned his private practice and invites all and sundry to send their date of birth for a FREE test horoscope. Scores of letters from all parts of the world pour into his studios daily, and the accuracy of his predictions is awakening a new interest in a very old science. GEORGE MACKAY of New York believes that Tabore is possessed with some sort of second-sight.

Business, speculation, marriage, love affairs, travel, friends, lotteries and enemies are among the subjects dealt with in his horoscope. All that is necessary to obtain a FREE test horoscope of your life, is to send your full name, (Mr. Mrs. or Miss) date, month and year of birth and address, all clearly written or printed in block letters by yourself, and enclose 8 Annas to help cover the cost of postage and misc. expenses, and your test horoscope will be promptly despatched to you. No Personal Interviews; all consultations by mail only.



Address: "PUNDIT TABORE," (Dept. 354-C), Upper Forjett Street, BOMBAY VII.

E. Feb. '33. L. A. S. (Bom.)

"Keshabchandra and Ramkrishna"

A Correct Statement of Their
Relation and Mutual Influence

BY

G. C. BANERJI,

Retired District and Sessions Judge (B. & O.)

ORDINARY BINDING, Rs. 2

FULL CLOTH WITH GILT LETTERS, Rs. 2-8.

To be had of:

1. The Author, Gyan Kutir, Katra, Allahabad.
2. Navavidhan Asram,
84, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
3. Navavidhan Mission Office,
3, Ramanath Mazumdar Street, Calcutta.

E. Feb. '33.

INDIA'S FUTURE

In the Light of Britain's Indian Policy of the Last Three Years,—Is she planning Freedom for India, or Continued and Firmer Bondage?

The Question Answered in five Articles

BY

J. T. SUNDERLAND

AUTHOR OF "INDIA IN BONDAGE".

The Series starts in THE PEOPLE, Lahore, on November 13.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 6-8. Single Copy, Two Annas.

Ex.

ADVERTISING IN "THE ORIENT" MEANS EFFICIENT ADVERTISING

Whatever be the trade-depression, you have got to sell your goods, from the smallest domestic requirement to the biggest piece of machinery. This requires advertising in a medium of publicity,--well got-up, thoroughly modern and having a very wide circulation in the country.

"THE ORIENT" IS THIS EFFICIENT MEDIUM
OF ADVERTISEMENT

You can trust it as you may trust your finest salesman.
In Magazine publicity, THE ORIENT does the best.

FOR A FREE SAMPLE COPY, WITH ADVERTISEMENT RATES,

APPLY (with As. 1 stamps), to

THE MANAGER, "THE ORIENT",

No. 5 Military Square,

Fort, BOMBAY.

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 Analyst upon the analysis of this medicine in the Bombay Government Laboratory.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.

E. Mar. '33.

Rajkot, Kathiawar, [India]

BOOKS ON SEX, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By PROF. K. DEYER, M.A.

1. KAMA SUTRA of Vatsyana and The Sex Knowledge of the East and the West ... Rs. 4 only.
The *Liberty* one of the leading English Daily of Calcutta, says:--

"We have read this book ('Kama Sutra') and several other eight anna series of works on Sex, Health and Hygiene by the said author and have found them to be very useful."

2. PLEASURES OF MARRIAGE ... Rs. 2-0

3. NECESSITY OF SEX EDUCATION ... Rs. 2-8
The *Industry*, the leading English Monthly of Calcutta writes:--

"This handbook as its name implies deals primarily with sexual physiology, the knowledge of which is of vital importance for the young. It also deals with sexual diseases their causes and remedies."

4. SEX AND THE GIRL OF 18: Printed on glazed paper with many halftone blocks ... Rs. 2-0

5. WHAT EVERY BRIDE SHOULD KNOW Re. 1-

The *Basumati*, a leading Bengali Paper, writes:--

"There are many things in these books which all young men ought to observe and act up to for the sake of their own health and that of their children."

Please order them out at once. Only limited supply in stock.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers,

George Town, MADRAS.

E. Feb. '33.

XMAS and MUSIC!



If you are an Instrumentalist yourself, write Now for our Catalogue of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



XMAS and Music are synonymous. At no other time more than at Xmas is Music so necessary and so enjoyable. In fact, the entire Xmas Season is one vast round of amusements into which Music must enter.

WE HAVE THE IDEAL INSTRUMENTS —

for producing all the Music you want — you like best; and in never-ending variety.

Every Instrument—every artiste of note can be heard at their best on Gramophones and Radio Receivers obtained from us. Write for Lists to-day!



M. L. SHAW, LTD.,

THE PIONEER HOUSE,

1-2, Mat Sil St., 5-1, Dharamtala St., 7-c, Lindsay St., CALCUTTA. Head Office: 1-2, MAT SIL STREET.

E. May '33 Ec.

Miracle! Wonder!!

Yogi well accomplished in rare Oriental Books gives you accurate answers for all questions concerning futurity. Answers marvellously accurate and astounding.

Two Questions, Rs. 2.

Write name and time of writing letter.

Talismans of miraculous value and marvellously effective to obtain wealth, good health or anything about your material prosperity.

No. I.	Rs. 5	lasts one year.
" II.	Rs. 10	lasts five years.
" III.	Rs. 25	lasts a life time.

APPLY:--

Dr. M. E. H. Bhatia, Ph.D.

143, Jakeriah Masjid St.,
BOMBAY 3.

E. Jan. '33. Aur.

Secondhand & New Books!

All sorts of educational, reading, technical and general books are in stock.

Secondhand books are in good condition and useful as new and sold at about half price. Postage extra.

Special rates to booksellers. We supply also books to libraries (both secondhand and new) at very concession rates.

Vernacular books in Marathi, Sanskrit, and Gujarati in stock.

Secondhand books bought.

A fortnightly lists of books of fresh arrivals are sent to regular customers.

Shri Bharat Book Depot,

Thakurdwar Corner, BOMBAY.

E. Jan. '33.

GREGG PUBLICATIONS

Sole Agents for all Gregg Publications:
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

THE PROGRESSIVE CORPORATION, LTD.,

Davar's College Premises,
80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Booksellers as well as Schools and Colleges are invited to write for Catalogues and terms for wholesale and retail requirement.

Fresh Stock just received.

Elements of Economics by S. E. Thomas	Rs. 7 14
Commerce: Its Theory and Practice by S. E. Thomas	Rs. 7 14
English Composition and Correspondence by Pink and Thomas	Rs. 6 6
Elements of Commerce, Parts I and II, by Carrad	each, Rs. 1 14
Practical Office Training by Carrad	Rs. 2 10
Commercial Correspondence by Carrad	Rs. 1 2
Science and Art of Selling by Knox	Rs. 3 12
Salesmanship and Business Efficiency	Rs. 5 10
Understanding Advertising	Rs. 3 12

Shorthand Books.

Gregg Shorthand Manual (and Key), Speed Studies (and Key), Lesson Tests, Graded Readings, Shorthand Dictionary, Phrase Book, 5,000 Most used Forms, Penmanship Lessons, Practical Drills, etc.

E. Jan '33. Das

CATARACT

Safe and sure harmless cure without knife.

No matter however longstanding.

Deafness

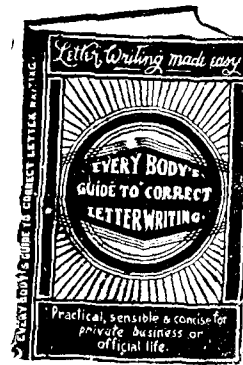
Cure radically and permanently. No matter how long and what causes. Success marvellous. Full particulars sent on application.

Tegar Chemical Works,

P. O., Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33. Ec.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER WRITING



A most practical and complete guide to the best style of modern correspondence containing a thorough exposition of the art of Letter Writing with over 500 specimen letters with their appropriate answers adopted to meet almost all cases of Import, Export, correspondence with Customs, correspondence relating to Trades, Merchant Office, Courts, Banks, Income-tax, Municipality and

Dt Board, Newspapers, etc., Family Letters, Love Letters, Invitations, etc. Very useful guide for everybody's Writing Desk. Re. 1-12-0 per copy.

	Rs.	As
Nana—Emile Zola	...	1 12
The Dream of Love—Emile Zola	...	1 8
Thais—Antoine France	...	2 4
Arts of Love—Ovid	...	1 8
Mysteries of Wife	...	1 12
An Awful Disclosure of Maria Monk	...	2 4

(ILLUSTRATED)

BHATTACHARYA & CO., 158, Mukhtaram Babu St., CALCUTTA.

E. Jan. '33. Ec.

Rejuvenation

Is rejuvenation possible? Yes; no more despair; only Safest, Surest Triumph over health and happiness. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request.

EYE SUN (Regd.):—Cataract and Eye troubles completely cured by "Eye Sun"—the new discovery of the day. No operation, No troubles, Safe, Sure and simple home treatment. Money back guaranteed if no improvement is experienced. Rs. 2 per phial.

THE HARYYASRAM,

PANCHPOTA (JESSORE), BENGAL.

E. Feb. '33. Exp.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS 1932-33

I, II, AND III CLASS.

Between any two stations
over 100 miles apart

At one and one-third single fare for the double journey for 1st and 2nd class and one and three-fourth single ordinary fare for the double journey for third class.

Between stations 100
miles or less than 100
miles apart

On payment of one and one-third single fare for 1st and 2nd class and one and three-fourth single ordinary fare for 3rd class as for 101 miles, if less than 2 single journey fares.

Issued from the 14th to 31st December 1932, both days inclusive, for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 16th January 1933 in local booking and also in through booking with Foreign Railways.

For details, apply to the Station Master
of the nearest Station

E. May '33.

Natesan's National Biographies

Biographical and critical sketches of eminent Indians who have distinguished themselves in different walks of life together with copious extracts from their speeches and writings.

(These six uniform volumes are fully illustrated and cloth-bound.)

INDIAN JUDGES

This is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. These sketches throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with it the growth of social and political institutions. Particular attention is also given to the *cause celebre* with which each Judge was connected. CONTENTS: Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar, Nanabhai Haridas, Dwarkanath Mitter, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar, Badruddin Tyabji, Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Sir P. C. Bannerjee, Sarada Charan Mitra, Sir Syed Amir Ali, K. T. Telang, Justice Mahmood, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Sir N. Chandavarkar, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, V. Krishna-mami Aiyar, Justice Shah Din, Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Asutosh Mukerjee.

Indian Statesmen

CONTENTS: Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jung Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastry, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, and Sir Kishen Pershad.

Indian Scientists

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches of distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially welcome. CONTENTS: Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Sir Jagadish. C. Bose, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. Ramachandra and Srinivasa Ramanujan.

Eminent Mussulmans

CONTENTS: Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Muhamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Hassan Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari and the Ali Brothers.

Famous Parsis

CONTENTS: J. Jeejeebhoy Banaji, Naoroji Feroozji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Y. M. Bhownagsee, Malabari and Sir J. J. Modi. With portraits.

Indian Christians

CONTENTS: K. M. Banerji, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Ramachandra, M. M. Datta, Rev. W. T. Sathiarathan, Dr. Imad-ud-din, Nehemiah Goreh, K. C. Banerjee, Pandita Ramabhai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal S. K. Rudra and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With thirteen illustrations.

Price of each volume is Rs. 3. (Rupees Three.)

To subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8-0.

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 "I.R." in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shillings) U.S.A. 3 Dollars.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

WONDERFUL

READ it from end to end carefully, thoughtfully; it concerns YOU.

(1) **Son Birth Pill.** By taking this Pill but once according to directions a newly married healthy lady or a girl's mother will by the Grace of God surely have a son next. Cheap at any price. But if you apply mentioning this Paper giving full history of your case along with a consultation Fee of Rupees Ten (Foreign One Guinea) only, with word on your honour to give me a suitable record (naming the amount) according to your means or position in life, just on the accomplishment of your desire in due course of time, you can have the same now Free, Absolutely Free.

(2) **Birth Control Pill.** By giving One Pill to a lady but once according to directions conception is prevented for one year. If two or three Pills are administered at a time she cannot conceive for two or three years. It is absolutely harmless. No more need of seeking medicines every day or at the nick of the time or putting delicate ladies to undesirable agonies. To be had for a Fee of Rupees Ten (Foreign One Guinea) only per pill in advance. Too cheap in view of the daily, monthly and yearly charges on this head.

(3) **Retentive Power without Drugs.** Kings, Rajas, Maharajas and the rich all the world over have all along been trying to find such a thing but in vain! After lifelong study and research, I have at last been able to discover a simple, easy, practical Yogic (scientific) knack to check loss at will as long as desired. It may be mastered on one reading only within five minutes and brought into use almost immediately. Rejoice. Cheap at any price Price Rs. 1,000. But if you apply mentioning this Paper and give me word on your honour to keep the secret strictly private in your own writing, you can have it now for Rupees One Hundred (Foreign Ten Guineas) only in advance.

(4) **Popular Drugless Healing.** Detailed, effectual, individual drugless prescriptions (easy, practicable, natural, different, scientific and numerous other unique remedial instructions, ways, knacks, methods, etc.) for every disease—male and female (including children's diseases)—physical and mental—supplied on receipt of full history of case (as also name and address, sex, exact or approximate birth time and date, rank, designation or occupation, weight, colors of urine, excrement, skin, eyeballs,

tongue, and nails—with special regard to the number of lines visible, if any, on each finger nail—height, neck, chest, waist, and thick of the calf measurements, specimen of handwriting, if literate, and the patient's photo too, if available) along with a Fee of Rupees Ten (Foreign One Guinea) only per disease. For complicated or chronic, afflictive cases, averting features of approaching horrible Old Age, retaining health and beauty of youth, etc., send a Fee of Rupees One Hundred. (Foreign Ten Guineas) only each. And for serious, obstinate cases considered or pronounced "Hopeless", throwing off features of unpleasant, dreadful Old Age, regaining lost health, youth and beauty, etc., send a Fee of Rupees Five Hundred (Foreign Fifty Guineas) only each in advance. My Healing Agents, methods, etc. —Eastern and Western—Known and unknown—as the nature of the case may require—by the Grace of God, frequently succeed when all other prevalent modes of treatment fail. My treatment, if continued, will renew all the forces you have exhausted and cause every cell and nerve of your being to vibrate with an ecstasy of pleasure surpassing anything you have ever experienced. And when the body dies, as it must, it will die not of disease but Ripe Old Age in due course of time. Cheap too considering the monthly and yearly accounts of the physicians' fees and the chemists' bills. In serious or emergent cases sometimes in the course of a single week or day such expenses far exceed the fees I charge but once finally. Therefore if you certainly mean to lead a healthful, youthful long life of perfect bliss, send me the fullest particulars of your case, for your own good instantaneously. (Special Fees for special treatment in special cases.) Secrecy guaranteed. Distance no barrier.

Letters without the said Fees in full or without a consultation Fee (Rupees Ten, Foreign One Guinea) will have no attention. Always send your letter "Registered" or "Insured" and insist on its delivery or answer if you receive it back or fail to hear from me within a reasonable time.

* Thick muddy complexion, blotches, pimples or wrinkles on the face, senile prickling and trembling of the skin, lustreless eyes, languid steps, feeling of fornication in hands and feet, vile hot breath, gaseous eructations of the stomach ugly face, narrow chest, anaemia, atrophy, obesity, anaemia, amnesia, fears and depressions, etc., etc., are the features of Old Age.

Apply mentioning this Paper with a remittance NOW to:—

Dr. G. S. D. SHARMAN,

M.A., G.Sc., N.Y. (U.S.A.), D.Sc., Ph.D. (ARY.), Ps.D., M.D. (AYUR.), LL.D.

VIDDYA BHUSHAN, YOGVIDDYA MAHARNAVA.

Occultist, Specialist in Drugless Healing.

5, The Success House, Fatehpur-Sikree, AGRA, (India).

E. Jan. '33.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

This is an enlarged and up-to-date Edition of Mr Gandhi's life and teachings, with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his great march in connection with "Salt Satyagraha", his arrest and internment,

the Slocombe interview, the Sapru-Jayakar negotiations, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, down to his departure for London to attend the second Round Table Conference and his message from S. S. "Rajputana".

With appreciations by the Rt. Hon. Santri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Polak, Lord Irwin. Re 1. To Subs. of the "Indian Review", As. 12.



Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet is receiving wide attention. It is a book which can be put into the hands of a child."—Mahatma Gandhi.

New and 3rd Edition, As. 8.

To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, As. 6.

ON KHADDAR

BY DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

In this handy book, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. He also 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. As. 8. To Subs. of the *Indian Review*, As. 6.

An Indian Patriot in S. Africa: Gandhi

BY THE REV. J. DOKE

A cheap, popular edition. Says Lord Ampthill in his Introduction:—"The subject of the sketch, Mr. Gandhi, has been denounced even by responsible persons as an ordinary agitator. A perusal of these pages ought to dispel any such notions from the mind of any man who has been misled into entertaining them." An inspiring biography by a Christian divine. Re 1. To Subs. of the *Indian Review*, As. 12.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

STAUNCH AS A MOUNTAIN

WESTINGHOUSE BATTERIES

Distributors:

AUTOMOTIVE SALES & SERVICE Co., Ltd.,

90, Wallajah Road,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

E. Mar. '33. R. K. M.

For alluring loveliness to the hair,
you should dress them with

CASTORIN HAIR OIL Regtd.

This has been prepared from CASTOR OIL
boiled with vegetable ingredients, which are very



beneficial to the roots of
the hair. It stops hair
falling, dandruff, cleans
the scalp and removes all
complaints pertaining to
the hair and gives the
luxurious growth of silky
hair. It has a charming
perfume too.

TRY IT AND BE SATISFIED

Re. 1. per bottle. V. P. 7 annas.

Rs 2-12 for 3 bottles, V. P. Re. 1.

Write to:—DASS & SON,
BOMBAY 4.

E. Jan. '33.

ASPECTS OF THE VEDANTA

CONTENTS.—The Vedanta—some reasons for
Study.—The Late Mr. N. Vythinatha Aiyar, M.A.

"Veda and the
Vedanta."—The
Late Prof. Max
Muller. "Vedanta
Toward All Reli-
gions."—Swami
Abhedananda.
"The Vedanta in
Outline."—Pandit
Sitantath Pattava-
bhushan. "The
Vedanta Religion."
—Professor M.
Rangachariar, M.A.
"The Ethics of the
Vedanta."—The
Late Mr. N. Vythi-
natha Aiyar, M.A.
& Rao Bahadur Vasudeva J. Kirtikar. "The Philoso-
phy of the Vedanta."—Dr. Paul Deussen. "The Ve-
danta Philosophy."—Swami Vivekananda. "The Ve-
dantic Doctrine of the Future Life."—Pandit Sitantath
Pattabhushan. "The Vedanta: Its Theory and
Practice."—Swami Saradananda. "The Vedanta for
the World."—Swami Vivekananda. Price Rupee One.
New Edn. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, Annas 12.



MAX MULLER

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

OIL THEORY REJECTED

"Castor oil, Olive oil, Mustard oil, Til oil, Coconut oil, best culture media for Bottle
Bacilli." 99 p. c. Baldness is due to Dandruff. Dandruff—a skin disease—is due to Bottle
Bacilli having a destructive reaction with the tissue cells of hair follicles.

Scientific treatment of Baldness by

"BALDWIN"—Lotion—a monumental discovery

Kills Bottle Bacilli instantly. Prompts vigorous growth of hair on smooth surfaces. Stops
the falling off of hair. Makes hair healthy and glossy. Evaporates quickly and cools the
brain. Result of Research work of a Skin Specialist in the School of Tropical Medicines,
Calcutta. At all Chemists or fresh from Sole Distributor: The Ross Clinics, 247, Manicktala
Main Road, Calcutta. 8 oz. bottle, Rs. 2-4. 16 oz. bottle, Rs. 4.

E. Nov. '33. Eo.

Sages and Saints of India

Chaitanya to Vivekananda

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese. Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other. Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterances in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda. We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of their philosophy and religion which each of them taught. CONTENTS: Chaitanya, Sankara Deva, Haridas, Ramprasad, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, and Swami Vivekananda.

Price Rs. 1-8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4.

Ramanand to Ram Tirath

This book, as its title suggests, recounts the lives and teachings of the Saints of Northern India from Ramanand to Ram Tirath. It includes sketches of Ramanand and Kabir, Nanak and the Sikh Gurus, of Ravi Das the Chamar Saint, of Mira Bai the ascetic queen of Chitor, Vallabhacharya, Tulasidas, Virajanand, Dayanand, the founder of the Arya Samaj and Swami Rama Tirath. Some of the rapturous songs and hymns of the Vernacular are to be found in the ecstatic utterances of Mira Bai, of Nanak and Kabir. These sketches contain ample quotations from the hymns as well as from the sayings and teachings of Dayananda and Ram Tirath. CONTENTS: Ramanand, Kabir, Nanak, Ravi Das, Mira Bai, Vallabhacharya, Tulasi Das, Nanak's successors, Guru Govind, Virajanand, Dayanand and Swami Ram Tirath.

Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4.

Three Great Acharyas

Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa are the three Great Acharyas whose teachings hold away over the bulk of the Hindus all over India. They are equally appreciated by the test thinkers of the day even among the Oriental Scholars of Europe and America. An attempt is made in this book to give critical sketches of their life and times together with an exposition of their respective philosophies. CONTRIBUTORS: Pandit S. Tatvabushan, Dr. S. Krishnaaswami Aiyangar, Prof. Rangacharya, Mr. C. N. K. Aiyar, Prof. T. Rajagopalachari, Prof. Subba Rau.

Price Rs. 2. To subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

Leaders of the Brahmo Samaj

A Biographical and Critical account of the activities of Brahmo leaders since the days of Raja Ram Mohun Roy. There are also copious extracts from their writings and speeches which must add considerably to the value of this publication. CONTENTS: Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, Kesav Chandra Sen, Pratapchandra Mazumdar, Sasipada Banerji, Ananda Mohan Bose and Pundit Sivanath Sastri.

Price Re. 1-8. To subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4.

SOME SELECT PRESS OPINIONS

The Hindu:—"The House of Natesan has done a real service to India by bringing out at a low price these interesting series of biographical and critical studies."
The Indian Daily Mail:—"These lives are full of interest for the student of life and religion."
The Times of India:—"The biographies go right down to the present day and give a good deal of information which is not easily available."
The Swarajya Madras:—"Life incidents of the saints have been narrated and their philosophy summed up in an attractive manner."

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 "Review" in advance. Foreign Subscriptions: Great Britain 12 sh. (Twelve Shilling) U. S. A. 3 Dollars

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

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. "Chitral"	15,000	7th Jan. 1933	S. S. "Narkunda"	16,572	4th Feb. 1933
" " "Kaiser-I-Hind"	11,513	14th " "	" " "Carthage"	15,000	11th " "
" " "Strathaird"	22,000	21st " "	" " "Rawalpindi"	16,619	18th " "
" " "Ranchi"	17,000	28th " "	" " "Moldavia"	17,000	18th " "
			" " "Naldera"	16,000	25th " "

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Lahore"	5,304	13th Jan 1933
" " "Behar"	6,000	10th Feb "

* Cargo Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	
		From Calcutta	From Madras
S. S. "Mashobra"	8,324	30th Dec 1932	4th Jan. 1933
" " "Margha"	8,278	24th Jan. 1933	1st Feb "
" " "Manela"	8,300	25th Feb "	1st Mar. "
" " "Modasa"	9,070	11th Mar. "	15th " "

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 Tuesday 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

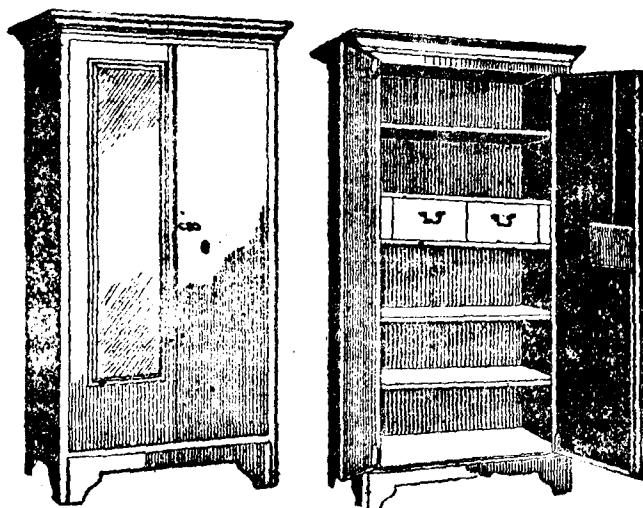
KARACHI.

E. Sept '33,

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 :

Full Size Mirror and Cornice.

INSIDE FITTINGS :

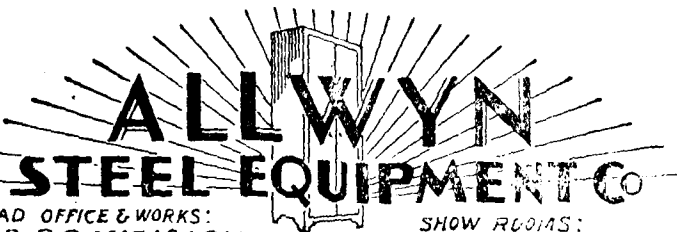
A pair of Sliding Drawers and
3 Adjustable Shelves.

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

When Europeans Went About in Eve's Dress

A few centuries ago when Europeans wore Eve's dress and cleaned their bodies by rubbing them with mud, Indians were using perfectly made soaps and were wearing clothes of silk and gold.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter-house offal. For making cheap soaps for export, fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ TOILET SOAPS NOS. 1 & 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

Godrej's "Turkish" and "Baby" soaps are as good as the best ever made in any part of the world and yet they are the cheapest ever made either in India or anywhere else.

Appreciative Testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

BEWARE

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Nadirshaw, Printer & Co.,

121, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branches at: CALCUTTA, LAHORE and MADRAS.

CALENDAR FOR 1933.

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
SUN.	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30			
MON.	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...			
TUES.	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...			
WED.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...			
THU.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...			
FRI.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...			
SAT.	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...			
MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
SUN.	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27			
MON.	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28			
TUES.	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	1	8	15	22	29			
WED.	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30			
THU.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	31			
FRI.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...			
SAT.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...			
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
SUN.	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31		
MON.	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...		
TUES.	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...		
WED.	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...			
THU.	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...			
FRI.	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...			
SAT.	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	4	11	18	25	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...			

Don't be old fashioned, but use
INDIA'S BEST CEMENT



PORTLAND CEMENT

Used by Government, the Railways and big Contractors.

Distributors :—

Best & Co., Ltd.,

MADRAS.

National Insurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office :—NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over	...	Rs. 1,32,33,000
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.,
MANAGERS.

or

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.

Contd. from page 2.)

	PAGE		PAGE
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE		INSURANCE	142
Sapru-Jayakar Statement	137	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	143
The India League's Appeal	137	WOMEN'S PAGE	144
Bombay Leaders' Demand	137	LITERARY	145
Mahatma Gandhi's Decision	137	PERSONAL	145
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY		MEDICAL	146
SIR Sapru on the New Constitution	138	HEALTH	146
Mr. Jayakar on the Reforms	138	CURRENCY AND BANKING	147
De Valera's Declaration	138	RAILWAYS	147
POLITICAL		ART AND DRAMA	148
Gandhiji and the C. D. Movement	139	SPORT	148
Indian Christian Conference	139	SCIENCE	149
Deccan Sabha and the R. T. C.	139	FILM WORLD	149
Self-Government for India	139	AUTOMOBILES	150
EDUCATIONAL		AVIATION	150
The Late Dr. Meeson	140	AGRICULTURAL	151
Illiteracy	140	LABOUR	151
Recruitment to All-India Services	140	HOBBIES	152
Radio for Schools	140	WIT AND HUMOUR	152
Canadian School Cars	140	PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
The Futility of Caning	140	Mr. Bernard Shaw	120
LEGAL	141		

INDIAN JUDGES

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES WITH PORTRAITS

THIS is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. Indians have distinguished themselves in various professions under British rule but nowhere have their talents risen to such heights as in our law courts, where it is indisputably recognised that they have held their own with singular distinction on the bench as on the Bar. The sketches of Indian Judges are designed to present not only a record of individual achievements in law but also to throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with them the growth of social and political institutions and the modernisation of an ancient and deep-rooted civilization.

The Hon'ble Sir Brojendra Mitter observes in his FOREWORD:

"THEY have illumined the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation. Their service to jurisprudence has been of great value. The Judges whose memoirs are embodied in this volume, are some of the most distinguished in the roll of great Indian lawyers and Judges."

CONTENTS:

Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer	Sir Bhaabyam Iyengar	Rt. Hon. Amir Ali	Sir Narayan Chandavarkar
Nanabhai Haridas	Badrudin Tyabji	Kashinath T. Telang	Sir C. Sankaran Nair
Dwarkanath Mitter	Sir Gurudas Bannerjee	Justice Mahmood	V. Krishnaswami Aiyar
Mahadev Ranade	Sir P. C. Bannerjee	Sir Kamesh Ch. Mitter	Justice Shah Din
Sir Subramania Aiyar	Sarada Charan Mitra	Sir Asutosh Mukerjee	Sir Shadi Lal
	Sir Abdur Rahim.		

Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

A FEW STRAIGHT QUESTIONS

1. Are you earnest about your health?
2. Do you care to preserve your energy?
3. Do you wish to maintain the strength of your body, brain and nerves?
4. Do you desire to make your home happy?
5. DO YOU LONG FOR A RETURN OF VITALITY OF DAYS WHEN YOU WERE YOUNG?

USE

OKASA

The well-known preparation discovered by Prof. Dr. Lahusen of Berlin University.

Okasa restores lost vitality, strengthens the nerves, brain and the heart, improves digestion, checks premature old age and decay,

WARNING

LOOK FOR THE
RED BAND
on each box for FRESH



OKASA

USE ONLY FRESH OKASA
FOR PROMPT RESULTS.

Obtainable at Leading Chemists.

OKASA (for men) or
OKASA (for women).

Rs. 10. per box of 100 tablets, and Rs. 4 per trial packet of 30 tablets.

For literature and copies of International Diplomas, write to:

SOLE AGENCY:

OKASA Co., Ltd., (Berlin)

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

Books at Special Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review".

Speeches and Writings of

RAM MOHUN ROY. SIR D. E. WACHA.
SAROJINI NAIDU. ANNIE BESANT.
SIR J. C. ROSE. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
DR. P. C. RAY. SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
LORD SINHA. M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three).

To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

National Biographies

Indian Judges. Sketches of 21 famous Judges with particular attention to the *causes celebre* with which each Judge was connected. With a Foreword by Sir B. L. Mitter. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

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

Politics and Economics

The First Round Table Conference: India's demand for Dominion Status. Speeches at the First R.T.C. by the Premier, the Princes and the People of India. Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

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.

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

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

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

The Improvement of Indian Agriculture. By Catheryne 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: Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Mricchakatika, Sakuntala, Malavicaagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, 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 Tenaliraman, Marlada 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 Sitnanath 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.

Gandhi Literature

Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings. In omnibus edition containing over 1000 pages. Includes his writings to the *Young India* and *Narajivan*. 4th and New Edition. (February 1933.) Rs. 4. To Subs. of *Indian Review*. Rs. 3-8.

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission. An enlarged and up-to-date edition of his life down to his departure for London to attend the Second R. T. C. Price 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.

Saints and Sages of India

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.

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

Miscellaneous Biographies

The First Four Califs. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 12.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi. His Teachings by Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

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

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

Religion and Philosophy

The Heart of Hindusthan. By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

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

Sri Krishna's Messages and Revelations. By Bala 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.

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

Sankara's Select Works. Text in Devanagari and English translation. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

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

Bagavad Gita. With the text in Devanagari and translation by Dr. Annie Besant in English. As. 4 (Four).

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

General

Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Pantikar, 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 L. Natarajan. 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

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

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. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

GODREJ SAFE-CABINETS

for Home and Office.

STRONG

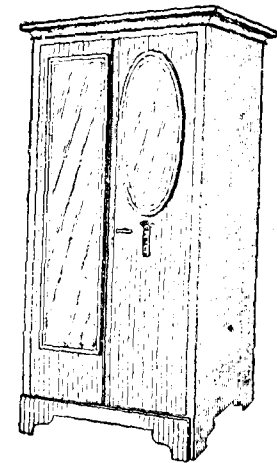
LIKE A FORTRESS

and

FIT FOR THE

WARDROBE

OF A PRINCE



Wooden Cabinets commonly used in homes cannot protect your valuables against burglars and fire and white-ants, etc. The ordinary steel cupboards of foreign makes of flimsy construction, with loosely fitting doors and poor locking arrangements, are also no better.

Godrej Steel Cabinets are attractive in appearance and strongly constructed. They defy crafty burglars, and the tight fitting grip of their doors keeps out dust, insects and flames in case of fire. Godrej Steel Cabinets are far superior to wooden cupboards, yet no higher in price.

There is nothing like it on the market.

Pay us a visit and see the thing or: Write for the Safe-Cabinet Catalogue.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

164, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

'Grams: "GODREJ".

['Phone "2452".

E. May '33.

Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review"

	PAGE		PAGE
Acme Manufacturing Co., Bombay	... 4	Jupiter General Insurance Co.	... 16
Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta	... 25	Kalidas Motiram, Dr.	... 34
Allianz Und Stuttgarter	... 32c	Katni Cement Co.	2ND COVER
All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society, Calcutta	... 32d	Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co., Calcutta	... 16
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. 4TH COVER		Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS
Appasawmy Chetty & Co., Madras	... 27	League of Nations, Bombay	... 29
Astrological Bureau, Calcutta	... 36	Limaye Bros., Madras	... 25
Automotive Sales and Service Co. Ltd., Madras.	... 38	Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway	... 23
Banerji, G. C.	... 36	Madras Type Foundry	... 20
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works	7	Mahratta, Poona	... 36
Bhatra, Dr.	... 32b	Millowners' Association, Bombay	... 21
Bhattacharya & Co., Calcutta	... 39	Mohini Flute Co., Calcutta	... 32c
Biswas & Sons, Calcutta	... 32a	Murarka Paint Works, Calcutta	... 13
Bombay Chronicle, The	... 28	Natesan & Co., P.	... 8
Bombay Law Journal	... 31	National Call, Delhi	... 32
Burma Shell	... 17	National Insurance Co.	FACING CALENDAR
Byramshaw & Co.	... 10	Neo-Komala Vilas, Madras	... 38
Calcutta Soap Works	... 21	New India Assurance Co.	... 94
Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	... 112	Okasa Co., Ltd., Bombay	INNER CONTENTS
Central Business Corporation.	INNER CONTENTS	Orient, Bombay	... 34
Ceylon Independent, Colombo	... 38	Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co.	FACING 1ST READING MATTER
Ceylon Morning Leader	... 18	P. & O. and British India Companies	... 33
Champion Automobiles	... 6	Paragon Products Co.	READING MATTER... 133
Chicago Telephone Co.	INNER CONTENTS	Paul & Co., S.	... 32a
Chirological Society, Calcutta	... 20	Pelman Institute, Delhi	FACING THE LAST PAGE OF THE READING MATTER
Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.	... 11	People, The, Lahore	... 32d
Cunniah Co., G., Madras	... 29	Pravakar Chatterji, Calcutta	... 32d
Curzon & Co., Madras	... 3	Presidency Motors (Madras)	FACING 2ND COVER
Dass & Son, Bombay	... 32d	Ram Lal Suri, Lahore	... 31
Flit	... 9	Rane, Ltd., Madras	... 15
Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy	... 35	Reddi, T. V.	... 35
General Supplies Co.	... 37	Ross Clinics, Calcutta	... 39
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co.	INNER CONTENTS	Roy's Weekly	... 32b
Godrej Soap, Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS	Sadhana Ausadhalaya, Dacca	... 24
Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta	FIRST COVER	Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca	... 12
Government Soap Factory, Bangalore	... 15	Sett & Co., P., Calcutta	... 9
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	... 19	Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.	BELOW CALENDAR
Guardian, Calcutta	... 39	Shaw, M. L., Calcutta	... 18
Haryyasram	... 32c	Spencer & Co., Madras, FACING 3RD COVER	37
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society	... 24	Steno Book Agency	... 34
Hindusthan Times, Delhi	... 22	Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., Madras	... 104
Hitavada, Nagpur	... 20	Tabore, Pundit	... 32c
Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore	... 26	Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 5
India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta	... 29	Tata, Sons, Ltd., Bombay	... 2
Indian Finance, Calcutta	... 27	Tegar Chemical Works, Calcutta	... 39
India School of Accountancy, Calcutta	... 32a	Times of India, Bombay	... 30
Jalal & Sons, Madras	... 10	Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	... 14
John Davis & Co.	... 32b	Vedanta Kesari, Madras	... 37
		Young Ceylon	... 35
		Zenith Life Assurance Co.	... 27

South Indian Railway Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

VISIT MAHAMAGHAM MELA at KUMBAKONAM

On the South Indian Railway
From 3rd to 13th March, 1933.

THIS GREAT MELA OCCURS ONCE IN TWELVE YEARS.
BATH IN MAHAMAGHAM TANK—10th March, 1933.

and ALSO VISIT

Conjeevaram

Srirangam

Chidambaram

Madura and

Tanjore

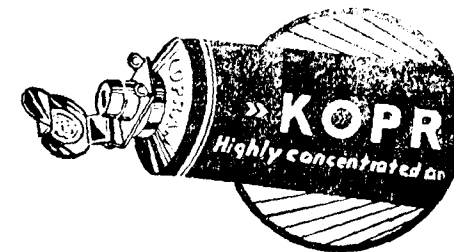
Rameswaram

*For particulars and literature, apply to
the Chief Commercial Superintendent,
South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.*

NEW ARRIVALS

- ENTERTAINING GANDHI. By Miss Muriel Lester, the lady who entertained Gandhiji at Kingsley Hall in London during the Second Round Table Conference. Rs. 3-12.
- LORD IRWIN'S SPEECHES ON INDIAN PROBLEMS. The collection relates to the period when he was the Viceroy during 1926-31. Rs. 9 6.
- REMINISCENCES OF A SPECIALIST. By Grenville MacDonald, M.D. A book that should appeal to every class of reader. Rs. 12.
- NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM IN THE HITHER EAST. By Dr. Haus Kohn. Rs. 11-4.
- MAGAZINE-MAKING. By John Bakeless. A very lively and entertaining account of how magazines and periodicals are produced. Rs. 12.
- ETHICS. (In 3 Vols.) By Nicolai Hartmann. Vol. 1, Moral Phenomena; Vol. 2, Moral Values; Vol. 3, Moral Freedom. Rs. 30-12 per Set.
- MAN AND TECHNICS. By Oswald Spengler. A famous book. Rs. 4-8.
- THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MEN OF GENIUS. By Prof. E. Kretschener. Rs. 11-4.
- THE REVOLT OF THE MASSES. By J. O. Y. Gasset. Rs. 6-6.
- THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY. By H. G. Wells. Omnibus Edition. Rs. 6-6.
- WORLD DISORDER & RECONSTRUCTION. By Hubert Blake. Rs. 4-8.
- NEW RUSSIA. By A. de Monzie. Translated by R. J. S. Curtis. Rs. 9-6.
- RED RUSSIA. By Theodor Seibert. Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul. Rs. 11-4.
- STUDIES IN LAW AND POLITICS. By Harold J. Laski. Rs. 7-14.
- CONSTITUTION OF THE IRISH FREE STATE. By Leo Kohn. This is the first scholarly treatise on the Irish polity. Rs. 12.
- THE SIX WAYS OF KNOWING. By D. M. Datta. A critical study of the Vedanta theory of knowledge. Rs. 11-4.
- OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By Prof. M. Hiriyanna, M.A. Rs. 12.
- ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE UNDER SIR MARK CUBBON. By K. N. V. Sastri. Rs. 12.
- CASTE AND RACE IN INDIA. By G. S. Ghurye. This subject has never before been treated with such accuracy. Rs. 7-14.
- PURDAH: THE STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN. By Friede H. (Saragadhara) Das. Rs. 7-14.
- GOLD, GLUT AND GOVERNMENT. By P. J. M. Larranaga. Indispensable to all students of Finance. Rs. 4-8.
- KEMALIST TURKEY AND THE MIDDLE EAST. By Karl Kruger. Rs. 5-10.
- THE GHOST CITY. By G. K. Chettur. Ten Short Stories. 232 pages, nicely bound. Rs. 2.
- THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. By G. K. Chettur. The author's poems on "The Temple Tank" and "Gumataraya" are also included. Rs. 3.
- KIDNAPPED IN CHINA. By E. Fischer. The fate of the three Missionaries kidnapped in China is told in these pages. Rs. 3.
- CONTRIBUTION OF ANCIENT GREECE TO MODERN INDIA. By G. Lowes Dickinson. Re. 1-8.
- THE RECORDING ANGEL. By J. A. Hobson. A Report from Earth. Rs. 2-10.
- PHILOSOPHERS IN TROUBLE. By L. P. Jacks. A Volume of Stories. Re. 1-4.
- HOW BRITAIN IS GOVERNED. By Kate Roseberg. Re. 1-14.
- ON THE WRITING OF HISTORY. By Sir John Fortesque. Re. 1-14.
- TRUTH ABOUT INDIA. By Father Elwin. With a Foreword by L. Houseman. As. 12.
- BEHIND THE MUD WALLS IN INDIA. By Charlotte Viall Wiser and W. H. Wiser. Rs. 4-8.
- THE GOLDEN BOAT. By Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Translated from the original Bengali by Bhabani Bhattacharya. Rs. 3-6.
- CAN YOU ANSWER THIS? 1,000 questions answered all general knowledge. Re. 1-8.
- LIFE OF A MOGHUL PRINCESS. This is the life history of Jahanara Begum, the daughter of Shah Jehan by Andrea Putenschen. Rs. 7-14.
- WAR, WINE AND WOMEN. By Wilfred Saint-Mande. Rs. 5-6.
- IDIOT MAN OR THE FOLLIES OF MAN KIND. By Prof. Charles Richeb. (Nobel Prize Winner.) Rs. 5-10.
- SHAKESPEARE THROUGH EASTERN EYES. By R. G. Shabani. Rs. 1-8.
- OF HERE AND HEREAFTER AND OTHER POEMS. By B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A. Rs. 1-8.

LATEST MEDICAL OPINION ON KOPRAN TOOTH-PASTE



Messrs. Koprani Chemical Co., Ltd.
Bombay.

65, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY, Dec. 1st 1932.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in stating that I have experimented with your Koprani tooth-paste and have found it to be excellent in every respect.

The claims that you make for your product have proved to be genuine and from my own experience I can say that it is more than what could be desired of a tooth-paste.

During the time of my 8 years' practice I have used a great many tooth-pastes and I have pleasure in saying that I have been greatly impressed with your product particularly so because of the incorporation of Babool in it and the unusual anti-septic qualities found in it.

Its value as a gum-hardner cannot be over-emphasized. I am in every respect satisfied with it.

I congratulate you for placing on the market so fine and remarkable a product.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. D. Kapadia, D.D.S.

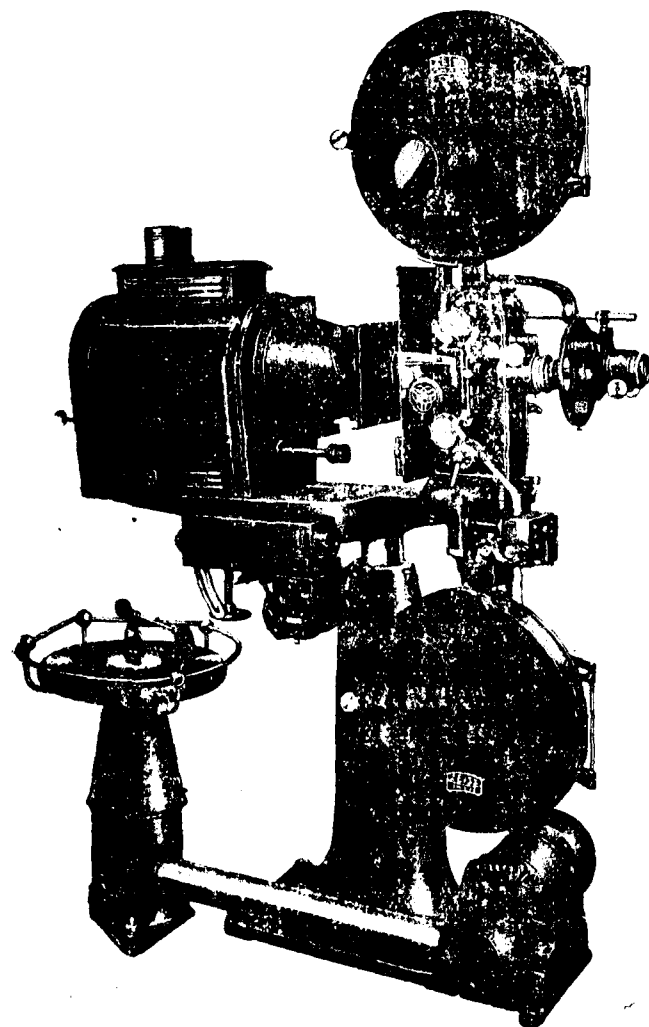
Manufactured by:—

Koprani Chemical Co., Ltd.,
12, Rampart Road, BOMBAY,

E. Dec. '33. Rajan.

CANNON THUNDERING
BEES BUZZING
LEAVES RUSTLING

All sounds are reproduced with astonishing clearness by
ZEISS IKON SOUND FILM DEVICES.



Box Office Receipts prove it !

Conspicuous workmanship--Precision
made parts ; Absolute reliability !

Great light transmitting capacity of
the lens and highly sensitive photo-
electric cell form the ingredients of
a perfect unit.

FULL PATENT GUARANTEE

Protects every user of Zeiss Ikon
Sound Film Devices. Advantageous
prices allow even the Cinemas with
moderate financial capacity to have
TALKIES combined with QUALITY.

Latest installation at
Thiruvannamalai (South
India).

*Expert advice on sound
film installations and
detailed literature are
available from :—*

CHICAGO TELEPHONE AND RADIO CO.,

POST BOX NO. 459.

175, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Telegrams : "Chiphone."

THOUSANDS HAVE BECOME
RICH
THROUGH
BELGIAN
GOVERNMENT
1932 BONDS
WHY NOT
YOU?

The Official Representative of the British Government at Antwerp has
attested our representation and the genuineness of these Bonds.

Write for full Particulars to :—

COUPON
CENTRAL BUSINESS CORPORATION,

STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,

P. O. Box 498, BOMBAY.

Please send me FREE of charge full particulars
of how I can purchase 1932 BELGIAN PREMIUM
BONDS 5% and become rich.

Name.....

Address.....

I. R. Feb. 1933.

Central Business Corporation

Stock Exchange Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

P. O. Box No. 498.

Telegrams : "BUYMEGENT".

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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	JALGACH	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	

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIV.]

FEBRUARY 1933

[NO. 2.]

The Results of the R. T. C.

BY THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P.C., C.H., LL.D.

OUR friends of the Round Table have returned and spoken. We are re-assured by their warmth and unanimity in praising Sir Samuel Hoare. The improvement in his attitude towards the close of the conference is the more gratifying when we remember the bitter disappointment and gloomy anticipation amidst which the proceedings began. Not only was there a marked tone of earnestness and friendliness in his utterances, but he gave definite promises which have revived our hope and brightened our outlook. He would do his best to bring about federation. To this end he would use his good offices with the Princes. He would likewise endeavour to remove the obstacles in the way of establishing a Reserve Bank. The fulfilment of these promises would take us a long way towards the goal. Our satisfaction, however, is only tentative. For its confirmation we must study carefully the tenor and terms of the white paper, which will be published in a few weeks.

The speeches of nationalist Round Tablers strike a note of subdued satisfaction. So long as the mist of indefiniteness hangs over the proceedings, it is hard to state precisely the positive gains of the third session of the R. T. C. as distinguished from the first and second sessions. The determination of the franchise along the lines of the Lothian committee's recommendations is a considerable achievement. The discussion of federal finance was no more than the reconnaissance of extremely difficult ground. The army problem was re-surveyed with inconsiderable results. The use of Indian troops outside our border for purposes other than those of Indian defence would require the sanction of the legislature, and the Viceroy would be directed by the Instrument of Instructions to arrange for a discussion of the military budget by the whole Cabinet. The Instrument of Instructions itself would be clothed with new significance by being mentioned in the statute, besides being approved by Parliament.

Apparently this document is to be invested with unusual importance. I shall therefore repeat a suggestion which I put forward at the conference last year and which received the support, though not in public, of Lords Reading and Lothian. It may reconcile us in a slight degree to the numerous special powers that would be placed in the hands of the Governor-General if by an express instruction he should be enjoined to use them only in the interests of India. The Secretary of State undertook to put into the Instrument an instruction on the Indianisation of the army. The Indian public cannot pay too much attention to this matter. It is here that the official view continues in its original rigidity, and the efforts of generations of our leaders have produced but little impression. Sir John Simon's view holds the field more or less. It is time we realised the futility of liberalising and refining the political constitution so long as official opinion in this respect refuses to evolve. When we talk of Indianisation, we mean the complete Indianisation of the forces in all branches and arms, and demand the fixation of a period for the consummation of the process. The authorities contemplate only an increase in the Indian personnel and, by refusing to consider a period, repudiate the goal of complete Indianisation. The report of the Thomas committee says that the defence of the country must be to an increasing extent the concern of the Indian people, and Sir Samuel Hoare in his concluding speech at the conference remarks that the Indianisation of the army means "the greater participation of Indians themselves in the defence of India". It behoves all parties and all communities in the country to make it clear beyond a doubt that we cannot and will not accept this partial Indianisation. Unfortunately this matter is one of those essentials on which the Princes apparently hang back. Anyhow we may not count on their open support, but cannot afford to abate our demand unless we were prepared to abandon all idea of

becoming a Dominion. Side by side with this demand must go one for the extension of recruitment to all provinces and all communities without distinction. The so-called military classes, on whom the burden of defence now mostly falls, would else acquire in a federated and self-governing India a preponderant position, which in the long run might undermine the harmony and therefore the stability of the new constitution. Till these twin claims be unequivocally admitted and started securely on the road to accomplishment, we must resolutely refuse to be turned aside by promises of progress in other directions, however grandiose.

Of nearly equal importance is financial responsibility. We are glad to express our debt of gratitude to the Secretary of State for boldly resisting the preposterous demands of the City, and defining within somewhat precise limits the Viceroy's extraordinary power of controlling our financial policy and measures. Still the vigilance of our representatives cannot be relaxed, for there are pitfalls in the proposals regarding the Reserve Bank and the appointment of a financial adviser to the Governor-General. While on the subject of finance, we must protest against the decision to make Sind and Orissa separate provinces without at the same time casting the financial burden entirely on them. India has to carry the N. W. F. P. already. But the N. W. F. P. has long been a province, and its autonomy is only being advanced to maturity. The creation of new provinces is quite a different proposition. Be it remembered that other areas too are clamouring to be made autonomous provinces. It is not fair to the general population, including that of the States, to be taxed in order to maintain those sections who aspire to the luxury of self-government without the capacity to bear their own burdens.

Careful scrutiny should be bestowed on the provision made for expanding and amending the constitution. It would appear that only the franchise and small items are placed in the category of matters which the Indian legislature can alter. The pressure of public opinion must be exercised so as to increase this category and decrease our resort to the British Parliament for the natural development of our polity. Even the Simon Commission admitted the theoretical excellence of this principle. Apart from theory, it is both an inconvenience and a humiliation to accumulate little items without readjusting them as they arise, until the overworked legislature of Britain can be moved to think of India and allot some time to

her affairs. Besides, it is human nature all the world over for economic and social questions within the competence of a legislature to be neglected so long as constitutional pin-pricks remind it of its dependence. Is it not deplorable that our minorities, not content with getting safeguards written in our constitution at the start, should insist likewise that they could be changed or abrogated only by the authority of the imperial Parliament? Cannot expedients be devised for protecting the rights once recognised and at the same time giving the power of amendment and adaptation to the Supreme Court and the legislature? Dominion Status must remain a distant vision if, besides defence, external affairs and paramountcy, a dozen other purely domestic matters are also placed beyond our jurisdiction. The council of the Secretary of State which, in the new order, will be both an anachronism and an encumbrance, must be abolished. Moreover, so long as India falls far short of Dominion Status, little substantial improvement may be looked for in the treatment accorded to overseas Indians by the Dominions and Colonies of the empire. This view has forced itself on all those who have made a special study of the question of Indians abroad. It is worth while quoting here the opinion of the late Mr. Gokhale:

The root of our present trouble in the Colonies lies in the fact that our status is not what it should be in our own country. Men who have no satisfactory status in their own land, cannot expect to have a satisfactory status elsewhere. Our struggle for equal treatment with Englishmen in the empire must be mainly carried on in India itself.

The Secretary of State mentioned two obstacles to the abridgment of the interval between the grant of provincial autonomy and the establishment of federation. One is the Reserve Bank; the other is the hesitation of the Princes. Sir Samuel Hoare undertook to help us overcome both obstacles. We pray fervently for his success. At the first session of the R. T. C., when the Princes offered of their own accord to join British India, they were acclaimed as saviours. The daimios of Japan could not have got more praise for their self-abnegation. St. James's Palace rang with our hallelujahs. The hotels where the Princes stayed reeked with the incense that we burned. To use Lord Beaconsfield's words, we laid it on, not with the spoon, but with the trowel. Like the gods, whose kindred they are, they were greatly pleased; but unlike the gods, their boons are slow, puny, begrudged. To begin with, they

render the dominionhood of India fundamentally defective by looking to the Crown for the maintenance of treaty rights and the exercise of paramountcy. Then they reduce the scope of federation until it is thin and anæmic and many Indian politicians think it not worth while. They will not allow a federal agency within their territories. They regard themselves as a separate entity collectively and ask for weightage. They cannot tolerate a federal citizenship. They will not hear of fundamental rights. They will nominate their own agents to the legislature. They claim a voice on no-confidence motions against the federal executive even when the ground of accusation concerns only British India. We have met them on most if not all of these demands. Yet their utterances are full of the sacrifices they have made for the sake of Mother India. But it is no use being vexed. They have their difficulties and some of these are great. By heredity and by training they abhor democracy and may well have vague fears from association with a big partner long used to the ways of democracy. Long sheltered by the all-powerful British Raj, they have remained aloof from the main currents of the world and never felt the real impact of popular movements. Still I pay glad homage to the statesmanship and high courage of many members of the princely order. Mysore and Baroda, Bikanir and Bhopal have been steadfast in the cause of federation and are to-day fighting valiantly for it. Among the smaller Princes also one might readily single out many names for enlightened and progressive ideas. Through these we make one last appeal to the representatives of ancient houses: "Pray, don't hold up things any more, come in and earn undying glory." It is a thousand pities that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, stout and untiring champion of the States and their rulers, should feel compelled to contemplate the contingency of their final refusal and ask in that event for central responsibility for British India alone.

Our friends at the Round Table have deserved well at our hands for the way in which they have discharged their duty. They have shown courage, ability, combination, eloquence. The country must respond adequately to the request that they make for support. Much that they pleaded for has been refused or is under consideration. By resolutions at meetings and by memoranda bearing numerous and influential signatures, we must back their efforts and make them fruitful. In this direction our Bombay compatriots have set

a commendable example. Their statement on the results of the Round Table Conference is an able, moderately worded document which, if adopted by leading men all over the country, is well calculated to help the cause. Everyone of us cannot approve of everything in it; but that slight individual discomfort is the price that must be paid for united action on a large scale.

In huge national enterprises, leaders are apt every now and then to be dazed and turned aside. It is well for them to be reminded constantly what they set forth to win, and what exactly they have acquired. On the 31st October 1929, the Viceroy, acting under the orders of His Majesty's Government, declared to the expectant millions of India that in the judgment of that Government it was implicit in the declaration of August 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, was the attainment of Dominion Status. Not many months after, once more expressing the mind of the same Government, Lord Irwin used more definite language and promised India the enjoyment of as large a degree of management of her own affairs as could be shown to be compatible with the necessity of making provision for those matters in regard to which she was not yet in a position to assume responsibility. It is with these solemn pledges that we must juxtapose the proposals of the forthcoming white paper. Here is the true standard by which to judge the degree of self-rule proffered by the National-Conservative Government, which inherits the obligations of the Labour Government and professes to fulfil them. Lord Irwin's promise was the maximum self-rule possible and the minimum deductions possible from dominionhood. Mark how Sir Samuel Hoare in his broadcast summary of the work of the R. T. C. waters it down in the style of a homoeopath: "India must have a greater measure of self-government." So we must be content to have some advance on the present state of things! Is this likely to appease the long-suffering patriots of the country? The authors of the Bombay statement have reduced to concrete terms the lowest expectations of India. These are:

- (1) Full and unfettered responsible government in the provinces; (2) Central responsibility which term is to include (a) control of the purse; (b) the right of the Indian legislature to determine the economic policy, including regulation of exchange, currency and industrial and commercial matters; and (c) an increasing share of responsibility and control in connection with defence and the military; (3) Central responsibility to be introduced simultaneously with provincial autonomy; and (4) safeguards to be only for

fixed transitional stage and to be demonstrably in the interests of India.

Remembering that the ideas of the Secretary of State have yet to be formulated in a white paper, there is good reason for us to be forewarned. Unless materially altered, the resulting scheme "would fall grievously short of these essentials and fail to secure the approval and support of any section of responsible public opinion in India".

One would proclaim with a million tongues a far-seeing appeal which our Round Tablers make in their speeches. It is noteworthy that in this appeal Mr. Kelkar joins. None of them exults over the gains of India at the R. T. C. But we must allow them a sense of relief and satisfaction that the worst fears arising

India's New Economic Status

BY MR. HERBERT G. WILLIAMS, M.P.

(Formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade)

IN previous articles of mine which have appeared in the *Review*, I have always urged the desirability of establishing preferential trading arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Indian Empire, although I realised fully the objections made, principally upon political grounds, by some of the more active Indian politicians.

The necessarily prolonged discussions as to the future constitutional status of India unfortunately had the effect of aggravating these political objections to the development of Imperial Preference and, accordingly, it was a matter of the profoundest satisfaction that the Ottawa Conference should have accorded to India the opportunity of negotiating freely on the subject.

The delegates of the United Kingdom at the Ottawa Conference went there with the definite purpose of seeking to improve the economic position of the United Kingdom in a manner calculated at the same time to improve the economic position of every other part of the Empire, and though we may be able to criticise in details some of the decisions arrived at, no fair-minded person can doubt that the negotiation described above has been carried into effect to an extent ever greater than that anticipated by the most optimistic.

Over two-and-a-half years ago in my capacity as Secretary to the Research Committee of the

from conservative domination have been dispelled. Are they not entitled to respectful and attentive hearing when they advise that non-co-operation be abandoned? For the finest and most zealous patriots to abstain from the work of legislation and administration is to let it fall into the hands of sections with narrow aims and doom the highest interests and ideals of the nation to a long and disastrous eclipse. The high tasks ahead require all our resources, and the noblest and wisest of India's sons and daughters are not too noble and wise for them. Let us unitedly urge on the government the immediate and unconditional release of Congress patriots and trust these will use their marvellous organisation to bind up the nation's wounds, restore its morale, and actively help in the fashioning and working of its new constitution.

Empire Economic Union, I played a part in the preparation of the Preliminary General Report of that Committee which was presented to the Imperial Conference of 1930. To that Report was appended a series of draft agreements between the United Kingdom, various Dominions and India. It was not possible for that Committee, lacking as it did a great mass of information necessarily in the possession of Government departments, to prepare draft agreements as comprehensive and as detailed as those which were signed at Ottawa. Nevertheless, in outline, the actual Ottawa Agreements and the draft agreements which we prepared do not differ substantially and I think I can claim with truth that the Research Committee of the Empire Economic Union laid the foundation stones of the Ottawa Agreements. Copies of our Report were sent to responsible people in every part of the Empire and from the replies which were received from some of the recipients in India, I think it only reasonable to suggest that a frank recognition on our part of the rights of India in this matter may have been a contributory factor in facilitating the Ottawa negotiations.

While it is true that India is predominantly an agricultural country, nevertheless there is the fullest recognition in the United Kingdom of India's importance as a manufacturer and the fact that, after we adopted a general system

of protection, we gave India free entry for all her products, both manufacturing and otherwise, represents in my opinion a very full recognition of India's status as a manufacturing country.

In respect of a number of commodities, it would be easy for me as a Protectionist to demonstrate that we have a case for imposing duties on certain Indian manufactures because of their acute competition with similar manufactures of the United Kingdom. I say this in order to impress on those who may read these words the great importance of this concession which we have extended to India, equally to all the Dominions with which we have concluded trading agreements.

Prior to the Ottawa Conference, there were many speculations as to the attitude the Indian Delegation would take, having regard to the political difficulties to which I have referred and I can say with truth that the utmost satisfaction has been expressed at the ability and frankness with which the Indian Delegation handled the situation. I have heard it said more than once by those in a position to know that the attitude of the Indian Delegation was most helpful throughout and contributed materially, not only to the successful drawing up of the agreements between this country and India, but also to the drawing up of the other agreements.

When the Conference was over, there was naturally some speculation here as to whether the agreements would meet with the approval of the Indian Legislature and we were all gratified to learn that the agreements as a whole received the endorsement of such a large majority.

In respect of one of the commodities on which we are giving India preference, namely Linseed Oil, there was an acute difference of opinion owing to the fact that at present for technical reasons it is necessary to draw part of our supplies of linseed from other sources than India. I was one of those who took some part in the House of Commons in urging the desirability of a drawback system in respect of our exports of goods in the manufacture of which linseed is used, in order that there should be no prejudice to the export trade. In so doing I was thinking, not merely of the desirability of safeguarding this export trade but also of preventing amongst a section of our people the growing up of a feeling of antagonism to India, because one of our preferences might have had a seriously unfavourable reaction upon employment in this country. In this connection I think it is only fair that the

people of India should realise that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were taking political risks in insisting that the Ottawa Agreement Bill should ratify the Indian Agreement as a whole and should not discriminate against one particular item in it.

I believe that the preferences granted to India by the Import Duties Act which were confirmed and extended by the Ottawa Agreement are going to insure in India a steady and growing market for the major portion of her exports and equally, as one who is concerned with the prosperity and employment of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, I hope that the valuable series of new preferences to be extended to the United Kingdom will be as beneficial to us as our preferences will prove to India.

The margin of preference which India confers on us, which is 10 per cent. in nearly all cases, is not large though it covers a very wide range of goods and I hope that later on, when India has had some experience of the working of a general preferential system, she will possibly find it worth her while to widen the margin of preference, because clearly 10 per cent. valuable as it is, might not be adequate in respect of those commodities where foreign competition is particularly acute. In connection with our own protective system, we have found it necessary to impose duties ranged up to 33½ per cent in order to insure to our manufacturers adequate protection against foreign competition which from time to time takes the form of dumping, that is to say, the sale of surplus production in this market by foreign countries at prices lower than that at which they sell in their own country. It is evident that if we need 33½ per cent. for this purpose, there will equally be cases where effective protection of our sales in India against foreign competition may require a margin of preference as high. On the other hand, it is only wise that we should study over a period of time the way in which the large range of new preferences which are to be granted to us by India will operate. No doubt we shall then discover in a great many cases that 10 per cent. as a rule will be adequate. But I hope that the Indian people and the Indian Legislature will always be willing to consider those modifications which experience shows to be necessary and I have not the slightest doubt that the peoples of the United Kingdom will be prepared from time to time to consider more extensive

preferences to Indian products where experience may prove them to be necessary.

A feature of the United Kingdom-Indian Agreement which has given great satisfaction is the fact that it inaugurates not merely preference between India and the United Kingdom but also between India and the Crown Colonies. It is very evident that the Crown Colonies of East Africa, Ceylon and British Malaya represent very important markets for India, though at the same time international complications restrict East Africa from granting preferences either to Britain or to India. Nevertheless, that difficulty in future may be overcome and now that the principle of inter-Imperial preference is established, India may well look forward to improving and growing markets within the Empire of the utmost importance to her future economic progress.

Throughout the world there is an inadequate realization of the enormous economic importance

of the Crown Colonies. They have a population between sixty and seventy millions; their progress in recent years has been exceedingly rapid, though naturally under the present world crisis there has been a temporary reaction. Nevertheless, it is quite certain that the Crown Colonies are going to represent one of the largest markets of the future and if the rest of the Empire, by wisely conceived preferences, accelerate their prosperity, the rest of the Empire will gain.

May I express the hope that the working of the Ottawa Agreement will be considered in the future purely from the economic point of view and without reference to those political considerations which in the past have induced India to hesitate to adopt a system of preference. After all, what we all want to secure is an enhanced standard of living and no one would rejoice more than the United Kingdom to find India advancing by leaps and bounds to economic prosperity.

Dr. Hartmann's Ethics

BY DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.

DR. HARTMANN'S voluminous treatise* on "Ethics" has been hailed in the world of ethical thought as an important and striking contribution to ethical philosophy. It is comprehensive and systematic and deals with all the vital questions raised in ethics. The first volume deals with what has been called the structure of the ethical phenomena, or in shorter language, moral phenomena; the second with moral values; and the third with moral freedom. Dr. Hartmann belongs to the intuitionist school of moralists as opposed to the naturalistic, to the absolutist as opposed to the relativist. He rejects authority and religion as the foundation of the moral order, though he is willing to concede that religion is a rich mine of ethical contents. Ethical principles are not arrived at from experience but are intuitively discerned. Though they have to be discovered by a process of intuition, they are capable of being taught. Hartmann does not admit the impossibility of teaching what has to be learnt by each individual *a priori* from his own moral consciousness. According to him teaching is only the midwifery of moral cognition and philosophical ethics the midwifery of the

moral consciousness. This view reminds one of the Vedantic doctrine that the function of the teaching is simply to remove the veil of illusion or ignorance from the self-luminous soul.

The function of ethics is not to determine what we ought to do, but to supply us with the criteria by which the 'what' is to be recognised. The primary duty of ethics is to point out the absolute ends of human action and the means by which these ends are to be attained has only a secondary claim on our attention.

Hartmann, however, does not confine ethics to a discussion of the ends alone of human action. For the moral value of man he considers it necessary that beyond the narrow field of action, men should learn to participate in the fullness of life, to appreciate its significance and be receptive to whatever has meaning and value. Human life consists of nothing but a running chain of passing situations which have a meaning and a value. We cannot understand what we have to do unless we are alive to the values of the situations in life which are of incessant occurrence, and to the manifold complex of relations with others in the midst of which we live. The tragedy of life consists in our moral blindness to these situations. The ethical man is one who has a faculty for perceiving the feelings of moral values.

* "ETHICS". (In 3 Vols.) By Nicolai Hartmann. Translated by Stanton Colt. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 80-12.)

The view that moral principles have or should have absolute authority and should not be relative to times and interpretations is one which Hartmann shares with other intuitionist moralists. What is peculiar in his system is the ascription of an independent objective existence to values. He holds that there is an ideal, self-existent realm of values which exist objectively and not merely in the minds of men. Just as the intellectual realist believes in the existence of a world of ideas, Hartmann believes in the existence of an independent world of values. If it is difficult to accept the existence of any independent world of concepts, it is even more difficult to conceive of a realm of values independent of human beings. The tendency to hypostatize ideas and feelings runs through the whole of his treatise. Hartmann is driven to this doctrine by the necessity he feels for escaping from the uncertainty and insecurity which, in his opinion, would flow from the ascription of a subjective origin to ethical principles. He seeks to support his position by relying upon the analogy of mathematical or logical truths. According to him, geometrical truths have an independent existence in the world and not merely a subjective existence in the minds of

those who perceive them. The recognition of the inevitability of mathematical or logical truths point, in his opinion, to their independent existence. Those who are disposed to deny this assumption would be still less prepared to grant the existence of an ideal world of values. The common mental constitution of human beings and their similar reactions to environments, experiences and situations would be sufficient to account for such uniformity of moral sentiments and principles as is observable among men.

The author's criticism of egoism and altruism, of eudæmonism and utilitarianism, of epicureanism, stoicism and Christianity, is acute and highly interesting. Equally penetrating is his criticism of the Kantian ethics, of transcendental subjectivism and of formalism.

By far the most interesting, valuable and original portion of the book is the analysis and discussion of the fundamental and special moral values.

The presentation of the subject by the author is not altogether free from metaphysical obscurity here and there, but his style is generally vivid and felicitous.

George Bernard Shaw

BY MR. R. BANGARUSWAMI, B.A., F.R.E.S.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW who was in India recently is, perhaps, the queerest, shrewdest, and subtlest of the living men of genius that set pen to paper. He is seventy-six years old—say rather young; for though succeeding years have turned his hair silvery white, he manages to preserve the robustness of youth and the mischievous gaiety of childhood. In fact he is a big baby.

Shaw was born in Dublin July 26, 1856. It was one year prior to the Indian Mutiny. But mutiny was never wanting in him. He was a rebel first and last. He was even much more than that. He was a revolutionary.

He came to England about the year 1876. His mother, an accomplished lady well versed in music, earned something by giving tuitions in music and maintained the family mainly out of her income. Shaw tells us that he did not throw himself into this bread-winning struggle. Instead he wrote four or five pages a day because "it was the only thing (he) could do", though he "wanted

to be a painter, or a pirate or an engine driver". In fact, he "tried to earn an honest living" and actually was employed as a clerk in the Edison Telephone Company for a short time. Between 1879 and 1883, he wrote 5 novels: *Immaturity*, *Cashel Byron's Profession* (1882); *The Irrational Knot* (1880); *Love Among the Artists* (1881); and *An Unsocial Socialist* (1883). Neither the author nor the publisher nor the public took them seriously.

So far Shaw achieved nothing. These years of activity left him "poor and unknown". Publishers both American and English rejected his novels. There was no one willing to "pay a farthing for a stroke of (his) pen".

Shaw thereupon bade adieu to fiction and concentrated all his energy on music, dramatic and book-criticism.

In 1892 Shaw's first play *Widowers' Houses* appeared. Others soon followed: *The Philander: A Topical Comedy* (1893); *Mrs. Warren's Profession: A Play* (1894); *Arms and the Man: A Comedy* (1894); *Candida: A Mystery* (1894); *The Man of Destiny: A Trifle*

Some German Critics on the Ramayana

BY DR. I. S. PETER, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.)

(Presidency College, Madras)

(1895); and *You Never Can Tell* (1897). In 1898 all these plays were collected and published under the title *Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant*. In 1901 three more plays—*The Devil's Disciple* (1897), *Caesar and Cleopatra* 1898, and *Captain Brassbound's Conversion* 1890—were published in one volume under the caption *Three Plays for Puritans*.

The plays made Shaw famous. He became a force in the Dramatic World. His views counted. He was widely talked about and read.

Shaw married in 1898 Miss Charlotte Frances Payne Townshend.

During these years he was also busy lecturing, writing to newspapers and journals, and taking active part in many kinds of activities. He joined the Fabian Society in 1884 and was one of its active members. Also he took part in local affairs.

Among his contributions to literature during this period one must not omit to mention his *Quintessence of Ibsenism* (1891) which grew out of the paper on Ibsen which he had read on 18th July 1890 under the auspices of the Fabian Society and under the presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant to whose "ever helping hand" he has paid tribute more than once. It was she who published *The Irrational Knot* in her magazine when one and all declined to publish it. In the edition of 1913 a few more chapters were added to *Quintessence of Ibsenism* which is one of the most penetrating and interesting studies of this great Norwegian dramatist. It worked like a clearing instrument in removing the weeds and cobwebs of misconception relating to Ibsen's plays.

At the end of the eighteen nineties Shaw was no longer "the penniless unknown young man": he was sure, secure and renowned. His plays were staged, appreciated and criticised. The long prefaces which heralded them, sometimes much longer than the plays themselves, with a number of characteristic Shavian statements and exaggerations and ebullitions, the detailed stage instructions seeming like regular dissertations, "the vivid flashes of characterisation", the vigorous prose with its wit and humour and brilliance, the boundless play of a rich imagination, and the undertone of Ibsenism gave his plays a distinct individuality and a place of unquestioned superiority to most of the dramas that are being written and published nowadays.

Shaw was chosen for the Nobel Prize in literature for 1925. His opinion of the Nobel Prize is typical of him:

I can forgive Alfred Nobel for having invented the dynamite. But only a fiend in human form could have invented the Nobel prize.

In 1928 was published his *Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism*, one of the most charming and one of the most tantalizing books on the subject of Socialism. In 1930, a collected edition of his works was issued in 30 volumes at 30 guineas about which Shaw is reported to have said: "This edition is only for idiots and speculators." His plays alone were also collected and issued in one volume recently by Constable.

Even apart from his literary work, Shaw is a very powerful personality. He puts very inconvenient questions on indispensable things. And not waiting for answers he startles by his replies and "deals out thought" sometimes couched in insult, at other times coated with jest, but always lively, and provocative.

It is true that I was, and to some extent still am, very sensitive but on the other hand I can stand up to, and even enjoy, hammerings that drive other men to fury or reduce them to tears. . . . But note that as nothing is so maladroit as any show of sparing the victim's feelings, I always hit as considerably as I can, with an air of hitting as hard as I can.

Taking some of his views at random what do we learn? The War is a "stupid piece of bungling"; the British M. P. is "one of the things from which the mind recoils": the present system of education fails "because it is only a disguise for relieving parents of the worry of children by caging them and tampering them like wild animals, mostly by cruel methods, and because it ends in Latin verse, which is only a vested interest in torture;" the use of money is to enable us "to get what we want instead of what other people think we want"; "the people who are employing the children cheaply are really sweating the father, who is perhaps being sweated badly enough by his own employer.;" "the people who hate poverty, not those who sympathise with it who will put an end to it"; and so on and on.

Shaw's vanity and egotism and frequent use of first person are all familiar things to readers of newspapers not to speak of his works.

In spite of his tall talk "he will not hurt a fly". He is a strict vegetarian and teetotaler. He does not smoke even.

Despite his frivolous jests and insults, he has a serious purpose in life. He is a genius.

SANSKRIT literature is studied critically in Europe and America. Owing to the researches of scholars in these countries, the great importance to be attached to ancient Indian culture has been estimated at its proper worth. The study of Sanskrit literature was responsible for the dispelling of the view that Indians were not a civilized people. In the study by European and American scholars, the credit of pioneering critical investigation must be assigned to the Germans and it is especially notable with reference to the "Ramayana".

Of the two Indian epics, the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata", the former is the more popular. Rama is the ideal son and Sita is the ideal wife in Indian homes. Most of those who are familiar with the epic are probably ignorant of the great service rendered by German scholars to the critical exposition of the problems in the "Ramayana". Such a study does not mitigate our interest in the epic; on the other hand it enhances our enjoyment of the story.

WEBER

The first German critic whose study of the "Ramayana" was an epoch-making document is Albrecht Weber. His "Über Das Ramayana" began a critical study of some of the main problems of the epic. It was Weber that first suggested that the epic consists of two episodes: the episode of the banishment Books I-II and the episode of the abduction of Sita and her recovery Books III-VII. He arrived at this conclusion from another version of the banishment story found in the "Dasaratha-Jataka". In his opinion the "Jataka" was Valmiki's source for the first part of the epic. But it has now been proved that the "Jataka" is later than the epic and consequently Weber's theory has been given up.

The second problem that Weber tried to solve was the source of the abduction episode in the "Ramayana" and the relation between Valmiki and Homer. The Indian epic has very striking

* Weber's "Über Das Ramayana" has been translated in the *Indian Antiquary* for 1872. The Bombay version has been used for references in this article. Book I, 35 means the thirty-fifth canto of the first book. Book I, 54, 24 means the twenty-fourth verse of the fifty-fourth canto of the first book. The signs of vowel-lengths, palatals and gutturals, etc., have been omitted for the sake of neatness.

resemblances to the themes of the two Greek epics: the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey". Like the "Iliad", the "Ramayana" is a story of abduction. As Helen was carried away by the Trojan prince Paris, Sita was carried away by the king of Lanka, Ravana. Troy was destroyed and Helen was recovered. Lanka was likewise destroyed and Sita recovered. The resemblances to the "Odyssey" are not so marked but they cannot be ignored. Both the epics are dominated by their heroes Rama and Ulysses. The life of Ulysses after the Trojan War was a life of sorrow. After leaving Ayodhya, Rama underwent much hardship and suffering. There is a similarity between the two chief women characters. Penelope is an example of a faithful wife harassed by an insolent band of warriors. Sita is also an example of a faithful wife persecuted by Ravana's attentions. Though Penelope was mistress in her own house, her position was not unlike that of Sita who was a prisoner in Ravana's house. As Ulysses longed to be reunited to his wife after the Trojan War, so did Rama long to be reunited after her abduction. Ulysses wins back his wife by bending his bow and by slaying the wooers. Rama vanquishes his rivals and wins Sita's hand by bending the bow of King Janaka.

As the "Ramayana" combines the motives of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey", Weber came to the conclusion that Valmiki borrowed his theme from Homer. He traced the motive of the abduction to the "Iliad". Further, the Indian poet must have also been familiar with the story of Ulysses. Weber had already discovered the banishment motive in the "Dasaratha-Jataka", and as there is no mention of the abduction of Sita in it, he concluded that Valmiki was indebted to Homer. He believed that through the contact brought about between the Indians and the Greeks by Alexander's invasion, some knowledge of the substance of the Homeric stories must have reached Valmiki. There is, however, no evidence for this hypothesis. The Greek writer Chrysostom mentions that the poetry of Homer was sung by the Indians who had translated it into their own language and modes of expression. The source of Chrysostom is unknown, and he probably drew this inference from the similarity of the themes between the "Ramayana" and the "Iliad".

Though Weber's theory of the influence of Homer on Valmiki has been rejected, his discussion has not been fruitless. It placed the Indian epics on a level with those of Homer. There are only four great epics in the world and they are the two Greek and the two Indian epics. The discussion led also to the establishment of Valmiki's originality. Indian critics went so far as to infer that Homer was indebted to Valmiki for the motive of abduction which is as untenable a theory as that of Weber.

HOLTZMAN

After Weber the next critic of importance is Adolf Holtzman with whom begins the textual criticism of the "Ramayana". In his book "The Origin of the Indian Zodiac 1841", he showed that Book I of the epic is an interpolation. His view is based on the internal contradictions in the narrative. The inconsistencies found in the account of the sacrifices conducted by Ravana and by Vasistha show that what was originally intended was a sacrifice by the former. The motives for the birth of Rama are also confused. The desire for progeny may be achieved by a horse-sacrifice which purifies the person offering it and his wives from sin. Ravana conducts the sacrifice for Dasaratha; but later, the gods beg Vishnu to be born as a human being to deliver them from Ravana. He, therefore, incarnates himself as Rama. This later motive renders the celebration of the sacrifice unnecessary for the birth of the children. The reviser increased the original first book, Book II, by long additions in order to exalt Rama above all heroes.

If Weber and Holtzman set themselves to solve some of the problems of the "Ramayana", Hermann Jacobi, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Bonn, was the first to produce a book which discussed all the critical questions relating to the epic. His "Das Ramayana" in 1893 is the source from which all subsequent scholars have drawn freely. It is a great pity that the book has not yet been translated into English, as it would be of inestimable value to those who are ignorant of German.

JACOBI

The textual criticism begun by Holtzman was continued by Jacobi and, thanks to his efforts, the text of the "Ramayana" has been set on a firm basis. His researches have shown that students of the epic must distinguish between two forms of the epic, the original "Ramayana"

and the present "Ramayana" with interpolations. The former consisted originally of Books II-VI and the latter consists of Books I-VII. He has also discussed the interpolations in Books II-VI. Book VII, like Book I, has been proved to be an interpolation. The seventh book is different in conception from the earlier books. The story in the old epic ends with Book VI. The seventh book or the "Uttara-Kanda" furnishes a new ending to the story. The poet of the seventh book sees in Sita a tragic character. She does not accept Rama's challenge of her purity without a protest. She preferred to enter the Earth rather than be the wife of a man who continually suspected her. The seventh book is also full of myths and legends. Ravana's battles with Indra, and Hanuman's youth engage the poet's attention. These are not relevant to the story of the second part of the epic. Hence this book must have been a later addition to the original "Ramayana".

The growth of interpolations is thus explained by Jacobi. The epic has come down to us in three different versions, the West Indian (A), the Bengal (B), and the Bombay (C) versions. The Bombay version preserves the oldest text, while the Bengal version can lay no high claim to antiquity. How such texts arose is a very interesting question. "The desire to make changes and the troublesome industry of grammarians and poetasters" might be intelligible in a poem of moderate length but in such a long poem as the "Ramayana" consisting of 24,000 slokas, such a process is impossible. When Valmiki composed the epic, oral tradition was the only method of handing poetry down from generation to generation. With the introduction of writing, the poem was written down and irregularities in the text arose. In the words of Jacobi (page 12):

A, B, and C have followed from an older recension. . . No reason can be brought forward for the original recension—Ur recension—for not having been written down. But as it must have been at a very early time in which the tradition of the text was still predominantly a verbal one, the first "Ramayana" edition could not prevent the entry into the text of all those alterations and distortions which, in the case of verbal traditions of a non-canonical text, are unavoidable and very easily explicable. Whether this Ur recension can in any way be restored out of the versions which have been preserved, will be known when all versions have become known and published in critical editions.

The addition of Books I and VII must have been prompted by very solid reasons. In an epic, the hero is a warrior hero. He possesses superhuman strength and vanquishes his

opponents. Such a hero is Rama in Books II-VI except in the interpolated passages. But in the rest and the seventh books Rama has been magnified into a divine hero. He is the incarnation of Vishnu and the slayer of Ravana, the enemy of the gods. A purely epic hero has been magnified into a divine hero. The fact that Rama as at present understood by the people is a divine being, does not stand against his theory of transformation. On the other hand it strengthens the view. The increasing popularity of the epic was responsible for the interpolations and a new type of hero was evolved.

Another question that Jacobi considers is the relation between the "Dasaratha-Jataka" and the "Ramayana". If Weber believed that Valmiki borrowed the banishment motive from the "Jataka", Jacobi went to the other extreme that the "Jataka" story is a distorted version of the story in the epic. In the "Jataka" Dasaratha sends into exile Rama and Lakshmana to make them escape the tyranny of the step-mother whom he had married after the death of their mother. Their sister Sita-Devi accompanies them voluntarily to the forest.

The serious differences in the two versions prove that the "Jataka" could not have borrowed the story from the epic. In the epic, Sita is the wife of Rama when the exile commences. In the "Jataka" she is his sister and becomes his consort only after their return from exile. Jacobi believes that the affix-devi denotes that she was married. Many names with such affixes do not throw any light on the married condition or otherwise of such women. Both in the "Jataka" and in the Epic, Sita and Rama are united in the end and Jacobi takes this common feature as further evidence to show that the story was borrowed from the epic. But the method of union is different. In the epic the union takes place after a period of bitter separation. When Sita is united to Rama in the "Jataka", it was the happy ending to the unhappy period of exile in the forest. In the epic the union comes after compulsory separation and even then it is embittered by Rama's temporary rejection of his wife. As all ancient epic poetry is based upon ballads or lays sung by people, it is likely that both Valmiki and the author of the "Jataka" borrowed the banishment story from a common ballad or lay now lost. The presence of a common verse in both the versions, which Jacobi emphasizes, must have been taken from this original source.

On the question of the date of the epic, Jacobi's presentation of the facts is unrivalled. Nothing new can be added to them though his conclusions have not been accepted. We must distinguish between the date of the original "Ramayana" and the date of the present "Ramayana" in which the interpolations have been made. The chief factor in determining the date of the original "Ramayana" is the political condition of Northern India. Though Rama passes through the spot where Pataliputra stood (Book I, 35), no mention of the city is made while Kausambi, Kanyakubja, and Kampilya are mentioned (Book I, 31-33). Pataliputra had become the capital of India by the time of Megasthenes in 300 B.C. In the epic, the capital of Kosala is Ayodhya while the Jains, the Greeks, the Buddhists and Patanjali call it Saketa. After the old city had fallen into ruins, a new city must have arisen in its neighbourhood. In Book VII, 5, it is mentioned that the city was deserted when Rama ascended to heaven. Probably the poet had seen Ayodhya in ruins. As we learn from Book VII, Rama's son fixed his seat at Sravasti. In the time of Buddha, King Prasenjit of Kosala reigned at Sravasti.

From the mention of the change of capital, it is evident that the original "Ramayana" was written when Ayodhya was the flourishing capital of the Ikshvaku princes. At that time the new name Saketa was unknown and the seat of government had not been transferred to Sravasti—not later than the 5th century B.C. The same date must be assigned from the fact that in Book I, 2, Mithila and Vaisali are referred to as two different cities, but by the time of Buddha they had coalesced into the famous city of Vaisali. In an interpolated passage Book II, 8, 6-25, in reply to Kaikeyi's statement that Bharata would later become the ruler if the kingdom first went to Rama, Manthara tells her mistress that the eldest sons assume the government while the other sons are excluded from it. This explanation indicates the fact that the people lived under another form of government different from the usual monarchy. While Valmiki lived at the golden age of the Ikshvaku line, further additions must have arisen when it had fallen into decay. The kings of Magadha soon cleared away the remnant, and the oldest time limit for the composition of the additions must be 5th century B.C. and the original poem must be much older.

The earliest date for the original poem, according to Jacobi, is the 8th century B.C. He

adduces this date on the basis of an astronomical fact mentioned in Book III, 16, 12: "the oldest and the longest nights which are brought by Pusya". This can happen only when there is a total eclipse of the sun. This might have happened in the 6th century in the years 546, 548, and 574 B.C.; or in the 8th century in the years 719, or 794 B.C. Subsequent scholarship has totally disregarded this astronomical calculation on the ground that a poet can draw not merely from fact but also from fiction. The only point of importance is the ignorance of the kingdom of Magadha and its capital. The original poem is now dated by some in the 4th century and by some in the 3rd century B.C. The references to the Greeks in Book I, 51, 24 and to Buddha in Book II, 10, 34 are interpolations and they do not affect the date of the original kernel of the "Ramayana".

So far we have discussed the sources, the text and the date of the epic. The problems raised by the "Ramayana" are many and they await solution. One of the most significant features of the "Ramayana" is the fabulous element in the second episode. Whether we regard it as essential to the proper understanding of the poem, or whether we regard it as a background, its importance cannot be ignored. The views of Jacobi require careful consideration as they have been accepted by Keith and Macdonnell. The second part of the "Ramayana" is full of extravagances. First, there is the incredibility of a princess of Ayodhya being carried away across the Dandaka forest to Lanka in the south. The monstrous person of Ravana does not well fit into the narrative. He has ten heads and twenty hands and is the king of cannibals. The marvels of the monkeys and the Rakshasas and especially of Hanuman are examples of unrivalled impossibility.

To quote Jacobi (page 127):

Here everything is marvellous and fantastic. Only the genius of the poet makes it appear possible to us. . . . The assertion must be made that Valmiki in the second part did not work up old legends but drew it entirely out of his imagination. Such an assumption would not hold good in every case. . . . Without doubt, we have also in the episode (of Sugriva-Vali) an old legend with which Rama was connected. We have therefore no reason to assume otherwise for the remaining part of the legend.

Though Jacobi makes an exception in the case of the Sugriva-Vali episode, he does not distinguish between the story of abduction which is the main

theme of the second part of the epic and the marvellous features in which this main theme is enveloped. The feats of Hanuman, the building of the bridge over the ocean by the monkeys and the exaggerated battles between the monkeys and the Rakshasas do not form the indispensable features of the abduction episode. The motive is not peculiar to the Indian epic. The "Iliad" is based upon it. In the "Mahabharata" Draupadi is carried away by Jayadratha. From Homer and Valmiki we can infer that feuds arose among ancient people by the carrying away of women. Herodotus testifies to occurrence of such feuds though the ancient Greek does not approve of the vengeance taken. It must be noted that Ravana, in spite of his monstrous figure, appears in the story as a lover of women. His ten heads and twenty hands did not certainly raise him above the sway of mortal passion. Inflamed by lust he visits Dandaka and carries off Sita. Inflamed by lust he wages war with Rama. The story of Surpanakha's love is one love story within another love story. Her lust for Rama and Lakshmana met with repulse. She praises Sita's beauty before Ravana and makes him avenge her wrong. The poet represents that one story of lust leads to another. Ravana's behaviour as a lover of woman does not in any way differ from that of Paris in the "Iliad". Thus the central motive of the second part of "Ramayana" is purely human and can easily be separated from the fabulous framework.

But how about the marvellous features? All that Jacobi says is incontestable. The gross exaggerations spoil the artistic beauty of the poem. They come into prominence only after Rama and Lakshmana come into contact with Vali and Sugriva. They are confined chiefly to the monkeys and as a counterpart to their exploits Valmiki narrates similar adventures of the Rakshasas. In short, the supernatural features are confined to the monkeys and the Rakshasas. In the introduction of the Sugriva-Vali episode, Valmiki has incorporated aboriginal legends into his poem but artistically it is a failure.

Closely allied to the question of the fabulous framework is the location of Lanka. The discussion of this problem does not mean that the present writer shares the view that Sita was actually carried away to Lanka taking it to mean modern Ceylon. His view is that Sita was carried away by some prince to the south of the northern kingdom of Kosala and that Valmiki

imaginatively represents the king as the king of Lanka. Two facts are clear: Sita was carried away but not to Lanka. She was carried away by some prince to the south of the kingdom of Kosala. This point, however, cannot be dilated upon now.

ALBERUNI AND OTHERS

The first critic to discuss the question of Lanka was the Persian scholar Alberuni. He identified Valmiki's Lanka with Ujain. According to Hindu astronomers, Lanka lies on the equator. The first meridian (0° of longitude) which passes in a straight line from Lanka to Meru, passes through the city of Ujain in Malwa. The most interesting view shared also by Drs. Winternitz and Keith, is that of Jacobi (pages 90-92).

According to the repeatedly expressed conception, Lanka is the city built by Visvakarma across the sea on the Trikuta, 100 miles from the main land of India, especially from the foot of the Mount Vindhya, or the mountain Mahendra. All this is little suitable for Ceylon. But if this island is to be understood, only an obscure legend of the actual Ceylon can have reached Valmiki. For the designation of Lanka as an island is unknown to the old "Ramayana". . . . Obviously Valmiki's Lanka was situated in a fable land of which he had no certain conception.

It is unnecessary to quote the passage in full. It is impossible to add anything to Jacobi's survey. The question cannot be settled with any certainty. The writer of this article does not presume to settle it. All that he claims is that, if the view that Sita was not actually carried away to Lanka is accepted, the problem is not so formidable as it appears. There are clear indications in the epic that Valmiki's notions of Lanka were hazy and confused. The journey of the exiles from Ayodhya to Citrakuta is very clearly outlined; but after leaving the latter place the account of the wanderings is confused. The testimony of tradition is not unimportant. Tradition by itself has no independent value. But it can be used in to strengthen probabilities. Jacobi very lightly rejects the value of tradition. This traditional evidence is furnished by the rocky causeway between India and Ceylon. We must agree with Talboys Wheeler's opinion that the Hindu bard formed an idea of the bridge from the contemplation—not personally—of the physical geography of the locality, and the conception once formed was readily believed and widely disseminated. The American scholar, Hopkins, points out that the word bridge is a misnomer. What the poet intended was a dyke

which filled the sea. The sea is filled up rather than built over. The monkeys

sagaram samapurayan

=filled the ocean (with rocks). VI, 22, 53

To come to a certain conclusion on this question is impossible. The available data for determining the location of Lanka are limited. Sita was never actually carried away to Lanka. Vague rumours must have reached Valmiki of a distant island separated from the mainland of India. This accounts for the want of accuracy in the account of the journey after leaving Citrakuta. Valmiki must have also heard of the rocky causeway between the mainland of India and Ceylon. He has glorified a purely natural phenomenon into a bridge over the sea. It is therefore very likely that Lanka to the poet's mind meant modern Ceylon.

The aim of the "Ramayana" is the most important problem discussed by Jacobi. As the principal matter of the second part of the "Ramayana" is fantastic and absurd, Valmiki's source must have been myths. For this purpose the first part of the epic must be left out of consideration. Scholars before Jacobi, who were equally struck with the marvellous features of the epic, have also evolved theories for the composition of the "Ramayana". According to Weber, the epic is an allegory of the spread of Aryan civilization towards the south. Lassen's view is that the epic contains the legend of the first attempt of the Aryans to expand their conquests in the south. In Talboys Wheeler's view the epic is a story of the exploits of a Brahminic champion against the Buddhists in the south in Ceylon. According to Jacobi (pages 130-133) the "Ramayana" is a representation of the Indra-Vrta myth found in the Vedas. In the Rig-Veda, Sita is the personified furrow of the field. The Sita of the epic is identical with the Vedic Sita. In the Grhya-texts she is the wife of Indra or Parjanya, and Rama must be a form of Indra Parjanya. Rama's fight with Ravana is another of Indra's with Vrta, the demon of drought. The conquest of Indra by Ravana's son is one aspect in the identification of Ravana with Vrta. Also the brother of Ravana, Kumbhakarna who dwells in a cave, recalls the Vedic idea of Vrta. For the most important deed of Ravana, the abduction of Sita, there is a Vedic original in the crime of the demon of drought in keeping the water closed up from being used by the cows in the myth. Hanuman is the genius of the monsoon. He is the protective deity of

the Indian village as the late arrival or the inadequate quantity of the monsoon would mean untold suffering to the people.

An epic poem is generally composed for the entertainment of the people. Popular songs and ballads are the poet's raw material. He may so compose them as to give his poem a didactic appeal. Omitting out of consideration the interpolated portions of the epic, Valmiki's aim was to celebrate the heroic deeds of Rama. Though in its form the epic is didactic, the aim of the original "Ramayana" must have been merely the entertainment of the people.

Though the view of Jacobi is accepted by Macdonnell and Keith, the mythical interpretation of the "Ramayana" is not convincing. Great as the services of German critics have been for the better understanding of the epic, it must be admitted that the "Ramayana" has not yet freed itself from the thralldom of mythical interpretation. About the middle of the nineteenth century, German scholars found a very fruitful field of study in the mythological interpretation of epic poems. Mullenhoff, one of the earliest critics of the well known Anglo-Saxon epic poem "Beowulf", laid it down as a dogma that every epic saga and the substance of every popular epic consist of two elements: myth and history. Beowulf's adventures with the sea-monster Grendel and his mother were interpreted as nature myths of floods and the depths of the North Sea. Mullenhoff's example was followed by others who identified Grendel and his mother with such widely differing and remotely connected nature myths as marsh-demons or long winter nights or even malaria. By a study of Scandinavian parallels, Anglo-Saxon scholars have given up this mythological interpretation and they have identified Grendel and his mother with sea-trolls. The mythological interpretation of the Homeric epics was likewise a favourite pastime. But now that has also been given up. According to Sir J. C. Jebb it is fantastic to consider the siege of Troy as a solar myth and to explain the abduction of Helen by Paris as the extinction of sunlight in the west and Troy as the region of the dawn beset and possessed by the sunrise.

If the mythological interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Homeric epics has been rejected, it is high time that it should be rejected even for the "Ramayana". Though there is an element of myth and allegory in some parts of all epic poems, they are never written to illustrate myths. The present popularity

of the epic confirms this view. It would be very strange for the poet to have written a long poem to celebrate the Indra-Vita myth or the deeds of the goddess of agriculture or the rain-god. The "Ramayana" is the Bible of the Hindu masses. If they are the best judges of their popular epic poem, their vote is not on the side of Jacobi.

The services of German scholars to the better understanding of the "Ramayana" cannot be exaggerated. The problems have been tackled with a thoroughness and mastery of detail characteristic only of German scholarship. Their views on the text, the date and the importance of the epic have not suffered much alteration. Their interpretation of the supernatural and the mythical elements is open to question. The former obscures the purely human fact of abduction which is the main theme of the second part of the "Ramayana". The mythical interpretation of the epic has historic reasons behind it but it is hopelessly out of date. The "Ramayana" is not the representation of any Vedic myth. It is the story of the loss of a wife and her recovery as true in its essentials as the story of the "Iliad".

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

Capital Paid up	...	Rs. 71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs. 75,61,739
Total funds	...	Rs. 1,46,82,794
Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs. 3,56,05,275
It has paid in claims up-to-	...	Rs. 5,50,00,000
date (about)	...	
Its premium income in 1931-1932	...	Rs. 78,00,000
exceeds	...	

"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.

Some Grievances of Indians in Malaya

BY MR. NILKAN A. PERUMAL

(Formerly Editor, "Malayan Daily Express," Kuala Lumpur)

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, the permanent Under Secretary in the British Foreign Office, recently paid a visit to Malaya in order to examine on the spot the various proposals which the Governor of Malaya, Sir Cecil Clementi, has made in connection with his decentralisation policy, which is receiving serious protests from the European and Asiatic residents in that country. The attitude of the Indians towards the Governor's new policy is neither for nor against, because they do not either lose or gain anything by it. The leaders of the Indian community however told Sir Samuel Wilson their attitude in the course of a Memorandum which they read out to him. But the Memorandum was presented to Sir Samuel not because the Indians felt very anxious to give expression to their views on decentralisation but because they wanted to tell him some of their long-standing grievances in that country of their adoption. According to their Memorandum, the chief grievances of the Indian Community in the F. M. S. are:

1. The Indian labourer does not receive tolerable wages since he is paid no more than 20 cents (or roughly 6 annas) for his ten hours labour.
2. The Indian Immigration Committee should have more Indian representatives.
3. Indians should be given commission on the Malayan Civil Service.
4. More seats be allotted to Indians in the Federal Council and other public bodies.
5. Compulsory primary education be given to all Indian children and not merely to the children of those labourers serving in rubber plantations.
6. Indian labourers should be given land reservations with a view to making them permanent settlers in Malaya.

Regarding the Indians' submission in the Memorandum relating to the low wages paid to the Indian labourers on rubber estates, I doubt very much whether there is any country in the world where the labourer's wages are on such a low scale. With such a meagre wage as twenty cents a day, the labourer by himself can hardly subsist, leave alone his ability to maintain a family depending on him. In any country the

labourer's wage is fixed only after considering the cost of living and the money he requires to maintain not only himself but a family consisting of a wife and at least two children. But in Malaya no such consideration is given. Therefore the labourer has to compel his wife and children also to go to the field with him daily to work. Then only he can keep the family going free from starvation.

Secondly, the Indian leaders have asked Sir Samuel Wilson to see that more Indians get nominated on the Indian Immigration Committee, which is in sole charge of affairs relating to the immigration of Indian labourers into Malaya. It is this body which fixes the labourers' wages and issues get in and get out orders to Indian labourers. In fact, this Committee controls the destinies of a few lakhs of Indian labourers in Malaya and its decisions are nearly always quite contrary to the interests of the labourers. At present there are two Indians on this body compared to about twelve Europeans with the Controller of Labour as the official Chairman. Any institution run under the auspices of the Government to consider the interests of employees and employers in fairness should have equal strength from the representatives of both sides. For instance, look at the manner in which representation is allotted on the Wage Boards in Western countries. Without any single exception you will find on them equal representation of both employees and employers. But in Malaya the two Indians' seats on the Immigration Committee is simply meaningless. At least seven seats should be allotted to Indian representatives and then only the Committee will be able to carry out the functions of a just and impartial tribunal in considering labour matters.

INDIANS AND MALAYAN CIVIL SERVICE

The demand for admitting Indians into the Malayan Civil Service Commission is not a new one. And in fact the Indians are not the only people who are bringing pressure on the Malayan authorities to obtain this privilege. The Chinese, Ceylonese and even the Malays, who are the sons of the soil all ask for this concession, but the authorities have not so far conceded. But if I remember aright Sir John Scott, the Colonial Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlements, some time ago assured the members

of the Singapore Legislative Council that his Government was considering a scheme which would give the Malayan Asiatics some concession in the higher administrative services in the country.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION ON PUBLIC BODIES

Lack of adequate representation on the Federal Council is another matter, which the Indians' Memorandum brought to the notice of Sir Samuel Wilson. At present there is only one Indian member, the Hon'ble Mr. Veerasamy, on this august body, and I do not think that there is any necessity for more representation at a time when the Federal Council members possess such limited powers. If more Indians of this Council can prove beneficial to the community, of course there is no harm in fighting, but I personally see no reason why the necessity for an additional member or two arises at the moment. At the same time I know only too well that under no excuse the Government will give such a concession at least for some years to come. The same could be said of other public bodies such as the State Councils, Sanitary Boards, Municipal Corporations, etc.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION TO INDIAN CHILDREN

As regards compulsory education to Indian children, the less said the better. According to the Labour law of the land, each rubber plantation is required to run a school to give the Indian labourers' children the benefit of the Three R's. I have never known any Indian labourer's son or daughter who ever went to an English Middle School for higher education. So you can just imagine as to what kind of education these estate children receive. They are not taught by any trained teachers who, in most cases, are extremely inefficient for the task assigned to them. Rao Sahib M. Kunhi Ramani Nair, the Agent of the Government, makes a serious complaint about these estate teachers' incapacity to teach in the course of his Annual Report for the year 1931. With such teachers on these schools the children never get any real education and when they reach the age of ten or so, they generally leave this so-called estate school in order to help their parents by going with them to work in the plantations. Thus a generation of Indian labourers produce only another generation of Indian labourers. When compulsory education to children of Indian labourers is only imparted thus, I do not know how far the Malayan authorities will be successful in introducing that among the children of other Indians also.

LAND SETTLEMENT

One of the final requests in the Memorandum, and perhaps a very important one is with regard to the Indians' demand for land for permanent settlement in Malaya. For a long time now the Indian Community is agitating for concession of lands for the Indians to become settlers on the model in Burma. Several representations were made to the Government on this question from time to time. The All-Malayan Indian Conference passed resolutions demanding such land reservations, and the Indian representative on the Federal Council made repeated appeals to the Government to appoint a land colonisation officer to go into the question of founding Indian labour settlements. But so far the Malayan authorities have not committed themselves to any particular statement in reply to these representations. I wonder what the views of the Government of India are. Their move in the matter would be helpful for Indian colonists in Malaya to obtain land reservations in order to become permanent settlers in that country.

All the grievances represented to Sir Samuel Wilson by the Malay Indian community needs to be remedied. But I doubt very much what Sir Samuel himself could personally do except perhaps by merely passing the Memorandum to Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor. I do not at all question the wisdom of the Indians in presenting this Memorandum but I only consider what productive results there can be. The Indians in Malaya can achieve all their needs and remedy all their grievances if they would only work in close co-operation and unity when tackling one and all questions. If the Indians in Malaya can make their All-Malayan Indian Annual Conference a strong and virile body and show the Malayan authorities their strength, their demands will be realised speedier than otherwise. Again, they should have at least a weekly newspaper of their own in English to keep the authorities informed of the community's views on current matters. One has to merely look at the progress the Chinese community in Malaya has attained by establishing their own powerful newspapers and various institutions of active service. Why not the Indians follow these worthy examples? That is why I am strongly of the opinion that the Indians in Malaya can have their salvation in every walk of life, only if they organize and again organize themselves and work for the common good of the community.

The Birth of the Spanish Republic

BY DR. P. P. PILLAI

WHEN, in the Spring of 1931, the King of Spain suddenly left his country and a national uprising formally abolished the Monarchy and set up in its place a brand-new Workers' Republic, the event was hailed by the general public with mingled feelings of surprise, consternation and relief. Sentimentalists wedded to the old idea that Monarchy was sacrosanct recalled how, one after the other, monarchies were tumbling down after the War, and Europe was becoming a congeries of republics. To them the downfall of the Spanish Monarchy which traced its origin to the two most famous Imperial families of Europe, the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons, was a matter which occasioned grievous concern in as much as it was another portent of the dissolution of the old political synthesis. On the other hand, those animated by the new spirit of democracy welcomed the disappearance of another Royal house as another wholesome stage in the progress of the world to complete democracy. But both sections of public opinion were taken by surprise by the celerity and the freedom from violence which accompanied the political transformation of Spain.

Observant students of Spanish affairs, however, had long foreseen that King Alfonso was destined to see radical changes in the political system of his country. Indeed, they went much further and were not slow to point out that the king was himself the main author of his misfortunes. It will be remembered that on the 13th of September 1923, Spain witnessed a *coup d'état* which was rather spectacular in character. It was very cleverly stage-managed and had all the appearance of the king being compelled by the recalcitrant elements in the Spanish army to submit himself to the wishes of a *Junta* of Spanish Generals. The reality, however, was that the *coup d'état* was really the work of the king himself. Many of the king's old ministers are satisfied that Primo de Rivera who was a mere carpet-knight, was only a willing tool in the hands of the king and that the bulk of the Military opinion did not in reality desire any dictatorship to be set up to supersede king and parliament. That this is no wise prediction after the event is clear from the message addressed to Alfonso XIII by M. Salvatalla, formerly a Minister of Public Instruction in the king's cabinet. In this message which represented the opinions and feelings of a great many of his colleagues, M. Salvatalla formally charges

the king with being the author of the *coup d'état*. The republican manifestations which increased in intensity since the beginning of dictatorship have only been a direct consequence of the profound crisis created by this departure from all constitutional precedents.

According to the Constitution of 1876 which the *coup d'état* of 1923 reduced to a mere nothing, legislative power was to be exercised conjointly by the Parliament and the King. The one could do little without the other, and the text of the Constitution makes it quite clear that Parliament comes first and the King only next. When Alfonso XIII, after doing his best to provoke it, pretended to bow to the *pronunciamiento* of Primo de Rivera and permitted the latter to suppress the Parliament and govern by executive decrees, he did much more than violate the Constitution which he had sworn to defend; by that act of his he suppressed all legal and constitutional order and introduced a system of arbitrary government.

What induced the King to engineer the *coup d'état* and set up Primo de Rivera as a stalking horse in front of him is no longer any secret. The unfortunate struggle against the Riffs, on which the king had embarked, was costing the country dear; in addition to the enormous loss of men and money, which a poor country like Spain could ill afford, was the more serious loss of the country's prestige. The Spaniard, whatever may be said against him, comes of a proud and haughty race, and the hurt of wounded self-respect, kept alive by a series of reverses in Africa, was more than he could bear. In the early stages, the King felt that with a greater degree of personal influence he could conduct the campaign more effectively than was possible while the initiative for action rested with the Cabinet and the Parliament. He knew that the people were blaming him for the series of defeats which Spain was encountering in Morocco, and it was in order to recover lost ground and cover his weakness under the cloak of Military glory that he attempted to get rid of the Parliament. But the experiment of dictatorship was no more successful in checking the Riffs, and by the side of fresh defeats in Africa came the growing internal discontent caused by the suppression of all legal forms of government. The attitude of the King, and the seven years of dictatorship which followed, provoked profound dissatisfaction throughout the country. The talk

went round that the king's personal interference in the conduct of the War had only exaggerated the original evil, that the king's favourite Generals were both inefficient and corrupt, and that out of the military misfortunes of the country a group of men closely associated with the king was making money. Public opinion was so strong on the subject that, even under the dictatorship, a Commission of Enquiry into the conduct of the War had to be appointed. General Picasso (an uncle of the famous painter of the same name) who was the head of this Commission produced in course of time his report, but it was treated as a highly confidential document. Its contents, however, soon became public property through devious channels, and the belief grew up that the reason for the non-publication of the report was because it contained serious charges against the king's favourites.

All this produced a revulsion of feeling in the army itself. It was perfectly true that a certain section of the army in Spain, as in other countries, desired to conduct the War more effectively and efficiently than before and that they thought that the interference of the civil elements in the Cabinet was a nuisance; but the officers to whom the King confided the conduct of the Military affairs were persons in whom the army itself had no confidence. Their pride in their own profession, therefore, made it impossible for them to support de Rivera and his successor in the dictatorship, General Berenguer, and they became more and more convinced that even for the conduct of War and the upholding of National honour, a constitutional government was better than a dictatorship. Distinguished officers, who were too proud to get mixed up with the cabals of the dictator, were discussing these matters freely in their Mess, and discontentment was most marked in the artillery and the air force. The rank and file of soldiers also soon became imbued with the same feeling.

In the conversion of the army to republicanism, the political agitation of the period had its full share. For, all the politicians exiled by the dictator made common cause together to attack him and the King. A former Prime Minister and the chief of the Conservative Party, M. Sanchez Guerra, declared in his public speeches that it was impossible for him to have any confidence in the King; M. Ossario Y. Gallardo, President of the Order of Advocates and formerly Minister of the Interior, declared that though he was a faithful Royalist, yet he was in favour of the King abdicating the throne. A former Minister for War

and Chief of the Liberal Democratic Party, who is to-day the President of the Spanish Republic, M. Alcala Zamora, declared that he was in favour of abolishing the monarchy and establishing a republican form of government. Many other politicians, well known for their monarchical convictions, found themselves similarly compelled to advocate a change in the system of government. At first they did not contemplate anything so radical as driving out the king and setting up a full-blooded republic. Their more modest aims were to do away with arbitrary rule and to remove the king only if he was found to be an implacable foe to all forms of constitutional government. They advocated a return to normalcy by summoning a Constituent Chamber which should settle the new constitution and adopt whatever regime was needed for the safe governance of the country in future. To indicate how wide-spread was this feeling, it is enough to name the following who took the most prominent lead to bring about a return to normalcy: M. Melquiades Alvarez, Chief of the Reformist Party and formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Villanueva, Liberal, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Chamber; M. Bergamin, Conservative, former Home Minister; and M. Bugos Mazo, Conservative, former Home Minister.

While there was this land-slide against the monarchy among the avowed monarchists themselves, the principal liberal newspapers—*El Sol*, *El Liberal*, *La Libertad*, *Heraldo de Madrid*, etc.—became more and more hardened against the defenders of the dictatorship and in favour of those who opposed the King's attitude. Gradually these journals began to express views which brought them more and more in line with those who openly advocated the establishment of a republic. This slow merger between the conservatives and the republicans reached its culmination in a powerful article entitled *Delenda est monarchia* (the monarchy must be destroyed) which appeared in *El Sol* over the name of the distinguished Professor M. Ortega Y. Gasset, who belonged to no political party of any kind but was the undisputed representative of the cultured classes. This article, reminiscent of the fulminations of the old Roman Senator against Carthage, proved to be a resounding call to arms; it was reproduced in all the Madrid and the provincial papers, and newspaper opinion endorsed every sentiment of Gasset. It need hardly be said that the working classes and their organs headed by *El Socialista* had all along

advocated a republic and that they had warned all political parties that the workers would accept no constitution which did not provide for the abolition of the monarchy.

The opinion of the army, for long the predominant factor in Spanish politics, and of the various political parties, had thus crystallised into overt opposition to the King and the dictatorship and in favour of the establishment of a moderate type of republic. Even more important was the significant circumstance that the public opinion which is no opinion—the opinion of the penny-aliner, the small trader, the student, in short the opinion of the man in the street—was becoming increasingly republican in character. The result was a rather curious state of affairs, for while republican opinion was steadily forging ahead, the official and professional republican parties were yet weak and loosely organised, and whatever support they commanded came through their temporary affiliation with the Conservatives and Liberals who, while ready to oppose with all their might and main the king and the dictator, were not equally enthusiastic about the establishment of the republic.

In the summer of 1930, the representatives of the anti-monarchical parties met together at St. Sebastian and formed some sort of a republican coalition. Early in the October of the same year, the leaders of the working class movement were informed that a republican uprising was to be expected any minute, to be organised by those who had signed the St. Sebastian Pact, with the collaboration of considerable sections in the army. After some discussions, the working classes joined the republicans and agreed that they would organise a general strike throughout the country and help in capturing certain important railway lines which would be placed subsequently in the hands of the revolutionaries. The instructions given by the St. Sebastian leaders to all revolutionary organisations in the country were: (1) that once the date for the rebellion was decided upon, the workers' organisations should declare a general strike either to assist the Military forces in revolt or to paralyse those sections in the army which declined to join them; and (2) that the army and the workers should take immediate control of the new situation and prevent all dishonourable manifestations such as incendiarism, robbery or assassination. The St. Sebastian Committee also drew up a short programme of social reform for the provisional government, which included notably the expansion

of educational systems and agencies, the amelioration of the conditions of the peasants and the development of social legislation.

It was at first decided that the revolt should start on the 20th October 1930, but the date was put off in order to ensure better organisation. At last, on the 11th December 1930, the Provisional Government issued orders to all affiliated organisations that the 15th of December would be the date for the mass revolution. On the 12th, however, occurred the unfortunate events of Jaca which for a while seemed to threaten the success of the entire scheme. At Jaca, which was a garrison town, Capt. Galan was in close touch with the leading citizen Garcia Hernandez and together they had made all preparations for the revolt. But Capt. Galan had reasons to believe that his movements were known at the Dictator's army headquarters, and in order to avoid being caught by surprise, Garcia and he raised the standard of revolt three days earlier. It is now common knowledge how these leaders were captured and shot and how Alfonso's Government tried to profit by the confusion thus created among the ranks of the republicans. General Queipo del Llano and Flight-Commander Franco attempted to save the situation by a brilliant *coup d'audace*, but the republican chiefs decided to beat a strategical retreat in order to conserve intact the elements under their authority, so that the organisation they had created might not be destroyed but might be put to profitable use on a more favourable occasion.

It is not necessary to dilate at length on the events which took place after Jaca and before the flight of the King. Suffice it to say that the eyes of the King and the General Berenguer were at last fully opened to the peril of their situation, not only by the events of Jaca but also by the general strike and the country-wide republican manifestations which followed them. A staunch royalist and a close personal friend of the King, Count Romanones, who was watching the situation on behalf of the King, had at last to advise him that Berenguer must go and Parliament must be resummoned. The Royalists being still unwilling to resummon Parliament, the King had to be persuaded to permit free municipal elections throughout the country, and it was the forlorn hope of the Royalists that if the municipalities returned a majority of the King's supporters, the importance of the popular anti-Monarchical demonstrations could be made slight of.

Unfortunately for the Royalists the municipal elections revealed the strength of the republican element, the results were everywhere acclaimed with joy by enormous crowds, the efforts to disperse demonstrators resulted in serious riots, the entire country was disorganised by the general strike, and quietly and ignominiously the King drove away from Madrid to Barcelona where he boarded a Man-of-War which took him to less hostile shores. The abdication had at last become an accomplished fact.

A great many of the leading revolutionaries were already in jail; but the mobs released them to enable them to reassemble as members of the Provisional Government. Alcala Zamora with two weeks' growth of beard on his chin was at once made the chief of the Government; to-day he is the President of the Spanish Republic.

It would be idle to prophesy the future of the new republic. But one may just as well say this: Whatever difficulties the Republic will have to encounter in the near future, will come not from the Catalans—that problem has already been settled, and Macia,

who was one of the St. Sebastian leaders, is to-day the President of the Catalonean self-governing unit within the Spanish Republic, nor from the Catholics—Alcala Lamora, the President, is a distinguished leader of the Catholics himself, nor from the Monarchists whose universally respected leader Count Romanones has now retired from public life but has cast all his influence on the side of the new Government since he thinks that that is the only way of serving Spain now. Rather will they come from the anarchists and the extreme syndicalists, the fire-eaters of the Working class movement, whose only work in life is to agitate and who now find that with the establishment of the Republic their occupation is gone. However that may be, Spain has to-day a Prime Minister who has never been a politician, but who has been recruited from the ranks of officialdom because the Provisional Government found him the fittest man for the job. He may be described as a live coal in a block of ice; and his cold passion together with his capacity for leading his team might well prove to be the best asset of the Republic in these troubled days.

Religion in School

BY MR. D. S. GORDON, A.M. (COLUMBIA)

(Assistant Professor of Education, Mysore University)

ONE of the most frequently heard complaints against modern education in general and Indian education in particular is, that it is irreligious. There was a time when all education was religious education and when all schools were church or temple schools. In that period it was believed that a nation's schools were the repositories of its social heritage and the most important part of this heritage was its religious lore. Schools primarily existed in order that this precious treasure may be handed down to the young from generation to generation. But gradually, with the growth of the secular knowledge and the starting of schools by temporal authorities and by private individuals and associations, the monopoly of the church in this field passed away. To some pious people this development is altogether a misfortune, for they do not believe in an education divorced from religion.

But even more alarming than the disappearance of religious control and influence over education is the changed position which religion has come to occupy in social life as well as in school.

Religion is everywhere coming to be thought of rather as a means for the inculcation of social and personal virtues than as an end in itself. The result is that orthodox religion, consisting as it does, of so much dogma, legend and ceremony, is fast receding into the background, yielding place to more liberal interpretations, to higher philosophical thought, and to ethical teaching. This development has naturally been reflected in the school systems of some of the most important countries all the world over. In Japan, for instance, no religion is taught in schools but only morals. In the United States, Education is completely secularised in the public schools, and character is attempted to be developed through the indirect influences of school atmosphere. In England, as a recent Report on Education indicates, denominational religion and the maintenance of schools by religious bodies are looked upon as hindrances to the establishment of a uniform national system of education. In Italy, the home of Roman Catholicism, the influence of the Church is being rapidly undermined by Fascism, and the schools have become the

fighting ground between the Pope and Mussolini. In France, ever since the great Revolution, religion has not played an important part in national life and in the life of the school. In Germany, organised religion has suffered a rude shock. Her defeat in the War seemed for a time to have shaken the very foundations of her faith; and now, after partial recovery from multifarious troubles, religion no longer holds the dominant place that it once did in German schools. But the most serious blow to organised religion was delivered in Bolshevik Russia where the State has not only uprooted the Greek Church but is at present conducting an active propaganda against superstitious beliefs of all kinds. Communism has become the religion of Russia and through it a new morality is being evolved.

THE OTHER SIDE

This is one side of the picture. From this it would appear as if the world is gradually getting away from religion. But there is the other and brighter side which indicates that although religion has received a set-back, the religious spirit is on the increase. For one of the most remarkable developments of recent times has been the revival of interest in religion. The Great War coming on top of the tremendous scientific advance of over a century seems to have given a rude shock to the materialistic leanings of peoples and set them thinking upon the ultimate realities of life. More best sellers in religion have been produced during the past two decades than during any similar period. Little is heard of the old controversy between religion and science. The latest discoveries in science, and the latest thought in religion, have considerably modified their attitude to each other. On the one side, science has become less militant and aggressive; it makes less sweeping claims having become more conscious of its own limitations. On the other side, religion has become less dogmatic, less intolerant, and more willing to accommodate itself to the findings of science. The present atmosphere therefore, far from being antagonistic to religion, is actually favourable to it. Some of the outstanding men who have contributed to this result are: Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir A. S. Eddington, Henri Bergson, Benedetto Croce, and A. N. Whitehead.

THE PROBLEM IN INDIA

These developments are not without significance for India. In a land which has been the home of great religions and profound philosophies,

it is but natural that there should be a large body of opinion in favour of religion. From time immemorial education in India has been inseparable from religion. The great *gurus* of old were not mere school-masters; they were the leading social and religious thinkers of the community. When Wordsworth said that he would like to be a teacher or nothing, he did not refer to the modern school teacher but to a position similar to that occupied by the ancient teachers of India. To a people grounded in such a tradition the introduction of a purely secular system of education by the British could hardly be expected to be satisfying. Hence from time to time attacks have been made upon that system. But the practical difficulties in a country with so many religious sects seem to have been so far insurmountable, with the result that no systematic nation-wide programme could be adopted. Neither of the two ways suggested for overcoming the difficulties of religious teaching have been found to be satisfactory. It has not been possible to provide separate religious teaching for each community by its own leaders, nor to create a common ground by putting together the most catholic and universally acceptable principles of all religions. Experience has shown that when religion seeks the path of least resistance in a common ground, its teaching becomes ineffective and it fails to secure the active support of the people at large. On the other hand, when it emphasizes the particular tenets of any sect it ceases to be a unifying agency and often aggravates discord.

A clearer conception of the function and objectives of religion in school will probably help towards the right solution to the whole problem. Now religion can be thought of in one of two ways: as a set of beliefs, or as a way of life. In the former sense the inclusion of religion in the school curriculum can hardly be justified, for this is the legitimate sphere of priests or other properly constituted authorities. At any rate, the school is not the place for it.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

The introduction of religious beliefs into the class-room, again, leads on to further difficulties; it rakes up the old question of the conflict between religion and science. It cannot be contended that this controversy has lost all its interest since the days of Darwin and Huxley, of Tom Paine, Ingersoll and Haeckel. The world-wide attention and comment evoked by the recent Scopes case in Tennessee shows only too clearly that the issues are not yet

dead. In the schools the sciences have not merely come to stay but to dominate the whole curriculum in course of time. It is therefore unwise to disregard them. It would be equally unwise to think that when scientific facts disagree with religious beliefs, it is possible to keep them in separate compartments of the mind. Such intellectual cowardice and hypocrisy are against all modern ideas of education. Science deals with facts; religion deals with truths. When this distinction is realised it is perhaps easier to effect a compromise, for it is not always necessary that facts and truths should agree. The existence of God is not a fact, but it may be a truth. When everything has been said, however, the adjustment between the claims of science and the claims of religion is an individual affair, and the schools would do well not to complicate matters by teaching the established beliefs of any particular religion.

THE GOOD LIFE

The same objection, however, cannot be made to religion interpreted as a way of life. There is in the majority of human beings an innate love of, and aspiration after, "whatsoever is noble, whatsoever is honourable, and whatsoever is of good

report". The ancient Greeks had their own conception of the good life; and moderns have perhaps improved upon that conception in some ways. Now if religion is desired in school in order to help pupils to achieve this good life, then there can be no objection to inculcating the highest ideals from all the great religions of the world; for in the realms of ethics and religious philosophy all roads lead to Rome. Modern psychology tells us that imitation is one of the earliest and most powerful instincts of childhood. The boy tries to be what he sees either actually or in imagination. He is a great hero-worshipper. What is more natural than to place before him the highest examples of character from any religion whatsoever? Far more real religion can be taught by placing the child under ennobling influences than by obtrusive teaching. This in fact is the special claim of the great Public Schools of England which have long set up the tradition of cultivating character through games and the house system. Similar is also the claim of Dr. Tagore's school at Shantiniketan. Modern educational theories and practices regarding free discipline and pupil responsibility are no more than attempts to achieve the same end.

GENERAL HIGGINS

(SALVATION ARMY'S CHIEF)

BY MR. ARTHUR LAMSLEY

I met General Higgins a few weeks after he had been appointed to the supreme command of the Salvation Army. He looked anxious and tired, spoke with great reserve, and was obviously suffering from the effects of the unfortunate upheaval in the Army over the choice of a successor to General Booth.

It was easy to see he was a highly sensitive man, although his physical stature is above the average and shows strength, and acutely conscious that those who had been invited to meet him were looking for "another General Booth", but found only a lesser man in himself, another type altogether. Being a man of much psychological experience, the General summed up the situation, drew within himself and left his hosts' guests guessing. Furthermore, his good wife was an instant social success, ready of speech, charming, intensely human, and above all, humorous.

The General kept aside with a few favoured friends, contemplated the scene with amused

resignation. He was an experienced diplomat—this was not his hour. Knowing nothing of vanity, limelight drove him behind the curtain. He had been called to stand astride the world, not to be lionised at a tea party. In moments of real decision, the reserved diplomat would become the benevolent autocrat; his word would go out, 25,000 commissioned officers and hundreds of thousands of volunteer "soldiers" would obey without hesitation.

His self-imposed resignation gave me a clear indication of his great reserve of real strength, mental strength to measure and to accomplish the task before him. It was a revelation of his character which ultimately would bring success, not only to himself as leader, but to the Army needing a new leadership such as he offered.

Old General Booth was a master of the emotions, so necessary in his day of service—his very presence gave one a thrill of emotion. He "looked" the part, played the part, and did

exactly what the crowd expected of him. He might have been one of the old Patriarchs stepping straight out of Bible times to walk amongst and to serve a modern generation of mankind.

I doubt if these post-war days of new expectation would accept the old General in the same way. We need another type of man, not devoid of emotion, but with his emotional nature well under command, one whose heart will obey the dictates of a reasoning head and act accordingly.

This new type of Salvationist leader is found in General Higgins, who understands the new age of human expressions in which we live and whose success will be along the lines of materialized social service as the outcome of his master achievements in organisation, linked with a spiritual appeal and inspiration which will bring broken humanity to a new and whole conception of its real dignity and sonship with God. Emotion could not accomplish this task to-day, but a practical understanding and an abundance of creative human sympathy will win instant success.

Romance has been in attendance throughout the life of General Higgins ever since he saw the light of day in the Somerset village of Highbridge. He was educated at Bridgewater, at Dr. Morgan's School, and entered the Salvation Army in 1882.

By a curious coincidence he was "converted" to the Army at the same time as his father, and both of them left a progressive business in Reading to follow William Booth.

After thirty-seven years in the Army, he was made Chief of Staff—a position he held for ten years before being called to the Generalship. During his ten years as administrative chief, great success attained all his efforts and he travelled widely throughout the world. He knows the United States very well indeed, having served there as Chief Secretary to the Consul and Commissioner Booth-Tucker.

Old General Booth valued his companionship on several world tours, and Canada, South Africa, the Far East, and Europe have all been a stage for his happy administrative services.

I should not call the General an eloquent speaker; he is forceful, rugged, and appealing, but his words are at times blunt, almost brutally

direct, but fiercely sincere. He does not possess the happy knack of wrapping his words in a picture so as to cast a spell over the emotions, but he aims straight at the mind of his audiences and finds it hard work at times to make them think.

But this is his gifted method, his appeal for an age of transition in religious values and where the majority of men and women, especially youth, are always questioning. He does not offer only a comfortable, more happy life after "conversion", but one of harder work to regain and to retain one's self-respect. It is one thing to be "saved" but the best thing of all is to bat hard all the time and keep one's wicket up. Conversion is the new foundation of a better life, but the actual building is one's personal care as well as God's. Indeed, the General speaks out fearlessly and tells the crowd that the way to get there is by believing "God helps those who help themselves", and not through a blind, unpractical emotionalism.

The General has been well guided in the choice of his life-partner. Mrs. Higgins came to the Army at seventeen and has taken an active part in all its many activities amongst women and children. Seven children have been born to her, and four of them are officers in the Army to-day. She is a gifted speaker and at times reaches the stirring appeal of real eloquence. Like her General husband, Mrs. Higgins is eminently practical, and one feels that in this pair they have touched life with both hands, worked its jagged edges into something understandable, comprehensible, lovable, and in passing on their experience to others they are giving advice and guidance from their book of practical living.

The Government might do well to consider calling in General Higgins in the matter of its emigration policy. Few men living to-day have had more practical experience in settling families abroad than General Higgins, and his families abroad have been successfully settled. When he talks of men and women "leading a new life", he means in work, hard work, as well as in spirit.

The Salvation Army as a voluntary organization has done much practical colonization, and this service is needed now by co-operative inter-Dominion action. General Higgins knows Canada well, and his services at Ottawa on a special Emigration Commission might be invaluable.

India in the Test Matches

BY MR. J. CHINNA DURAI, BAR-AT-LAW, LONDON

THE Test Matches like the Lord Mayor's Show and the 'Varsity Boat Race are bound to lose their sustained interest unless something novel and extraordinary is discovered to make the event grip the imagination of the sports-loving world. Australia's poor show this time—at least in the First Test—has made the event a terribly one-sided matter and the moment the combat is ill-contested, it would be the knell of this most exciting and all engrossing competition. For some cause or another—accident, sickness, climatic conditions, etc.—the opposing teams cannot always be expected to be at their best, and if Australia has failed this time owing to the unfortunate illness of Bradman, it is not improbable that England may fail next time owing to the indisposition of one or two of her "stars". In his great international contest it is not the opposing teams alone that derive the thrill following the score of runs or fall of wickets. The actual spectators who number on an average sixty thousand, and the unseen enthusiasts throughout the world numbering millions and millions who follow its progress through papers, telegrams, and wireless, have equal stake in the contest. Just fancy, in the Test Match that is now on in Australia, only 75 watched England batting in the second innings.

Rather than let the interest in this game flag, why not include India in this contest? On record India has done exceedingly well in cricket. When the M.C.C. visited India five years ago, they discovered to their surprise what excellent talents India possessed and were all but defeated. Messrs. Hobbs and Sutcliffe, the twin fathers of English cricket, during their recent visit to India could not score as well as was expected of them owing to the devastating skill of Indian bowlers. The All-India cricket team that visited England last summer under the leadership of the Maharajah of Porbander put up a splendid show defeating many of the best English county teams and just letting the M.C.C. escape by a very small margin. It is interesting to remember that the M.C.C., although they played in their native soil, did not roar in their match against India as they do to-day in Australia and were only too glad to escape defeat. Mark you, the Nawab of Pataudi and Duleepsingji did not play for India, and if they could be induced to play for India as they ought to be, there is not the slightest doubt that India

can muster a team that can send fear into the hearts of the best cricket team in the world to-day. There is yet another justification—a greater one—for India to be included in the Test Matches. Apart from being the half-way junction to Australia, India is the backbone of the British Empire and its inclusion will greatly help to promote good feeling in these days of national misunderstandings between the Whites and the Browns of the Empire and bind the Empire closer by ties of sportive friendship. If Australia can challenge England, why not India? The All-India Hockey Team came out with flying colours sweeping everything before them in the Olympic games, and it is time that in a like manner Indian Cricket revealed itself and took its rightful place in the world. If it is true that all the world loves a sportsman, it cannot be better demonstrated than by universal clamour for the inclusion of India in the Test Matches, which would not only promote a spirit of healthy rivalry in sport within the Empire but conduce considerably to the achievement and maintenance of a higher standard in the game of cricket.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

With Surajmal's Artistic
Silverwares.

Surajmal Lallubhai & Co.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. April '33.

The Unlucky Orphan: A Story

BY MR. P. G. SUNDARA RAJAN

CLUSTERING round the tripple-horned radio-stand at the Triplicane Beach, a great throng of people moved or sat about, as suited their fancy, most of them dressed in their best. For it was a Sunday evening. Everywhere one's eyes were met by splashes of vivid colour indicating the inevitable presence of the fair sex. The noise of the pleasure-bent traffic mingled with the talk of the people (the latter ranging from the biggest topic of international importance down to the latest domestic quarrel) made it impossible for one to listen to the music. Add to this a pardonable desire for solitude; and you can understand why, holding my head high in supreme indifference I threaded my way through the crowd—avoiding friends and ignoring acquaintances—and headed towards the waters. At a spot unpeopled by disturbers of seclusion, I stood and gazed upon the waves, giving others the idea that I was enjoying the song of the deep. In fact, I was lost in a reverie in which—I may as well let you into the secret—my newly-wedded wife was the chief reason. But I was not to live in the realm of fancy for long; for I was startled by a sudden voice behind me.

"I hate young people," it said quite unceremoniously. Turning with a dazed feeling, I beheld an old man hoary with age, his silvery beard and locks flowing in the breeze. His eyes glittered from the innermost depths of their sockets like points of steel from dark caverns. The statement took me so completely by surprise that I had to assure myself that the scene was no part of my fancy. Then I was struck by an idea. I had heard of lunatics escaping from custody. From the nature of his statement and from the way he looked at me, this man seemed to be one. So I determined to humour him.

"You hate young people?" I asked him.

"Yes, I do; every man and woman of them—especially men," he asserted vehemently.

"Of course you do," I responded suppressing a desire to tell him that being young was no fault of young people.

"But why should you tell that to me? You must hate me also," I added rather piqued at the thought that the old man might have mistaken my youth. There is no knowing what these cerebrally affected gentlemen would

be up to. Having said this, I tried to move away from his presence.

"Come on, I will tell you why. We shall sit here," he persisted piercing me with a wild look. At once I thought of ancient mariners and rattlesnakes. There was some indefinable power in those deep-set eyes. Involuntarily I obeyed and sat down on the sands beside him.

"I told you because you seem to be an intelligent man. You are young only in years. But you seem to be old in intellect. It is the mentally young that I hate most. I must unburden myself of my strange experience and I could not have pitched upon a better person than a bachelor like you."

I was visibly flattered by the first part of this preface. He was the only man in the whole of my little world who thought that I was intelligent except for a *kudu-kuduppandi* beggar, who once fell into a fit of rash exaggeration of my capacities. But his calling me a bachelor certainly enraged me. No newly married youth wants to be called a bachelor, especially when he is clad in his best sponsal dress, tweed-coat, wrist-watch and all, and when he has taken considerable pains to get a bit of solitude for deep thinking. Yet I did not disillusion him, nor had I any opportunity to do so, for the old man suddenly grew grim and grave. I sat and listened to his strange story spellbound. This was what he told me:

"I am nearing eighty now. Yet, I am strong; I can walk miles without being tired. I have outlived most of my children. Only one is living now and he does not know whether I exist or not. The facts which I am going to relate had their origin six years ago. It was a warm May night, and I was living with my son in Mylapore. Feeling the heat unbearable I betook myself to the beach. There was a half moon silvering the sands and scintillating in the glimmering waters in a thousand broken pieces of reflection. I sat down near the waters and, to while away the time, began to chant some stanzas from the *Gita*. The beach was silent and empty, save for a group of loafers a little away to my left, who were singing fragments from the latest play. I could see the faint glow of their cigars. Soon their songs died out in the distance and they left the beach. I was immersed in the enormous brilliance of the moonlit deep and I had lost count of time.

"After what seemed a long time I rose and turned to go. I saw a solitary figure descend into the sands and walk with quick steps. I stopped and looked at the figure with idle curiosity. As the figure walked obliquely southwards, I perceived that it was a slim female. I smiled to myself thinking that she was going to meet somebody by appointment. A romantic encounter perhaps. But I did not see any other person in the beach. Intrigued, I sat down again and watched the lady. She approached the waters and stood still for some time. I had a notion that she was walking in her sleep. But her determined manner dispelled the idea. Then I noticed a strange thing. She tucked the flowing back part of her *saree* round her waist and slowly walked near the roaring waves, her hands, the while, raised in a suppliant mood to the Moon. I sprang up and ran along the shore, impelled by a strange sense of impending danger, and snatched her just as a big wave was about to envelop her. Both of us were flung on the sands by that angered wave. I got up and lifting her, carried her away from the vicinity of the waters and felt her pulse. Fortunately she had only fainted. I set about restoring her consciousness.

"Slowly she opened her eyes and looked round. Then with a sudden movement she rose and tried to rush to the waters. I stopped her effectively. 'Oh leave me! For Heaven's sake let me go! I must die; there is no hope for me,' she cried and struggled breathing hard. I decided to deal with her firmly. 'Look here young girl, do you happen to know that there is a law against attempting self-murder? I know you have been a fool. But you need not die. I am your protector from this moment.' I assured her: 'God, in His mercy, stupid girl, has sent me to stop you putting an unnatural end to your life. Now tell me where your home is; you must not remain in these wet clothes for long.'

"She closed her face and sobbed like a child. She wept her sorrow and shame. 'Why did you save me?' she kept repeating as she told me briefly the story of her secret shame. She had no home. She was an orphan. Her parents had died long before she grew up to know them. Somebody had her admitted into a home for destitute girls, where she was given education. Then she began to go out and meet people without the knowledge of her superiors. A young man in whom she believed till that day, suddenly undeceived her. The Home, coming to know this, had sorrowfully asked her to seek shelter

elsewhere since they could not breed disreputables. And this fallen girl, of not more than sixteen, had come to the nasty blue for refuge. She told me all this and much more, while the foam-fringed waves roared and clamoured for their escaped victim like dark giants gnashing their gleaming teeth.

"I reassured her and took her to my son's home. It was past midnight. I postponed explanations till the next morning when my daughter-in-law, after hearing about the fate of the girl from my son, strongly objected to her presence. My son too seemed to agree with his wife, though he did not give expression to it in my presence. But soon their behaviour made it clear that the girl should leave. I left with her.

"With my adopted daughter, I went to live in another place which must remain unknown to others for ever. Having lost all my three daughters in the prime of their youth, I found consolation in the presence of this strange girl. I gave it out that she was my daughter and that the death of my young wife had necessitated my supporting her with what little I had. I risked my character; for people began to condemn me for having married a young girl so late in life. But I did not care. I sent my daughter to a new school and did all in my power to make her happy. She looked after me in a wonderful way. At sunset, she would sit beside me and listen to my chanting of the Divine Song. Gradually she told me in detail how she was imbued with romantic ideas on reading novels of a cheap quality, how she imagined herself an object of adoration among young men, how while visiting an exhibition she had been saved by a good-looking young man from being robbed of her chain and how she felt that Romance had dawned upon her lonely life. She used to meet him often and looked up to him as her ideal. After some time when she had assured herself that he loved her, the tragedy happened. She realised the depth of her fall when he announced quite nonchalantly that he was already married and was the father of two children. Poor wretch! She had mistaken the quicksands of passion for the bedrock of love. A girl of sixteen; a drifting orphan; what should she know of love?

"I tried and fairly succeeded in making her forget the stain on her past. As the years rolled by, she grew into a beautiful woman. She reached the prime of girlhood and was the centre of attraction among men and women alike. Her very simplicity and artlessness, for all her bitter

experiences, emphasised her natural beauty and she lit up my strange and uncommon home like a ray of Spring sunshine. She was an expert in embroidery and fancy rattan-work. By her ability in this, she soon began to contribute to the wealth of the house.

"Two years ago when she was twenty and in the full bloom of her beauty, I broached the subject of her marriage. She blushed with grateful happiness. But I knew that the blush meant something more, a painful recollection. Having rescued her from the fangs of unnatural death and having brought her up as my own child, I naturally cherished a wish to see her settled in life before the final sheet of my life's calendar was torn off. But I knew none, and to open negotiations with my forgotten relatives was out of the question as I was a virtual outcast. So I advertised in the Press. I wanted a well-placed gentleman to marry an educated and accomplished girl. Three days later I got about five letters, one of which was written by an anonymous person who asked why the girl was not married till then and what necessitated the sudden advertisement. I had my own suspicions about the identity of this writer. I kept them to myself. Of the others, only one was satisfactory. The writer said that he was a South Indian, employed in the Eastern Bengal Railway on a salary of three hundred rupees per month. I wrote to him to come down.

"He came; a man of about 35 years. I was much impressed by him and satisfied myself as to his life and status. He explained that he had gone North at an early age to seek employment and had remained there since. Now he was anxious to marry a decent girl and settle down. My daughter too was well-impressed with him. The liking was mutual. I contrived to leave them alone as much as possible. It was heartening to see the girl grow more handsome with the birth of love and hope. Soon after, their marriage was celebrated without elaborate ceremony.

"Reluctantly, she left me for the North. My house seemed a gloomy cave without her presence. I missed her refreshing talk, the tinkle of her bangles and the sound of her music. Yet I was happy, happy that I had regenerated a soul and made her live. Left to myself, I delved deeper into philosophical studies and felt that all was going well with the world. But I reckoned without Fate.

"At the end of last year, my daughter and her husband came to spend sometime with me. We had a happy time altogether and the couple enjoyed themselves immensely. He constantly took her to the pictures and other entertainments and endeavoured to keep her always happy as she was expecting the arrival of her first child. One day he met a friend of his and my daughter recognised him as the evil genius of her past life. But she soon forgot the incident in her natural cheeriness and expectant gladness.

"A few days later, one evening, my daughter sang to me in the old way and I was delighted at the new richness in her voice. Her husband had gone out and had not come yet. Tired, she stopped the music and took up her knitting. She was working on a little bonnet for the expected baby. We waited a long time and her husband came unusually late. He was worried about something. The next day he informed us that he had been wired to from headquarters to go at once and take charge as a general strike of the workmen was imminent. He left alone as my daughter was in an advanced stage of pregnancy.

"For a long time we heard nothing from him. Given to anxiety and gloom, my daughter was taken ill seriously. I took her to the hospital where she was delivered of a still-born child. This was too much for me. I wrote a strong letter appealing to his decency, if he had anything of it. I got this reply."

Here the old man took a letter from his pocket and gave it to me. It read:

"Dear Sir,—The sad intelligence of your letter compels me to write to you much against my wish. When you married your 'daughter' to me, you hid her scandalous past and deceived me. While demanding no recompense for this gross insult to a man who trusted you, I request to be left alone. The nature of your daughter's past career, revealed to me by a friend, leaves me with no alternative. It kills any probable sympathy either for her or for her offspring. This is my last letter and I hope that we shall forget each other from this moment."

The signature at the bottom was scratched out as also the station and date. Vaguely wondering whether it was all a dream, I handed the letter to the old man who continued in a trembling voice:

"That letter was the end. It spelt ruin for my daughter. But I did not tell her and had no occasion to do so, for soon she went to join her

child. That was two months ago. Sometimes, when I wander in my lonely house with harrowed feelings, I wonder whether I was right in having rescued her from her first attempt to penetrate into eternity. It made me mad. I lost faith in everything except my confused mumblings of the Gita. Sometimes I even wonder whether I should believe in Divine Justice. Do you wonder that I hate young people?"

The old man looked at me with his magnetic stare. My head was in a whirl. I had only one desire. I wanted to run away from this walking storehouse of sorrow and gloom. I ventured a remark in a forced light-hearted manner: "Well, you have enough reason to hate them. But who will believe the story?"

"You will!" he cried, and of course, I did.

"You will," he said again and took out something from his pocket and put it in my hands. 'Keep this. It is sacred.'

Recent Convocation Addresses

A number of addresses of striking interest has of late been delivered at various Universities in the country by distinguished educationists and others who by their position and experience have a right to be heard. Convocation speeches are primarily addressed to the new graduates who quit the academic precincts of the University to enter the larger and the more baffling university of life. Universities of course are to serve as the best training ground for the life of the citizen. And men who have made a mark in life and have earned their laurels are invited to give advice to those who are to be the citizens of the morrow. Thus in the ten convocation addresses that have recently been delivered at different centres of learning, we have a very copious literature of absorbing interest, at once varied and instructive.

MYSORE: SIR C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI

It was a very thoughtful address that Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, Retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, delivered at the Convocation of the Mysore University. There can be little doubt, he said, that a century of English education in our schools as directed by the universities has not produced the good anticipated. The fact is our universities are not modelled either on the ancient systems of India or on the famous universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The chief aim

It was a piece of thread with little golden cups on it—the symbol of the tragic wedding. While I was looking at it fascinated and with reverential awe, the old man rose to go.

"Where are you going?" I cried peering through the gathering darkness.

"Nowhere. Anywhere. I don't know," sounded his voice with a sepulchral note as he disappeared in the gloom. I looked at the remnant in my hand. Shuddering at a thought which impelled me to throw it among the waves, I put it into my pocket and carried it home. But my pleasant reverie and sweet fancies were no more that evening. They were driven away by the strange story the characters of which were nameless; a story told by a nameless person to a stranger. Yet with a vague sense of having peered into the unfathomed cares of uncommon life, I slowly retraced my steps homeward.

was originally to manufacture servants for the Government and now there is overproduction, we have begun to question the wisdom of that policy; and to turn back the tide of a century of error seems altogether impossible.

In view of increasing unemployment or what he called the waste products of our University, Sir Kumaraswami rightly questioned the wisdom of educating women on the same lines as men.

Nor is he much enamoured of the modern craze for specialisation. He would rather insist on the cultivation of literature to promote the acquisition of virtues, social and moral. Like the true scholar and lover of our own ancient classics, he pleaded for the imparting of true Oriental culture.

A study with the aid of a learned Pundit of the Upanishads, of our Sutra Bhashyas, of our Darshanas and our Classics will show us that the old traditional methods of acquiring knowledge and imparting instruction do not lead merely to intellectual fogs. I doubt if anybody can really understand our religion and philosophy unless he studies them with the aid of a learned Pundit. I speak with some confidence as I speak from experience and gratitude. I think that each of our Universities should attach a few eminent Pundits to their professorial staff. Their wants are few and their remuneration will not cast any undue strain on their finances.

Yet another factor on which Sir Kumaraswami laid stress was the need for popularising university education. He referred to the increasing

costliness of education and pointed out that it was an anomaly that in schools and colleges the same fees should be levied on the rich and the poor students.

NAGPUR: SIR RADHAKRISHNAN

The Nagpur University was fortunate in obtaining the services of Sir S. Radhakrishnan to deliver the Convocation address for 1932. For Sir Radhakrishnan's address was remarkable alike for its inspiring message and the vigour and felicity of its phrasing. Indeed the address was characteristic of all that we have learnt to associate with the writings of this eminent philosopher—great thoughts wrapped in a garment of fine eloquence. His clarion call "to preserve the spirit of youth, of adventure and of courage" reminds one of a similar speech of Barrie's at St. Andrews. "Equip yourself," said Sir Radhakrishnan, "for the new era of social harmony and progress of which you can in your own way be the creators."

"The function of our University" he went on to say, "must be not only to produce scholars with the prophetic vision but also leaders of the new democracy."

But this democracy is not rule by a rabble or a caucus. It is not submission to mass opinion or obedience to dictators. There is no finer definition of democracy than that of Mazzini, who said that "it is the progress of all, through all, under the leadership of the wisest and best"; "the wisest and best", not merely the best born. We want leaders who are not anxious to keep their seats of leadership but who are prepared to tell the truth and guide us to a right solution of our problems. There is a temptation for an uneducated or half-educated democracy to put in places of power men of forensic ability, political dexterity or money power. Such a temptation is difficult to overcome unless the electorate has intelligence and ability, public spirit and independence qualities which cannot be got to order.

Sir Radhakrishnan was not content with lofty maxims hitched to a star. He was keenly alive to the demands of every day life, and the appalling unemployment among the educated classes found in him a sympathetic interpreter of our needs. The remedy for all the ills of our material condition lies in the application of science to agriculture and a more rapid industrialization of the country.

The progressive States of the world are dealing with the problems of trade and industry. It is the duty of the leaders of the people to induce the Government to adopt a bold system of planned economy as in Fascist Italy or Soviet Russia. We are not making such a success of our economic life that we can afford to ignore these exceedingly interesting experiments. Though we might reject the methods and institutions by which the

communists have sought to realize their dreams, the Russian experiment raises an important issue which cannot be evaded. The ruin of the middle classes and the degradation of the proletariat into a pauper rabble has before now destroyed great nations. While it may not be wise to abolish private property altogether, it is necessary to transform the rights and responsibilities which attach to the ownership of it. Even in Italy as in Great Britain the socialist conception of the economic role of the State is steadily gaining ground.

But he was equally mindful of the dangers of mere material pursuits without proper spiritual equipment. Italy and Russia may do well with their regimentation. But man does not live by bread alone and economic adaptability is not the last word in human wisdom.

Those who secure for us the vision of a new order of society and help us to emerge from the ignorance and brutality of a merely science-bred civilization and realize the splendid powers of life are also our benefactors.

LUCKNOW: MR. CHINTAMANI

The authorities of the Lucknow University made a welcome departure when they invited a non-educationist like Mr. Chintamani to deliver the Convocation address for the year. Politicians and journalists are seldom honoured that way, but Mr. Chintamani's address must fully justify the choice and set a wholesome example to other universities. As one who took a by-no-means negligible part in the creation of that University, Mr. Chintamani has spoken with considerable knowledge of the educational needs of that Province. Mr. Chintamani, as every one knows, is an adept in the marshalling of facts and the citation of authorities and he made out a very strong case both for private munificence and State aid for universities. After quoting the colossal figures representing University funds in German and American Universities, he referred to Sir Norman Lockyer's remarks at the British Association

that there were as many professors and instructors in the universities and colleges of the United States as there were day students in the universities and colleges in the United Kingdom. No wonder that he cried that in depending upon private endowments 'we are trusting to a broken reed'. 'We cannot depend upon private effort to put matters right,' was his deliberate opinion. If this is the opinion in wealthy Britain, it must be superfluous to say that it is very much worse in our very poor country.

If the contrast between England and America is so striking, what of the position in India as contrasted with that of England? The latest figures show that the number of teachers in the universities of England is 3,027 and of students 36,781, and in the whole of Britain, 4,368 and 51,649, respectively. The number of teachers there is nearly equal to the number of students in these

provinces, while the population of Britain is less than here.

Incidentally, it is instructive to notice that Sir Norman Lockyer described the reduction of fees as a 'crying need', and he urged that they should not be more than one-fifth of the rates then existing. Which overburdened Indian parent will not say Amen to this pious wish?

Mr. Chintamani demands that a University should insist on a high standard of culture and should not be content with the manufacture of inefficient graduates with indifferent attainments.

It is not fair to the public that a person should be enabled to parade a university degree when he is not worth it, and a university which so cheapens its gift is not fair to itself.

AGRA : HON. SIR SITA RAM

Another Convocation address that merits careful study is that of the Hon. Sir Sita Ram at the Agra University. Sir Sita Ram repudiated the slogan that our universities are merely multiplying the number of graduates without due regard to their prospects and instanced the examples of Oxford and Cambridge, of Edinburgh and Glasgow, of the universities of the Berlin and New York and pointed with a formidable array of statistics that we are by no means overdoing the thing. His suggestion for "the formulation of a scheme whereby select professors of colleges could pay a short periodical visit to America or a few countries in Europe in order to come into touch with modern effort and modern thought there," deserves the careful attention of academicians in our Universities.

I found in Budapest a Professor of an American University staying there for one year to pursue his studies in further Mathematics; he told me that seven years before this, he was in Russia for the same purpose. He got one year's leave once in seven years—not to get a degree or write a thesis, valuable as they are, but simply to replenish and modernize his stock of knowledge so as to be able to do his duty better. I doubt if the Agra University as such can promote such a scheme actively, but what prevents a number of colleges forming themselves into a sort of an association with this object? Funds may in that case be raised by the colleges concerned by means of voluntary contributions by the students and by the staff drawing a certain salary.

ALLAHABAD : DR. GANGANATH JHA

Yet another address of striking quality was the one delivered by Dr. Ganganath Jha, the retiring Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. Reviewing the work of the University during his nine years' tenure of office, Dr. Jha vindicated the achievements of the University against the remarks of those who complain of "the swelling crowd of the unemployed". Dr. Jha rightly said that in the great turmoil into which

the world has been thrown, it was only natural that there should be a certain amount of restiveness among young men. "Let not your fine feelings," he said, "run into destructive channels."

And he went on to impress on them the need for humility and discipline. Wherever they went, whichever line of activity they might choose for themselves, he said, they would always have to subject themselves to discipline.

When you once elect to join an institution, be it educational or political, you must make up your mind to submit yourselves, in fact you will have to subject yourselves to the discipline of that institution. If you cannot submit to it, you should have nothing to do with it but to remain in the institution and yet refuse to submit to its discipline would be far from loyal.

ANDHRA : DEWAN BAHADUR RAMACHANDRA RAO

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao's address to the Andhra University was a thought-provoking performance. A university, he said, must be perpetually alert to disregard superseded methods and to detect the importance and significance of new studies and new ways of approach. There is no use blaming the old standards of culture. They had served their purpose and they have had their day. A new social and political ideal is inspiring the present generation and the education imparted in our universities must take cognizance of this new factor. We cannot ignore the profound change brought about by modern needs, the rise of women and the advent of democracy. "The universities," said Mr. Rao, "have done great work in the past, but far greater work lies before them." And consistently with his political creed, he warned against rash innovations and rightly recommended a combination of the best elements of Eastern and Western culture.

A system of national education combining the excellence of the Eastern tradition of philosophical synthesis and of Western methods of critical investigation would be fruitful in new manifestations of thought and culture. It should be consonant with the gradual changing conditions of Indian life. Such a system of education is likely to gain in vigour and in the power of self-criticism if it grows up in an atmosphere of freedom in which Indians would feel direct responsibility for their own educational policy and for the fortunes of their country.

One other point which he emphasised in the course of his elaborate address deserves more than a passing notice, namely, that while the universities may have identical aims and ideals, they should take care to avoid overlapping as far as may be practicable and to specialize in different branches. Even as, for instance, in "Britain, the Liverpool University has specialized

in tropical medicine, Leeds in textiles, Sheffield in metallurgy, Cambridge in agriculture, Manchester in colour chemistry and Oxford in classical studies," Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao held forth the ideal that the Indian Universities should embark upon a like policy in the best interests of the country as a whole.

PATNA : SIR COURTNEY TERRELL

Addressing the Convocation of the Patna University, the Hon. Sir Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, urged the adoption of a sound University policy. The Indian mind, he said, is prone to be directed inwards and the habit of self-contemplation must be abandoned as sterile and altogether profitless unsuited to the demands of modern life. The problem must be attacked on the hypothesis "that the Indian people have decided to become citizens of the world".

The greatest requirement is that we must so devise educational methods that the minds of our young men are directed outwards. We must develop observation and above all cultivate action. In other words we must insist upon the dynamic aspect of knowledge. All instruction should be directed to *doing* and for some years to come even the most purely cultural education should be rigorously subjected to this test.

The disabilities under which India suffers are, said Sir Courtney, in the main due to lack of contact between the mind and the world of experience. If there be a remedy it will be found in a modernized education "which will insist upon a constant correction of the reflective processes by reference to the world of fact and upon capacity for action as the pragmatic test of education".

I am not ashamed to say that I am an uncompromising modernist and I am deeply anxious that the Indian desire for a forward policy may be realized; but in order to achieve this, you must imitate the Japanese and the Italians and free yourselves from the immense overweight of sentiment for things which are effete and worn out. My hope is that Indian youth may be led out of the marshes and jungles of the dead past to the bright pastures of the present and the fertile fields of the future. It is because I think the matter of a University policy is so desperately important for the future of India that I have sounded this note. My opinion is that if you wish to be reckoned with, you must change your methods.

BENARES : PANDIT MALAVIYA

Another of these Convocation Addresses was the one delivered by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Hindu University in Benares. That the venerable Pandit should have found time to take part in the Convocation amidst the distracting work of the Unity Conference only shows his profound interest in the University of

which he is at once the heart and soul. The Pandit spoke in Hindi and announced that the experiment of imparting instruction in the Vernacular, which was till now confined to the school department, would now be extended to the Intermediate Classes of the University. That is a unique and courageous step to take, for so far only the Osmania University has attempted a similar programme which however is limited to one language only—Urdu. The attempt to tackle the University subjects in the mother-tongue of respective students is a momentous step which will be watched with great interest all over the country.

Discussing the aims of the University, Pandit Malaviya pointed out that "that University was no good which did not have a moral and cultural background".

Let the Hindu University be made a channel from which might flow streams of young men devoted to the cause of their country. Now, as a result of the Conferences meeting in London and at Allahabad, they were all entering a new era. Shortly a new Government will be established. Who else but the youth were in a position to run the machinery of the Government? They would want ministers, administrators, scientists, in fact, every one who was qualified to assist the new Government. He hoped therefore that, in the coming years, the Hindu University would have the proud privilege of supplying to the Nation the type of gentleman it wanted. What greater ideal could there be than this?

ALIGARH : HON. SIR FRANK NOYCE

The Hon. Sir Frank Noyce's address to the Aligarh University was certainly free from what he called "the modern vice of prolixity" but its positive virtues could hardly have been missed by the students who listened to him. It was a simple, straightforward exhortation to the young to pursue knowledge not merely for its own sake but for what it could do to make life fruitful and happy. Whatever else the University does for the ordinary man," said Sir Frank,

it must make knowledge alive for him, it must evoke his interest, it must stimulate his thought, it must strengthen and develop his mental powers, it must put knowledge to use and it must throw it into all its combinations with life.

Again the greatest gift that a University can offer is summed up in the word "Companionship". Never again will those days of youth and hope and joy in companionship return to one except in fond imagination and recollection. And the development of what Sir Frank called "the social sense in Indian Universities" is yet another of those characteristics which make for success in life. The cumulative effect of the study and

the atmosphere of University life is distinctly impressive.

The hall-mark of the University man ought to be mental poise, the power of judgment, of discrimination and of selection. He, if any one, should be the captain of his soul. The craze of the moment, party shibboleths and catchwords, the violence of public passions should find him on his guard. He should test all of them with his knowledge and with his reason and, in the words of one of those prayers which are the glory of the liturgy of the English Church, should "truly and indifferently (that is impartially) administer justice". We declaim against the ignorant crowds. But if they have no guides whom shall they follow? And who should be better guides than they who, having stored their minds with the precepts of the ancients as well as of the moderns, apply that knowledge and those precepts dispassionately in the pursuit of truth to the problems that confront them. Society is an organic growth. It is the outcome of the past and the forerunner of the future. We are partners both with those who have gone before and with those who will follow after us. At no stage is it possible to write as it were on a clean slate. Throughout its growth society has discarded certain organs and certain activities or allowed them to lie unused whilst others which seemed quiescent or almost atrophied are brought into vigorous use. But for the proper understanding of society and its working, you must study its past and ever in your judgments retain the humility of the true student who constantly seeks the truth and stands ready to be corrected in his conclusions when those are shown to be false. A dispassionate search for the truth, ability to sift the wheat from the chaff, to distinguish between the tinsel and the gold, a proper indifference to the party passions of the moment should be the characteristics of all who have had a crowded hour of glorious life in a great corporate body such as this.

Thus the influence of University life on the ordinary man could be at once profound and all embracing. Sir Frank's ideal of a University is worth remembering

that it should be a community visibly following ideals of active thought, health, comradeship and willing service and that it should be filled with the spirit of a religion that breathes ever new meaning into those old words of truth and right that have been the watchwords of man's progress ever since human life began.

PUNJAB: LT.-COL. SIR HASSAN SUHRAWARDY

The last of these addresses on University themes was the one delivered at the Convocation of the Punjab University by Lieut.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Sir Hassan held that the tragedy of unemployment among the graduates and their inefficiency is largely the result of following the beaten track of University education. He laid bare the defects of the examination system.

The present examination system tends to encourage cramming. It has occurred to me that while the questions set in examinations are very impressive, answers do not indicate that the students have an adequate appreciation and understanding of the problems

raised. Many of them repeat the answers they have been drilled to learn. While thus the powers of memory are exercised, I am afraid, those of understanding and judgment are not brought into adequate use. It does not matter if our questions are not so distinguished or not so pedantic. Our aim should be to ascertain whether the students have had a thorough understanding of the basic and fundamental principles of the subject in which they are examined.

We are on the threshold of great constitutional reforms. It is in the fitness of things, said Sir Hassan

that the educationists of my country should consider the ways and means of overhauling and reorganising the entire machinery of University education to bring it in conformity with the requirements of time and needs of the country.

And what is to be the true mission of education? In a country distracted with communalism, the one dominant purpose of education must be to cultivate a wise tolerance and brotherliness.

The Universities must be regarded as the training centres for turning out broad-minded, tolerant and self-reliant citizens. Education must drive off from within our minds the darkness of ignorance and emancipate us from the bondage of bigotry and denominational bias, must teach us to avoid exclusiveness, narrow-mindedness and selfishness.

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. Feb. '33. Rajan.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

RELEASE GANDHIJI

Since the return of the Round Tablers, speculation has been rife as to the next stage in constitution-making. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, while fully alive to the shortcomings in the R. T. C. proposals, has advised the country to capture the machinery "as possession is nine points of the law". But Sir Tej Bahadur himself and the Round Tablers equally with the rest of India are convinced that there is no prospect for any scheme until Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues are out of prison. It was the point on which he laid considerable stress at the closing session of the Third R. T. C. Not only the members of the British Indian delegation but Sir Mirza Ismail and others of the States' delegation also were equally emphatic in their demand for the release. The Bombay leaders are strongly of opinion "that in order to secure a peaceful atmosphere for the consideration of the Reforms Proposals, it is essential that all political prisoners should be immediately released". For Gandhiji, as Sir Tej Bahadur has said, will decline to discuss any proposals from behind the prison bars. What then is the alternative but to free Mr. Gandhi and the Congressmen and enable them to face the situation squarely. For a "policy of creative generosity," as the members of the India League rightly point out, "is at present one method of securing the triumph of a reasonable spirit in Anglo-Indian affairs".

THE R. T. C.

The next stage in constitution-making is engaging the attention of the Press which, as usual, is busy guessing. Round Tablers, like Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, are appealing to the country to accept the reforms for what they are worth and work them to success—and further reforms. They have at the same time not hesitated to point out the defects of the scheme as adumbrated by the Secretary of State. But we have as yet no definite proposals to judge, and until the White Paper is issued, there is only the vague though authoritative statement of Sir Samuel Hoare on which to base our comments. That statement has been duly considered by politicians of all schools in the country and pronounced unsatisfactory in substance though admirable in spirit. What Sir Samuel calls "hedging" are, in the opinion of some, impediments. The Congress, of course, is not in

a position to examine the proposals. But the Liberals are certainly not impressed by the results of the Third R. T. C. In a lengthy Memorandum, a number of leading men of Bombay—Liberals, Nationalists and Independents—demand "full and unfettered responsible government for the Provinces and Central Responsibility including control of the purse and right of the Legislature to determine the economic policy" with certain safeguards "for the transitional stage, demonstrably in the interests of India". They declare further "that a period not exceeding 15 years should suffice to make India self-sufficient in the matter of defence". The Deccan Sabha protests against the proposed reservations and demands a definite date for the inauguration of the Federation. Indian merchants and businessmen do not view the safeguards in the same light as Sir Samuel. The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, roundly declare that "so far as can be seen, nothing has been laid down to the satisfaction of the Indian Commercial Community".

Trade and industries cannot advance if they are to be throttled by the so-called commercial safeguards, and the future of the whole country will be mortgaged away if the Army expenditure is to continue at its present ruinous and extravagant rate.

This, in brief, is the verdict of the Chamber which declares "that India wants not the shadow but the substance of self-government".

THE UNTOUCHABLES AND TEMPLE ENTRY

The disabilities of the untouchables in India are so apparent, and the demand for legislation to protect their rights has become so universal, that H. E. the Viceroy has acted with a correct appreciation of his authority in giving sanction to the introduction of Mr. Ranga Iyer's "Untouchability Abolition Bill" in the Legislative Assembly. It is a great satisfaction that Government have realised "that with every regard to the principles of religious neutrality, they could not use the power of previous sanction" as a method of blocking social legislation. The representatives of the people in the Legislature are quite competent to deal with the growing needs of progressive nationality in the matter of social and communal reform.

The Viceroy's refusal to sanction the introduction of Dr. Subbarayan's Temple Entry Bill in the Madras Legislative Council on the ground that it is an All-India issue, need not dishearten

reformers. It is true that the question of temple entry has a specific significance for South India, and it is up to the Provincial Legislatures to deal with it on its merits. But members of the Assembly have taken up Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill and are adapting it to the requirements of the Central Legislature as both the Bills are in a sense complementary, and we have no doubt that the Central Legislature will deal with the problem in all its bearings in a manner befitting its position in the country.

THE PHILOSOPHER-KING OF MYSORE

The tradition of a philosopher-King is no new thing in India, and it was but fitting that the Philosophical Congress should have been opened by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore whose speech was as worthy of the occasion as it was worthy of his own life which, in the words of Sir Radhakrishnan, is marked by "philosophical learning, deep piety and austerity of life". His Highness rightly pointed out the appropriateness of Mysore for the deliberations of philosophers. Mysore in the past was the home of the founders of great philosophical systems in India. It is yet the headquarters of different schools of religious thought. Just as in the past great efforts were made to reconcile philosophy with religion, so now an attempt should be made to reconcile religion with science. It is the business of philosophy, said His Highness, to gather together the errant intellectuals and put in them a sense of "co-ordinated world view which comprehends all the aspects of life including religion". Only thus could the progress of science help us to live. And His Highness who typifies the true culture and piety of his house, showed the way to reconcile modern science with ancient tradition.

THE TROUBLE IN ALWAR

Alwar, like Kashmir, has been in the throes of an unfortunate rebellion with all the attendant insecurity of life and property. That the Meo rebels counted in tens of thousands, that they over-ran half the State, and turned against the Durbar forces, are enough to throw the whole people into a panic. The presence of British troops, and the prompt action taken by the Durbar, have however restored order. His Highness the Maharaja has, by cautious and tactful handling of the situation, averted a serious menace. We have no doubt that steps will be taken to enquire into the causes of the agrarian trouble in Meo and that the grievances of the Meo peasants will be sympathetically considered.

But the attempt to foment discord between Hindu Princes and Muslim subjects, which has of late become an obnoxious feature of troubles in more than one State, ought to be sternly repressed. It is up to the States and the Indian Government to devise means, whereby the hidden hand in British India may not reach the dupes that are goaded to insurrection.

THE LURE OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Indian Christians, who recently met in Conference at Nagpur, could have had no more competent leader at this time of distraction than Dr. S. K. Datta. His presidential address was a masterpiece of lucid reasoning and sound judgment. Dr. Datta condemned separate electorates and declared: "We are willing to work for a common electoral roll open to all citizens. We are willing to abandon all these markings of separate communities for places of power and prestige." No wonder that he repudiated the Premier's award and deplored that "Rao Bahadur Pannirselvam gave away the Indian Christian case when he became a signatory to the Minorities Pact in London". Dr. Datta has given a right lead to other communities, and the resolutions passed at the Conference bear eloquent testimony to the influence of his brilliant address. The Conference expressed its definite view that "no scheme will be acceptable to the Indian opinion unless it contemplates real and effective transfer of authority to the Central Legislature".

LORD LLOYD'S BLUSTER

It is unfortunate that Lord Lloyd should have chosen South Africa of all countries for his irrelevant remarks on India. His Lordship has not always been tactful in his observations on Indian affairs, but he showed himself particularly unwise in his speech at the Capetown University Club. Nothing but crass ignorance could have betrayed him into a talk on Hindu-Muslim relations in a country which is blissfully free from any communal tension. Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Agent-General, did well to expose the pretensions of his Lordship who presumed to give advice without knowing the facts of the situation. "Throughout the greater part of the Union it is a fact", he pointed out, "that the Indian does not enjoy the full rights of British citizenship. In fact, he is here as an underdog, and as such deserves the sympathy of statesmen such as Lord Lloyd, who has experience of India."

A TIME LIMIT

The Americans, like the practical people they are, have grappled the problem of the Philippines in a manner worthy of a great nation that has stood for the freedom of peoples, great and small. When Americans criticise British Imperialism in Ireland and India, cynics point to their own dealings with the Philippines. Now that both the House of Representatives and the Senate have definitely promised independence to the Philippines in 10 to 13 years, it is no more possible to taunt America with playing with words. This one step is sure to cement further the relations between the two countries. Now it is exactly the want of faith in Pledges and Proclamations that have brought about a feeling of despair in India, whether, after all, England means to keep her word. Time after time promises have been made to the ear and as often broken to the heart. That is the complaint in India. Why not then fix a time limit to the grant of *Swaraj* for India? That will reassure public opinion in regard to the *bona fides* of the British Government's intentions. That was exactly

what the late Mr. Tilak demanded of the British Government, and that is also what Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is pleading for in the interest alike of India and England. It is yet not too late to reassure the Indian public by fixing a time limit to the fulfilment of England's promises to this country.

THE G. O. M. OF ANDHRA DESA

It is but fitting that the 78th birthday of Nayapathi Subba Rau Pantulu, the G. O. M. of Andhra Desa, should be celebrated with festive enthusiasm in Rajahmundry. The function was appropriately presided over by another son of Andhra Desa, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the talented Editor of the *Leader*. Mr. Subba Rao is one of the pioneers of political movement in this Presidency and, during the course of a vigorous public career of half a century, has taken a leading part in all progressive movements. And still with all the weight of years, his enthusiasm for public service is undiminished. May he continue to have many more returns of this happy birthday.

WORLD EVENTS

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

SINCE the last World Events went to the Press, we have turned another corner and passed another mile-post in the onward march of the world. In the last notes on World Events we tried to state some of the leading movements that characterised the year 1932. In this first article of the New Year we will try to forecast the Prospects of 1933.

1933 IN PROSPECT

It is never safe to prophesy, but it may be permitted to one on the basis of our 1932 Retrospect in which we indulged last month to essay the Prospects of 1933. We all know from actual experience that 1932 has a bad political and economic record. A Correspondent to the *Economist* in summarising 1932 as a World in Chaos says:

"In the first six months of 1932 the international trade of the world shrank to approximately 40 per cent. of what it had been worth in the first six months of 1930. The trade of many regions showed an even greater decline than the average. In the United States and Canada,

the value of overseas trade has shrunk to about a third of its normal value. The reason for this tragic situation is not far to seek. An incomplete listing of the restrictions imposed upon international trade during the eleven months, from September 1931 to July 1932, gives the following result:

"Twenty-two countries abandoned the gold standard and thereby reverted to fluctuating exchange rates.

Twenty-six countries instituted controls of foreign exchange, the regulations being changed in some cases as many as five times in the eleven months.

Twenty-one countries have raised their tariffs all round.

Thirty-eight countries have increased their customs duties on many articles of import.

Twenty-two countries have imposed licensing systems or import quotas, most of them altering the system several times.

Seven countries have prescribed certain groups of imports on prohibited lists.

In nine countries moratoria have been declared on the service of external public debts, and in five similar moratoria have been declared on the service of external commercial debt."

That surely is enough to convince us of the impotence of the average politician; all he can think about is tariffs, prohibitions and restrictions to trade; he is bankrupt of constructive ideas making for recovery. American Economists as a body have opposed the prohibitive tariff policy of their politicians. An American financial writer has recently said: "The paralysing effect of the trade restrictions has been only imperfectly recognised; but as the movement has spread from one country to another, businessmen have gradually come to realize that the situation threatens the very existence of the international scale of business organisation that has been gradually built up in the past." That is our first task in the New Year to remove some of the restrictions on international trade and gradually to build up higher world commodity prices.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Like a welcome shaft of light in a background of dark threatening clouds comes the World Economic Conference. It is a great pity that it is not meeting now when it is so much needed; but as we behold it in prospect it may turn out yet to be the greatest event of 1933. A Preparatory Committee has been appointed, and it is at work drawing up an agenda. America has signified her willingness to take part in the Conference, but has stipulated that War debts are not to be considered at the Conference. Everybody realises, however, that present economic conditions cannot be considered with War indebtedness left out. As I write, France has forced the issue of an early re-consideration of the whole problem by refusing to pay the December instalment of her War debt to the United States.

The situation is just this: it is unreasonable to expect a return to the status quo ante before the moratorium of July 1931 and resume the payments as obtaining then, because conditions have changed so materially. There is first the agreement of the European States to cancel all further payments on reparations account; that means that creditor countries like Britain and France have willingly consented to forego the receiving of reparation payments from which they expected to pay their indebtedness to

America. Great Britain, for instance, has already paid on War account to the United States £326 million; she has received from her debtors only £192 million, leaving an excess of £133 million more which Britain has paid out than she has received, though she was really owed more than she herself owed America. Or take the December instalment Britain had to pay, and to her honour she has paid the instalment, £38 million to her creditor, the United States, but because of the depreciation of sterling that instalment will cost her £56 million. To help to pay that sum, Britain should have received from her debtors £18¼ million, but owing to Germany's default and the cancellation of further reparation payments, she will receive nothing. Then again America's lending which made these huge debts was for the most part in goods, not in gold; if America would permit repayment in goods that could be done easily in course of time, but as it is, payment is demanded in appreciated gold, which simply imposes a burden which cannot be continued. The British case for reconsideration is therefore extremely strong, and the Economic Conference must face the issue of complete cancellation or a very large scaling down of the debts.

The question of high tariffs and restrictions on trading must be fully considered. It is now generally accepted that we cannot hope to return to normal and prosperous times while the tariff walls against inter-trading are maintained. We look to the new Democratic Government in America to give the world a lead in this matter in 1933. The League of Nations World Economic Survey for 1931-32 has this fine paragraph:

"It is plainly evident that a total value of international trade less than one-half of what it was in 1929 (and still shrinking fast) is quite incompatible with the payment of international financial obligations on the scale that exists at present. National and individual bankruptcies and repudiations of debt on a vaster scale than the world has ever seen are imminent, unless international trade can once more be restored to something approaching its former freedom."

Monetary credit policy and the relationship of silver to gold as the standard will need to be considered. Gold has turned us down rather badly twice within recent years, and within the last year it has been cornered by two countries. Our recent experience teaches us that such a thing must not be allowed in future. Silver may prove the necessary brake to excessive gold accumulations, but anyhow the standard of value and

monetary credit policy should be under international control. We have a Bank for International Settlements, make that institution a *de facto* International Bank controlling the world's standard of value, the world's credit policy, and holding the reserves. It should have also the control of gold and capital movements and should regulate exchange rates. The price level may be maintained by the international control of production and exchange of commodities; as the world becomes an unit co-operation in this way will be essential, and the World Economic Conference of 1933 must begin canvassing the situation with respect to some of these urgent matters.

The problem of unemployment is world-wide and should find a place on the agenda of any conference dealing with present economic conditions. When one thinks of upwards of 30 millions of people throughout the world wanting work and being unable to find it, it shows that our present economic organisation is not functioning. A great programme of public works for the purpose of lessening the unemployment situation is only a palliative; it would do good, but it would not cure the disease. What we want the Conference to do is to study the cause of this condition and recommend means for preventing it in the future. The situation calls for a thorough-going rationalisation of our means of production, and to correlate our methods of production with our ability to consume and use. By machine power and mass production we have advanced far beyond our power of consumption; what the Economic Conference should do is to study and recommend ways, whereby the backward peoples may raise their standards of living and purchasing power so as to increase their demand for goods; that will increase trade and open up new markets and start us all off again in the ways of prosperity. These are some of the ways that the forthcoming Conference can give a valuable lead in, and from its study and recommendations we are expecting much.

THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM

All this leads up to the need for a new internationalism. The old doctrine of *laissez faire* and the recent revival of economic nationalism must be killed and buried, for they do not make for recovery and prosperity. The need of our times, especially in a period of economic depression, is for an adequate recognition of the fact that we are living in an internationalised world. We must learn to live together and

work together for the common world good; non-co-operation and obstruction to progress is as much out of place in Europe as it is in India. We are all experiencing the ill-effects of the depression, likewise we shall all feel the influence making for recovery, and prosperity will be shared by the whole world when it comes. One of our major troubles is, that we are trying in vain to fit our newly found international ideas and spirit into the narrow economic theories and organisation of the 17th century. We fail to see that our economic order must tally with and be a part of our modern spirit of co-operation. Economic nationalism must give way to our new sense of internationalism; in the last analysis that will be the great problem of the World Conference, it must internationalise our economic organisation and bring it into line with the new ideas which are stirring men to-day.

Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, summed up the situation very well in a recent Mansion House speech when he said: "In spite of every attempt that has been made—mostly however in isolation—the vast forces of the world, the herd instinct, the desperation of the people who have neither work nor markets, have brought about a series of events and a general tendency which appear to me at the present moment to be outside the control of any man, of any Government, and of any country. But I also believe that if every country and every Government could look together and act together, it would be different." Because of the indications that one can see, I believe that the prospects for 1933 are encouraging; the brightest brains of the world are now exercised over the economic and financial situation, and now that we have a pooling of our mental resources and a will to solve our problems, success and victory are assured. The day of narrow and selfish interests is passing; out of this economic depression must come a new day of mutual benefit to all and a world-view which is generous and large enough to meet our bigger conception of life.

But two things are essential: the spirit of co-operation and an international mind. We must learn to think in terms of the highest good for every one and then to co-operate to achieve together those ends. We can, if we develop the will to do it.

THE New Loan has nearly blotted out of these columns the few topics of minor interest that might otherwise have claimed a bigger place here. It was long expected; and even now, it is difficult to say whether it is an old scheme renovated and thrown in at an appropriate moment or whether it was from the first planned for this immeasurably favourable occasion. It is generally believed that the New Loan has been on the "urgent" file of the Finance Department for months, that the issue was actually decided on the eve of Sir George Schuster's return from leave, and that its actual announcement was frustrated only by the upset which occurred in the London giltedge market at that time.

The other side to this question is that, from all signs, it is quite plausible that from the first the Government had planned to issue a new loan at the end of January. The circumstance which lends most colour to this theory is, that a large volume of Treasury Bills Maturities were concentrated in the period between January 11 and 28. By concentrating the Maturities in January-February and by providing themselves with other ways of meeting the Treasury Bills commitments, the Government have no doubt created a situation in which the market would be in a surfeit of funds and they would be in no overpowering need to borrow.

TERMS OF THE 1943 LOAN

The terms of the new issue are :

1. It is a 4 per cent. issue.
2. It will be repaid at par on August 1, 1943.
3. The issue price is Rs. 98.
4. The subscription list to open on January 23 and to close without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions might be approximately 15 crores (nominal value) and in any case not later than January 26, 1933. If on the first day total subscriptions exceed Rs. 15 crores, there was to be a *pro rata* allotment.
5. The loan is not for conversion purposes.
6. The loan is a cash loan, applications being payable in cash or cheque or Treasury Bills maturing not later than February 11, 1933.
7. The running yield works out to 4.18 per cent. and the redemption yield to 4.23 per cent.

The most marked and significant departure in borrowing policy which this loan exemplifies must be noted. Hitherto the yield on the new loan had been distinctly higher than the yield on Government securities at the prices ruling at the time of the issue. As the loans of the same Government have, generally speaking, a tendency to level up or down to the same rate of yield, the announcement of a loan with a higher yield had the most depressing effect on the market. This has been changed on the present occasion. At the time the loan was announced, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rupee Paper was quoted Rs. 76.6; and it is at the level of Rs. 82 that the yield on the scrip equals the yield of the new loan. The immediate effect was therefore an extra strong giltedge.

In these circumstances, the Loan did not require to be kept open for the four days provided in the Notification. And in exactly 90 minutes the issue was fully subscribed; and the Controller of the Currency notified that the total subscriptions to the Government of India 4 per cent. Bonds 1943 amounted to approximately Rs. 24,82 lakhs as follows :

In cash	Rs. 9,85 lakhs
By tender of Treasury Bills	Rs. 14,97 "
Total	Rs. 24,82 lakhs

The entire cash subscriptions had to be declined, as under the terms of the notification applications for conversion of Treasury Bills were not liable to a *pro rata* allotment.

THE CONVERSION LOAN

The astounding success of the 4 per cent. 1943 Loan, and the widespread feeling that it was only the herald of a big conversion scheme, encouraged the Government to pursue their conversion plans without any loss of time whatsoever. The Loan was opened on Monday; at 11-30 the lists were closed and the Tuesday morning papers contained simultaneously the announcement of the Conversion Loan and the results of the earlier cash loan.

The plan of the present Conversion Loan is simple. The 5 per cent. 1929-47 and the 6 per cent. 1933-36 loan leave the option to the Government to give three months' notice and repay much earlier than the later dates. Holders of these two securities have now been notified that as regards the 6 per cent. 1933-36 bonds, they will be paid off on August 15, and as regards the 5 per cent. 1929-47 they will be repayable

on May 15. The 5 per cent. 1933 are redeemable on September 15. These are therefore the loans in regard to which the Government could undertake conversion operations without any complications. Holders of these three loans are given the option to convert their holdings into 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan or get repaid at par on the specified dates. Those who agree to conversion will be paid a cash bonus of Rs. 7.8 in the case of 1929-47; Rs. 8.8 in the case of 1933 bonds; and Rs. 8.8 in the case of 1933-36 bonds.

TEA RESTRICTIONS

The period under review is also notable for the conclusion of an agreement among the important tea-producing countries of the world to restrict their production of tea. The following is a summary of the proposals contained in the scheme :

1. That the exports of tea from the producing countries be regulated in order to restore equilibrium between supply and demand.
2. That the Government of the respective countries will undertake to prohibit exports in excess of the quotas agreed upon.
3. That the standard upon which regulation is based shall be fixed on the maximum exports from each country reached in any of the three years 1929, 1930 or 1931 or 1930-31 in the case of India.
4. That the commencing degree of regulation for the first year shall be 85 per cent. of the standard export, and that a Committee shall be set up representing all the Associations interested, which Committee taking into due consideration stocks and the price of tea, shall fix—prior to the expiry of each year—the figure of regulation for the following year.
5. That the agreement shall be for a period of five years.
6. It will be part of the agreement that the existing tea areas must not be extended during the said period of five years, except in special cases when the existence of an estate would otherwise be imperilled, and that no further areas must be sold or leased out for tea cultivation and that no planting of tea must take place on land now carrying other products. Under any circumstances such extensions and new planting are not to exceed one-half of one per cent. of the present total planted tea area of each territory and the respective Governments will be asked to make a binding regulation to the above effect. The conclusion and continuation of the agreement will be made dependent on the enforcement of

the regulation by the Governments of all the territories concerned.

APPLICATION TO INDIA

The principles on which the scheme will be applied to India are :

- (a) That for the purpose of the scheme India should be treated as one unit.
- (b) That allocation should be made at the same percentage throughout.
- (c) That the estate is to be regarded as the unit for purposes of calculating the export quota.
- (d) That the basis on which allocation should be made, should be the maximum crop of each unit for any of the years 1929, 1930, 1931 or 1932, increased by allowances on a definite scale for young clearings.
- (e) That export rights should be transferable and saleable.

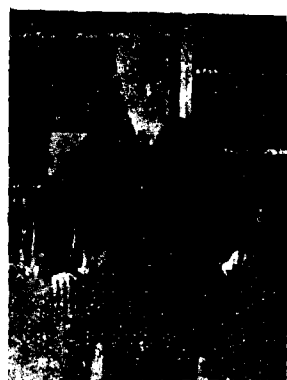
To emphasize the fact that the scheme aims only at a restriction of exports and not of production as a whole, and that the export markets cannot be a water-tight compartment unconnected with swollen stocks in the producing centres, is the aptest and the most valid comment on the scheme which is fast nearing completion.

DEMANDS OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS

The Associated Chambers of Commerce held their annual meeting in the early days of January; and one remarkable feature of this meeting was that there was little or no resolution over which differences of a racial kind can arise. The representatives of British business in India appealed to the Government for acquiring authority to prohibit by prompt executive action the import of foreign goods which, by reason of bounties, subsidies or exchange depreciation or other aids of an adventitious character, are sold at prices detrimental to indigenous industries. This resolution has since been given notice of by Mr. H. P. Mody, who intends to bring it before the Indian Legislature. Other important resolutions referred to legislation in regard to trade marks, protest against re-opening of railway collieries, resumption of capital expenditure on railways. In all these the Indian commercial community would support the demands of foreign business. And especially in regard to railway expenditure, there is a growing feeling that in view of the phenomenal cheapness of money and in view of the palliative it would afford to high unemployment and low trade conditions, Government should take courage in both hands and abandon its policy of extra-cautious retrenchment and go ahead.

Diary of the Month

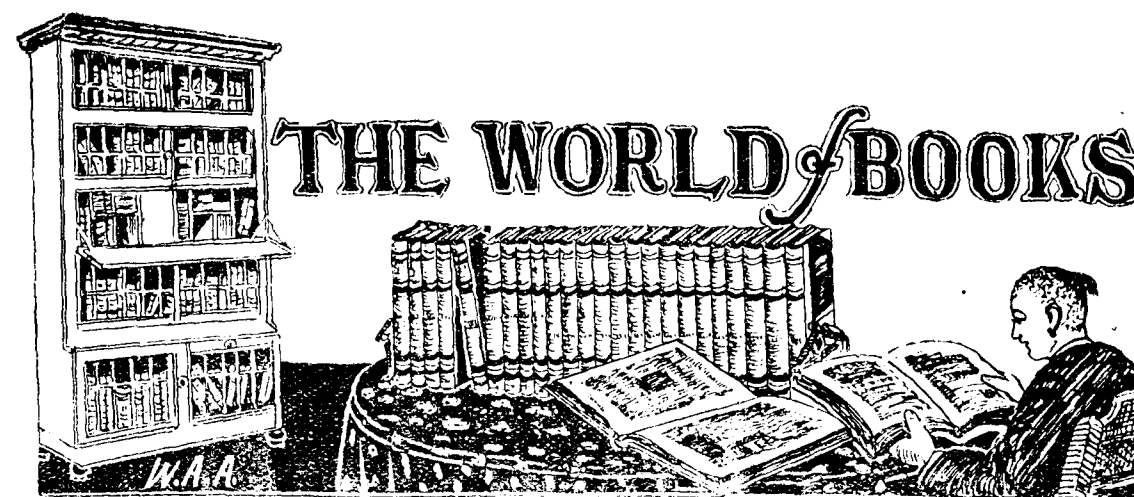
- Dec. 25. The R. T. C. concludes its sitting: Sir Samuel Hoare makes a statement on the Reforms proposals.
- Dec. 26. The Unity Conference ends and the Deputation for Bengal leaves for Calcutta.
- Dec. 27. Calcutta Muslim Conference disapproves the findings of the Allahabad Conference.
- Dec. 28. Sir T. B. Sapru, Messrs. Jayakar and Polak leave for India.
- Dec. 29. H. E. the Governor-General gives his assent to the Bengal Public Security Act of 1932.
- Dec. 30. Mr. Gandhi postpones his fast over the Guruvayur Temple Entry issue.
- Dec. 31. All-India Christian Conference meets at Nagpur under the presidency of Dr. S. K. Datta.
- Jan. 1. Afghanistan and Iraq conclude a treaty of friendship.
- Jan. 2. The Irish Dail is dissolved: Fresh elections are ordered.
- Jan. 3. The Egyptian Cabinet resigns: The Prime Minister re-forms the Ministry.
- Jan. 4. Arrests all over India are made in connection with the celebration of the Civil Disobedience Day.
- Jan. 5. Sir Samuel Wilson commences his enquiry on the working of Reforms in Ceylon.
- Jan. 6. Mr. J. M. Robertson, the well-known economist and writer, is dead.



MR. BERNARD SHAW

- Jan. 7. George Bernard Shaw lands at Bombay.

- Jan. 8. Russia announces her Second Five Year Plan.
- Jan. 9. Judicial Committee of the U. S. Senate approves the Prohibition Repeal Resolution. —Governor of Bombay opens the Arts Exhibition in Bombay.
- Jan. 10. The Meos in Alwar State rise in revolt, but they are driven to the jungle by the State Forces.
- Jan. 11. Mr. Pyarelal is sentenced to one year's R. I and a fine of Rs. 300.
- Jan. 12. The R. T. C. Delegates land at Bombay. —Dr. William Meston, ex-Principal of Madras Christian College, is dead.
- Jan. 13. President Hoover addresses a communication to Congress vetoing the Philippine Independence Bill. —Mr. H. S. L. Polak interviews Mr. Gandhi in jail.
- Jan. 14. Mr. Kelappan meets Mr. Gandhi at Yerrawada to discuss the Guruvayur issue.
- Jan. 15. Mr. Lloyd George finally severs his connection with "Official Liberalism."
- Jan. 16. Judgment in the Meerut Case is pronounced convicting twenty-seven accused and acquitting one.
- Jan. 17. The American Senate overrides the President's veto of the Philippine Independence Bill.
- Jan. 18. Babu Rajendra Prasad has been sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- Jan. 19. The Government of India floats a new Rupee Loan.
- Jan. 20. Messrs. Hoover and Roosevelt agree to consider the pleas of debtor countries individually.
- Jan. 21. Persia explains in a Memorandum to the League why she cancelled the Anglo-Persian oil agreement.
- Jan. 22. The League gives a 24 hours' ultimatum to Japan re. the Manchurian question.
- Jan. 23. H. E. Viceroy sanctions the introduction of Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar's Untouchability Abolition Bill in the Assembly, but refuses permission to Dr. Subbarayan's Bill in the Madras Council.
- Jan. 24. The Irish elections begin.
- Jan. 25. Britain accepts the American offer to discuss War debts.



ENTERTAINING GANDHI. By Muriel Lester. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. [Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 3-12.]

The writer of this book was the hostess of Mahatma Gandhi when he stayed at Kingsley Hall, London, during his visit to England in connection with the Second Round Table Conference. Miss Muriel had already known Gandhiji at the Sabarmathy Ashram, and the book aptly opens with a comparison of the two Settlements. As Gandhiji's hostess and guide, she spent all the time in his company whether at breakfast or at prayer, now joining him at the morning walks, and always accompanying him to the places he visited. Indeed, she was with him in his European itineraries, and her first-hand report of his conversations in France and Switzerland and Italy and the many illustrious persons who came to see him is thoroughly entertaining. Above all, Miss Muriel exposes the falsity of some mischievous reports of Gandhiji's doings and sayings, particularly the alleged Italian interview which she denies authoritatively. Miss Muriel's estimate of Gandhiji, after a close and intimate association with him during the twelve weeks of his stay in Kingsley Hall, is at once vivid and entertaining:

"I had seen him day after day in the cold, dark, pre-dawn hour of 5-30 a.m., at midnight on his return from those endless late conferences with Moslem delegates, at midday surrounded by throngs of children, sitting for hours by an ex-Prime Minister's drawing-room fire, at St. James' Palace, surrounded by Lords and Ladies, Princes and Cabinet Ministers. And always he was exactly the same—serene, gay, humorous, appreciative, selfless, at one with God and man.

I welcomed him to Bow as a great man whom I admired. I bade him farewell as a dear, delightful, and wholly reliable friend."

THE BUD OF THE SPRING. By Mary Frances McHugh. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Several stories treating of school life have attained classic rank in literature. The present book which depicts a Catholic orphanage in Ireland, may serve to remind us of *Brother Copas* by "Q" published about twenty years ago. The members of a Catholic orphanage may not seem to be promising material to build a novel on, but the book warms up as we proceed and leaves finally a very happy sense of the world described in it. The Brothers who run the orphanage, and the boys who are pupils in it, are convincingly individualised, while the Brother Superior receives a delicate and idealising touch which marks the author's genius. The address of the Brother Superior to warn the boys against the temptations of women is a masterly composition. Among the Brothers, as among the boys, we have the distinct types of athletic, intellectual, and emotional quality. The author tells the story of the boys with a profound sympathy, and the careers of three of them are followed just a short length of time out of school. Dublin and its neighbourhood are incidentally described in intimate and loving detail. The bud of the Spring is the first awakening to love of a lad of seventeen. Eugene, the assistant in a Dublin bookshop (the hero of the novel) falls in love with a married woman much older and higher than himself in social status, who comes to buy books frequently at the shop. The lad has courage enough to tell her that he loves her, and there the matter ends. The author shows a rare power of transforming the ordinary things of life into the gold of romance. She writes with confidence and full knowledge. She has almost a mystic power of relating the human figures she describes to the wide world in which they breathe.

RED RUSSIA. By Theodor Seibert. Published by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 11-4).

This is the translation of a book written by a German journalist, who spent the years 1929-1931 in Russia and travelled everywhere by land, boat, motor and carriage, going as far as Turkistan and Eastern Siberia. It is one of the most informing and balanced accounts of the Russian experiment that has yet been published, and every one who is interested in a non-partisan review of the situation in that country should read this book. It deals with the position of Russia before the Revolution, the general construction of the Bolshevik State, its economic progress and its future prospects. The author regards the menace of Bolshevism as a challenge to the rest of the world to secure a programme of social equality and economic reform.

THE KATHOPANISHAD AND THE GITA. By D. S. Sarma, M.A. M. R. Seshan, Madras. Price Re. One.

Those who have learnt to appreciate Prof. Sarma's English Translation of the Gita, will gladly welcome his present translation of the Kathopanishad which he holds (rightly) to be at least one of the sources of the Gita. The introduction of 38 pages is devoted to a comparative study of that Upanishad and the Gita, after a preliminary account of the teaching of the Upanishads. The author utilises this opportunity to show how the Gita extends and gives new meanings to old words like Yoga, etc., and how it effects a compromise between the internal way of the Upanishads and the external way of the ritualistic portion of the Veda.

MEMORIES OF MY LIFE AND TIMES. By Bipin Chandra Pal. Published by W. C. Battacharya. Modern Book Agency, Calcutta. Rs. 5.

This book is the first volume of the autobiography of the earnest patriot who, for over half a century, was an outstanding figure in India's fight for freedom. It covers the period of Mr. Pal's youth and throws a very interesting light on the political and social conditions of Bengal at the close of the last century. Specially interesting are the chapters that deal with Mr. Pal's activities in connection with the Brahmo Samaj and the difficulties that beset the path of the social reformer in those days.

MEMOIRS OF A BRITISH AGENT. By R. H. Bruce Lockhart. Putnam, London.

The book opens with the author's early experiences in Malaya—told with a most engaging frankness—including the great adventure with the beautiful Amai—"a radiant vision of brown loveliness in a *batak* skirt and a red silk coat; a *sarong* of blue and red squares drawn over her head exposing only the tiniest oval of a face and eyes which were as unfathomable as the night."

The book ends with his romance with Moura, a beautiful Russian lady of whom he says when he first met her: "Into my life something had entered which was stronger than any other tie, stronger than life itself." All this and much more is told with a perfect naivete that compels interest and admiration for the telling of it. The chapters under the heading 'The Moscow Pageant', 'War and Peace', and 'History from the Inside', deal with the events immediately prior to and during the Great War—from 1912 to 1918, events concerning England and Russia and the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The book abounds in character sketches: Admiral Beatty and Sir George Buchanan, Gorky and Chaliapin, Lenin and Trotsky, Kerensky and Savinkof and a host of people, English and Russian, are described in a most piquant manner. We get a glimpse, though by no means pleasant, of Rasputin. Mr. Lockhart is a journalist to his finger tips and has produced a book neatly printed, elegantly got up, and containing very interesting and readable matter.

LEAP-HOME AND GENTLEBROWN. By FRIEDA Hauswirth Das. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.

"The legend of Hanuman is India's symbolic interpretation of the vast debt which higher races owe to the lower and to those who have gone before, which all humanity owes to dumb creation." Long limbed, lithe bodied with silver grey fur, purple black face with lovely ruff of white hair, black tail curved over back—the Hanuman are a lovable tribe. It is a great delight to read the story, a greater delight to tell the main incidents of it to children and greater still to hear them re-tell the story with all their own imaginative colouring. The illustrations by the author are very well done and add much to the appreciation of the story by the old and the young. The author has great gifts and used them nobly in giving a lively animal story with a fine, vivid representation of the East to the Western and Westernised readers.

THE LAW OF TORTS. By S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Advocate. Butterworth & Co. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 10.)

The law of torts, except for small bits, has not been embodied in any Indian Act. This branch of the law has to be administered in India on general principles drawn from the law of torts as administered in England, except in so far as in some few respects India has departed from the law of England owing to its different conditions. An Indian writer on such a topic has a difficult task to perform. His path is not chalked out for him by any enactment. The charge of borrowing wholesale from English books may easily be made and nothing but originality of treatment or evidence of re-examination of the authorities and fresh appraisal of underlying principles can avail to rebut the charge.

Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar has succeeded in this difficult task. His book gives ample evidence of these qualities of originality and independent study and thought and judgment. He has utilised his opportunities as a professor for years in the Law College to produce a valuable book which, we understand, has elicited the appreciation of eminent writers like Professor Holdsworth and Sir Frederick Pollock and of our own great students of Law like Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. We are sure the book will attract and hold the admiring attention and interest of the legal profession.

INDIAN PROBLEMS. Speeches by Lord Irwin. George Allen & Unwin. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 9-6.)

Lord Irwin was Viceroy of India during the critical years 1926-31 and has made his mark in the political history of this country. A collection of his speeches on important occasions during his term of office must therefore be of special interest to students of Indian affairs. The Editor of this volume has attempted to give a comprehensive selection from the Viceroy's addresses to the Central Legislatures, the Chamber of Princes, the Chamber of Commerce, the Universities and various other important bodies. The volume very properly concludes with Lord Irwin's massy lecture delivered at the Toronto University after he had left India on the completion of his term of office as Viceroy.

THE EPIC FAST. By Pearylal. Published by Mohanlal Bhat, Gandhi Row, Ahmedabad. Available at the Hindi Prachar Office, Triplicane, Madras. Re. 1-4.

Gandhiji's great fast in September was perhaps the most dramatic event in recent Indian history, the effect of which was at once immediate and momentous. Apart from its immediate results, its repercussions on the political and social life of the people are likely to be far reaching. It is therefore very appropriate that the story of that Epic Fast, and the incidents connected with it, should be recorded in a fitting manner. The task has been performed with conspicuous ability by Pearylal, Gandhiji's Private Secretary, and Devadas, the Mahatma's son, who were both attending on him during the trying week of the Fast. Living on the closest intimacy and sharing the Mahatma's thoughts and feelings from hour to hour, they were privileged to bear witness to the moving transactions of that time. Pearylal's narrative is at once poignant and inspiring, while Devadas gives a connected account of the negotiations between the Caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes with simple charm and dignity.

The book contains also a collection of Gandhiji's pronouncements and statements on matters connected with the Fast, including his historic correspondence with the Premier and the Secretary of State.

SHEETS IN THE WIND. By Ridgewell Cullum. Chapman and Hall Ltd. 7s. 6d.

A story of adventure and sea life. The chief actors are Scottish and they have their quaint humour. The movement is not so rapid as in the usual stories of Crime and detection, but there is none the less an abiding interest in every page. It has a romantic and patriotic background throughout, but the love-making is of the healthy and frank type. The author has fitted in, without any flaw, very modern characters into a landscape of ships, creeks and smugglers so reminiscent of bygone days.

THE VEDIC AGE. By Srimathi Akshaya Kumari Devi. V. K. Brothers, Calcutta.

That the picture of Aryan civilization depicted in the Vedas is by no means primitive, is an accepted article of faith among students of Indian History, and Srimathi Akshaya Kumari is only strengthening this conviction by her interesting treatise, which is a translation of her Vedic Yuga.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Ram and Sharma. Publishers: The Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Lucknow.

The authors have done well to write this short book, useful alike to the student in schools and colleges and to the lay reader, who desires to get a general idea of the Constitution and working of the League of Nations.

India, as yet, takes very little interest in the League. Original member as she is, her state of dependence has stood in the way of her taking due interest and exercising due influence. If India is not, and has not, so far been represented on the Council of the League or on the International World Court, or if her nationals have not secured adequate representation on the Secretariat, it is due largely to the fact that she is not mistress of her own affairs. Till she becomes mistress, she cannot afford to keep aloof from the League or take no interest in its work. The book will serve as an introduction to a study of the League's work.

We are tempted to express the doubt as to whether Asoka's idea had anything in common with the League of Nations and the word "Peace" in the text of the Yajurveda annexed to the Dedication has aught to do with the peace which the League of Nations is labouring to establish.

UP FROM POVERTY. By D. Spencer Hatch. With a Foreword by H. E. The Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Oxford University Press.

This is an extremely fascinating book. It is a record of the experiences of a person who has lived among the villagers in a part of India for over 12 years and done some valuable reconstruction work with very successful results. The centre which Dr. Hatch has chosen for his work of rural uplift is a place called Marthandam in Travancore State.

The whole work of the Marthandam centre is fully explained and reviewed. How rural vocations are taught and how co-operative methods are utilised, the place of rural drama in the scheme of village education, and the place of exhibitions in rural reconstruction work, are all described in an interesting way. The author explains how he was able to train young lads for leadership and concludes with the observation that service is the only true basis of leadership.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. By Prof. A. J. Saunders. Raja Press, Madura.

Everyone will share the feeling of the author who is Professor of Economics in the American College, Madura, that the text-books in Economics used in India are not always satisfactory, being written from the Western standpoint and in wholly Western environment. The need for a standard work based entirely on Indian economic conditions, and with principles and theories drawn from the facts of Indian economic life, has come to be keenly felt. Prof. Saunderson's text-book does not however supply this need; for he has been content with a description of economic conditions and with applying economic principles as far as possible to Indian conditions. However, his book contains some remarkable features which add greatly to its utility, and students will find it a useful text-book. The author has, at the end of the book, given an outline of the Elements of Economic Statistics, and this departure from the usual practice is wholly welcome.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE VISION OF ASIA: An interpretation of Chinese art and culture. By L. Cranmer-lyng. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.

CARLYLE. By Emery Nef. George Allen and Unwin, London.

THE RECORDING ANGEL. By J. A. Hobson. George Allen and Unwin, London.

HANDBOOK OF STUDY AND TRAVEL for Indian Students going Abroad. By P. D. Runganadham, B.A. Published by Association Press, Calcutta.

MAHATMA GANDHI: Sketches in pen, pencil and brush. By Kanu Desai. With an Essay by Verrier Elwin. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CIVICS. By S. K. Lahiri and B. Banerjee, M.A. The Book Company Ltd., Calcutta.

THE PERFECT ENGLISH TEACHER By E. R. Golwalla, Bombay.

CHURCHES WITH A STORY. By George Long. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London.

KESHAB CHANDRA AND RAMKRISHNA. By G. C. Banerji, Retired Sessions Judge, Gyan Kutir, Allahabad.

THE CALL. By S. M. Chakravarti. Arthur Stockwell, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.

CONTRIBUTION OF ANCIENT GREECE TO MODERN LIFE. By G. Lowes Dickinson. George Allen & Unwin, London. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Re. 1-8.)

AN OUTLINE OF ECONOMIC THEORY. By R. M. Joshi. Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Sir J. C. Coyajee. Andhra University, Waltair.

INDIAN STATES

Baroda

THE GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

The Golden Jubilee of the Arts and Science College of Baroda was celebrated on 25th December with great eclat and pomp.

Principal Burrows delivered a long address. He paid an eloquent tribute to H. H. the Maharaja, who had been intimately connected with the College and to whose fostering care the institution owed its prosperity. He continued that it was rare in history for a ruler to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of an institution he had founded.

An address was then presented to His Highness who, in reply, referred to the suggestion made by several speakers to turn the College into a University. He said the thought was not out of his mind, but whether, when and how they would be able to carry out this idea was a question not wholly in his power. They would, of course, aspire that the College should be turned into a University.

SWADESHI IN BARODA

Recently, Shrimant Prince Pratap Singh Rage, Yuvaraj, performed the opening ceremony of the National Cigarettes Manufacturing Company at Goya Gate, Baroda.

On behalf of the factory, Mr. Samuel, of the Jeypora Development Company Ltd., addressed the Prince and the elite of the town who were present on the occasion. He spoke on the prospects of the cigarette trade in India, and in particular the consumption of cigarettes in the Baroda State, on the prospects of providing labour for a large number of unemployed workers in the State, apart from the impetus that this industry would offer to the ryots of the State if they would grow the type of tobacco suitable for the cigarette trade.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR

The Knighthood bestowed on Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, on New Year's day is a well-deserved honour. He entered the Madras Government service as Deputy Collector in 1903 and acted in responsible positions in different departments of the Government. In April 1924, he was appointed Law Secretary to the Madras Government and, after serving as such for three years, was lent to the Baroda State as its Dewan. He represented the Baroda State at the Round Table Conference in London.

Hyderabad

SIR AKBAR HYDARI'S SERVICES

During the course of his speech at the Hyderabad Delegation Dinner to Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, the Secretary of State used words which marked his high appreciation of the work of the Hyderabad Statesman. He complimented the Ruler of Hyderabad on his wisdom in sending for three years in succession one of the best delegations that has ever been sent by any prince or any power to any international or imperial conference." Said Sir Samuel Hoare:

"What better leader could you have than Sir Akbar? I am grateful for what he has said about me and I say, in all sincerity, that it has been of immense help not only to the Hyderabad delegation but to the Round Table Conference, that we always have had at his hand the wise counsel and cautious judgment that Sir Akbar has applied to all difficult problems we have been facing in the last few years."

MODERNISING HYDERABAD

Sir M. Visweswaraya, the well known engineer of Mysore, was entertained at a garden party by Rajah Bahadur Pingal Venkatrama Reddy, Vice-President of the Hyderabad Municipality.

Sir M. Visweswaraya replying, said that here were several things that needed immediate attention, and the advantage gained on completing them will be out of all proportion to the outlay involved. If, after the works were completed, the ordinary sanitary laws and drainage rules were strictly enforced, there should be a great decrease in the mortality rate of the city.

The City, he felt, had cause to rejoice at this progress, and when the remaining projected improvements had been carried out, Hyderabad would have completely emerged from a medieval into a modern city.

IMPROVEMENTS BOARD IN HYDERABAD

The City Improvements Board, of which Sir Nizam Jung is the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Meherali Fazal the Superintending Engineer, will shortly commence work on the construction of a central market for Hyderabad City. It will be located near Jambaug in the vicinity of Hyderabad broad gauge station and is estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs which will be raised by a loan. Meanwhile preliminary work in the nature of acquisition of the site and clearing work has been approved by the Board. The market will be on the lines of the Crawford Market, Bombay.

Mysore

THE HERITAGE OF MYSORE

Declaring open the Eighth Annual Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress in the Jagan Mohan Pavilion on December 19, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in his speech, said:

"I feel I am welcoming you to a land of philosophers. It was in Mysore that Srithakevali Bhadrabahu, leading the first migration of the Jains to the South, broke his journey and took up his abode. It was in Mysore again that Shankaracharya founded the premier institution for the propagation of his philosophy. It was to Mysore that Ramanujacharya fled from the persecution of the Chola Kings to preach his doctrines. It was here that Madhwacharya, by his teaching, gave an impetus to the Dwaita system. In Mysore again Veerasaivism has flourished for several centuries.

"Mysore is also a store-house of ancient philosophies. There are wonderful manuscript libraries in Sringeri and Sharavanabelagola. The Oriental Library in this City has become famous through the discovery of the manuscript of the Kautilya's Artha Shastra, which has thrown a flood of light on a most important period of Indian history. It is our endeavour, in our Sanskrit College which has already been in existence for over half a century, to keep alive the philosophic heritage of Bharatavarsha. Perhaps in these libraries there are still important but undiscovered gems of historic and philosophic lore awaiting the labours of scholars like yourselves. While we are thus loyal to the past, we also try to keep ourselves abreast of modern developments."

TEMPLE ENTRY IN MYSORE

The following Resolution was passed in the Mysore Legislative Council:

"That this Council recommends to the Government of H. H. the Maharajah that they may be pleased to throw open all the *muzrai* administered Hindu temples to the so called Untouchables for the due performance of ceremonies."

The Official Member, explaining the Government's position, stated that it would be impossible for the Government to issue instruction to all the *muzrai* institutions in this behalf as they were confronted with legal and social difficulties. Notwithstanding this, he had sympathy with the motion and he said that he would focus public opinion on this issue.

This Resolution was carried *nem con* the Treasury Benches remaining neutral.

MYSORE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

"If the world of our hopes should be realised, it could only be with the proper training of children," said Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishnarao, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, in declaring the second conference of Primary and Middle School teachers of the State open at Vokkaligara Sangha buildings in December last.

He was of opinion that mass education was the peoples' problem and that they should see that all possible resources are mobilised for its solution. Private enterprise, spirit of public service, philanthropy, desire for disseminating knowledge, these, he said, must be pressed into service for the rapid expansion of elementary education.

MYSORE HARIJANS

In the Mysore Legislative Council, Mr. Matthan, Government Member, replying to a scheduled question relating to Harijans, said that, according to the latest figures the depressed classes were 12½ lakhs, for whose children 488 special schools existed.

The Member added that the Compulsory Education Act having not been repealed, no prosecutions were instituted under the Act during 1931-32.

THE TATA INSTITUTE

With a view to providing full facilities for higher research, both in pure and applied physics, the Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science have, it is understood, decided to institute a separate department from 1st April next, when Sir C. V. Raman will take charge as Director of the Institute.

Kashmir

RECONSTRUCTION WORK

The Kashmir Government has spent about Rs. 3,70,000 on reconstruction of buildings of Hindus desecrated by Muslims during the last disturbances.

After the disturbances in Mirpur, Kotli and Rejouri in February 1932, when almost the whole of the Hindu population, whose houses had been destroyed by the Muslims, had fled to Mirpur and Kotli or taken refuge in the Punjab, the first problem before His Highness' Government was to repatriate these refugees. His Highness' Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in addition to thousands of rupees for relief distributed by private agencies.

Travancore

TRAVANCORE IN TRANSITION

Ever since the assumption of ruling powers by the present Maharaja, Travancore definitely has entered a new phase in her destiny in which the cautious conservatism of the olden times is being gradually displaced by the spirit of modern enterprise under the able advice of a European Dewan and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. As a first step, the constitution of the State has already been given a parliamentary character.

The Maharaja and his advisers are boldly tackling the problems, which are of vital importance to the State's welfare. The major needs are being promptly met. The co-operative movement in the State has, for example, after its first phenomenal strides, considerably slackened and needs to be revitalised.

GENERAL HIGGINS ON TRAVANCORE

"I was not aware that there were States so advanced as this in India," said General Higgins, Head of the Salvation Army, referring to Travancore in an interview given to the Associated Press, on December 20.

General Higgins visited Travancore in December last and his impression of that State can be summed up in the following: "The State, so far as I can see, is very well managed and its constitutional methods have been an eye-opener to me. Its attitude towards the Salvation Army has been very fine and very generous. The Maharaja takes a great interest in the welfare of his subjects and their advancement, and the people are devoted to him."

TRAVANCORE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Government of Madras have lent the services of Mr. R. M. Statham, Principal of the Presidency College, to the Travancore Durbar to work as Chairman of the Committee in connection with educational reform in Travancore.

CO-OPERATION IN TRAVANCORE

The Government of Travancore have appointed a Committee under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., President of the Servants of India Society, Poona, to inquire into and re-organise, if necessary, the present working of the States Co-operative Department which has been in existence for the last 18 years.

Alwar

THE ALWAR TROUBLE

"Alwar, like Kashmir, exhibits an overflow of communal conflict from British India to Native States," says the *Observer*. One of the roots of the discontent, adds the paper, seems to have been the envious contemplation of better Government enjoyed by Alwar's neighbours under the British oppressor. The habit of comparison is rendering Federation more imperative.

At a largely attended public meeting of Muslims and Hindus held recently at Jagamanathji Temple, a resolution was passed appealing to the public to be faithful to the Maharajah and to dissociate themselves from the unlawful activities of a section of the Meos.

A *communiqué* from the Political Department says that in view of the serious disturbed conditions prevailing in portions of Alwar State, the Government of India have decided to send troops. A British civil officer will accompany the officer in charge of the troops.

The Associated Press understands that the British civil officer referred to is Mr. L. G. L. Evans of the Political Department, who was Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajaputana.

Nawanagar

THE JAM SAHIB

Sir Samuel Hoare took the occasion of a private dinner given in his honour by "Ranji" (the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar) to make a pronouncement on Indian Federation and its problems. Sir Samuel Hoare said:

"I am anxious that the Princes should play a very important part in the Government of India that may be set up in the near future. I believe that the part they can play is of great value not only to India but to the Empire as a whole. I have seen during the last two years in the discussions that have taken place in the Round Table Conference how great is the fund of ability and political experience and knowledge of affairs that the Indian States can contribute to the difficult problems with which India is faced. . . .

Play the most important part in the future Government of India. We want you to play the kind of part His Highness used to play in the Test Matches of this country."

Indians Overseas

TRANSVAAL LAND TENURE

Support was given for the suggestion for fixity of land tenure in the Transvaal by the Indian Agent on January 8. "If Indians had greater security of tenure," he said, "they could prove to the Government that as a whole they were an asset to the country. You cannot expect people fettered by restrictions to show their best under these conditions."

"I don't think I can honestly say at the present moment that the relations between the two peoples or the two countries are as cordial as they might be," declared the Indian Agent Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, referring to Indians in South Africa in an address to the Jewish Guild. "It is enormously to the benefit of both, your great Sub-Continent South Africa and my great country India, that the two countries should be on friendly terms with each other. I look upon it as a privilege to promote goodwill between your people and mine."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

A prompt challenge was issued by Lady Maharaj Singh, wife of the Indian Agent, when the latter addressed the Cape Town Theosophical Society on January 19th.

A questioner averred that the South African Indian population was not the best from India when the Kunwarani indignantly declared: "Has England sent out her best to South Africa and India has not? I challenge that."

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

The annual report of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1931 on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, says that the total number of labourers (including dependants) on Estates in February 1931 was 790,376, of whom Indian labourers alone numbered 697,205. This shows that 88 per cent. of labourers on Estates are Indians. Of the 682,358 Indian labourers in Ceylon in December 1931, 220,848 were men, 212,609 were women, and 248,901 were children.

Since 1929 there has been a decline in the immigration of Indian labourers into Ceylon. The number of Indian labourers who went to Ceylon in 1931 was only 68,337 against 91,422 in the preceding year and 105,095 in 1929. 75,866 labourers returned to India in 1931 against 98,728 in 1930.

INDIAN EMIGRATION

Dr. Lanka Sundaram recently delivered an interesting address at the Ranade Hall, Madras, on "Some Problems of Indian Emigration". He pointed out that the system of indentured labour in the earlier years of Indian emigration had left their impress, and its effects were, in his opinion, largely responsible for the present-day sufferings and deterioration of the Indians overseas.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, who presided on the occasion, observed that in recent years owing to the question of India's political future having so largely occupied attention at home, the problem of Indians overseas was not receiving the due attention at the hands of Indians. Though there was talk of Self-Government and Dominion Status for India, still it had to be confessed that Indians were not receiving fair treatment in some parts of the British Empire itself.

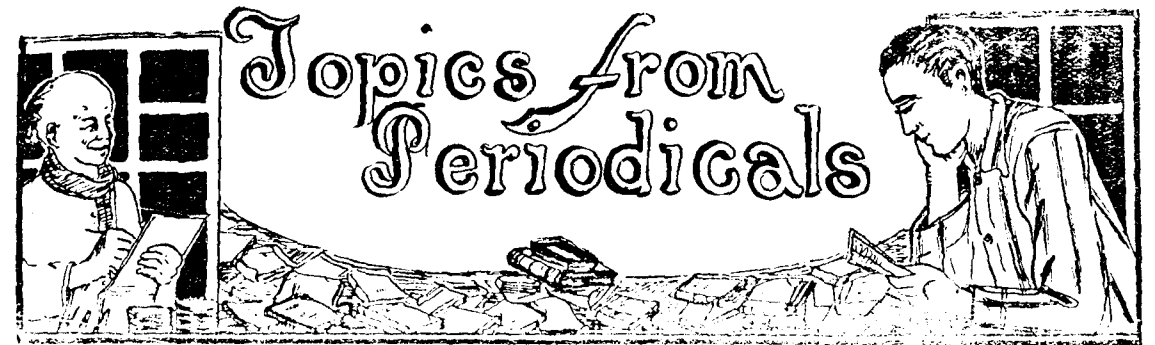
In his closing remarks, the Chairman pointed out that "unless there was a radical change in Indian Constitution, they could not make any effective impression on foreign Governments".

CONTRACT LABOUR IN MALAYA

The final step towards the abolition of long term contract labour in British Malaya is made by the introduction into the Federated Malay States Federal Council of a Bill entitled the Labour Code (Amendment No. 2) Enactment 1932.

The Bill follows negotiations between the Netherlands and British administrations. Its object is to give effect to the recommendations of the Labour Bureau of the Netherlands, East Indies, and the Labour Department of Malaya that the system of indentured labour for Natives of the Netherlands Indies should be abolished and free recruitment substituted.

The Bill will not affect a large body of workers. In 1931, there were employed on estates and mines in the Federated Malay States 108,355 British Indians, 59,530 Chinese and only 3,041 Netherlands Indians. The first two classes of labourers and the greater part of the third class were employed under a system of free monthly engagements. The new measure will therefore only have the effect of bringing a small number of Netherlands Indian labourers under the same system. By doing so, however, it will put an end to the last remnant of penal sanction to long term contract labour in F. M. S.



THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

That the Five Year Plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Soviet authorities is now common knowledge. Not only Russian orators but foreign visitors to Russia have borne testimony to the remarkable achievements of the Soviet Government even within the short period of three years for which statistics are available. The figures quoted by a writer in the current number of the *Round Table* speak for themselves:

The original Five Years Plan postulated the construction of 12,500 railroad cars in the fifth year. Actually there were 20,000 cars built in the third year 1931. The Plan has also done well in tractors. Production was raised to 40,000 by the end of 1931. Then, take locomotives: only 825 were to have been completed in the fifth year, but in 1931 the factories actually turned out 812. In 1913, Russia manufactured 17 million pairs of shoes, but by 1931 the figure had reached 76.8 million pairs exceeding the estimate for the last year by 16.7 million. In 1913 she produced 27 million pairs of rubbers. In 1931 the number had grown to 53.9 million, or 2.9 million more than the programme figure for the last year of the Plan.

The effect of this tremendous output of energy is already visible in the complete absence of unemployment among the people, when some of the biggest capitalist nations like the British and Americans are threatened with increasing unemployment.

In the original scheme, for example, the Russians merely expected to reduce unemployment but in the event unemployment was completely eliminated in the first three years of the Plan. The working day has been reduced to seven hours in three-quarters of the factories; primary education has become universal, and in the large towns high school attendance has been made compulsory.

Indeed, by the end of 1931, Russia has far outstripped the Plan in the matter of oil, ranking

second only to the U. S. She is approaching the second place for machinery and the first place for agricultural implements.

Of even more dramatic significance is the fact that the Five Year Plan has practically wiped out individual enterprise. Apart from the material achievement, this marks a distinct phase in the development of what is known as the mass mind:

Industry, wholesale trade, retail trade, with the exception of the bazaars, are all now under the iron control of the State. Never before in history have such gigantic enterprises as those already enumerated and the thousands of giant State farms been created and run by Government. It was not easy to destroy private enterprise even in Russia. The new economic policy, a mere concession to the private business man, like a dog held in leash, was never allowed free play. It took no little brutality to sniff the life out of it and all that it stood for, but the nep has now disappeared, and there is no longer any private business. The State is undisputed master of all economic activity with the exception of the 20 per cent. of the land still in the hands of individuals, and even there State discipline is so far reaching that the farmer constantly finds himself checked and compelled to adapt himself to the National Plan.

Thus the Plan suggests a new approach to the problem of living. Hitherto man, as an individual, has focussed his ambitions, tastes and ideals in a well-conceived (personal) plan, but as a nation he has been willing to follow a policy of *laissez-faire*. The Plan brings all this to an end:

It envisages society in a new mould. Man's ego is no longer the centre of things but merely an organic part of the whole, or as the Russians say, of the mass. In the basic things of life the individual can no longer separate himself from the mass without courting disaster. In all calculations to-day it is the mass that counts and everything that man, as an individual, needs—bread, shoes, books, headache powders, museums, theatres, automobiles, highways—comes to him by virtue of the Plan, itself devised for the mass. He may cherish whatever ambitions he chooses, indulge in whatever pleasures and caprices he likes, but these must in no way clash with the fundamental interests of the mass.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The report of the Committee which considered the question of the reform of the House of Lords, was published in December. It is an unanimous document. The Committee observe that with certain modifications in the Parliament Act, the House of Commons would still retain sufficient control over finance, and provided the personnel is reformed in the way suggested all opposition to a Second Chamber would be removed. A joint authority of both houses is recommended to decide what is a Money Bill, and it is suggested that the composition of the Upper House should consist of 150 members elected by the hereditary peers out of their own number and 150 members elected by County and County Borough Councils (or alternately nominated by members of the Privy Council with Parliamentary experience and ultimately by the Prime Minister of the day) and some twenty other members. Sex is to be no disqualification. Care is to be taken that due representation is given to Labour, and the incomes of members falling short of £600 a year are to be made up to that amount out of the public purse. The tenure of an elected member is to be twelve years, a third part retiring every four years. Peers of the Blood Royal, the Archbishops, three Bishops, and the Lords of Appeal are to remain.

It is said that members of the House of Lords are a privileged class, an irresponsible body exercising unlimited powers; further that the hereditary system which entitles them to legislate is as anomalous as it is preposterous. Sir T. Comyn-Platt, writing in the *Empire Review*, pleads for the retention of the Upper House in a vigorous manner.

"The Socialist is for ever stating that the House of Commons alone represents the will of the nation. If that be true, what becomes of the tens of thousands below the age of twenty-one

who are ineligible to vote? Or the hundreds of thousands out-voted at every election? Have they no status in the country? Are they not part and parcel of the nation? As a matter of fact, Members of Parliament are elected by a selected body, a limited portion of the population that has attained the age of twenty-one and therefore presumed to have acquired the necessary wisdom and discretion for the government of the country. In other words, the exercise of a vote is the prerogative of a select class. Of course the franchise may be lowered to any age, and the House of Commons in time arrogate to itself the powers, privileges, and undivided government of the entire State. That is the way things would seem to be going."

It was precisely to guard against this, says the writer, and the consequent dangers, or at any rate to make the hurried attempts of the Commons as difficult as possible, that wise statesmen during the last two hundred years and more have recognised the necessity for a free and independent Second Chamber. The writer concludes:

"For close upon 600 years the House of Lords has stood an integral part of the British Constitution. If, according to Socialists, it is really the stumbling-block to all freedom and progress, how has it managed to weather the storm of so many centuries? Has the sound common sense of the nation been lulled in sleep? On the contrary it is because the country realizes that the House of Lords is a pillar of the Constitution, the keystone of our national stability and a barrier to all hasty and unwise legislation, that it still holds an honoured place in the eyes of the nation. Certainly as compared with the elective chamber it has nothing to fear, and if the House of Commons is the Mother of Parliaments it has in the House of Lords a partner which certainly equals, if it does not rival, every other Senate in the world."

ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA

Reviewing Mr. Brailsford's "Rebel India" in the January Number of the *Modern Review*, Sir Rabindranath Tagore recalls an observation of a responsible member of Parliament "that the Englishman may be wanting in imagination but it should never be doubted that he is honest". The Poet confirms this and says that this is quite true of Englishmen in their natural environment, i.e., in England. But in India most Englishmen are different, forced by circumstances over which they have no control. Most of them are here for business or administration, and neither of these occupations are conducive to the development of social sympathies. Self-interest and national pride warp the judgment, and the result is "a deviation of character from the moral orbit which an honourable man follows in all other calls of life".

"Generally speaking, the background of an Englishman's activities in India in his pursuit of personal gain or administration of the country intimately represents his national self-interest, which very often does not coincide with the vital interest of the land of his exile. Lacking most other incentives and outlets for his energy in the direction of a great social life, multitudinous in its ideals and claims, he intensely cultivates an imperialistic wordliness which can never be honest and just in its relation to those whom it must exploit for its maintenance. Every individual Englishman in India, be he a planter, station master, shop assistant, dentist, hotel keeper, or head clerk of a merchant office, whatever may be his character, culture and capacity, cannot help being strongly obsessed by a sense of almost personal ownership with regard to India. As an Englishman, he meets everywhere in this country with special concession and consideration to which he is not accustomed among his own people and which he can

never naturally claim for any uncommon gift of his own. Everything in India every moment encourages in him a dangerously exaggerated consciousness of superiority and of political overlordship merely owing to the accident of his birth. No wonder that it completely damages the mind and character of the average man who belongs to the vast majority of the mediocre."

Sir Rabindranath goes on to add that:

"The unnatural relation of the race of the rulers to that of the ruled, representing the subjection of an entire country made profitable to an entire nation living aloof across an enormous distance, must kill moral probity because it kills human sympathy."

"TISCO"

The Tata Iron and Steel Company has started a journal called "Tisco". The Company is the largest industrial concern in India and as such a magazine relating to it would supply a long-felt want. The first Number appropriately devotes its pages to the life-history of the founder Mr. J. N. Tata and his great creation the Jamshedpur Works. Mr. P. H. Kutar contributes an article on "Iron and Steel in India". In it he traces the history of the Company which was formed by the first Tata in 1907. The following products are now manufactured by the Company:

Rails, from 14 lbs. to 115 lbs. per yard.
Joists „ 4" x 1 3/4" to 24" x 7 1/2".
Channels „ 1 1/2" x 1 1/4" to 15" x 4".
Angles „ 1" x 1" to 8" x 8".
Tees „ 2" x 2" and 2 1/2" x 2 1/2".
Rounds „ 1/4" to 8" diameter.
Squares „ 1/4" to 3".
Flats „ 1/2" to 15" wide in varying thicknesses.

Plates up to 87" wide from 3/16" to 1 1/4" thick.
Black sheets in varying thicknesses from 24G to 1/8".

Galvanised sheets, plain and corrugated.

We wish the Journal every success.

THE GITA AND THE QURAN

In the course of an article in the *Scholar Annual*, Mr. H. C. Kumar says that the Gita and the Quran are akin to each other.

Both the Gita and the Quran are inspired words of God to their respective followers. The teaching of the Gita was given through the lips of Sri Krishna, the Avatar of Vishnu. The teaching of the Quran was given through the lips of Hazrat Mohammad, the Prophet of Allah. When after the conclusion of the Mahabharata War, Arjuna asked Sri Krishna to repeat to him the teaching he had given him on the field of Kurukshetra, Sri Krishna pleaded his inability to do so, saying he was then in a high state of *yoga*. Similarly it is on record that when the inspiration would come to Hazrat Mohammad, he would shiver from head to foot like an epileptic man.

The background again, both of the Gita and the Quran, is similar. It is a bloody field of battle. Sri Krishna exhorts Arjuna to stand up and fight. The refrain of the Quran is: "Fight against those who have fought with you."

The teaching of the Quran is really on all fours with that of the Gita. The writer illustrates this by quoting select passages from either. "Thus, both the Gita and the Quran claim to teach an ancient religion, old as the hills, universal in application, and unconditioned by time and space. What is the essence of this ancient religion? To surrender individual will to Divine Will.

There is another great idea common to both the Gita and the Quran, and that is the idea of being in the world and not of it. In the words of the Gita, this is called *Niskama Karma*: Duty for the sake of duty, Work for the sake of work and not for any fruit, either in this world or in the next.

And as regards the Quran, it is a most remarkable feature of its teaching that wherever

there is a mention of belief, in the very same breath there is also a mention of good works so that the impression left on one's mind is, that belief in Islam is synonymous with good works thus lifting Islam entirely out of sectarianism.

Good works can only be done by living in the world, not by running away from it. Both the Quran and the Gita are emphatic on this."

IS VEDANTA A SCIENCE OF REALITY?

The *Journal of the Annamalai University* has an article of the above title by Mr. C. T. Srinivasan. The writer says that Vedanta, as a science, brings before us the whole of our experience for review. According to it the Self alone is real and free from the temporary attachments made in each state. Going a step further, the writer examines the nature and meaning of the states themselves. What then are the three states and what do they signify? The writer answers as follows:

"The Self's three states may not mean three for the Self. That we have a memory of the three states nobody can deny. But does 'three' mean the number? As numbers they must belong to the same time-space series. But each state has got its own time-space series. Dream has got its own series while there is none in deep sleep. The three-ness of the Self's states is therefore an intellectual illusion of the waking intellect. And this question does not arise in dream or sleep. While the states are all fleeting, the Self alone remains as the one permanent Entity. Dream becomes unreal in the waking, nor does the waking exist in the dream; both dream and waking are absent in deep sleep; and sleep too is absent in waking and dream. Their unreality is proved by their necessary intercancellations. But the Self is the Eternal Witness of the states and thus beyond them the One which is of the nature of pure consciousness." Sankara's argument is a typical example of the *Vedic reasoning*.

BRITAIN AND GOLD STANDARD

A plea for Britain's return to the gold standard under safeguards forms the introductory article to the *Statist's Annual International Banking Number*. The writer points out that the interval of more than a year, since sterling and gold parted company, is sufficiently long to enable us to draw some clear-cut conclusions from the experience of this separation. He continues:

"The sterling standard has, in present circumstances, certain advantages to offer as an alternative to gold. Sterling prices have been relatively more stable than gold prices over the past twelve months, the budget position is sound and there is in London a banking and money market machinery superior in every respect to that which exists in competitive centres.

If, with all these advantages, Britain has been unable to draw away the principal currencies from allegiance to the gold standard, the reason is that London has not had the resources at disposal to put its machinery of international finance into operation. In other words, the position of the British balance of payments has been such as to deprive us of the power to extend credit to other countries, with which to build up the sterling reserves of foreign central banks necessary to an international sterling standard. The opportunity to create groups of sterling currencies was offered at Ottawa, but was not taken and the preoccupation of our authorities appear to be more domestic. Credit has been made abundant and cheap, and official endeavours have been made to keep the exchange value of the currency at a level which would yield a bounty to exports and provide a check to imports."

The results of this policy so far have been to inflate gilt edge values and to induce competitors on the gold standard further deflate their costs of production. The suspension of gold standard therefore, in the opinion of the writer, has not had any constructive international reactions. He concludes:

"This must be accounted for by the fact that economic conditions in the world are still inimical to the restoration of a universal standard, and economic nationalism is still too virulent. It seems inevitable that if real financial leadership is to return to London, it will have to be shared at least with New York and perhaps with Paris, because it appears unlikely that Britain will have in future a sufficiently large surplus in its international balance of payments to resume the role of sole international clearing centre.

However, joint leadership can only be conceived on the assumption of a universal basis of monetary values, and it will therefore be to Britain's advantage and that of the whole world to return to the gold standard. If this were done under safeguards, it would not be long before London took up its role of senior partner in the co-operative partnership of international finance."

HAVE YE TRIED

THIS TONIC UNIQUE?

"Asgandhra"

(MADE IN INDIA)

A concentrated herbal compound of Ashwagandha, Salamisri and other rich herbs with Vitamins, Phosphates and Formates.

Here's just one proof of what Medical men say:—

Dr. David Perera, P. G. Hospital, Koslanda (Ceylon) writes:—

"I tried 'Asgandhra' on a patient who had no benefit after using two bottles of (A gland preparation the name of which we must omit for obvious reasons). He now feels improved and I now wish to give him another bottle. send one per V.P.P. Another good effect is. it does not constipate."

It costs only Rs. 2-12 per bottle to last for 12 to 14 days.

Try your Chemist or write to:—

PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Amrut Bldg., Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

E. Dec. '33. Rajan.

BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY

The *Buddha Prabha*, a journal of the Buddha Society, in a recent issue gives an account of the ancient Buddhistic seat of learning : Nalanda. Nalanda in Magadha was celebrated for many centuries as the seat of the most renowned Buddhist Monastic University, the mine of knowledge in India. In Tibetan books it is named as Nalendra. The Buddhist sanctity of this place goes back to the very beginnings of Buddhism. The site of this University is supposed to have been the historic Veluvana presented to Gautama Buddha by King Bimbisara.

In the seventh century A.D., the Nalanda University was the most important and splendid of its kind in India, if not in the world. It was the principal centre of Buddhist learning and was crowded with students from every quarter. "It was truly a great University in its precise significance. The professors, who were mostly Buddhist Bhikkus, gave instructions not only in Buddhism but also in the Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads and all the systems of Indian Philosophy, and every form of art was cultivated with success. The subjects taught in the curriculum were grammar, mechanics, medicine, logic and psychology, and pupils often remained with their teachers from their seventh to their thirtieth year. Then at last their character is formed and their knowledge is ripe."

Describing a debate in Nalanda, the writer says: "The long hall dimly lighted with the Indian sun, the rows of silent monks squatting cross-legged on the floor, their saffron robes draped so as to leave the left shoulder bare lending a touch of colour to the sombre group. The President on his dais and the eager disputants expounding, according to the rule of Indian logic, some abstruse text in Buddhist Metaphysics. When a man's renown has reached a high distinction, he convokes an

assembly for discussion. He judges of the talent or otherwise of those who take part in it, and if one of the assembly distinguishes himself by refined language, subtle investigation, deep penetration and severe logic, he is mounted on an elephant covered with precious ornaments and conducted by a retinue of admirers to the gate of the Monastery. If, on the contrary, one of the members breaks down in his argument or uses inelegant phrases or violates a rule in logic, they daub him with mud and cast him into a ditch."

TERRORISM IN BENGAL

The India Section in the *Round Table* has an article on Terrorism in Bengal. The writer notes the continuance of terrorism as evidenced by the manifestations of terrorist activity in Chittagong. He thinks that though the authorities have managed to cope with civil disobedience, terrorism has gone on unaffected by all the vigilance of the authorities to check it. Thus he says :

It must however frankly be stated that even in Delhi—and far more so in Calcutta—the attitude in official circles with regard to the possibility of stamping out terrorism in Bengal might at present almost be described as one of despair. It is evident that the movement is well organised by individuals who have hitherto managed successfully to conceal their identity; that owing to a combination of economic, political and racial reasons, there is a large and apparently increasing number of young men and women in Bengal who can be induced for glory or money to murder officials and Europeans, and that a substantial portion of the educated classes in the province are either in part sympathetic with the movement or else so impressed by its strength that they have not the courage to disclose to the authorities such information regarding it as they receive. Two features of the latest crop of outrages have caused the Bengal Government particular reason for disquiet; first, the fact that the worst of them occurred near Chittagong where ever since the notorious armoury raid in April 1930, elaborate precautions against a renewal of terrorist crime have been taken and, secondly, that both at Chittagong and in Calcutta several of the perpetrators of the outrages had shown a willingness to commit suicide by poison rather than allow themselves to be captured by the Police. It is also observed that despite the intensive investigations which have been made, no information of any kind appears hitherto to have been obtained regarding the gang of terrorists who were responsible for the Pahartali outrage.

SOCIALISM IN INDIA

Mr. S. N. Sanyal, writing in the January Number of the *Prabuddha Bharata* on the "Future of Socialism in India", asks: How far we can adopt the principles and methods of European socialism?

"To deny the impact of European ideals is to shut our eyes to facts. But the point is: What place it should have in the Indian scheme of life. A short study of the climatic influence, and the socio-economic structure, will reveal to us the future of Indian society. Tropical heat benumbs human energy, reduces intellectual powers and inventiveness, and renders us slothful, easy-going and irresolute. The individual in India is not assertive nor is he born under the influence of Bentham and Mill. To us collectivism is a necessity of Nature for our physical existence. For, weak individuals by combination alone can live in these days of strenuous competition."

In the organisation of caste and joint family we find the spirit of co-operation.

"Whatsoever invectives may be hurled against them, they show that the Indian mind needs social solidarity as the bed-rock of its institutions, more than individual self-interest. Even after the march of time when conquests have succeeded conquests, races intermingled with races and various cultures influenced us, we find India is a living country. Unlike the Greek and the Roman, our nation still begets a Tagore and a Gandhi. It is possible because caste preserves the purity of ideal and has an extraordinary power of organization and self-direction."

But European socialism is not exactly what will suit India. India needs socialism of a different type—a religious type.

"The hard materialism of Marx and Lenin will not strike deep root. In modern times the influence of Gandhi is the influence of a religious man. Only Socialism shorn of its grosser aspects—Materialism and Class-War—is acceptable to the Indian mind. We can say that socialism should find a new orientation in India before it can be naturalized in the soil."

GUNPOWDER IN ANCIENT INDIA

Guns were in common use in India before the arrival of the Portuguese in A.D. 1498. In A.D. 1526 Baber wrote that the Bengali soldiers were skilful gunners. Still earlier, guns were used in India and they were carried on the back of the elephants as evidenced in *Sukraniti*. Rai Bahadur Jogesh Chandra Ray, writing in the last Number of the *Indian Historical Quarterly* on this subject, says :

"A full description of guns and cannon, together with the method of preparation of gunpowder, is given in *Sukra-Nitisara*. The probable date of the work is the eleventh century A.D., and the place of its composition appears to have been somewhere in the south-west of Rajputana. There has been a great deal of interpolation in the extant edition, but if we examine the classification of arms we notice that the account of guns appears in its suitable place in the scheme. It is evident that there is no break in the old tradition and that *nalika* was not a foreign invention. . . .

A perusal of the description of *nalika* and its powder takes us far in advance of the age of *agnibana* of which there is no mention in *Sukra*. The bow had lost its importance but was still in use. There were still beliefs in the efficacy of *mantras* and secret weapons of old, but they were no longer forthcoming. Instead, cannon, if properly used, was found to lead to victory. The detailed description of the method of preparing powder and the use of bamboo for an iron barrel, and the instruction as to the manner of using a gun, leave no doubt on one's mind that ancient mode of warfare was passing through a transitional stage, specially in the evolution of the weapons of offence. What is more striking, is the introduction of recipes for pyrotechnics which fact reminds us of the use of rockets in the warfare of former times."

The word *ranjika* for gunpowder is mentioned in the earliest Sanskrit works. The word means 'an exciter' from root *ranj* (to glow). The word *vati* for bullets is also Sanskrit, as also *vatika*. The words *ranjika* and *vatika* occur in connection with military drill described in the *Dhanurveda*. Hence the art of using guns and gunpowder was known to India long before the Greeks or Arabs knew it.

HINDUISATION OF CHRISTIANITY

The Special December Number of the *C. S. S. Review*, the organ of the Christa Seva Sanga of Poona, has an article on the "Indianisation of Christianity" by Mr. V. Chakkarai who pleads for the Hinduisation of Christianity if at all Christianity is to survive in the future India. But why should Christianity be Hinduised and not Islamised? If Christianity were Hinduised, would it not be an offence to the Mussulmans of India to whom also the Gospel should be preached? To these questions, Mr. Chakkarai answers as follows:

I should have no absolute objection to any Islamising process if such a thing were possible. But I doubt very much such a possibility and that for these reasons: Christianity and Islam met centuries ago in Asia and Europe, and if Islam could have reacted on Christianity, it would have done it long ago. . . . In one word it may be said that Islam is the offspring of Christianity and yet an offspring at variance with its parent in essential matters. Some years ago an ex-Advocate-General of Madras, in a lecture given to the Bangalore Conference, made the statement that Christianity might be defined as Hinduism *plus* Jesus Christ. I wonder whether you could define Christianity as Islam *plus* Jesus Christ. Into other controversial issues I shall not venture, for they will take me too far from the main road chalked out by me. I conclude that the Islamising process will not take place, and that we must look to the unexplored treasures of Hindu experience and thought for the Indianisation of Christianity.

Mr. Chakkarai says that great religions do not live by taking loans from one another but they can only influence each other. He concludes:

Even Hinduism had borrowed, but it had a life of its own. When the borrowing takes place, it is not what Hinduism gives but what the Christian takes, that is, the principle of selection is the Christian's, for it is the *atman* of Jesus in the *bhakti*. After the borrowing, it remains no longer Hindu,

But doth suffer a sea-change,
Into something rich and strange.

DEMOCRACY

'A Professor' writing on the "Ideals of Democracy" in the *India To-morrow*, a fortnightly journal, observes that "democracy ensures greater efficiency of government and it maintains a purer tone in public administration by preventing class legislation and class taxation." The democratic principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity assure the citizens' sense of self-respect and of responsibility to develop their self-governing powers and virtues of citizenship:

"The government being their own, people love it and serve it loyally. Democracy therefore fosters patriotism and saves the country from revolutionary disturbances." "The achievements of democracy," concludes the writer, "have in fact been brilliant."

It has encouraged the education of the masses, emancipated slaves and improved the lot of workmen by factory legislation. Women in most of the democratic States to-day enjoy equality of social and political status with men. The criminals are sympathetically treated and the criminal codes have been humanized. The general level of culture and prosperity is much higher under democracy than under other forms of government.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

A LABOUR PARTY FOR INDIA. By Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A. [The Hindustan Review, December 1932.]

SOME PROBLEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By Prof. A. B. Keith, M.A., D.C.L. [The Indian Historical Quarterly, September 1932.]

ADMINISTRATION OF WARDS ESTATES IN BENGAL. [The Landholders' Journal, November 1932.]

GANDHIJI THE BELOVED. By Elizabeth S. Kite. [The Catholic World, December 1932.]

INDIAN EMIGRATION. By Dev Kumar Bose, M.A. [India and the World, January 1933.]

INSURANCE IN INDIA. [Insurance Herald, January 1933.]

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND TRADE REVIVAL. By H. H. Ghosh. [Commercial India, December 1932.]

ART: AN UNTOUCHABLE IN INDIAN EDUCATION. By O. C. Ganguly. [The Modern Review, January 1933.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

Questions of Importance

SAPRU-JAYAKAR STATEMENT

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on their return to India, after the Third Round Table Conference, in a joint statement summarise the main achievements of the Conference. They state that a definite assurance has been given regarding Central Responsibility and Federation which may be inaugurated in 1935.

Despite many moments of grave anxiety during the progress of our discussions in London and the fact that there are still loose ends to tie up, the general atmosphere, as our work developed, became one of increasing friendliness and mutual understanding. Even where an agreement has not been reached, there was an obvious desire to appreciate each other's points of view.

In fairness to the Secretary of State, we are bound to say that he showed a keen sense of the necessity for a speedy solution of the constitutional problem and a real appreciation of Indian demand for responsibility in the Centre. For this and other reasons it is, we urge, all the more necessary that Indian opinion should direct itself closely to concrete elements of the entire problem and our resources should be consolidated in order to enable that opinion to effectively assert at all subsequent stages.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar briefly refer to the essential features of their scheme as embodied in their Memorandum prepared in London and reiterate that neither because of possible difficulty connected with the establishment of Reserve Bank nor in the unlikely event of States making any delay should the functioning of Responsible Government in the Centre be postponed beyond 1935.

THE INDIA LEAGUE'S APPEAL

A letter to the *Manchester Guardian* from the India League strongly supports Sir T. B. Sapru's appeal, at the conclusion of the R. T. C., for the release of Mr. Gandhi and his associates on the ground that a "policy of creative generosity is at present one method of securing the triumph of a reasonable spirit in Anglo-Indian affairs".

The letter states that their detention maximises the difficulty of practically implementing any proposals embodied in the Constitution.

The signatories include Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. H. J. Laski, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Mr. Lansbury, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and 14 other members.

18

BOMBAY LEADERS' DEMAND

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has released for publication the statement of the leaders and prominent businessmen, who had been meeting at his Chambers recently for considering the Third R. T. C.'s conclusions. Prominent among the signatories are: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Govind Pradhan, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Mathurdas Vasanji, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. J. B. Petit and the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta.

The signatories are strongly of the opinion that, in order to secure a peaceful atmosphere for the consideration of the Reforms proposals on their merits, it is essential that the following conditions are to be fulfilled:

All political prisoners should be immediately released; full and unfettered Responsible Government in the Provinces; Central Responsibility which term is to include (a) control of the purse, (b) the right of the Indian Legislature to determine the economic policy including regulation of exchange, currency and industrial and commercial matters; and (c) an increasing share of responsibility and control in connection with Defence and the Military; Central Responsibility to be introduced simultaneously with Provincial Autonomy; and safeguards to be only for a fixed transitional stage and to be demonstrably in the interests of India.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DECISION

In company with Mr. Kelappan, Gandhiji has decided to postpone his fast. The decision has been taken in view of the result of the Guruvayur referendum, which shows a majority of temple-users in favour of entry for the untouchables. Gandhiji does not wish to embarrass the Zamorin of Calicut by undertaking a fast against him, for the latter is bound by law to maintain the customs and usages of the temple.

Regarding the fast, Gandhiji says:

My fast I regard as a purely spiritual act and therefore not capable of being fully explained. But in so far as I can, I may say that it is intended to stir the public conscience. Hinduism teaches that, when evils and corruption are beyond control by ordinary means, human endeavour is supplemented by *tapasya* or penance which, in its extreme form, means fasting either conditional or unconditional. Therefore it is no new thing. But for the influence, supposed or real, I enjoy among the masses, perhaps no notice would be taken of it.

SIR SAPRU ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru delivered an address under the auspices of the Allahabad University New Hostel Union recently on "Our Future Constitution". Sir Tej Bahadur sketched the history of the Round Table Conference, the results achieved and the views put forward on either side and advised Indians to seize the opportunity now given them of working towards the goal of Dominion Status. . . .

One essential feature of the new Constitution will be Federation. It is an idea never attempted before—to treat India as a single unit. There may be features in it which do not make a direct appeal to constitutional jurists. It is a difficult task, but it is necessary if you want to evolve any constitution for all India, to absorb Indian States or as many of them as possible. . . .

As to the length of time they had to wait for Federation, Sir Tej Bahadur said that he did not want provincial autonomy without central responsibility on a federal basis. Supposing the Indian States delayed, Federation must function without them; for, even if they declined absolutely, British India must go on with central responsibility. But he had no doubt that the Indian Princes were ready to come in. . . .

He then dealt with the army, foreign policy and financial safeguards. As regards Ordinances, Sir Tej Bahadur had serious objection to the duplication of power to issue them.

"If he were asked his estimate of the whole situation," he added, "he would say that the constitution they were evolving was not independence nor was it dominion status: it was a constitution which was placing a powerful weapon in the hands of the people. It was up to them to send the right kind of men to the Legislatures and work up to Dominion Status. Some would say that the constitution was not worthy of acceptance. He would quote the examples of Mr. de Valera and Herr Hitler and say that possession is nine points of law. Either the proper elements will capture the constitution or they will step aside to make room for those men who will wreck it." Sir Tej Bahadur emphasized the duty of every one to capture the machinery and to work it. He was of the opinion that by using the machinery they would get the rest which lay before them.

MR. JAYAKAR ON THE REFORMS

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, concluding a speech in which he analysed the results of the Round Table Conference before a large audience at Poona, on the 21st January, said:

I appeal to you with all the emphasis at my command not to adopt a negative attitude towards the forthcoming Reforms. Whether you want them or not, they are bound to come and are going to be worked. So let not your case go by default.

In a Province under dyarchy, he explained, important portfolios like Finance and Law and Order were reserved subjects held by Ministers not responsible to the Legislature. But under the new Reforms Scheme every subject was to be transferred under the control of Ministers wholly responsible to the Legislature and who will work as a corporate body. The Governor, however, will have vested in him special powers to be exercised in case of a grave emergency threatening the peace and tranquillity of the Province. The Governor will also have special power in respect of the Minorities.

The speaker emphasized, however, that these special powers were to be exercised by a Governor surrounded by a popular Ministry. As such they were going to be absolutely harmless weapons in the Governor's armoury and he would be an unwise Governor who would often resort to those powers to thwart the will of the Ministry.

The speaker had struggled to have the Governor's powers strictly confined to cases of grave emergency which should be defined. "I wanted to minimise the scope of the exercise of these powers," said the speaker, who appealed for support to press that point of view.

Is this not an advantage over the present conditions? If you have faith in your powers and in your patriotism, you can succeed in working this scheme.

DE VALERA'S DECLARATION

"We are determined to ask for Ireland complete independence both political and economic," said President de Valera speaking at Tipperary, "we could not get along when the Oath of Allegiance bars the way. When this election is over, the Oath of Allegiance will have gone for ever."

GANDHIJI AND THE C. D. MOVEMENT

In response to several Congressmen's interviews and questions as to what their line of action should be, with Gandhiji in prison, whether they are to prosecute civil disobedience campaigns or to take an active part in the Untouchability question, Gandhiji issued the following statement on January 14.

I am constitutionally unfit, having entered the prison gates, to guide the movement of civil disobedience in any shape or form. And even if I thought otherwise, I must not guide it, as I have bound myself in honour not to take advantage of the considerable latitude given me regarding untouchability by directly or indirectly and secretly or openly guiding the movement. Every one, therefore, has to take his or her decision without reference to me.

Having adopted this attitude, I have refused to guide even my wife and my son. My appeal for the removal of untouchability lies on every Caste Hindu, be he Congressman or other. . . .

It is obvious that I can offer no useful guidance in the consideration of these problems. These are all matters for those who are outside to judge. If many are filled with doubts, let them confer together and come to a decision as to the proper course to take. Those who have no doubts, may be reminded of the celebrated Sanskrit verse whose exact equivalent perhaps is to be found in an equally celebrated English proverb: "Much wants more and loses all."

INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

The following are among the resolutions passed at the All-India Christian Conference, which met at Nagpur under the presidentship of Dr. Datta.

The Conference, while not in a position to formulate definite or well-informed opinion on the scheme of the constitutional advance as has emerged from the Round Table Conference and the important speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, places on record its conviction that no scheme will be acceptable to Indian opinion unless it contemplates a real and effective transfer of authority to the Central Legislature. In its judgment the country recognises the necessity of such safeguards as may be shown to be demonstrably in the interests of India. However it is of the opinion that the safeguards, as announced by Sir Samuel in his speech, are excessive and unnecessary.

This Conference supports the point of view expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar in their Memorandum to the British Government.

This Conference is emphatically of the opinion that the rights of the Minorities should be safeguarded by definite provisions in the Statute and by the creation of Central and Provincial Inter-Communal Boards or Bureaux. It enters a strong protest against the proposals to invest the Governor with special powers for such purpose.

DECCAN SABHA AND THE R. T. C.

The following cablegram was sent to the Secretary of State by the Deccan Sabha, Poona:

The absence of a definite date for the inauguration of the Indian federation, coupled with its being made dependant upon the entry of 50 per cent. of the States and also upon the establishment of a Reserve Bank introduces uncertainty as regards India's immediate political future, which the Secretary of State's assurances about the British Government doing their best to accelerate its materialisation will do little to remove.

Moreover, the proposed reservations in the hands of the Governor-General and Governors and the contemplated financial safeguards, all of which are respectively wide in scope, make in the Council's view too great a deduction from real powers of self-government to ease the present difficult situation.

The Council also feels that the British Government's attitude towards the Indian Defence problem is anything but satisfactory and clearly falls short of Indian aspirations in that respect. Their unwillingness to lay down a definite time-limit for the completion of the process of Indianisation on the lines of the Rawlinson Scheme cannot but create doubts in the public mind as to their intentions to push on with it, the Secretary of State's assurance to the contrary notwithstanding.

In order to ensure the harmonious working of the prospective constitution, the Council of the Deccan Sabha once more presses on Government the desirability of securing Congress co-operation in the further stages of constitution-building and to that end and also to ensure calm consideration by the country of the proffered political advance, appeals to Government to set free Mahatma Gandhi and other civil disobedience prisoners.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

In a letter to the *Hindu*, Mr. J. T. Gwynne, discussing the prospects of Self-Government for India as a result of the Three Sessions of the Round Table Conference, observes:

As a result of the Three Round Table Conferences you will get an Act put on the Statute-Book about December 1933 which will provide for Provincial Self-Government and a Responsible Federal Centre to be worked by the Provinces and the States. The functioning both of Provincial Self-Government and of the Federal Centre will be theoretically subject to certain Safeguards to be applied by British Governors and Governor-Generals when events seem to them to be taking a dangerous turn. Further, Defence and Foreign affairs will for an indefinite period be reserved in the hands of the Viceroy. The date on which the Federal Centre can be brought into operation will depend very much on the humour of certain States and the amount of pressure or inducement which the British Government and British India are prepared to bring to bear upon them. Provincial Self-Government in British India could get started in the Spring of 1934 unless you feel it too dangerous to begin with it while the Federal Centre is still in the future.

THE LATE DR. MESTON

We regret to record the death of Dr. William Meston, formerly Principal of the Madras Christian College, at Edinburgh, on January 12, 1933.

Dr. Meston laboured for 33 years for the cause of higher education in the Madras Presidency. It was during his Principalship that the great scheme to intensify and develop the activities of the College further by shifting it to a more suitable and commodious home in Tambaram took shape. He was for years an active member of the Syndicate and the Senate of the Madras University.

ILLITERACY

The figures of illiteracy of the different countries of the world cannot be easily got. Here is a table from *Whitaker's Almanac* for 1933 :

COUNTRY.	PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES TO POPULATION.
Turkey 1927	... 91.8
India 1921	... 90.0
Egypt 1927	... 85.7
Brazil 1920	... 67.0
Portugal 1920	... 65.0
Mexico 1921	... 64.9
Soviet Union 1926	... 48.7
Spain 1920	... 43.0
Greece 1928	... 43.0
Poland 1921	... 32.7
Italy 1921	... 26.8

RECRUITMENT TO ALL-INDIA SERVICES

It is understood that the Secretary of State has directed that other things being equal, the status of a candidate's family and his antecedents should be given due weight in making appointments to the All-India Services other than those by open competition.

RADIO FOR SCHOOLS

From Moscow it is reported that the Soviet authorities are arranging for the installation of radio receiving equipment in no fewer than 2,335 schools in the country during the current year.

CANADIAN SCHOOL CARS

The problem of giving a preliminary education to boys and girls in some of the more remote parts of Canada, where the communities are so small that the building of a local school is not warranted, is being met to some extent by the School Cars of the Canadian National Railways. The school car is a school-house on wheels which travels from one district to another in charge of a qualified instructor appointed by the Provincial Government. The schools are completely equipped with blackboards, maps, desks, a small library, etc.

Half of the car is reserved for the school-room proper and has a dozen desks of the usual school type of various sizes for the accommodation of children of varying ages. The teacher has a desk, and a blackboard runs three-quarters of the distance along one side of the car. There is a bell to summon scholars, book cases and a small lending library, including standard works for adults. In addition to a bed-room, the teacher has a kitchen thoroughly equipped with everything from a stove to an ice-box. The library of the car contains books of reference, works on subjects of general interest, and fiction.

THE FUTILITY OF CANING

Dr. P. B. Ballard, addressing the Association of University Women Teachers, said :

"If you examine the punishment books in schools as I have done over and over again, you find that the boy of seven, who is frequently punished in his first year, will be more frequently punished every year until he leaves school. He requires more and more of it.

Corporal punishment humiliates, and anything which humiliates children is, to my mind, necessarily bad."

THE MEERUT CASE

Describing the Meerut case as a long-drawn scandal of British justice, the *Manchester Guardian* says the judicial system, which allows prisoners to remain years in gaol without conviction, is an anomaly which should be swept away.

The journal thinks it is hard to resist the conclusion that they have been sentenced chiefly on the evidence of being communists. The actual proof of overt sedition was weak and the evidence of conspiracy extremely meagre. If the authorities wished to give an unexampled advertisement to Communism in India, this tortuous pursuit of young hotheads was the best way to set about it.

The *Times* says that the trial was conducted with exemplary fairness and meticulous compliance with the Indian law, but will leave behind a widespread conviction that the procedure of Indian criminal courts must be drastically changed, if future conspiracy trials are not to degenerate into competitions in endurance between the Bench, Bar and the Dock.

THE CAPITATION TRIBUNAL

It is reported that the Defence Expenditure Tribunal has completed its work. The tribunal held a number of meetings all of which were private.

The inquiry involved investigation of a considerable amount of detail of such subjects as Army organisation and Military expenditure. Members are now submitting reports on the issues raised which included, in addition to the question of the continuance of India's payment of capitation charges in respect of British troops employed in India, also the examination of India's claim to the contribution from Imperial revenues towards Military expenditure from Indian revenues and in the event of such a claim being approved, the basis on which the contributions should be assessed.

VIOLATION OF RELIGIOUS FEELINGS

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned the addition of the following Sub-Section to the Jammu and Kashmir Penal Code after Section 295: Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of the Maharaja Bahadur's subjects, by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representations, insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both.

THE SENSE OF JUSTICE

The sense of justice must be recognised as one of the foundations of social life, says the author of "The Criminal, the Judge and the Public". It may be considered as a sort of an inner psychic regulator, which automatically guarantees certain self-imposed restrictions in the interest of the community. Any injury to this sense of justice brings about an embitterment and rebellion, and the individual finds himself as a result unwilling to continue the renunciation which he observed heretofore. Under the latter circumstances the continuation of law and order becomes possible only through the increase of the external power of the law. We must remember that within every law-abiding citizen there must live a Police officer, for it is practically impossible to keep law and order only by means of external compulsion.

RENEWAL OF PLEADERS' SANADS

It is understood that the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court has addressed the District Judges to the effect that in cases where pleaders who had been convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement want to resume their practice, the pleaders before the renewal of their *sanads* must give an undertaking that they would not take part in such movements.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

In a country like India where the strength of a single family is thrice or even four times that of one in the West, writes the Editor of the *Insurance World*, insurance is the only hope of the forlorn and consolation in despair. He says that unless our own Government endeavours to bring pressure upon the public to realize the necessity of insurance, the future is bound to be dark in India. Our country has been progressing in many directions, but she has not even touched the fringe of this most important field of social endeavour to alleviate the economic life of the community against the inevitable distress which accompanies death. The following table will give an idea of the negligible stand of India in regard to Insurance when compared to other countries:

COUNTRY.	POPULATION.	LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE.	
		Rs.	
United States	120 millions	30,000	crores
United Kingdom	5 "	3,300	"
Canada	9 "	1,500	"
Japan	54 "	1,000	"
Australia	3 ½ "	600	"
India	333 "	70	"

We need no further demonstration of the poverty and backwardness of our country in this most useful art of conserving and preserving an estate of fortune. Much remains to be done to dispel ignorance on this vital subject.

It is therefore necessary that the Indian companies should put their heads together to carry on further propaganda among the Indian public.

WIFE'S ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Lawrence and Romer, decided that a husband who takes out an endowment policy for the benefit of his wife by name cannot claim the benefit of the policy if his wife should die before him.

The Court allowed an appeal by the Sun Life Assurance Company and the trustees under the

will of Mrs. Lillian Cousins from a judgment of Mr. Justice Eve, that Stanley Cousins was entitled to a policy for £15,000 and another policy for £3,000 taken out on his own life for the benefit of Lillian Cousins, his wife.

The Master of the Rolls said the case was important as it governed a large number of policies taken out in the same form. The policy might have provided that the wife should take only a contingent interest, but it did not do so. The terms of the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882, negatived the idea of any interest passing to the husband. Lord Justices Lawrence and Romer concurred.

PROTECTION FOR POLICYHOLDERS

"He who pays the piper shall call for the tune"—this aphorism is nowhere more neglected than in the field of Life Assurance. The enormous accumulated funds of a Life Office and its big income are subscribed by the numerous small and big policyholders who contribute them, but are usually controlled by those whose stakes are disproportionately small. Even in Mutual Offices where the management lies in the hands of the policyholders themselves, they as a matter of fact do practically nothing but contribute to the funds, either for want of interest, initiative or on account of ignorance. The result, as Mr. P. C. Ray, M.A., B.L., says in *Insurance Herald*, is that in proprietary and mutual concerns alike, the interests of the policyholders are left to the good sense of a limited few who happen to control the management for the time being. In a mutual office in most cases it is possible to change the executive, but in other cases the executive is practically irremovable.

In this state of affairs it is the bounden duty of the Government to protect the interests of the policyholders, who ought to be taken as the real owners of the vast accumulated funds of the Life Offices.

GOLD DRAIN FROM INDIA

At a meeting of experts in Geneva on January 10, Sir Cecil Kirsch (India) showed how gravely the purchasing power of India had diminished by a general decline in the prices of India's staple products and how the exceptional exportation of gold from India relieved India's balance of payments. He believed in gold standard but it must be well managed. A well managed paper standard was preferable to a badly managed gold standard. From considerable experience of managed standard, he had no misgivings with regard to the practicability of a wisely managed paper standard. From the view-point of the present situation, it seemed to him that two facts emerged if an international gold standard was to be re-established: firstly, there must be rise in gold prices of commodities, and secondly, when thereby the equilibrium of the prices and costs had been produced, concerted steps should be taken by international action to stabilise as far as possible the price level upon an appropriate point. He hoped that in this programme, India might make a useful contribution to the deliberations of the Conference.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA

Sir Alfred Watson, speaking at a luncheon at the Royal Empire Society, said that the time had arrived when India must have an industrial surge forward otherwise she would descend to Mr. Gandhi's primitive ideal. If Indian industry was dependent on Indian capital, its growth would be too slow to avert a disaster in future. Large developments in India were dependant upon her willingness and capacity to give foreign capital an assurance of security. Confiscation was not a tempting bait to dangle before investors. Until such a notion was abandoned, India would have to seek in vain for capital.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL DISPUTE

The recall of the Persian Minister in London is simply a change and in no way connected with the Anglo-Persian dispute, declared Mr. Khan Forougi, Foreign Minister, interviewed by the *Reuter* Correspondent.

The Foreign Minister added that the transfer of the First Secretary in London to Berlin was due to the fact that a competent linguist was required in Berlin.

Meanwhile the extent of the national feeling is shown by the Municipality of Teheran, which has ordered that shop-keepers' signs, which have hitherto borne foreign names, must bear Persian names and characters with foreign lettering in small type underneath.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR SOVIET

The second five year plan is less ambitious than the first, according to the aims outlined by M. Stalin in a speech to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. For example, there will be an annual increase of industrial output of 13 per cent. as compared to 22 per cent. hitherto.

M. Stalin claimed the fulfilment of the first plan and declared that some industries would henceforth be slowed down to facilitate the manufacture of arms, as some neighbours had not signed non-aggression pacts with Russia.

MILL INDUSTRY'S PLIGHT

In spite of the additional duties, Japanese goods have not been affected with the result that the Bombay mill industry is again in a serious plight. The latest reports show that Japanese imports are far in excess of any previous total. This is largely attributed to the depreciation of the *yen* thus neutralising additional duties. It is apprehended that the *yen* might depreciate still further when responsible circles feel that the situation in the textile industry would be very serious.

THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The All-India Women's Conference at Lucknow concluded its session on December 31st by adopting several resolutions. One of the resolutions urged that men and women should be instructed in the methods of birth control in recognised clinics. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy was the principal speaker on the resolution. Some of the delegates objected to the resolution. It was, however, passed by an overwhelming majority.

Leaflets were circulated by the Women's Emancipation group, making certain radical demands such as equal civic and other rights with men and the right of divorce.

Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy was elected Chairwoman for the current year. Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade was elected organising secretary, and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Begum Muhammad Wasim, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Lady Mirza Ismail and Mrs. Rustomji Furdunji were elected vice-presidents.

The Conference received a telegram from the Viceroy expressing his inability to receive a women's deputation regarding the Temple Entry Bill of Dr. P. Subbarayan.

WOMEN IN FUTURE CONSTITUTION

An appeal to the leaders of women in India to convene a meeting in a central place soon after her return from London, in order to decide on a common plan of action, is made by Begum Shah Nawaz in a statement to *Reuter*. She points out that this is necessary as some of the questions relating to women are about to be referred by the Government of India to Provincial Governments and the Joint Committee will meet in April or May.

DOMESTIC WORK FOR GIRLS

Miss H. C. Pepper, of Liverpool, lecturing in the section of Educational Science on "Domestic Science and Mental Training" at the British Association meeting, said "that many girls still went through the whole of their school life without any instruction in such subjects as cookery, laundry work, housewifery and needlework."

Domestic science has as much claim to be a real educating instrument as any other in preparing girls for the complicated business of life, and it is as essential as English, mathematics, chemistry, or foreign languages for developing that confidence and courageous attitude towards life which comes from wide knowledge, the right feelings and practical ability.

The great majority of mothers through many generations had little training in anything but domestic science, very little so-called book learning, and yet they built up a home life second to none in the world, and which is the foundation of England's happiness and prosperity."

POLYANDRY IN INDIA

Sir Phillip Hartog, in the course of a letter to the *Times* on polyandry in India, says that in view of the objections of some Muslims to the enfranchisement of a single wife to the exclusion of others, he consulted the Indian census for 1931 in order to ascertain how far the inclusion on the register of all wives of a husband, enfranchised under the property qualification, would increase the number of women voters. The figures unexpectedly and surprisingly disclosed that there are 600,000 more married males than married females suggesting that if the figures are correct, polyandry has been practised in India on a scale hitherto unsuspected. He imagined that there must be some other explanation.

LITERARY

FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF BOOKS

A new catalogue is being prepared of four million books accommodated on 55 miles of shelves in the famous library of the British Museum. It is 53 years since the compilation of the existing catalogue was begun and the preparation of that work occupied the staff for 25 years. It is anticipated the present work will also be spread over a very long period. So far, in two years, those engaged on the work are only about half-way through the works by authors with names beginning with the first letter of the alphabet. The catalogue, when complete, will be in about 165 volumes. It will cost £400 and will be the essential possession of all important libraries throughout the world. Financially the work is self-supporting.

"ROY'S WEEKLY"

A journal intended to perpetuate the memory of the late K. C. Roy was ushered recently, named *Roy's Weekly*, with messages of goodwill and support from Governors and several high personages, including Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, Government of India, and the leaders of the various parties.

The editorial policy of the journal is indicated as one of pursuing the "Roy" tradition, namely, "purveying, interpreting honestly, impartially and fearlessly the doings of both the Government and the people, constituting a bridge between them".

We wish the Journal all success.

"NEW INDIA"

The *New India* has ceased publication. It was started in 1914 as a daily paper to help the Home Rule movement and was converted into a weekly four years ago. The decision to close publication is in consequence of Dr. Besant's inability in the present state of her health to give any time or attention to it.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN INDIA

According to the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1932, during 1929-30 the following newspapers and periodicals were published: In Madras 309; Bombay 314; Bengal 663; United Provinces 626; Punjab 425; Burma 161; Bihar and Orissa 136; Central Provinces and Berar 55; Assam 43; Delhi 88; N.-W.-F.-P. 13.

A NEW WEEKLY FOR MADRAS

Mr. J. S. Kannappan has declared himself before the Madras Chief Presidency Magistrate as the publisher of the *Sunday Chronicle*, an English Weekly, to be published every Sunday at Madras. It will be printed at the Standard Press, General Patters Road, Royapettah, Madras.

LATE MR. GEORGE MOORE

Mr. George Moore, famous novelist, poet and playwright, who was regarded as 'last of the great Victorians,' has died in his 86th year.

PERSONAL

THE LATE MR. K. C. ROY

In a message to *Roy's Weekly*, the Hon. Mr. Natesan observes:

"When I think of Roy, I think of the many young Indians whom he has trained up so well and so efficiently for his calling. If he had the genius for news he had also the genius for choosing the right sort of men for his work. The young men chosen and trained by him are now fulfilling their task creditably, and some of them brilliantly indeed. But this was not all; his genius lay in another direction as well. He had the gift of spotting the 'coming man' in public life. How many of our public men, whose names are now known throughout India, have not owed their success, to some extent, to the timely help given by Mr. Roy."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. Lloyd George, on the eve of his 70th birthday, announced his complete severance from Official Liberalism.

In an interview to the *News Chronicle*, he candidly surveyed men and affairs and declared that Liberalism is in advanced stage of creeping paralysis with no future, save as an atom in the crash for which the world is heading.

He said he would preserve his independence as a Radical and support any Government which advances bold measures adequate to the needs of the time.

TAGORE'S GREETINGS TO MR. SHAW

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore sent the following telegram to Mr. Bernard Shaw on his arrival at Bombay:

"Welcome to India. Our cordial invitation to Shantiniketan. I shall feel deeply happy if you come. Warmest regards to you both."

Replying, Mr. Bernard Shaw regretted his inability to accept the invitation owing to the shortness of time, and added:

"My consolation is that the present situation in India will not bear being talked about. I understand it only too well."

THE LATE MR. A. E. LAWSON

We regret to record the death of Mr. A. E. Lawson, former Editor of the *Madras Mail*.

Mr. Lawson was the only son of Sir Charles Lawson, the founder of the *Madras Mail*, and he joined after his scholastic career the staff of the *Madras Mail* as Manager in 1883 and served the paper in various capacities as Sub-Editor, Assistant and Co-Editor and finally became the Chief Editor in 1907. He retired as Managing Editor and Director in 1922.

MR. S. C. BOSE

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who has been a State prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 for a year, has been allowed by the Government of India to proceed to Europe for medical treatment, which two medical boards have pronounced to be necessary.

ASTHMA CURE

Injections derived from duck feathers, rabbit fur, cats and dogs' hair, dust, potatoes, bananas, linseed, kapok rass and the pollen of Iceland poppies, sunflowers and lahlias are now being used to give relief to Asthma sufferers at Allergy Clinic, Sydney.

It is of its kind one of the most remarkable clinics in the world, and patients are now brought from all parts of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

By tests and with injections, it has been found possible to discover to what substance a patient is hypersensitive. A 11-year old boy, for example, was discovered to be sensitive to kapok. He had slept on a kapok pillow for years. A weak injection prepared from kapok was administered for several weeks. He is cured of asthma, at he must sleep on a hay pillow.

The clinic is supervised by one of Sydney's leading doctors, who declares that in 63 per cent. of cases asthma hereditary.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' CONFERENCE

The Twenty-fifth Session of the All-India Medical Licentates' Association was held, during the last week of December, under the presidency of Major-General Rawson, Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras.

The Rajah of Bobbili, the Chief Minister, opening the conference, assured the licentates of his sympathy with their cause and paid a tribute to the part they had played in organising medical relief in rural parts.

The President emphasized the need for lessening the gap between medical graduates and licentates. The solution lay in raising the standard of training of licentates and extending the course to five years.

The Sanitary and Scientific Exhibition organized in conjunction with the Conference was a great success.

DIET OF THE INDIANS

The author of this book "Diet of the Indians" compiled by "Experience." Published by J. C. Basak. 3, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta. Price Rs. 8) purports to write on the basis of his experience. He has undoubtedly pointed out many vital truths accepted by the ancients in the problem of diet. While we naturally cannot agree wholesale with the author's suggestions, we have no hesitation to say that the book does something like a point-duty to the lay, and in this sense it will be very useful.

RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA

No fewer than twenty resolutions were passed by the Ayurvedic Conference, held at Bikanir recently, and Committees were appointed to conduct research in drugs and prepare a comprehensive dictionary and register of vairs. Dr. Lakshmiipathi officiated as president of the Conference for the whole year.

RICKETS AND VITAMIN D

Vitamin D. seems to act on the body in such a way as to enable it to make use of the lime and phosphates contained in the milk or other food. These two elements are essential to the building up of bone, and it is through their non-absorption or their absorption in insufficient amounts that the faulty bone formation characteristic of rickets occurs, says a writer in the Times of India Weekly.

These new researches show that there is still in the dietary of many infants and young children and in that of their mothers a serious shortage both of Vitamin D and of the elements calcium and phosphorus. Although rickets in its more pronounced form is, when compared with even thirty years ago, relatively uncommon, it is still in lesser degree very widely distributed; and if, by such simple dietetic measures as are now suggested, it can be completely stamped out, there should be no hesitation in adopting them.

Rickets is not the only disease believed to be attributable to a shortage of these food elements. There is a good deal of evidence which points to the probability that dental caries, almost the commonest disease of twentieth-century civilized humanity, is also largely traceable to the same cause.

The practical suggestions which the Ministry of Health urges those responsible to put before mothers and heads of families are these: During early infancy, small daily amounts of iron ammonium citrate should be added to the milk given to artificially-fed infants, or separately administered to those who are breast-fed.

Abundance of fresh milk should be drunk by expectant and nursing mothers and by young children. Full use should also be made of eggs, butter, herrings, sprats and mackerel. Where there is difficulty in the obtaining of adequate supplies of good milk and butter, the merits of cod liver oil should not be forgotten.

SNORING

"Although it doesn't disturb the sufferer in the slightest, snoring is most annoying for any one in the same room, sometimes in the same house," writes a physician in the Daily Herald.

"It is caused by the vibration of the soft palate and only occurs when the sleeper breathes with his mouth open. When the nostrils are narrowed and the nose pinched, sufficient air cannot enter that way and the patient becomes a mouth-breather.

This condition may result from enlarged tonsils, adenoids, and nasal obstruction from any cause, disease or injury.

But snoring may result from keeping the mouth open during sleep, even if the nasal passages and the throat are normal.

In the majority of these cases, snoring can be cured by wearing a chin-strap at bedtime."

POST OFFICE CERTIFICATES

A Government of India Finance Department Notification announces that as there has been a further fall in money rates and the yield on the Post Office Cash Certificates issued on or after 3rd January 1933 shall be repayable under the new rates, according to which Rs. 8 would become ten rupees in five complete years. The Government of India have also decided holders of certificates which complete the five year period on or after 3rd January 1933, and before the date from which rates given in New Schedule may again be revised, should be allowed at their option to hold them for a further period of five years after maturity.

THE NEW LOAN

The Controller of Currency, in a Press Communique, dated January 25, regarding the Government of India 4 per cent. Bonds, 1943, announces that the loan has been fully subscribed by the tender of Treasury Bills. Cash applications therefore will receive no allotment.

It is stated that the total subscription amounted to Rs. 24,82,00,000, of which Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 14,97,00,000 and cash to Rs. 9,85,00,000. The loan was oversubscribed within 15 minutes of its opening this morning.

INDIAN GOLD

Sir Robert Johnson, Comptroller of the Royal Mint, in his annual report says: India's contribution was the notable assistance to the £ in the struggle with the franc and the dollar. Exports of gold from India amounted to 61 million pounds by August 30th last.

Describing India as a veritable storehouse of gold, he remarked that the importance of this movement and consequent decrease of metallic hoards was significant and encouraging.

INDIA AND THE MONEY ST.

The Financial Times sees the real significance of Cecil Kirsch's speech at Geneva as a disavowal of the Financial Secretary to the India Office. A member of the Economic Preparatory Committee.

Apart from India's natural desire to limit the future international movement of gold, the paper describes the inclusion of Chinese spokesmen as both timely and a

IMPERIAL BANK GOVERN

The Governor-General-in-Council has following gentlemen to be Governors of the Bank of India for a period of one year from the 27th January 1933: Sir Dinsha Rajendranath Mookerjee, the Hon'ble R. Annamalai Chettiar and Sardar Balu Singh Majithia.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

A bold forward policy in respect of capital expenditure on Indian railways is advocated in a leading financial paper in England which says: "That the main justification for the virtual suspension of it in the past three years has been the high interest rates. The pendulum has now swung back and it is difficult to envisage conditions under which India will be able to borrow on terms better calculated to insure profitable investments.

Investors, both in India and Britain, seek a safe outlet for surplus capital and the heavy industries in both countries urgently need work. Orders will as far as possible be placed in India, but there still will be a wide range of goods which Britain can supply in the present circumstances at competitive prices."

"This is an occasion," the paper adds, "on which a bold course may well prove in the end the path of prudence and true economy."

INDIAN RAILWAYS' FUTURE

The Financial Times, discussing Indian railways' future says, the new Constitution, while leaving the control of policy with the Federal Legislature, should clearly limit its right of intervention in the administration of railways.

ds that
cent of
be the
minis-

might
clients,
t have
on on
a 70
tickets
n Italy

stul in
making
gths of
e stood
traffic.
cent of
sequent

PRE-HISTORIC RELICS AND ROCK PAINTINGS

Singanpur is a small village in the jurisdiction of the Raigarh State, C. P. Mr. Amar Nath Datta, M.A., LL.B., the author of the book "A few Pre-Historic Relics and the Rock-Paintings of Singanpur" for several years an employee of the neighbouring State of Sarangarh, had many opportunities of visiting the rock-shelters and caves in the hills near Singanpur and making drawings and photographs of the numerous and remarkable rock-paintings which, to all appearances, belong to a pre-historic age. The figure of a gigantic ape-like man, another figure half-human half-fish like a mermaid, a nude female standing by the side of two curious figures apparently representing some animals, an animated hunting scene depicting several men in pursuit of a buffalo or a bison, stand out prominent among these paintings comprising besides many beasts, reptiles, ornamental designs and diagrams.

ART EXHIBITION

Sir John Beaumont opened recently the Hungarian Artistic Exhibition in the University Rooms (South Wing). It was attended by a select and very appreciative audience composed mostly of prominent art lovers and artists in the city.

The Exhibition leaves the impression very clearly of colour, rich variety of themes and strong characterisations. Out of the three hundred and more of the exhibits, there are scarcely two alike either in colour composition or treatment. And there is no doubt that the artists have made a conscientious effort to see both the rich colour and varied character of life and surroundings of India. The Exhibition is worth seeing and to not a few eager to know worth studying.

MR. SHAW AND INDIAN ART

Mr. Bernard Shaw, during one of the visits to the Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay, to view the exhibition of pictures, was cleverly beguiled by the Secretary into inserting his autograph into the Museum Visitors' Book. On that occasion the author, whose distinction as a critic and connoisseur cannot be assailed, commented appreciatively on the examples of modern Indian art which he had seen during his visit to the Town Hall to view the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. Commenting on that he said that after studying pictures he came to the conclusion that Indian artists had plenty of talent and given adequate facilities for painting, were capable of reaching a very high standard.

RELIC OF BUDDHA

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the opening of the Mulgandhakuti Vihar at Sarnath, Benares, a relic of Buddha discovered at Nagar Junikunda was presented recently to the Mahabodhi Society.

The ceremony was performed according to Buddhist custom. A procession accompanied the relic to Vihar where it was placed in the great temple, after which the ceremonial ringing of a large bell weighing seven maunds (560 lbs.), presented by the United Buddhist Society of Japan, took place.

MADRAS CRICKET

Indians gained a victory over Europeans by an innings and 109 runs in the Presidency Cricket Match, held at Madras during the Pongal holidays.

This is the first win of the Indians after a series of defeats during the past four years. The credit goes to the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, the skipper, and C. K. Naidu who, with their brilliant displays, enabled the Indians to pile up the huge score of 392.

M. J. Gopalan and Shahabuddin, especially the latter, worked havoc with the European batsmen.

The Europeans batted first and were all dismissed for 196, Captain Rogers being top-scorer with 63, Shahabuddin claiming 6 wickets.

The Indians totalled 392.

The Europeans were skittled out in the second innings for but 87 by Shahabuddin.

The Indians have so far won 6 matches, and the Europeans 5, while 4 matches were drawn.

This year's cricket is the first Indian side to be sent out by the Indian Cricket Federation which deserves congratulations for its initial triumph.

HINTS FOR BOXING

Boxing is both a team game as well as an individualistic one. As a member of the team the boxer has to be enthusiastic, whereas in the ring he has to shoulder all the responsibility alone. It is perhaps possible to rectify small faults in other games, but in boxing they are the Nemesis. The boxer is taught to take physical discomfort, anything from a bleeding nose to a sweet dream, smilingly. It teaches the control of the temper and minimises the number of bullies in educational institutions. It not only creates a sense of sportsmanship par excellence but also keeps one agile and fit.

Its charm lies in the training one has to undergo before the bouts. It is devised to improve not only the muscles but also quickness, agility, and energy. Every muscle is exercised. No boxer can go into the ring untrained and last more than three, three-minute rounds. Training might be an important factor in other sports; but it is specially emphasized in boxing.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. T. A. Duckworth is the new All-India Women's Golf Champion. She won this title by defeating Mrs. Duncan Smith in 18 holes final at the R. C. G. C. course. Like her husband, T. A. Duckworth, who was one of the fancied candidates for the men's golf title in Christmas week but was beaten by the ultimate champion, Mrs. Duckworth entered from Foxgrove Club, and as she has had few opportunities of practising in comparison with most of the other competitors, her win is all the more creditable.

GOLD FROM HERBS

The sensational claim that he possesses formulae for the manufacture of gold is put forward by a Colombo man named De Silva, who states that he discovered in a treasure trove book made of palm leaves called "Nidan Vadula," giving thirteen formulae for the manufacture of gold from herbs and other ingredients. Silva argues that though gold is frequently mentioned in ancient lore, there is no record to show that it was imported nor were there mines in Ceylon. Therefore gold must have been manufactured. The only missing ingredient, he states, is yellow thistle. Silva also claims to have clues, thanks to his study of ancient *ola* books, to over thousand treasure troves in the island, in one of which, he states, a golden image of Buddha eighteen feet long lies buried.

Silva is now trying to float a company for the promotion of the metal industry.

THE INDIAN MATHEMATICAL CONFERENCE

The Eighth Session of the Indian Mathematical Conference was held in Bombay recently under the presidency of Rao Bahadur P. V. Seshu Aiyar.

The Conference has been held every two years since 1916 under the auspices of the Indian Mathematical Society founded 25 years ago. The present session of the Conference is thus aptly described as a Jubilee Session, and the President has done well to give in his address a brief history of the Society and its various activities. These include, in addition to holding biennial conferences, the conduct of a bi-monthly journal and the maintenance of a library containing over 2,000 volumes on Mathematics and about 50 Mathematical journals for circulation amongst the Society's members who now number nearly three hundred.

MARTYR TO SCIENCE

That having heard that the taste of potassium cyanide remained undecided in chemistry and having a scientific turn of mind, he wanted to help the scientific world in deciding its taste by swallowing a pinch of the poison himself, was the substance of a tragic, yet amazing note left by a B. Sc. student of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, just before taking the fateful decision. He had left four notes, in one of which he indicated the taste of potassium cyanide by marking the letter 'A' in red pencil just before breathing his last which, according to its interpretation given in another letter, meant that potassium cyanide had an alkaline taste.

NEW ASTRONOMER ROYAL

It is announced that Mr. H. Spencer Jones, astronomer in the Capetown Observatory, has been appointed Astronomer Royal in the Royal Observatory in Greenwich in succession to Sir Frank Dyson who will retire on February 28.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

The Session of the Indian Science Congress, which met at Patna, has concluded its sittings. It has decided to hold the next session of the Congress in Bombay Presidency either at Baroda or Poona with Dr. M. N. Saha of the Allahabad University as the president.

BAN ON GANDHI FILMS

An announcement in the recent *Bombay Gazette* contains the ban on 14 Gandhi films produced by Indian and English Companies regarding Gandhiji's departure from India, and arrival, stay and activities in England, etc. The Notification states that the Governor-in-Council under Section 7 of Cinematograph Act directs that the undermentioned films certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors shall be deemed uncertified films in the whole of Bombay Presidency: (1) Gandhi in England, produced by the British Screen News Company; (2) Gandhi sees the King, by the same company; (3) Gandhi's activities in England; (4) the 45th Indian National Congress at Karachi (with Gujarathi titles) by the Eastern Film Company; (5) the 45th Indian National Congress at Karachi by E. F. C.; (6) Mahatma Gandhi after release by the Nanjwan Film Company; (7) Mahatma Gandhi after truce (synchronised), produced by the Imperial Film Company; (8) The National Flag Hoisting and Salutation Ceremony by the B. P. C. C.; (9) the Epoch-making Voyage of Mahatma Gandhi to London by the Saraswati Film Laboratory; (10) Gandhi news (synchronised), by the Paramount Pictures; (11) Gandhi in London by B. S. N. C.; (12) Gandhi's visit to Lancashire by B. S. N. C.; (13) Gandhi with Charlie; and (14) the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in London by B. S. N. C.

ENGLISH AND HINDUSTANI FILM

For the first time in the history of British film production, a talking picture has been completed in a London (Cricklewood) studio with an English and Hindustani version.

The Hindustani version is calculated to reach an audience of 200,000,000 people in India, and the English version should reach the rest of the English-speaking countries.

The film is entitled "Nagan-ki-Ragni" for the Hindustani version and "Karma" for the English version.

It is a drama of modern India and is the first of a series of films which a newly-formed British company, called the Indian and British Productions Ltd., London, and the Himansuraj Indo-International Talkies Ltd., Bombay, have jointly undertaken to produce. It is understood that the two companies have entered into a nine years' contract.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister of the Bombay Government, has forwarded the following resolution to the President of the Assembly for discussion in the February Session:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to give encouragement to the Indian film industry, which is still in its infancy, by removing the import duty on raw films as recommended by the Cinematograph Inquiry Committee in 1927-1928."

AIR RESISTANCE

For probably the first time the air resistance of a car on the road under actual operating conditions has been accurately measured by Prof. W. E. Lay, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan.

The solution he found in a 'floating envelope' or cover of pressed wood fastened to a light wood frame, which was mounted on steel tubing free to move forward or backward on grooved ball-bearing rollers. As the car within this envelope moves forward, the envelope moves back due to pressure from the air, and the force of this backward drive is measured with a dynamometer.

The envelope already tested was shaped to resemble the familiar box-shaped bus whose front and rear are alike. The air resistance of this form, when there is no wind, ranges from 6 pounds when the car is going 15 miles per hour to 140 pounds at 70 miles per hour.

WIRELESS SET IN MOTOR CAR

The Prince of Wales has had one of his motor-cars equipped with a wireless set so that he can listen in while on the road.

The set is built into the car in a box concealed under the foot rests for the rear seat passengers.

The aerial is hidden in the car roof, and an automatic device controls the volume of sound as the car passes in and out of screened areas.

A second loud speaker is placed in the driver's compartment.

WORLD'S SMALLEST MOTOR CAR

What is described as the world's smallest motor-car is being produced in Japan.

This miniature car has an engine of 500 c.c. capacity similar to that of a powerful motor-cycle and can be run in Japan without payment of a road tax. The car is designed for one or two persons.

1704 MILES IN 24 HOURS

A new motoring record for 24 hours was set up by a British car in Paris. Messrs. Euston, Denley and Wisdom taking three hours' turns at the wheel of a little seven horse power M. G. car, standard pattern, covered approximately 1,704 miles. The previous record stood at approximately 1,554 miles.

FORD'S NEW VENTURE

It is understood that the Ford Motor Company is now working on a six-cylinder car to replace its present four and be a companion car to the present eight, says a *Scientific American* report on the authority of one of the most expert observers in the Detroit area.

GROWTH OF AIR-MAIL TRANSPORT

The general growth in air-mail transport during recent years is indicated by figures now available as to the loads of letters and parcels air-borne by the machines of Imperial Airways from 1924 when the Company was established up to the present time. In 1924-25 the letters carried numbered about 200,000 and the parcel mail weighed approximately 40,000 lbs. In the following year, 1925-26, letters had grown to just over 300,000, and parcels to close on 60,000 lbs., while by 1927-28 the figure for letters had increased to more than 2,000,000 and that for parcels to more than 80,000 lbs. And now at the present time, according to the latest figures, the number of letters air-borne during the year reaches a total of over 6,000,000, the parcel-mail amounting to just on 100,000 lbs. a year. Altogether during the past eight years, the machines of Imperial Airways have carried approximately 600 tons of letters and parcels between London and the Continent and along the Empire routes. India's contribution to this is round about half a ton in each direction weekly, this average being doubled at special times such as the Christmas season.

INDIANS AND AVIATION

In the Legislative Assembly on November 30, Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, answering Mr. Jaggaannath Aggarwal, Punjab, non-Muslim, said that the Government had already brought to the notice of flying clubs in India the point that they should give preference to Indians for employment when suitably qualified candidates were forthcoming.

There were, he added, only two air-craft-operating companies at present in India, namely, Messrs. Tata & Sons, Limited, and the Indian Air Survey and Transport, Limited. Both these firms employed Indians, but the Government of India could not compel them to do so. By the terms of the agreement between the Government and Tata's however, the Company undertook to employ Indians when suitably qualified applicants were available.

INDIAN AIR MAIL

Various alterations have been made in the Imperial Airways route between England and India. In the future both the East and West-bound services will fly via Alexandria, Cairo, Gaza and Rutbah, instead of via Tiberias (Galilee). The land service between Cairo, Ramleh and Tiberias has been suspended.

FLIGHT OVER THE HIMALAYAS

A remarkable flight over the Himalayas was recently performed by an aircraft of Nos. 11 and 39 Squadron Hart machines with Kestrel engines. The planes rose to the height of five miles when passing over Mount Kakaposh which is 25,550 feet.

VICEROY'S CUP AIR RACE

Mr. A. V. Avadiappa Chetty is leaving Madras on the 30th January by air to compete for the Viceroy's Cup at Delhi on the 10th February, 1933.

AGRICULTURE IN ANCIENT INDIA

Mr. K. Ganguli has published a book "Some Materials for the Study of Agriculture" (Mukerji & Co., Serampore). It is made up of a series of articles contributed by the author to several journals and attempts to indicate available materials for a systematic study of ancient Indian agriculture, including the general life and outlook of the agriculturist, the controversial question of land-tax, irrigation, animal husbandry, famine, etc. He tries to maintain the case for the absolute ownership of land by private persons and argues against the theory that agricultural land belonged to the Crown. He makes large use of Parasara's *Krishi Samgraha* and also Khana's maxims, particularly for the details of irrigation, manuring, agricultural implements, etc., rotation and protection of crops; and he concludes that cultivation attained a high degree of perfection by the 4th century B.C. He also devotes some attention to cattle and cattle-rearing, and stock-breeding. There is a tendency on his part to paint a perhaps too idyllic picture of the condition of the agriculturists and maintains that conditions in those days were distinctly far more unfavourable to occurrence of famines than they are now and that they were far less frequent and terrible in effect than in modern times, though he maintains a different meaning for what we understand by famine at the present day. The book finally gives the translations of some *prayas* and sacrifices relating to agriculture like the *Agrayana* (first fruits) ceremony and regrets the passing away of what the author calls the Vaisya-agriculturist class.

AGRICULTURE IN HYDERABAD

An agricultural demonstration held in December at the Main Experimental Farm at Himayat Sagar, Hyderabad Deccan, with the object of educating the general public, especially the agricultural classes, in improved and economic methods of cultivation and raising of crops, vegetables, fruits, poultry and live-stock was a great success.

The use of suitable implements for tillage, levelling, sowing, inter-culture, and harvesting was shown. The method of converting farm refuse into valuable manure and the chaffing of fodder and preparation of soil was demonstrated. Many useful labour-saving devices for the various agricultural operations were also shown.

The methods employed in the scientific breeding of pure types of high yielding paddy, castor and wheat were explained with the help of photographs and charts. Samples of seeds of such types were exhibited for comparison with the samples of ordinary seed. The methods of control of plant insect pests were also explained.

Preparation of soil mixture for growing various kinds of fruit trees and operations in general gardening like pruning, grafting, budding, layering, resting were explained. The method of preservation of fruits and jelly-making was also demonstrated.

In the Experimental Section manurial and varietal tests of crops were carried out.

TIME AND LABOUR

To-day one man in one hour can with modern machinery manufacture as many incandescent lamps as in 1914 took 9,000 hours.

Three years ago machines produced 600 cigarettes a minute. To-day machines produce 2,600 cigarettes a minute.

The miller of ancient Athens ground out in a day only two barrels of flour. A Minneapolis flour mill to-day produces 30,000 barrels of flour per day per man.

Brick-makers for 5,000 years never averaged over 450 bricks per day per man. A modern straight-line brick plant will produce 400,000 bricks per day per man.

And as it is in industry, so it is in agriculture. To-day one man in one hour does what in 1840 took 3,000 hours.

How far technology with its machines has gone in replacing men can be realised when it is seen that 100 men in a modern brick plant, working continuously, could produce all the bricks used to-day in the United States and Canada.

WOMEN LABOUR IN INDIA

The International Labour Office has published a pamphlet entitled "Women Labour in India" by Rajant Kanta Das. It is a contribution to the documentary inquiry into the conditions of work in certain Asiatic countries made in accordance with a resolution of the International Labour Conference. Dr. R. K. Das has, in the preparation of this paper, utilised his works on "Factory Labour in India" and "Plantation Labour in India." He traces the increase in the number of women employed in plantations, factories, mines and other branches of industry, outlines the development of labour legislation and indicates the directions in which reform is needed. He points out the beneficial effects of employment in organised industries accruing to women and the possibility of improving their working conditions, and the development of a social policy towards women workers themselves. He insists that the objects of this social policy should be the elevation of the political, social and industrial status of women so as to make them good mothers, intelligent citizens and responsible members of society.

COST OF THE SERVICES IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Services Reorganisation Committee have submitted their report.

The Committee agree with public opinion that the machinery of Government under Provincial Autonomy must be cheaper, salaries must be lower, and allowances markedly fewer. Their suggestions for reductions proceed from the highest to the lowest rungs of Government service, future Ministers and Judges are to be asked to accept lower rates than those now prevailing. The Committee recognise that this scaling down of pay rates may affect efficiency. To obtain the savings required. . . we have found it necessary to treat every department, reserved or transferred alike, our object being to effect in each the maximum possible reduction of expenditure compatible with the minimum probable loss of efficiency.

THE EXPANDING UNIVERSE

The stars are gradually getting further away from the earth, according to Sir Arthur Eddington, of Cambridge University, England.

In an address to astronomers, Sir Arthur described how the universe was expanding like a toy balloon at a rate that doubled its diameter in 1,300,000,000 years. He pictured the galaxies of stars as embedded in the balloon surface. As the balloon expanded, he said, the stars receded from one another and from the terrestrial globe.

This theory, said Sir Arthur, had been supported by observations since de Sitter's first theoretical hint that the universe expanded in 1917.

"Just as predicted," he said, "the remote spiral nebulae appear to be running away from us and the velocity of recession increases in proportion to the distance. The disturbing thing is the rate at which the expansion is going on.

In a spherical universe, light can return to its starting point after a journey around the universe. The greater part of the cosmic radiation generated since the beginning of time is still wandering about unabsorbed, and by far the greatest part observed dates from the time the expansion had seriously started. Consequently the wave length has been greatly lengthened and the penetrating power increased.

Something more is needed to give the expanding universe a secure place in science, and I believe we have found this in the prediction of the speed of expansion. The universe is expanding relatively to our common standards; our common standards are shrinking relatively to the size of the universe.

THE ALL-INDIA NUDIST SOCIETY

The introduction of the nude cult in India is heralded by the formation of a society at Stalkot called The All-India Nudist Society.

The manifesto of the Society states that the A. I. N. S. is a society for the promotion of nudism with the object of improving the morals, physique and health of the race. The purpose of the Society is to enrol as members as many people as possible of both sexes and all ages, who are advocates of nudism.

The formation of local clubs, where nudists can put their theories into practice, is advocated. These clubs will be at liberty to form their own rules as to membership and conduct.

The Society is non-religious and non-political and is claimed to be for the betterment of the race.

RARE STAMP COLLECTION

Stamps worth more than £1,500,000 will be displayed at the International Philatelic Exhibition which will be opened at Vienna on June 24th.

What is believed to be the only existing specimen of the British Guiana, one-cent stamp will be a feature of the Exhibition.

"Here, boy," growled a buyer of a newspaper, "what's this you are yelling about 'Great Swindle—Sixty Victims?' I see nothing in the paper about it." Great Swindle," yelled the youth, still more loudly, "Sixty-one Victims."

TEACHER (examining Teddy's homework): "I don't see how it is possible for a single person to make so many mistakes."

TODDY (proudly): "It isn't a single person, teacher. Father helped."

The teacher was warning her class never to kiss pet animals or birds, as to do so might be dangerous. "Can you give me an instance, Jackie?" she asked. "Yes, mum, my aunt used to kiss her cat." Yes, and what happened?" "It died."

"I understand that your husband is something of an after-dinner speaker?" said Mrs. Brown. "Yes," answered Mrs. Tomkins. "What he is liable to say after dinner is the reason we can't keep a cook."

Work faithfully for eight hours a day, and don't worry. Then in time you may become the boss, and work twelve hours a day, and have all the damned worry.

A child was asked in an examination to describe a circle. He wrote "A circle is a rounded figure made up of a crooked straight line bent so as the ends meet."

Someone asked a surgeon: "What did you operate on the man for?" "£250," said the surgeon. "Yes, I know, but what did the man have?" "£250," said the surgeon.

"I've been thinking, my son, of retiring next year, and leaving my business to you." "There's no hurry, is there, dad? You go ahead, and work a few more years, and then we can both retire together."

"Is she a progressive or a conservative sort of woman?" "It is hard to say. She wears a last year's hat, drives a this year's car, and lives on next year's income."

God made the world in six days, and then He rested. He then made man and rested again. He then made woman, and since then, neither man, woman nor anything else has rested.

PRETTY NURSE (to Doctor): "Every time I take that patient's pulse it goes faster. What shall I do?"

DOCTOR: "Blindfold him."

A gentleman in Aberdeen being asked to contribute something to the local orphanage sent two orphans.

"Father of the House of Commons"

Advocated Pelmanism—The World famous System of Mind Training.

"T. P."
M. P.
AND
PELMANIST

He was a Great Believer in
the business value of
Pelmanism.

"Of two young men in business," he wrote, "one takes the Pelman course and the other does not. Other things being equal, the young man who takes a course will quickly pass the one who has not availed himself of this advantage (Pelmanism) in the race of life."

"The system is all that it professes to be. It is not only unique in itself but deserves well of the country and of the World."



The Late Rt. Hon. T.P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Pelmanism builds better Brains. It banishes Timidity, Self-Doubt and what is known as the "Inferiority Complex". It drives the dark clouds of depression away. It eliminates harmful, morbid and "defeatist" thoughts. It provides a remedy for that forgetting habit. It strengthens your Will-Power. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Determination and Self-Confidence. Pelmanism quickens Perception, stimulates Imagination and develops Concentration.

Write to-day for a copy of "The Efficient Mind". It contains interesting facts on Mind Training.

Pelmanism is simple to follow and will take 30 minutes a day for three months. It is receiving the attention of thoughtful men and women throughout the world.

The Secretary,

THE PELMAN INSTITUTE

Indian Head-quarters, DELHI. 8

Branch: 57-8 Park Street, Calcutta.

Please send me a copy of "The Efficient Mind" and full particulars of the Pelman Course.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____

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.

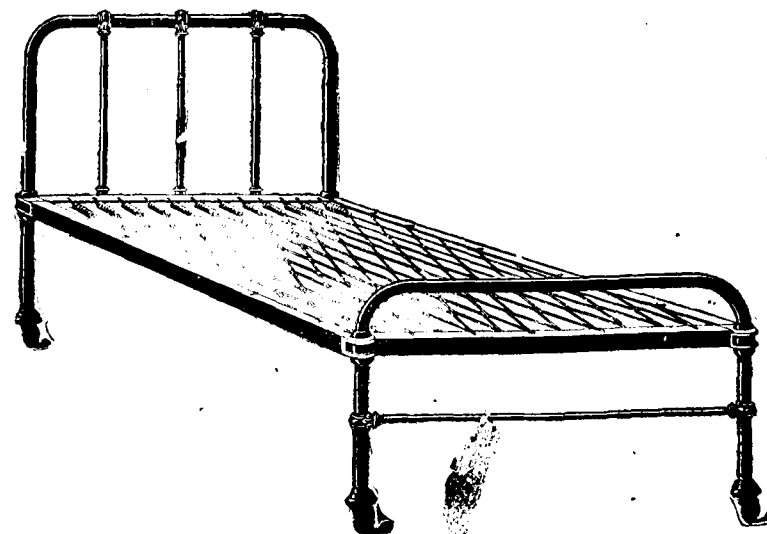
The above Companies' goods also available wholesale and retail at prices fixed by the Mills at

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.

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.



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:—

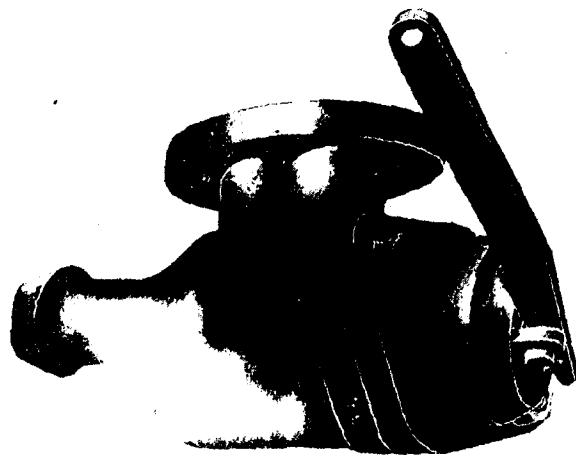
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
 of every description,
 such as

**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**

Also:—

**HOLLOW-WARE,
 SUCH AS
 SAUCE PANS,
 FINGER BOWLS,
 TIFFIN CARRIERS,
 CUPS and
 SAUCERS, Etc. Etc.**

Agents at:—

**CALCUTTA
 RANGOON
 KARACHI
 LAHORE
 MADRAS
 COLOMBO
 HYDERABAD
 (DN.)**

Offices & Works:—

**Sleater Road,
 BOMBAY 7.**
 TELEPHONE 41163.

TELEGRAMS:
"ANCHOR BRAND"

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

E. Aug. '33. Rajan.

TATA STEEL

IS

Manufactured up to any standard specification in India
 by Indian Labour.

All our B. S. tested Steel is **GUARANTEED** and **CERTIFIED**
 by the Government Metallurgical Inspector to be strictly in accor-
 dance with the **BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.** **INSIST**
ON having our Test Certificate when ordering B. S. Tested Steel.

Tata Works Manufacture

Pig Iron, Blooms, Billets, Rails, Fishplates, Tie Bars, Sleepers,
 Joists, Angles, Channels, Tees, Rounds, Squares, Flats, Octagons,
 Plates, Black Sheets, Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Sheets,
 Agricultural Implements and Hardware Tools.

Agents and Stockyards Throughout India.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,

SALES OFFICE,

100, Clive Street,

CALCUTTA.

Telegrams:—"IRONCO"

Madras Branch Office,

30, MOORE STREET,

MADRAS.

E. May '33.

MODERN TRANSPORT INVOLVES—

Carrying More Passengers and Freight
AT HIGH SPEED WITH SAFETY.

Our Specialities enable this to be Accomplished.

- “India” Super Non Skid Tyres
- “Zenith” Trouble Free Improved Carburetters
- “Don” Fabric Metallic Super Brake Lining
- “Berryloid” Auto Paints and Enamels
- “USL” Long Life Storage Batteries
- “Raybestos” Silver Edged Brake Lining
- “Thompson” Steel Replacement Parts
- “Pedric” Heat Treated Piston Rings
- “Emerge” Rubber Products,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Prompt Service, Dependable Quality, Competitive Price Assured.

Apply :—

CHAMPION AUTOMOBILES Limited,

MOTORISTS' EMPORIUM
199, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Telephone 2797.

Telegrams: AUTOSPARES.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY,

COIMBATORE,

OOTACAMUND.

FOR BETTER HEALTH AND
CALCIFICATION OF BONES AND TEETH

RAYMALT

It contains Malt Extract with irradiated milk fat and other substances rich in vitamins A, B, C and D. Raymalt should be given to children as a regular item of the daily dietary—specially during the winter months.

Raymalt is a palatable and nourishing antiscorbutic, antirachitic food promoting healthy growth and formation of bones. It is of supreme value to weak rickety and under-nourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, and to people suffering from wasting diseases. It is free from all objectionable animal fat and hence can be taken by people of all castes and creeds.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
CALCUTTA

Madras Agents : N. Desai Gownder & Co., Retail Show Room : China Bazaar Rd.,
41, Bunder Street. Opposite King's Statue.

DON'T NEGLECT the COUGH!
IT MIGHT BE DANGEROUS!

◎ PUMILET ◎

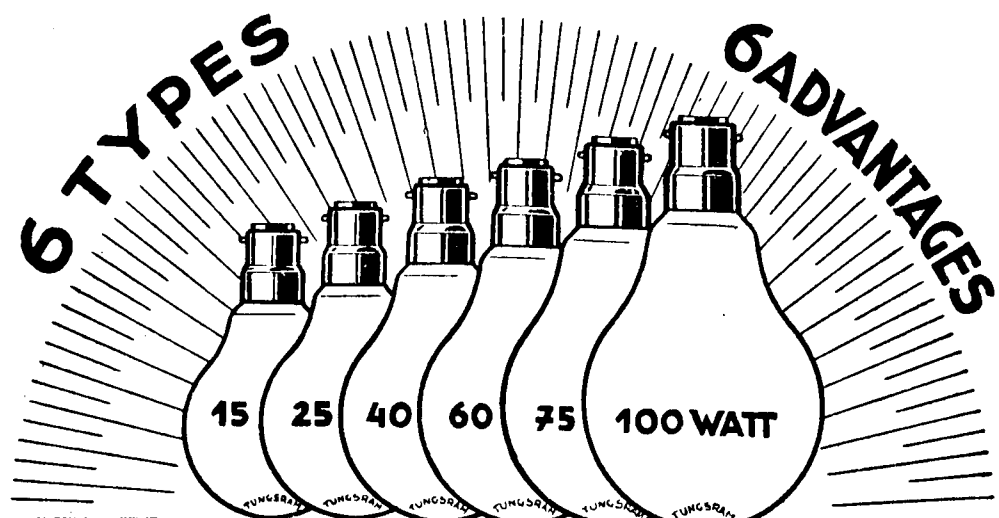
Pumilet is a valuable remedy for all coughs, throat inflammation, bronchitis and other all chest and lung troubles. Its effect is—soothing, healing and protecting. It protects you against sudden chill, pneumonia, etc.

Pumilet tablets contain the active principle of Pine needles and other medicaments which free the throat and lungs from all disease germs.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33. C.P.S.

THE
LIGHT
THAT
NEVER
FAILS



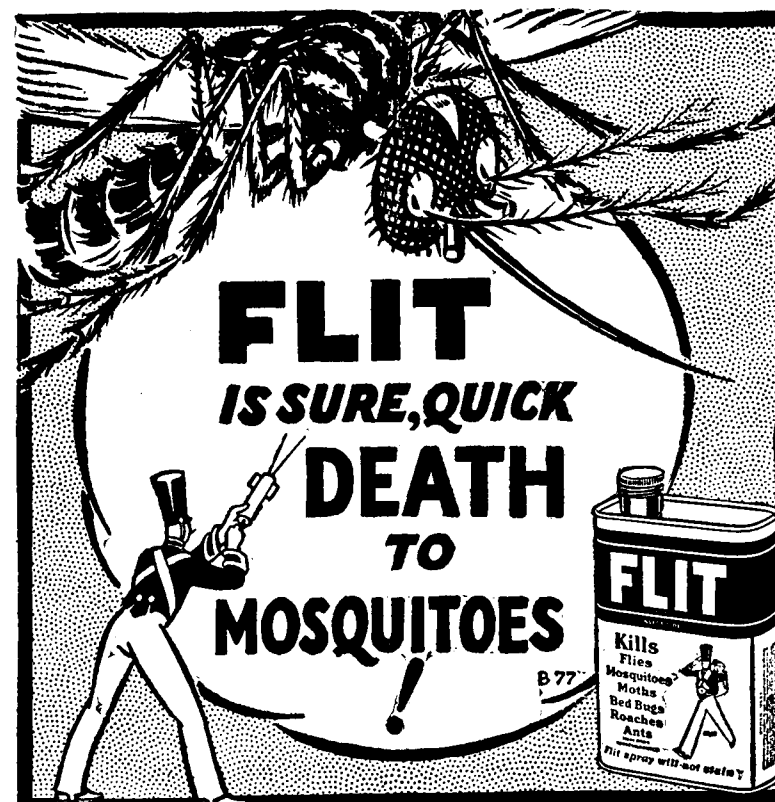
**TUNGGRAM
INSIDE FROSTED**

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.

E, April '33.



E. Dec. '33

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. Feb. '33. C.P.S.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUGS

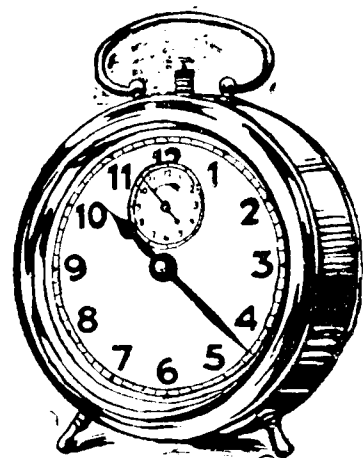
Dependable for Every Engine

**Standard For
FORD CARS~FORD TRUCKS
FORDSON TRACTORS**



Sole Distributors:—
BYRAMSHAW & Co., LTD.,
General Patters Road, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. May '33. R.K.M.



4-inch dial, back bell alarm,
radiant Nickel Case

Rs. 5

WARRANTED 2 YEARS

E. Oct. '33.

“RALEIGH”

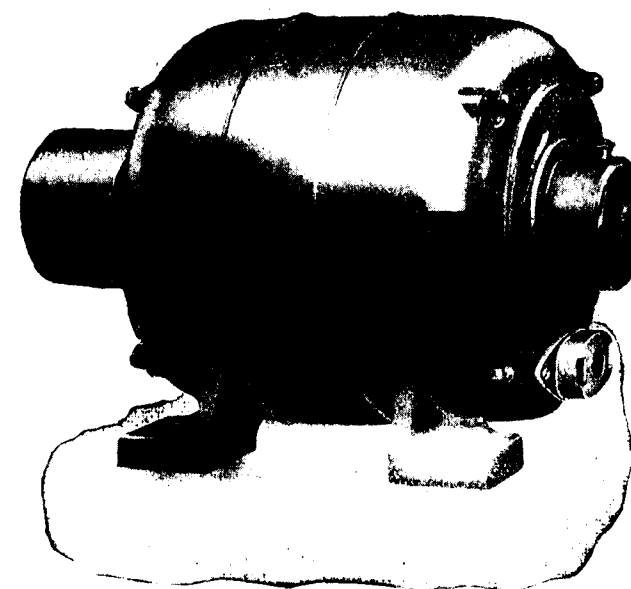
Keep this
Clock
by your
bedside

You will not miss your engagement
even if you were asleep

JALAL & Sons

Govt. Railway Suppliers
M A D R A S.

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.

CHYABANAPRASH 2 Rs. 3 Per Seer. ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA Re. 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, Gaubati, 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 Mathura 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.



" 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.

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—KILICK NIXON & Co.

Delhi Office—ALLIANCE HOUSE.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—

The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37,

Madras.

E. Mar. '33.

DEPENDABILITY.

All that you demand in a
Perfect Toilet Soap can be had in

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.

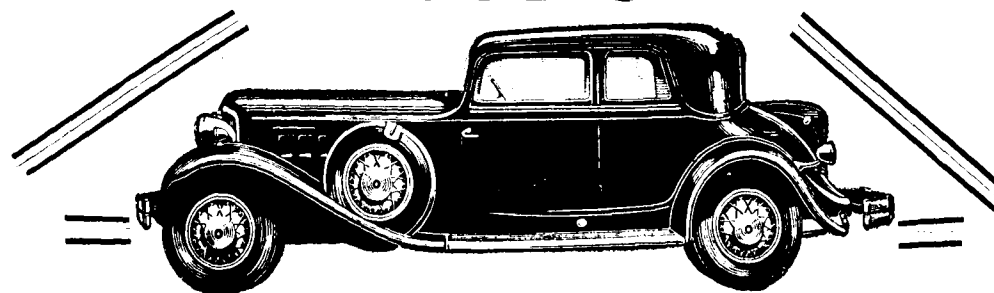
We give you our assurance

Available Everywhere.

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE.

E. Feb. 33.

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.

INDIA'S BEST HAIR OIL KESH RANJAN

No Indian Home is without this favourite
Hair Oil. A pleasing toilet com-
panion for Indian Ladies.

Price Re. One. Postage Extra.

AMRITABALLI KASAHYA

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. April '33.

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.

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

SHELL TOX

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING CO., OF INDIA LTD.

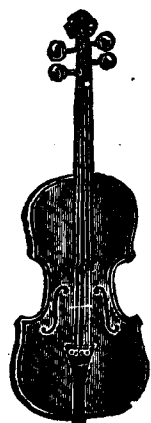
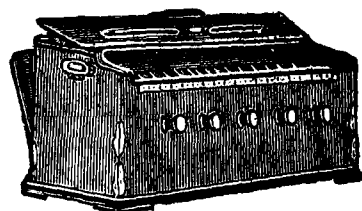
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Agents.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY	MADRAS
KARACHI		NEW DELHI

E. Feb. '33. L.A.S. (Cal.)

"BINA" the World's Best HARMONIUMS and ORGANS!



"BINA" Organs and Harmoniums are not built for us—they are actually built in our own well-equipped factory. When you buy a "BINA", therefore, you are paying no middle-men's profits—you are buying the BEST that can be produced at PRICES that can't be beaten by any other firm. In

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

We offer you the finest Foreign Manufactures, as well as the BEST PRODUCTS from our own up-to-date Factory. When in Calcutta, call and inspect, otherwise write immediately for our Catalogues dealing with "BINA" Organs and Harmoniums, and Musical Instruments.

M. L. SHAW, LTD., 1.2, Mati Sil St., 7.c, Lindsay St.,
5.1, Dharamtala St., CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33

REACH

The Entire English-Speaking Population of Ceylon

BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Ceylon Morning Leader

LARGEST IN CIRCULATION
GREATEST IN INFLUENCE

The pulling value of an advertisement in the "Morning Leader" is four times that of any other paper in Ceylon—a fact verified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

The best European and Ceylonese Business Houses patronise the "Leader".

For Advertisement Rates please apply to:—

THE GENERAL MANAGER,

Ceylon Morning Leader Co., Ltd.,

P. O. BOX. NO. 105.

COLOMBO.

Ex.

SEE YOUR COUNTRY!

NOW is the ideal time for you to carry out your projected tours for either business or pleasure purposes. Railway travel is cool and comfortable. The country side is looking its very best. Our Information Bureau is at your disposal. Let us advise you and plan your itinerary.

See India's Historic Landmarks.

AGRA, The Home of the Taj Mahal, AJANTA CAVES, SANCHI TOPES, TEMPLES OF HOLY NASIK, MEMORIALS OF GWALIOR, GLORIES OF DELHI, SHRINES OF MUTTRA.

TRAVEL BY

The GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA Rly.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Apply to: THE INFORMATION BUREAU,
G. I. P. RAILWAY, BOMBAY

E: Feb. '33.

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.

Man and Woman. By Havelock Ellis. The authoritative and best work on sexual life. Illustrated new edition. Rs. 7-8.

Eugenics and Birth Control.—By Dr. Rutgers. A masterly work. Translated from Dutch. Rs. 6-8.

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.

You and Your Hand.—By Cheiro. The last word on Palmistry. Profusely illustrated. Rs. 8.

Sixth Sense.—A fascinating book. Rs. 3-8.

Face & 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. B. 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.

12, June '33.

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. '33.

THE HITAVADA

Nagpur

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY & 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.

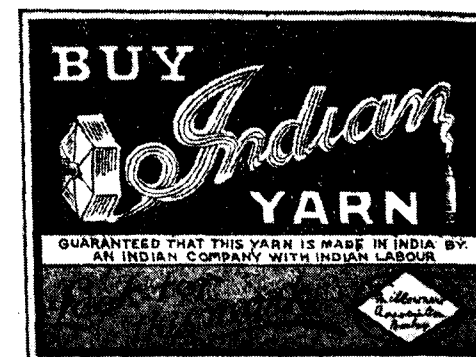
For Advertisement rates apply to:—

THE Manager,

The Hitavada, Nagpur, C.P.

Ex.

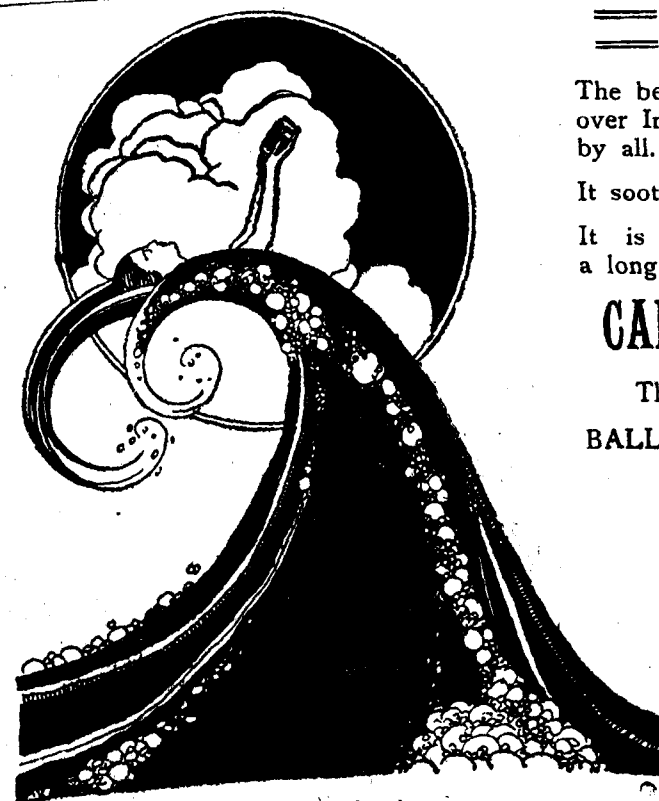
TRANSLATE YOUR PATRIOTISM INTO ACTION



Guaranteed by

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

E. Dec. '33.



E. Feb. '33. E.P.S.

== CORAL ==

The best Indian Glycerine Soap—used all over India, Burma and Ceylon,—appreciated by all.

It soothes and smooths the tenderest skin.

It is delicately perfumed and lasts for a long time.

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.

HAVE YOU READ

THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES"?

—:o:—

The only English Daily

Produced in Full

AT

The Imperial Capital

—:o:—

First Rate News

Right from Head Quarters

—:o:—



Form your views

"Over a Cup of Tea"

—:o:—

Finest Medium of Advertisement -

From Hardwar to Nerbudda

From Landi Kotal to Calcutta.

—o—

ADVERTISE IN THE "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

Ex. E. Feb. '38.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

VISIT TIRUPATI

The Holy Shrine of

SRI VENKATESWARA

First, Second, Inter and Third Class Cheap Return Tickets are issued from Madras Stations to Tirupati East and back at the fares shown below on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, the return journey to be completed by any train up to and including No. 6 Bombay—Madras Mail on the following Monday morning.

I	II	Inter	III
Class.	Class.	Class.	Class.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
17 5 0	8 11 0	4 3 6	3 1 0

Holders of Intermediate Class Return Tickets should travel in Third Class between Renigunta and Tirupati, as no Intermediate Class accommodation is available on that section.

—:o:—

E. May '38.

312, N 33.34

INSURE WITH

The Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited.

Established 1907

ASK FOR OUR "DESHBANDHU POLICY".

A person aged 30 insuring for Rs. 6,000 with profits under this scheme has to pay Rs. 237 annually, premium ceasing at age 60 or at death if earlier.

A. In case of death within 20 years.

(1) A guaranteed sum of Rs. 50 payable monthly. The maximum period these instalments are payable is only 20 years. The number of years for which such instalments are payable is determined by finding out the difference between this maximum of 20 years from the date of Assurance and the years the Policy had been in force.

N.B.—Accrued Bonus is payable along with the first instalment.

(2) In addition, Rs. 6,000 is payable in cash at the end of the 20 years.

B. In the event of survivance of the 20 year period.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 with profits payable at death.

For full particulars please write to:—

The Branch Manager,
H. C. I. SOCIETY, LTD.,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS",
107, Armenian Street, MADRAS.

OR

The General Manager,
H. C. I. SOCIETY, LTD.,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS",
6-A, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33.

What Sir P. C. Roy says:

".....Its medicines are pure and genuine and are prepared scrupulously following the directions of the Ayurved. This is why I think that the demand is daily increasing..."

What Dr. William Brown, M.D., the American Physician, says:

".....You prepared your medicines strictly according to the individual Ayurvedic shastras. I know that you were doing something new to the Western world. I realize that medicines prepared in that manner are all powerful to heal..."

Sadhana Ausadhalaya, Dacca.

THE MOST RELIABLE AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

Branches: CALCUTTA, 213, Bowbazar St., 207-1, Harrison Road and Shyambazar and Lahore, Jamsedpur, Assam, Singapore, Chittagong, Dinajpur, etc.

Adhyaksha—JOGES CHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., Ayurved-Shastri, Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

Write to us in full confidence the history of your case and we shall prescribe remedies for you, free of cost, by our experienced Kabirajas.

E. Feb. '33. E. B. P. B.

PROMOTE BUSINESS

MERCANTILE AND MAIL ORDER LETTERS AND METHODS

By K. M. Banerjee Editor of "INDUSTRY" and "COMMERCIAL INDIA."

If you intend to make your letters pay better, know the ideas that have increased the pulling power of the other men's letters. The book will tell you how to make a letter win, it reveals hundreds of well tried and thoroughly experimented ideas. It contains fifty model letters from office file—those that did actual business.

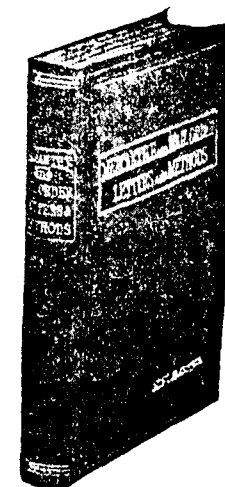
Price Rs. 3/-.

CLERK'S MANUAL.

(3rd and Revised Edition).

It is a comprehensive manual for the guidance of clerks in all sorts of office works containing elaborate treatment of office correspondence (1) Inward Correspondence, (2) Indexing of correspondence, (3) Copying, Indexing, and Despatching, (4) Filing Correspondence Docketing and Multiplying, (5) Letters and how to write them, (6) Writing telegram, (7) Precis-writing, (8) Invoices—Inward and Outward, (9) The accounting, (10) The Banking, (11) Books maintained, (12) A glossary of Mercantile Terms, (13) A set of six appendices containing Business grammar, draft letters. Hints on Indexing and precis writing and various other matters which everyone doing office work so much require to know. By N. A. Fisher A.C.I. Bound in Card Board Cover. Nicely Printed in Antique Paper.

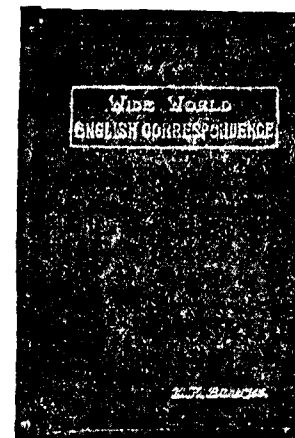
Price Re. 1/-.



WIDE WORLD ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

By Mr. K. M. Banerjee. The book contains hundreds of actual and typical letters besides a comprehensive general introduction covering the whole art of letter writing. The contents cover Commercial and Business Correspondence, Family Correspondence, School Correspondence, General Forms etc. A complete book of general letter writing. Letters on all subjects. Invaluable to everyone. 8th. Edition

Price Rs. 1/12/-.



MONEY MAKING BY THE MAIL

By K. M. Banerjee Editor of "INDUSTRY" & "COMM. INDIA." Opens out a Rich way to immense and ever increasing possibility. Get into Mail Order Business. An immense untapped Field is waiting for you—there is Money in it for everyone. The scheme revealed in the Book welcomes everyone into the field of business, proving that everyone has an equal chance. Among others the book contains chapters on (1) Mail Order Advertising, (2) Preparing Catalogues, (3) Sending follow-ups, (4) Preparing Mailing List, (5) Discussing Possibilities, (6) Practices and Technics, etc., etc.

Price Rs. 2/-.

NEW CUSTOMERS: HOW TO CREATE—HOW TO HOLD

By K. M. Banerjee. Learn the modern methods of attracting new customers, learn to know the purchasing minds, learn the secret of human needs and how to develop them, find the capacity of the purchasers, learn the customers' winning talks. This book will give you all the modern new-ideas for creating new customers and developing new business. The book contains elaborate chapters on (1) The Purchasing Mind (2) Creating New Demand (3) Serving Human Needs (4) Business Opportunities (5) How Business Grows (6) Expansion of Small Trades (7) Making Goods Self-selling (8) Treat Your Customers as Friends (9) Purchasing Instinct (10) Creating Customers by Various Methods (described).

Price Rs. 2/-.

CAREERS OF AGENTS AND MIDDLEMEN.

The agents and middlemen to-day have come to stay in the fields of business. With the expansion of Trade and Commerce the intervention of agents and middlemen in thousand and one ways has become inevitable. So learn the Principle, Functions, Scope and Qualifications of agents and middlemen through this book.

It will give you in detail: The career of Ad-men,—organisation of a commission house—salesmanship—career of middlemen—the insurance agents—System in selling insurance—Ship Broker—Clearing and Forwarding agents—career of shroffs—foreign agency—stevedoring as a line and various other chapters.

Price Re. 1/-.

POPULAR HANDBOOK SERIES.

TRADE TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
WITTY SAYINGS
INSPIRING QUOTATIONS
BOOK OF PROVERBS
RIDDLES WITH SOLUTIONS
GREAT THOUGHTS

GREAT WORDS
HEARTY LAUGHS
SCIENTIFIC BITS
FACTS THAT INTEREST
HOUSEHOLD HINTS
GARDENING HINTS

A SET OF 12 BOOKS AT PRICE Rs. 3 ONLY.

DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA.

G. A. Natesan & Co.,

GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

MONEY-EARNING BOOKS.

INDIAN PERFUMES, ESSENCES AND HAIR OILS.

It deals elaborately with the possibility of perfumery industries, classification of materials, principles of manufacture of floral oils, extracts of flowers, essential oils, essences, ottoes, snow, aromatic and toilet waters, hair oils, face cream, snow, taral alta, etc., together with many well-tried recipes.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

INDIAN TOBACCO AND ITS PREPARATION

Elaborate process and recipes for smoking preparations Hookha Tobacco, Khambiras, Snuff, Surti, Zarda, Dokta, Sukha will be found in this book with an exhaustive glossary of vernacular names Possibilities of the industry is also described. Manufacture of Cigar and Biri is included in this new edition.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

INDEPENDENT CAREER FOR THE YOUNG

Do not hang on the office for service. Devote yourself to industry. The book will reveal to you the ways and means by which you will have plenty of earning occupations.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

INDIAN PICKLES, CHUTNEYS AND MORABBAS

You can manufacture every one of them at your home and carry a business in your market. The book contains details of ingredients spices used, preserving medium, curing agent, methods of preservation, marketing possibility together with 80 well tried recipes.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURE OF INK

The information contained in it is very plain valuable, short and reliable. All processes for the manufacture of writing ink, different colours, fountain pen ink, marking ink, rubber stamp ink, metal stamping ink drawing ink, luminous ink, ink for glass and leather marking etc. are given in book.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

COTTON DYEING & PRINTING

Process of dyeing and printing cotton and cotton goods will be found in minute detail in it. Indigenous and modern methods are both treated. Chemicals of all variety, colours and dyestuff will also be found printed there.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Discusses various industrial subjects, industrial situations, industrial ideals. The book contains among others. Industrial Situation in India—How Industries Thrive—Indian Industrial Ideal—Industrial Finance—The Revival of Indian Art Industries—Metal Wares of Indian—Stone Carving in India—Wood Carving—Indian Ceramic Works—At Enamelling in India—India's Brass and Copper Craft—The Bell-metal Industry.

Price Rs. 1/-.

MONEY IN HANDICRAFTS

It contains the manufacturing process of Lac Wares—Glass Bangles—Button Making—Gold Enamelling—Gold and Silver Leaves—Gold and Silver Wire—Brass Moulding—Brass Foundry—Horn and Horn Works—Making Models and Moulds—Wax Modelling—Pearl Inlaying, etc., etc.

"A. B. Patrika," writes, It is undoubtedly one of the best written books.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

The book will greatly help you, gives various processes of manufacture, both cold and hot. It elaborately deals in laundry soaps, Toilet soap, Textile and Dyer's Soap, Floating Soap, Soap Powder, Medicated Soap, or other Soaps of every kins. Over 200 pages.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES

This is a book of small industries turning out articles of daily need and capable of being manufactured by small capital with profit. Article such as Brush, Rope making, Coir making, Hat Manufacture and various other things are found there.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

UTILIZATION OF COMMON PRODUCTS

Common products are abundant in our country but are wasted for want of proper handling. You will be able to make a profit from many things, even from ashes, Orange peel, Cork waste, Tobacco waste, Rice dust etc. Manufacture Citrus Products, Lemon Oil, Orange Oil, Orange Flower Oil, Preserved Fruits, Jelly Making, Jam Making, Marmalades Making Utilisation of Fruit Stones, Manufacture of Attar, Essential Oils, Tinctures, Satti (Indian Arrowroot) Starch, Banana Products, Palmyra Sugar, Egg Products etc. are also included in it.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The book contains practical methods of manufactures of Ceramic industris, Glazed Pottery, Manufacture of Varnish, of Glass, Candles, Paper, Hydrogenation of Fats and Oils, Enamelled Wares etc. with 12 illustrations.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

HOME INDUSTRIES

Many practical ideas for the Manufacture of Bakery Biscuit, Cakes, Vinegar, Fruit Juices, Vermillion Shellac, Lac Bangle, Catechu, Fire Works will be found in the book.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRIES

Discusses Manufacture of Boot Polishes—Manufacture of Depilatories—Tambul Bilas—Hair Dyes—Dental Preparations—Toilet Preparations—Cements and Glass, Rubber, etc.—Metal Polish—Incense Sticks—Crayons—Medical Preparations etc.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

MANUFACTURE OF SYRUP

This handy book describes how you can manufacture Fruit Syrup, Medicinal Syrup, Artificial Syrup, Indian Ice Cream, Syrup Powder from various natural fruits and chemicals. Manufacture in your home this delicious Syrup, drink and sell in the market to earn a decent income.

Price Rs. 1/8/-.

CAREERS OF AGENTS & MIDDLEMEN

The agents and middlemen to-day have come to stay in the fields of business. With the expansion of Trade and Commerce the intervention of agents and middlemen in thousand and one ways has become inevitable. So learn the Principle, Functions, Scope and Qualifications of agents and middlemen through this book.

It will give you in detail: The career of Ad-men,—organisation of a commission house—salesmanship—career of middlemen—the insurance agents—System in selling insurance—Ship Broker—Clearing and Forwarding agents—career of shroffs—foreign agency—stevedoring—as a line and various other chapters.

Price Rs. 1/-.

DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA.

G. A. Natesan & Co.,

GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

THE SECOND VOLUME IS JUST OUT!!!

THE MOMENTOUS PUBLICATION OF
THE INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN RECORDER

RECORDS OF ALL EVENTS IN THE PERIOD OF JULY, AUGUST & SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Under the Editorship of the Board of Editors consisting of the following eminent Journalists and Publicists:

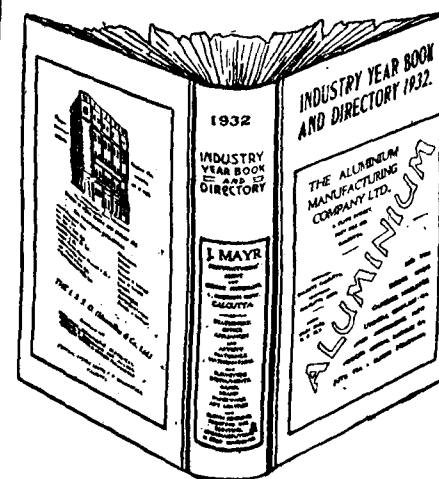
(1) Sj. Ramananda Chatterjee (Modern Review); (2) Moulvi Mujibur Rahman (Mussalman); (3) Sj. Bidhubhusan SenGupta (Free Press); (4) Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose (A. B. Patrika); (5) Sj. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce); (6) Sj. Anandamay Dhara (Formerly Editor of Bengalee); (7) Sj. Kishoree Mohan Banerjee (Industry & Commercial India).

THE second volume which consists of nearly 350 pages Royal Octavo size, produced on Inter-type composing machine and printed finely on Thick glazed high class country made paper, full Khaddar Bound, contains among many others accounts of the following events:—Ottawa Agreement, Protection to Indian Textile Industry, Suppression of Terrorism, Communal Award, Poona Agreement, Indian Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils; Indian States Enquiry Committee Report, Congress and Political Conferences, Labour Movement, Notable Trials, Lausanne Conference, Disarmament Conference, Jail Administration, etc., etc. with an elaborate Index.

The book is of everyday reference and of immense importance to journalists, publicists, members of Legislatures, readers of current affairs and everyone interested in Indian affairs.

PRICE RS. 3-8 ONLY, POSTAGE EXTRA.

The Great Marketing Book INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1932



SIR MONTAGU De P. WEBB Kt. C.I.E., C.B.E.,
KARACHI WRITES: "I ALWAYS KEEP YOUR
INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY CLOSE AT
HAND AND AM FREQUENTLY REFERRING TO
IT. I FIND IT VERY USEFUL."

BIG VOLUME OF 950 PAGES DEMY OCTAVO SIZE,
FULL CLOTH BOUND, GOLD LETTERED

PRICE RS. 5 PER COPY. POSTAGE AS. 13 EXTRA.

G. A. Natesan & Co.,

GEORGE TOWN, Madras.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT

INDIAN

INDIA—

THE INDIAN STATES

AND

ESTATES?

—:O:—

Then write for full particulars of a new and
unique publication.

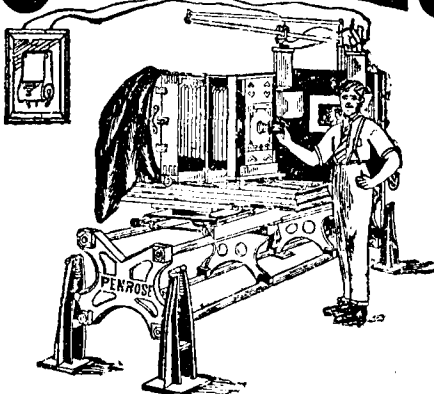
TO—

IMPERIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Post Box 102, LAHORE

(D. H.) Ex.

**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 ENGRAVERS & DEALERS IN PROCESS MATERIALS
No. 64, SAVARIMUTHU STREET, MAHABALI MADRAS.

E. Nov. '33.

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,

INDIAN FINANCE,

20, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

ZENITH LIFE

SAFETY FIRST

ASSURANCE

CLEAN SERVICE

COMPANY LTD

JUST-FAIR

OF BOMBAY

DEPENDABLE

E. Dec. '33.

Advertising in Western India

Your sales' message in our two 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)

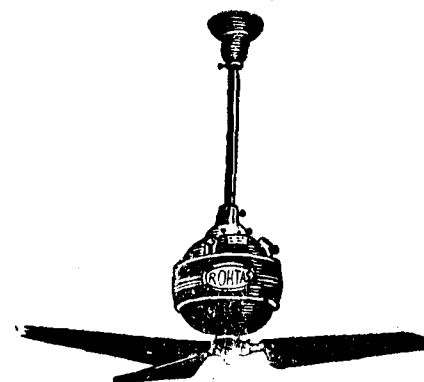
hold the keys of this Gate.

Let us open this gate for your merchandise from within.

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.

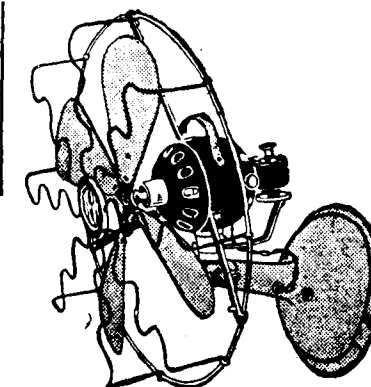
MANUFACTURERS:

THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS. LTD.
25, South Road Entally, CALCUTTA.

Telegram: "Manufactor" Telephone: Park, 321.

E. Mar. '33.

APPROVED
&
USED
BY
Govt. & Public
Departments



KNOWLEDGE
TO BE USEFUL MUST BE

THE LATEST

The League of Nations Gives You It.

Educational Survey, Vol. 1-5, Re. 1-6-0	Rs. 6 14 0
per copy	" 7 0 0
Ten years of World Co-operation	" 0 9 0
Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations	" 8 4 0
The Course and Phases of the World Economic Depression	" 4 2 0
World Economic Survey	" 5 3 0
Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations 1931-32, Wrapper	" 8 4 0
Ditto Cloth bound	" 1 1 0
Housing and Malaria	" 22 0 0
International Health Year Book	" 5 3 0
Agricultural Crisis, Vol. I.	" 2 4 0
Ditto Vol. II.	" 0 9 0
Welfare of the Blind	" 2 8 0
Review of World Production 1925-31	" 1 6 0
Memorandum on Production and Trade	

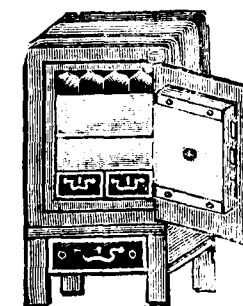
Obtainable from the Indian Bureau of the

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Improvement Trust Building,
BOMBAY.

E. Sept. '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. S.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

THE BOMBAY REVIVAL OF INDIAN ART

By W. E. GLADSTONE-SOLOMON,
Indian Educational Service, Principal, Sir J. J. School
of Art, Bombay; Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales
Museum, Bombay.

A descriptive account of the Indian Room constructed and decorated by the Staff and Students of the School of Art. With Notes on Indian Architecture, Pottery, Arts and Crafts and the Bombay Art Society, by well-known Experts. Illustrated by Students of the School of Art, Photographs by Messrs. Chaudhary and Shivshankar.

Published with the permission of the Government of Bombay.

Price Rs. 1. By V. P. P. Rs. 1-4.

MASONIC POINTS

OR AUTHORISED CUES IN THE MASONIC RITUAL OF THE F.A., F.C. AND M.M. DEGREES AND THOSE OF THE HOLY ROYAL ARCH APPROVED BY THE LATE KING-EMPEROR.

A Perfect Ritual Memoriser but unintelligible to persons outside the Craft.

Price Rs. 1-8. By V. P. P. Rs. 1-11.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL BIOLOGY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

FIFTH EDITION.

By ARTHUR POWELL, B.A., M.D., M.Ch.,

AND

A. J. KOHIYAR, B.A., M.B., B.S.

Price Rs. 6. By V. P. P. Rs. 6-8.

COGITATA ET VISA

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

A Book of Verse charmingly written with an interesting foreword by the author. Compiled from reflections and observations as the title imports, it will appeal to observant people and students in no small degree.

Price Rs. 2. By V. P. P. Rs. 2-4.

WILL FORMS

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS

1. Bequeathing all the Testator's Effects to one person absolutely.
2. Bequeathing the property to trustees to be divided equally or otherwise among two or more persons.
3. Bequeathing the property to Trustees for the benefit of the Testator's widow during her lifetime, and thereafter to be equally divided between the children.
4. Bequeathing the property to Trustees for the Benefit of Testator's Children.
5. General with full instructions regarding drawing up Notes, Will Forms, and other information.

Price As. 8. By V. P. P. As. 10.

THE LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

BEING A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTORAL RULES.

By DANIEL CHAMIER, Bar-at-Law.

Commentaries on the Government of India Act, the new Chapter IXA, of the Penal Code, which deals with offences at elections: the Elected Bodies; Members and their qualifications: Electors and the Electoral Roll; Elections; the Ballot; Election Petitions; Forms: Practice; Corrupt Practices; Bribery; Undue Influence; Treating; Personation; The Candidate; Election Agents; Election Expenses.

Price Rs. 5. By V. P. P. Rs. 5-6.

"SOME TENNIS DON'TS"

By MAJOR E. C. CHESNEY.

An admirable book for tennis enthusiasts. It deals with the numerous faults common with the average club player in this great game and explains in the most pleasing manner how these are to be met and overcome. The contents will prove as interesting to the player as to the novice.

Price Rs. 1-8. By V. P. P. Rs. 1-12.

"THE TEMPLE OF DEVI AND OTHER POEMS."

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

Beautifully produced and containing an unusually good collection of modern poems possessing a charm which is sure to appeal to all lovers of verse. Well bound and finished in gold.

Price Rs. 3 each. By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF POEMS

By B. G. STEINHOFF.

Providing varied and delightful reading, many pleasant hours can be passed in company with this book. Well bound and finished in gold.

Price Rs. 3. By V. P. P. Rs. 3-8.

POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM

Price As. 8. By V. P. P. As. 10.

BILL OF EXCHANGE FORM

Price As. 4. By V. P. P. As. 5.

THE "TIMES" REPORTER'S NOTE BOOK

PRICE Rs. 5 per dozen.

6 Dozen at Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

Special Prices for large quantities.

THE "TIMES" BRIDGE TABLETS

Ans. 10. each. Rs. 7 per dozen.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

Ans. 5 per pound. Ruled Blocks Ans. 8 each.

Postage extra.

BOMBAY LAW JOURNAL

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

The only Journal in India dealing with law, research, legislation, administration of justice and other matters of legal and professional interest.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

November 1932:

Law and Untouchables' Temple-Entry, by Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Attorney-at-Law; Some Features of the French Law of Insolvency, by Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Registrar, Bombay University; Nervous Shock, by Mr. Ramniklal R. Mody, Attorney-at-Law; Solicitors Act, 1932; Correspondence; Duty of Counsel, by Mr. F. A. Vakil, Attorney-at-Law; The National Association of the Legal Profession in India; Review; Recent Cases; Allahabad Bar Council Report; Southern Stories.

December 1932:

A Call to the Profession to join The National Association of the Legal Profession in India, by Mr. Brewster, F.R.M.S., Handwriting Expert, Calcutta; Security for Costs, by Mr. R. R. Mody, Attorney-at-Law; The Law of Money Lending in Ancient India, by Mr. S. J. Shrinivasan, LL.B.; Recent Decisions; The Bombay Partnership Rules, 1932; Review; Wit and Humour, etc.

January 1933:

The Fatawa Alamgiri on Ariya, by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Bar-at-Law; The Future of the Legal Profession in India; Security for Costs,

INDIA'S CHOICEST BOOKS

ON SELECTION OF

CAREERS

BY M. C. MOHAN, B.A.

Guide to Imperial Government Services

3rd Revised and enlarged edition.

350 pages. Rs. 3 net.

Guide to Punjab Government Services

2nd Revised and enlarged edition.

300 pages. Rs. 2 net.

Guide to Foreign Studies

Germany, Japan, France, America, etc.

2nd Revised and enlarged edition.

225 pages. Rs. 1-8 net.

Guide to British Studies

England, Canada, S. Africa, E. Africa.

2nd Revised and enlarged edition.

225 pages. Rs. 1-8 net.

Guide to Small Scale Industries and Spare Hours Occupation

2nd Revised and enlarged edition. 450 pages.

Cloth bound. Rs. 3-8 net. (Under print.)

Guide to Agricultural Industries (including Forest, Fisheries, Bio-Chemicals etc.)

2nd Revised and enlarged edition.

Just out. 325 pages. Rs. 2.

Guide to Indian Studies. Parts I & II.

Engineering and Industrial. 2nd Revised and

enlarged edition of Careers. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8.

Guide to Higher Scholarships

University, Public, Government and State.

450 pages. Rs. 3 net.

THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY

THE NATIONAL CALL

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

SPECIAL
FOREIGN AND
INLAND
COMMERCIAL
SERVICES

EXCLUSIVE
COPYRIGHT
NEWS
and
DAILY FEATURES

SPECIAL
ARTICLES,
SPORTING NEWS
and
PICTURES

A Daily Feast of News, Views and Special Features

Book Your Advertisement To-day.

THE National Call

IS

The Best Medium for Advertising in Northern India.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Enquiries Write to the Manager,

The "National Call," Delhi.



TO ENJOY MARRIED LIFE

TAKE AT ONCE

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

Ideal Tonic, Blood Purifier and Nerve Restorer

Sold by following Chemists:

- (1) Dadha & Co., Park Town, Madras.
- (2) H. H. Jathabhai & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market Bombay.
- (3) Madhab Agency, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon Street, Bombay
- (4) H. C. Sen & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
- (5) R. S. Narain Das & Sons, Simla.
- (6) Grand Pharmacy, 438, Mogul Street, Rangoon.
- (7) O. N. Mukerjee & Sons, 19 Lindsay Street, Calcutta & D. rjeeling
- (8) S. Paul & Co., 4 Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta
- (9) J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
- (10) Beli Ram & Bros., Lahore.

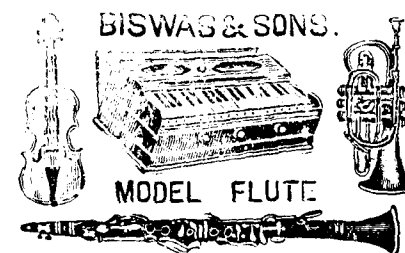
Sold also by all other Chemists.

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIABETES, etc. etc. Made from harmless Vegetable Products. Far better than the Gland Products or so-called "Yakutis" or Nerve Tonics. Act like Magic. Increase Memory, Brain Power, Nerve Power and Retentive Power most wonderfully.

Why Buy Foreign Medicines?
Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills
and you will be astonished.
Vim Pills will make you a New Man.

E. Feb. '33. M.

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORES



It is an admitted fact that our Harmoniums are the best in the market as regards quality, durability and high workmanship and they also suit all pockets. Large stock of all varieties of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS to suit all pockets.

New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

Model Flute Harmonium 3 Octv; 1 set of German Reeds: Style A. Rs. 20, Style B. Rs. 25, Superior Quality Rs. 35; 2 sets of German Reeds: Style A. Rs. 35, style B. Rs. 40, Superior Quality Rs. 50.

Other varieties Rs. 55 to Rs. 350.

German-made Violin with bow and case complete. Rs. 18, 21, 24 to Rs. 250.

German-made Mandolin Rs. 15, 18, 22 to Rs. 75.

English Model B⁶ Cornet Rs. 28, 30, 35 to Rs. 110.

Brass Paris made B⁶ or E⁶ Ebony Clarinet with 13 G. S. Keys, 2 rings Rs. 45, 50 to Rs. 135.

Folding Model Organ 4 Octv; 2 sets of Reeds. 4 stops and Knee-swell. Rs. 140,

ADVANCE QUARTER AMOUNT WITH ORDER

BISWAS & SONS,

5, Lower Chitpore Road, (I.R.) CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33. M.

4a

WHAT ABOUT YOUR PROSPECTS?

No matter where you live, what you earn, who you are or what you do, the I. S. A. will go to you and train you in your own house at your leisure time to be a *Certificated Accountant*—a better job at a bigger salary. The I. S. A. have thus trained thousands of students and can train you as well.

Write for a copy of our free Prospectus No. 172 R. with a Calendar for 1932-33 to the

SECRETARY,

The India School of Accountancy,
POST BOX 2020, - - CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33. M.

Great Money Lottery!

The Danish Colonial (Class) Lottery, its prize money is GUARANTEED BY THE STATE. ONCE more offers an extraordinary winning chance in five drawings.

21,175 cash prizes payable immediately without any deductions. Highest possible prize.

720,000 Crowns or about £40,000 Principal Prizes or Bonuses:

Crowns.	About £	Crowns	About £
324,000	18,000	72,000	4,000
180,000	10,000	57,600	3,200
108,000	6,000	50,400	2,800

and thousands 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 lists, etc. we have fixed the prize of two drawings at For a whole ticket. Half ticket. Quarter ticket.

£3 4 0. £1 12 0. £0 16 0
Orders for the first great prize drawing should be forwarded by return, but not later than 8th May 1933 as the drawing will be held on the 9th and 10th May; only 50,000 members. 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 authorised office.

JOHN DAVIS & CO., Norrevoldgade 90,
POST BOX 140, COPENHAGEN, K., DENMARK
Order Form.

For John Davis & Co., Norrevoldgade 90,
Post Box 140, Copenhagen K. 300, Denmark.

I hereby request you to send me for

THE GREAT MONEY LOTTERY

.....whole.....half.....quarter tickets.

Enclosed please find:

Bank Notes.....for £.....

Chequefor £.....

Postal Order.....for £.....

Name in full.....

Occupation.....

Street.....

Town.....

E. Feb. '33. Aur.

Miracle! Marvel!

Astounding Results guaranteed. Protects from evil and gives you Luck. Talismans never before offered to the Public.

For Success in Farming	Rs. 200 0 0
" Honour and Riches	Rs. 175 0 0
" Titles and Degrees	Rs. 150 0 0
" Litigation and Enemies	Rs. 75 0 0
" Lotteries and Games	Rs. 37 8 0
" Health and Strength	Rs. 15 0 0
" Success in Service and Examination	Rs. 10 0 0

Special Charms. Talismans will be prepared for Rich, Rajas and Zamindars. Full amount should be remitted in advance.

Apply to:—

Dr. Bhatra, Ph.D., D.Sc., etc.,
Post 3, BOMBAY.

E. Feb. '33. Aur.

ROY'S WEEKLY

Burn Bastion Road, DELHI

Price Re. 1.

Only Weekly in Delhi with latest Foreign and Indian News Telegrams.

Extensive and Influential Circulation in all parts of India and States.

His Excellency the Governor of U P: "I hope the Weekly Newspaper... will prove a permanent memorial (to Mr. K. C. Roy)."

His Excellency the Governor of C. P.: "I wish the venture all success."

His Excellency the Governor of N W. F. P.: "I wish the Journal all success."

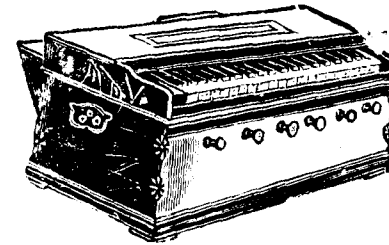
The Hon'ble Sir H. Haig, Home Member, Government of India: "No memorial to him (K. C. Roy) could be more fitting. I wish all success to the new venture for its own sake and for the sake of him whom it will commemorate"

Column: 14 inches long and 2½ inches wide.

Rs. 2 per inch per insertion.

For Contract rates apply to the Manager.
For Casual advertisement, 8 as. a line per insertion.

Ex.



HAPPY ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

REDUCTION WITH RAIL FREE

CONCESSION

SPECIAL OFFER IN PRICES OF

MOHINI FLUTE HARMONIUMS

WITH PARIS MODEL REEDS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO:—

MOHINI FLUTE CO., 9-2, ARPULI LANE (I.R.)
CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33. M.

Rejuvenation

Is rejuvenation possible? Yes; no more despair; only Safest, Surest Triumph over health and happiness. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request.

EYE SUN (Regd.):—Cataract and Eye troubles completely cured by "Eye Sun"—the new discovery of the day. No operation, No troubles, Safe, Sure and simple home treatment. Money back guaranteed if no improvement is experienced. Rs. 2 per phial.

THE HARYYASRAM,

PANCHPOTA (JESSORE), BENGAL.

E. Feb. '33. Exp

Learn the Truth About Yourself

Free Test Reading by Famous Bombay Astrologer.

"Pundit Tabore", well-known Indian Astrologer, has abandoned his private practice and invites all and sundry to send their date of birth for a FREE test horoscope. Scores of letters from all parts of the world pour into his studios daily, and the accuracy of his predictions is awakening a new interest in a very old science. GEORGE MACKAY of New York believes that Tabore is possessed with some sort of second-sight.

Business, speculation, marriage, love affairs, travel, friends, lotteries and enemies are among the subjects dealt with in his horoscope. All that is necessary to obtain a FREE test horoscope of your life, is to send your full name, (Mr. Mrs. or Miss) date, month and year of birth and address, all clearly written or printed in block letters by yourself, and enclose 8 Annas to help cover the cost of postage and misc. expenses, and your test horoscope will be promptly despatched to you. No Personal Interviews; all consultations by mail only.

Address: "PUNDIT TABORE," (Dept. 354-C), Upper Forjett Street, BOMBAY VII.

E. Feb. '33. L. A. S. (Bom.)



TELEGRAMS: ALLINSURCO

TELEPHONE. 8134.

ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER VEREIN
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

PREMIUM INCOME

ASSETS

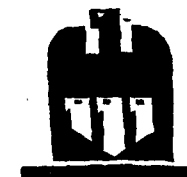
OVER

OVER

£23 MILLIONS

£53 MILLIONS

FIRE AND MOTOR



INSURANCE

FOR PARTICULARS AND AGENCIES
Please address to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY,
KHALEEL MANSIONS,
MOUNTROAD, MADRAS.

E. Dec. '33.

"Bandematram", Lahore,

Founded in 1920

BY THE LATE LALA LAJPAT RAI
Is an indispensable medium of publicity.

No advertising campaign is ever complete without inclusion of this widely circulated Paper.
Never miss this persuasive medium of resultful publicity.

An advertisement in

"The Bandematram" pays and pays well. You will be convinced of its pulling power.

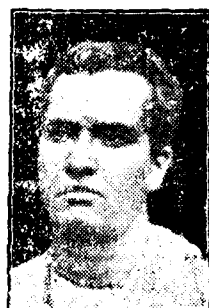
For particulars write to the Manager:

"BANDEMATRAM", LAHORE.

Ex.

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.

For alluring loveliness to the hair,
you should dress them with

CASTORIN HAIR OIL **Regtd.**

This has been prepared from CASTOR OIL boiled with vegetable ingredients, which are very



beneficial to the roots of the hair. It stops hair falling, dandruff, cleans the scalp and removes all complaints pertaining to the hair and gives the luxurious growth of silky hair. It has a charming perfume too.

TRY IT AND BE SATISFIED

Re. 1. per bottle, V. P. 7 annas.

Rs. 2-12 for 3 bottles, V. P. Re. 1.

Write to:—**DASS & SON,**
BOMBAY 4.

E. Feb. '33.

An Announcement of Cancer Cure

"I am announcing it to the public for the good of patients that my 70 year-old mother was attacked with cancer in her breast. X-Ray and Radium treatment proved to be ineffectual. At last she has been cured by the wonderful treatment of **RAJVAID KAVIRAJ PRAVAKAR CHATTERJEE, M.A., Principal, Calcutta College of Ayurved** (Phone 4039 B.B.) of 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta."

Dr. S. N. DAS, M.B., Medical Officer-in-Charge,
Marwari Relief Society, CALCUTTA.

"I was attacked with cancer in the tongue and have been radically cured by **Raj Vaid KAVIRAJ PRAVAKAR CHATTERJI, M.A., Principal, Calcutta College of Ayurved,** of 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, (Phone 4039 B.B.) Do not lose heart without consulting him."—**Trailokya Nath Gupta, Barrackpur (24-Pargs.) Bengal.**

E. Feb. '33. Exp.

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. "Ranchi"	17,000	28th Jan. 1933	S. S. "Nadera"	16,000	25th Feb. 1933
"Narkunda"	16,572	4th Feb. "	"Viceroy of India"	20,000	4th Mar. "
"Carthage"	15,000	11th " "	"Rajutana"	17,000	11th " "
"Rawalpindi"	16,619	18th " "	"Balarat"	13,000	11th " "
"Modavia"	17,000	18th " "	"Kaiar-I-Hind"	11,513	18th " "

@ Carries first saloon and tourist passengers.

* One class steamer carrying passengers for Plymouth and London only at third class fares.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Gleneden"	4,772	21st Jan. 1933
"Behar"	6,000	10th Feb. "

* Cargo Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
		From Calcutta
S. S. "Margha"	8,278	28th Jan. 1933
"Maneia"	8,300	25th Feb. "
"Modasa"	9,070	11th Mar. "
"Mubera"	9,100	25th " "

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 Tuesday 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 HONGKONG—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. '33.

ADVERTISING IN "THE ORIENT" MEANS EFFICIENT ADVERTISING

Whatever be the trade-depression, you have got to sell your goods, from the smallest domestic requirement to the biggest piece of machinery. This requires advertising in a medium of publicity.—well got-up, thoroughly modern and having a very wide circulation in the country.

"THE ORIENT" IS THIS EFFICIENT MEDIUM
OF ADVERTISEMENT.

You can trust it as you may trust your finest salesman.
In Magazine publicity, THE ORIENT does the best.

FOR A FREE SAMPLE COPY, WITH ADVERTISEMENT RATES,

APPLY (with As. 4 stamps) to

THE MANAGER, "THE ORIENT"

No. 5, Military Square,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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 Analyst upon the analysis of this medicine in the Bombay Government Laboratory.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.

E. Mar. '33.

Rajkot, Kathiawar, [India]

BOOKS ON SEX, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By PROF. K. DEYER, M.A.

1. KAMA SUTRA of Vatsyana and The Sex Knowledge of the East and the West ... Rs. 4 only.
The *Liberty* one of the leading English Daily of Calcutta, says:—
"We have read this book ("Kama Sutra") and several other eight anna series of works on Sex, Health and Hygiene by the said author and have found them to be very useful."
2. PLEASURES OF MARRIAGE ... Rs. 2-8
3. NECESSITY OF SEX EDUCATION ... Rs. 2-0
The *Industry*, the leading English Monthly of Calcutta, writes:—
"This handbook as its name implies deals primarily with sexual physiology, the knowledge of which is of vital importance for the young. It also deals with sexual diseases their causes and remedies."
4. SEX AND THE GIRL OF 18: Printed on glazed paper with many halftone blocks ... Rs. 2-0
5. WHAT EVERY BRIDE SHOULD KNOW Re. 1-8
The *Basumati*, a leading Bengali Paper, writes:—
"There are many things in these books which all young men ought to observe and act up to for the sake of their own health and that of their children."

Please order them out at once. Only limited supply in stock.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers,
George Town, MADRAS.

E. Feb. '33.

GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP

(CONDUCTED BY IRISH HOSPITALS' TRUST LTD.)

Run at Aintree (England) on 24-3-1933.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ORDINARY MAIL TILL 2-2-1933

At Rs. 7-12-0 PER TICKET

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP SWEEP

(CONDUCTED BY MUTUAL CLUB LTD.)

Run at Lincoln (England) on 22-3-1933.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ORDINARY TILL 22-2-1933

At Rs. 4-12-0 PER TICKET

Both the above Clubs' Tickets can be had for cash from:—

RAJAMUNDHRY
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

T. V. REDDI,
AUTHORISED AGENT.

E. Feb. '33. Rajan.

Have you seen?
Are you a Subscriber to?
Do you advertise in?

YOUNG CEYLON

The Premier Monthly Magazine in Ceylon

AND
An Excellent medium for Advertisements
Annual Subscription Rs 3-0-0 including postage.
Critical and Breezy Comments on Current Topics and Leaders in Public Life.
Special articles on Politics, Economics and other subjects of general interest.
An invaluable magazine to every Publicist, Patriot, Politician and Man of the World. Splendid vehicle for Foreign and Local Advertisements. Each issue contains twenty pages of Advertisements. Foreign Advertisements a speciality.

Our New Departments.

Publicity Department.

To provide opportunities for contact between Advertisers and Buyers, we are displaying Show-Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills and other Publications of our Advertisers. Full information is given to Buyers about Advertisers' Goods. Orders are booked without any charge or commission

Agency Department.

In this Department we offer readers the best and most popular magazines published all over the World.

Write to us for a List of the most important Monthlies and Weeklies with their rates of Subscription.

For all Particulars apply:—

Manager,

"YOUNG CEYLON",

Ex.

167, Hulftsdorp, COLOMBO.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion resulting in constipation, headache, loss of appetite, etc. etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution sets right all such troubles and shows way to health and its pleasures.

GAJJAR'S PACHACARK

It is a Standard Indian Elixir and a restorative tonic for the stomach and the intestines, which also invigorates the whole system. It is an all round mixture for general debility and weakness and is indicated in diseases like Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, etc. A trial will convince you.

Pamphlets Free on application.

GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY

Bombay 4.

E. Feb. '33. D.

ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

(Of Prof. S. C. Mukerjee, M.A.)

Kalighat, Calcutta. (Estd. 1892.)

To foreknow is to be forearmed. In practical life, prescience derived from astrology is of immense value; it will define the good and adverse periods of life, the chief events, their times of happening, the condition of health and the essential details of every department of human existence, with scientific precision. A genuine Life Reading is an invaluable guide in life; it enables us to decide momentous questions and to guard ourselves against perils and pitfalls which we meet so often in the journey of life.

We follow the best principles of Hindu Astrology and Ptolemaic system. Our computations are based on the results of our long study and research and we have developed special methods both in the mathematical and judicial sections of the Science. Our Bureau was established more than forty years ago, and during this long period, our activities and the quality of our work have been before the public. In the course of our business, we have converted many of the orthodox sceptics into profound believers and we would request those who are still grappling on the darker side, to test and get the benefit of Astrology, which is the oldest of all Sciences and which has been admired by the greatest minds of the World. We also supply horoscopes from the colossal manuscript-work (Nadi-Grantha) of Maharshi Bhargava known as *Bhargava Samhita*.

Charges: Detailed Life Reading, Rs. 12; same, abridged, Rs. 5; Five years' important events, Rs. 5; ten years' Rs. 9; Questions, Rs. 2 each. One year's monthly, Rs. 7. Results sent V. P. P. Send sex, date, time and place of birth, and state whether the time is Standard or Local, and whether married or single. Full prospectus and testimonials on application. Test Reading, Re. 1.

Some unsolicited testimonials: R. W. Corbet, Saidpur, (Rangpur): "All you have predicted has come out pretty accurately." D. R. Mehta, Controller of Stores Office, B. S. and C. I. R., Bombay: "Reading for my 41st year very accurate in all aspects, ... most remarkable is the death of my father which occurred during the period (September) shown by you. I have come into contact with many so-called expert astrologers, but none proved so competent as you ... certainly you are the best astrologer in India."

Apply:—

MR. A. C. MUKERJEE, DIRECTOR.

Write for our Astrological Correspondence Lessons.

E. Feb. '33.

"Keshabchandra and Ramkrishna"

A Correct Statement of Their
Relation and Mutual Influence

BY

G. C. BANERJI,

Retired District and Sessions Judge (B. & O.)

ORDINARY BINDING, RS. 2.

FULL CLOTH WITH GILT LETTERS, RS. 2-8.

To be had of:

1. The Author, Gyan Kutir, Katra, Allahabad.
2. Navavidhan Asram,
84, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
3. Navavidhan Mission Office,
3, Ramanath Mazumdar Street, Calcutta.

E. Feb. '33.

The Mahratta

To be published in new and enlarged
form from January 1, 1933.

12 pages of the *Kesari* size with many
new arresting features.

Advertisers and Selling Agents should write to
The Advertising Manager, The 'Mahratta', Poona.
or The Kesari-Mahratta Office, Bombay 2.

Among the new features will be pages devoted to the problems of India's workers and peasants, Native States' Rulers and Subjects, International affairs, Indian women, literary matters, stage and screen, news-letters, news from the Districts and Indian States in Maharashtra, the C. P., Berar and Karnatak, topical pictures and reviews of Indian and Foreign books.

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 by Money Order.

Single Copy One Anna.

Ex.

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
6324	Carry 1
	7×9=63

Price 3sh. 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. Feb. '33. Mod. A A.

"HELPS ONE TO PASS FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT."—THE HINDU.

SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS. OF SWAMI BRAHMANANDA

It is a book of rare spiritual counsel, giving practical instruction about meditation, worship, continence, good company, mind control, ecstasy, Yogic practice, search for God, God vision, tapas and the like. An invaluable hand-book for all spiritual aspirants.

"Their power is irresistible, they transform and redeem. They kindle fresh ardour in the heart. They transmute life into living."—Sister Devamata of America.

"The seeker after truth, according to every faith and church, will find in the book light, hope, encouragement and inspiration."—*Bombay Chronicle*.

"The entire book is most practical and invaluable to seekers of truth of every phase and character."—*Liberty*.

"The book will be useful even to the more gross among laymen."—*Swarajya*.

Attractive get-up with one portrait of the Swami. Price Rs. 2 only.

THE VEDANTA KESARI

A high class monthly devoted to liberal religion and high culture conducted by the Ramakrishna Math for the last nineteen years.

A good medium for advertisements. Subscription annually, Rs. 3 only.

For Catalogue of Books, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
VEDANTA KESARI OFFICE,
MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

Ex

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.

E. Feb. '33. E. C.

STAUNCH AS A MOUNTAIN WESTINGHOUSE BATTERIES

Distributors:

AUTOMOTIVE SALES & SERVICE Co., Ltd.,
90, Wallajah Road,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

E. Mar. '33. R. K. M.

"The Ceylon Independent" Amazing Progress

Increased Sales bring
Increased RESULTS

APPEALING irresistibly to all classes the amazing increase in the sale of the **CEYLON INDEPENDENT** has been achieved in all homes where there is money to spend. FOR this reason the **CEYLON INDEPENDENT**—always the outstanding result producing **MORNING** daily—is to-day a more powerful selling force than ever before. Take full advantage of the entree it affords into all classes of homes in Ceylon Plan to use the "Ceylon Independent" adequately and consistently and reap the benefit in increased RESULTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE SHOULD BE
MADE TO THE MANAGER, "CEYLON
INDEPENDENT", P. O. BOX 74, COLOMBO.

The Most Influential "Ceylon Morning
Daily" for Selling to all Classes

Ex.

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. '33.

OIL THEORY REJECTED

"Castor oil, Olive oil, Mustard oil, Til oil, Coconut oil, best culture media for Bottle Bacilli." 99 p. c. Baldness is due to Dandruff. Dandruff—a skin-disease—is due to Bottle Bacilli having a destructive reaction with the tissue cells of hair follicles.

Scientific treatment of Baldness by

"BALDWIN"—otion—a monumental discovery

Kills Bottle Bacilli instantly. Promotes vigorous growth of hair on smooth surfaces. Stops the falling off of hair. Makes hair healthy and glossy. Evaporates quickly and cools the brain. Result of Research work of a Skin Specialist in the School of Tropical Medicines, Calcutta. At all Chemists or fresh from Sole Distributor: The Ross Clinics, 247-A, Manicktala Main Road, Calcutta. 8 oz. bottle, Rs. 2-4; 16 oz. bottle, Rs. 4. Literature free.

E. Nov '33. Ec.

CATARACT

Safe and sure harmless cure without knife.

No matter however longstanding.

Deafness

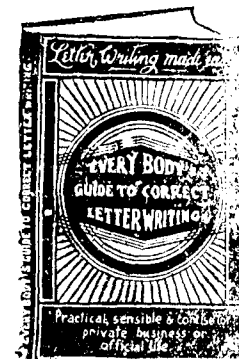
Cure radically and permanently. No matter how long and what causes. Success marvellous. Full particulars sent on application.

Tegar Chemical Works,

P. O., Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

E. Feb. '33. Ec.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER WRITING



A most practical and complete guide to the best style of modern correspondence containing a thorough exposition of the art of Letter Writing with over 500 specimen letters with their appropriate answers adopted to meet almost all cases of Import, Export, correspondence with Customs, correspondence relating to Trades, Merchant Office, Courts, Banks, Income-Tax, Municipality and Dt Board, Newspapers, etc., etc.

Family Letters, Love Letters, Invitations, etc. Very useful guide for everybody's Writing Desk. Re. 1-12 0 per copy.

MAGIC MANUAL: A full expose of modern miracles. It explains: How to cut a man's head off, and put it in a platter a yard from his body. The art of Ventriloquism. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat files, knives and forks, how to make ghosts appear. How to perform the magic of stabbing a boy through a basket and taking him out without any injury. How to catch money from air. How to produce a mouse from a pack of cards. Tricks with cards, coins and handkerchief fully explained and illustrated. etc., etc. Read and learn them.

Price Re. 1-8 per copy.

BHATTACHARYA & CO., 158, Muktaran Babu St., CALCUTTA.

E. Feb '33. Ec.

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.

Ex.

PURITY — CLEANLINESS — LIGHTNESS — SERVICE

ALUMINIUM GUARANTEED 90 % PURE

The advantages of using PURE ALUMINIUM UTENSILS are that they are non-poisonous and easily cleaned. Food acids have no perceptible corrosive action on Aluminium. Cooking with Aluminium is quick and saves fuel. Aluminium is light and lasts longer than other utensils. Will not rust, burn or break.

DISH COVERS

No. 701
 Sizes 9" 10" 11" 12" 14"
 Rs. 5-8 6-8 7-4 7-12 8-8

MILK SAUCEPANS

Lipped No. 242
 Sizes 4 1/2" 5 1/2" 6 1/2"
 Rs. 0-14 1-2 1-4

MILK JUGS

Patent No. 406
 Sizes 1/2 pt. 1 pt. 1 1/2 pts. 2 pts.
 Rs. 1-2 1-8 1-12 2-0

COCKTAIL SHAKERS

No. 290 1 1/2 pts. Rs. 2-4

COFFEE PERCOLATORS

No. 417 Rs. 8-0

GRAVY STRAINERS

Tapered Rs. 1-6

FLOUR DREDGERS

No. 602 As. 12

SKIMMERS

No. 578 As. 12

FISH SLICERS

No. 576 As. 12

FISH TROWEL

No. 361 As. 8

BAKING PANS

No. 280
 Sizes 10 1/2" 12 1/2" 14"
 Rs. 1-4 2-0 2-8

EGG POACHERS

Re. 1-0 and Rs. 2-0

KETTLES

No. 639
 Rs. 3-8 and 4-12

GRAVY STRAINERS

Sizes Nos. 1 2 3
 As. 6 8 10



COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED
HARDWARE LIST
 on request.

PUDDING BOWLS

Without covers No. 270
 Sizes 4 1/2" 4 3/4" 5 1/2" 6 1/2" 7" 8"
 Rs. 0-8 0-10 0-12 1-0 1-2 1-4

With covers No. 273

Sizes 5" 6" 7"
 Rs. 1-4 1-6 1-12

JELLY MOULDS

No. 510 3 pt. As. 12
 No. 512 1 1/2 pts. Re. 1-0
 No. 511 1 1/2 pts. Re. 1-2
 No. 513 1 1/2 pts. Re. 1-8

PORRINGERS

No. 255
 2 pts. Rs. 3-8 3 pts. Rs. 4-4

GRADUATED MEASURES

No. 601
 1 pt. Re. 1-0 2 pts. Re. 1-4

MIXING AND MEASURING BOWLS

No. 271
 2pts. Re. 1-4 4 pts. Re. 1-12

SQUARE GRATERS

No. 9 Re. 1-4

HANDY MEASURING SPOONS

As. 8

MEASURING SAUCEPANS

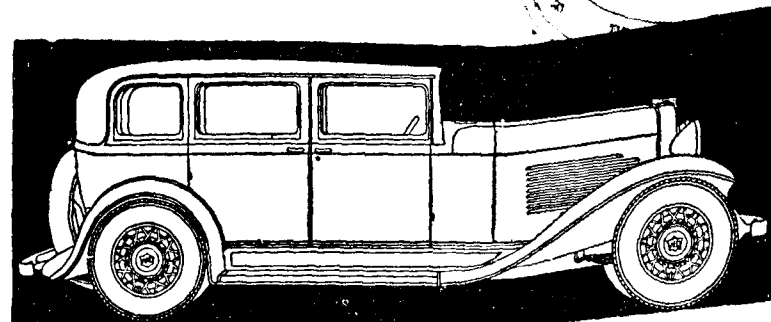
2 pts. Re. 1-8

"WILLYS" Cars and Trucks

BEAUTY

7-MAR-1934

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:

Distributors:—

THE PRESIDENCY MOTORS (Madras),

3-17 Mount Road,

MADRAS.

Telegrams: "CHENDHI"

Telephone: 8200.

SPENCER & CO. LTD

HARDWARE DEPT.,

MADRAS.

E. Jan. '34.

E. Aug. '33. R.K.M.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIV.]

MARCH 1933:—DETAILED CONTENTS.

[No. 3

	PAGE		PAGE
FINANCE IN OUR FUTURE CONSTITUTION. BY MR. A. YUSUF ALI, C.B.E.	153	Churches with a Story	... 195
DE VALERA'S TRIUMPH		The Indian Federation	... 196
BY DR. GILBERT SLATER	... 155	The Saptapadathi of Sivaditya	... 196
CHRIST'S FAITHFUL APOSTLE (C.F.A.)		BOOKS RECEIVED	... 196
BY PROF. D. S. SARMA, M.A.	... 157	INDIAN STATES	
FRENCH SOCIAL SERVICE		Relief to Hyderabad Ryots	... 197
BY PROF. BENJOY KUMAR SARKAR, M.A.	161	Cottage Industries	... 197
INDIAN EMIGRATION		Scout Movement in Hyderabad	... 197
BY DR. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.)		Nizam's Title for Berar	... 197
INDIA & "THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.	168	Tributes for Travancore	... 197
PINK CLOVES: A STORY		Travancore Census	... 197
BY MRS. I. R. ALPE	... 169	Administration of Mysore	... 198
THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION		Sugar Factory in Mysore	... 198
BY MR. M. J. SARGUNAM, M.A.	... 173	Educational Reform in Baroda	... 198
WHO: A POEM. BY "MOHON"	... 178	Forced Ascetism in Baroda	... 198
INDO-ENGLISH POETRY		Late Rai Bahadur Chiraoji Lal	... 199
BY MR. P. R. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A.	... 179	Cigarette Factory	... 199
A RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA		Harijans in Sandur State	... 199
BY MR. V. P. CHOUDARY, B.A., B.COM.	181	Reforms in Kapurthala State	... 199
MAHATMA GANDHI AND UNTOUCHABILITY. BY MR. B. NATESAN	... 182	New Finance Minister of Bikaner	... 199
INDIAN AFFAIRS		INDIANS OVERSEAS	
BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"	... 185	Indians in Panama	... 200
TRADE AND FINANCE		Brazilian Colonisation Scheme	... 200
BY "SRIVAS"	... 187	Indians in South Africa	... 200
WORLD EVENTS		Returned Emigrants	... 200
BY PROF. A. J. SAUNDERS, M.A., Ph.D.	190	Indians in Fiji	... 200
DIARY OF THE MONTH	... 192	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS	
THE WORLD OF BOOKS		Trade Union Movement in India	... 201
The Great Victorians	... 193	Untouchability and Caste	... 201
Burma and Beyond	... 193	Permanent Settlement of Bengal	... 202
Shakespeare Through Eastern Eyes	... 193	Co-education	... 202
Rural Reconstruction	... 194	Indian Architecture	... 203
Space Time Inn	... 194	Economic Backbone of India	... 204
Socrates Persists in India	... 194	International Debating	... 204
Friederich Nietzsche	... 194	Who is a Gentleman?	... 204
Comparative Tables of Dates	... 195	Advocacy	... 205
Land and Rural Economics	... 195	The Depressed Classes	... 205
Co-operation in India	... 195	Old Age	... 206
		The Ajanta Caves	... 206
		Sri Ramakrishna and St. Francis	... 207
		The Biology of Human Nature	... 207
		Gandhiji the Beloved	... 208
		INDIA IN PERIODICALS	... 208

(Contd. on page 6.)

When Europeans Went About in Eve's Dress

A few centuries ago when Europeans wore Eve's dress and cleaned their bodies by rubbing them with mud, Indians were using perfectly made soaps and were wearing clothes of silk and gold.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter-house offal. For making cheap soaps for export, fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ TOILET SOAPS NOS. 1 & 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

Godrej's "Turkish" and "Baby" soaps are as good as the best ever made in any part of the world and yet they are the cheapest ever made either in India or anywhere else.

Appreciative Testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

BEWARE

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Nadirshaw, Printer & Co.,

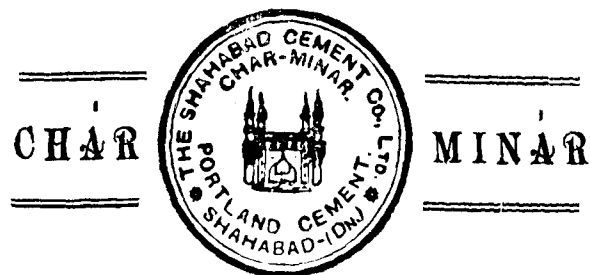
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branches at: CALCUTTA, LAHORE and MADRAS.

E. Dec. '33. C.P.A.

CALENDAR FOR 1933.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
SUN.	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...
MON.	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 ...
TUES.	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
WED.	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 1 8 15 22 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
THU.	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 2 9 16 23 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
FRI.	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
SAT.	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
MON.	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
TUES.	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...
WED.	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...
THU.	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...
FRI.	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
SAT.	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	... 3 10 17 24 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...
MON.	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...
TUES.	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 3 10 17 24 31 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...
WED.	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...
THU.	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 5 12 19 26 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...
FRI.	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...	... 6 13 20 27 ...	... 3 10 17 24 ...	... 1 8 15 22 29 ...
SAT.	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...	... 7 14 21 28 ...	... 4 11 18 25 ...	... 2 9 16 23 30 ...



PORTLAND CEMENT

Is made in India, therefore it is hoped that you will use it in preference to any other brand. Government, District Boards and Municipalities use it. Why shouldn't you use it?

Distributors:—

Best & Co., Ltd.,

MADRAS.

National Insurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,

7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

New Policies Issued in 1931 for over	...	Rs. 1,32,33,000
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.,
MANAGERS.

or

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.

Contd. from page 2.)

	PAGE		PAGE
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE		INSURANCE	... 214
The Right of Secession	... 209	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	... 215
Futility of Safeguards	... 209	WOMEN'S PAGE	... 216
Sir T. B. Sapru on the Burma Issue	... 209	LITERARY	... 217
Sir Samuel Hoare's plain speaking	... 209	PERSONAL	... 217
Pensions to I. C. S. Men	... 209	MEDICAL	... 218
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY		HEALTH	... 218
Lloyd George on World Situation	... 210	CURRENCY AND BANKING	... 219
Sir John Anderson's Warning	... 210	RAILWAYS	... 219
Mr. Yakub Hasan's Appeal	... 210	ART AND DRAMA	... 220
The Viceroy's Speech	... 210	SPORT	... 220
Acharya Ray's Tribute to Panditji	... 210	SCIENCE	... 221
Sir A. Watson on India's Future	... 210	FILM WORLD	... 221
C. R. on Harijan's Rights	... 210	AUTOMOBILES	... 222
POLITICAL		AVIATION	... 222
India in the Commons	... 211	AGRICULTURAL	... 223
Burma's Claim	... 211	LABOUR	... 223
The New India Act	... 211	HOBBIES	... 224
Ceylon to Federate with India	... 211	WIT AND HUMOUR	... 224
Future of Berar	... 211	PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS	
Cost of Reforms Work	... 211		
EDUCATIONAL	... 212		
LEGAL	... 213		

INDIAN JUDGES

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES WITH PORTRAITS

THIS is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. Indians have distinguished themselves in various Professions under British rule but nowhere have their talents risen to such heights as in our law courts, where it is indisputably recognised that they have held their own with singular distinction on the Bench as on the Bar. The sketches of Indian Judges are designed to present not only a record of individual achievements in law but also to throw light on the evolution of Hindu and Muslim Law under British administration, and with them the growth of social and political institutions and the modernisation of an ancient and deep-rooted civilization.

The Hon'ble Sir Brojendra Mitter observes in his FOREWORD:

"THEY have illumined the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation. Their service to jurisprudence has been of great value. The Judges whose memoirs are embodied in this volume, are some of the most distinguished in the roll of great Indian lawyers and Judges."

CONTENTS:

Sir T. Muthuswami Iyer	Sir Bashyam Iyengar	Rt. Hon. Amir Ali	Sir Narayan Chandavarkar
Nanabhai Haridas	Badrudin Tyabji	Kashinath T. Telang	Sir C. Sankaran Nair
Dwarkanath Mitter	Sir Gurudas Bannerjee	Justice Mahmood	V. Krishnaswami Aiyar
Mahadev Ranade	Sir P. C. Bannerjee	Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter	Justice Shah Din
Sir Subramania Aiyar	Sarada Charan Mitra	Sir Asutosh Mukerjee	Sir Shadi Lal
	Sir Abdur Rahim.		

Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, G. T., MADRAS.

MAINTAIN HEALTH—YOUTH—VITALITY by taking OKASA

HOW TO BE VIGOROUS.

STRONG AND HEALTHY

No longer is there any need to suffer from lack of vitality, depression, ragged nerves, worry and all ailments these rundown conditions of health bring with them. Science has discovered that the basis of good health and abounding youthful energy lies in the glands—and OKASA acts directly through the glands, supplying the whole body with rich, vital Hormons.

Premature signs of old age such as failing memory and brain power, wrinkles and grey hair are completely removed by OKASA, which instils into the system and all vital organs new youth and vigour. By the use of OKASA, food is thoroughly assimilated, blood circulation becomes normal, nerves and heart are strengthened, increasing the span of life upto a very advanced age.

LIFE'S DEEPEST SECRETS

REVEALED

The secret of our life lies in the glands, as shown in the figure. When the glands become inactive, due to the effect of the tropical climate, overwork, illness, malnutrition or excessive habits, the health of body and mind fails. Only new supplies of gland-products can restore energy and well-being. Only Okasa gives those essential gland products—in easily assimilated palatable form. Take OKASA and be a new person in every way—vital, radiant, energetic, successful.



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTION OF OKASA



IMPORTANT

Use only the genuine Gland-Hormon preparation OKASA. Remember to look for the RED BAND on every box of Okasa which guarantees its freshness and surest results.

Rs. 10 per box of 100 tablets. Rs. 4 per trial packet of 30 tablets.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM:—

Madras Agency, OKASA Co., Ltd., (Berlin)

4/153 BROADWAY, POST BOX 295, MADRAS.

Head Office:—Post Box 396, BOMBAY.

E. Feb. '34, M.E.B.

Books at Special Concession Prices to Subscribers of the "Indian Review".

Speeches and Writings of

RAM MOHUN ROY. SIR D. E. WACHA.
SAROJINI NAIDU. ANNIE BESANT.
SIR J. C. BOSE. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
DR. P. C. RAY. SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
LORD SINHA. M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 (Three).

To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

National Biographies

Indian Judges. Sketches of 21 famous Judges with particular attention to the *causes celebre* with which each Judge was connected. With a Foreword by Sir B. L. Mitter. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Famous Parsis. Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

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

Politics and Economics

The First Round Table Conference: India's demand for Dominion Status. Speeches at the First R.T.C. by the Premier, the Princes and the People of India. Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 1-8.

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.

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

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

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

The Improvement of Indian Agriculture. By Cathelene 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." Rs. 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: Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Mricchakatika, Sakuntala, Malavcagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakshasa. Rs. 2. To Subs. 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 Tenaliraman, 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 Subs. 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 Sitanath 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.

Gandhi Literature

Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings. An omnibus edition containing over 1000 pages. Includes his writings to the *Young India* and *Navajivan*. 4th and New Edition. (February 1933.) Rs. 4. To Subs. of *Indian Review*. Rs. 3-8.

Mahatma Gandhi: The Man and his Mission. An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life down to his departure for London to attend the Second R. T. C. Price 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.

Saints and Sages of India

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

Leaders of the Brahma 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.

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

Miscellaneous Biographies

The First Four Califs. By Ahmed Shafi. Re. One. To Subs. of the "Indian Review," As. 12.

Prophet Muhammad. By Ahmed Shafi. His Teachings by Yakub Hasan. As. 12. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 10.

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

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

Religion and Philosophy

The Heart of Hindusthan. By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "I.R." As. 12.

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

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.

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

Sankara's Select Works. Text in Devanagari and English translation. Rs. 2. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-8.

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

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

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

General

Malabar and its Folk. By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikar, 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. 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.

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. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

GODREJ SAFE-CABINETS

for Home and Office.

STRONG

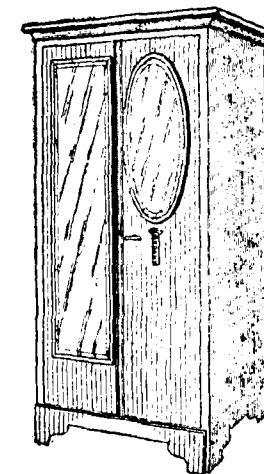
LIKE A FORTRESS

and

FIT FOR THE

WARDROBE

OF A PRINCE



Wooden Cabinets commonly used in homes cannot protect your valuables against burglars and fire and white-ants, etc. The ordinary steel cupboards of foreign makes of flimsy construction, with loosely fitting doors and poor locking arrangements, are also no better.

Godrej Steel Cabinets are attractive in appearance and strongly constructed. They defy crafty burglars, and the tight fitting grip of their doors keeps out dust, insects and flames in case of fire. Godrej Steel Cabinets are far superior to wooden cupboards, yet no higher in price.

There is nothing like it on the market.

Pay us a visit and see the thing or: Write for the Safe-Cabinet Catalogue.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

164, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

'Grams: "GODREJ".

['Phone "2452".

E. May '33. Rajan.

Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review"

	PAGE		PAGE
Acme Manufacturing Co., Bombay	4	Indian Drug House	326
Advaita Ashrama, Calcutta	23	Indian Finance, Calcutta	20
Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.,	15	India School of Accountancy, Calcutta	39
Akhil Kishore Ram	32	Jalal & Sons, Madras	10
Alladin Gulam Hussain	34	Jupiter General Insurance Co.	16
All-India Bottle Supplying Co.	38	Kalidas Motiram, Dr.	32
Allianz Und Stuttgarter	29	Katni Cement Co.	2ND COVER
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. 4TH COVER		Kaviraj N. N. Sen & Co., Calcutta	16
Appasawmy Chetty & Co., Madras	31	Khambaty, H. A.	27
Automotive Sales and Service Co. Ltd., Madras.	29	Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS
Bandematram, Lahore	32c	League of Nations, Bombay	21
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works	7	Limaye Bros., Madras	23
Bhattacharya & Co., Calcutta	36	Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway	35
Biswas & Sons, Calcutta	36	Madras Type Foundry	19
Bombay Chronicle, The	22	Mahratta, Poona	36
Bombay Law Journal	24	Millowners' Association, Bombay	20
Burma Shell	33	Mohini Flute Co., Calcutta	37
Byramshaw & Co.	10	Murarka Paint Works, Calcutta	13
Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay		Natesan & Co., P.	8
READING MATTER	162	National Call, Delhi	28
Ceylon Independent, Colombo	29	National Insurance Co.	FACING CALENDAR
Ceylon Morning Leader	18	Neo-Komala Vilas, Madras	34
Champion Automobiles	6	New India Assurance Co.	199
Chirological Society, Calcutta	19	Okasa Co., Ltd., Bombay	INNER CONTENTS
Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras) Ltd.	11	Orient, Bombay	31
Cunniah Co., G., Madras	21	Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co.	FACING 1ST READING MATTER
Curzon & Co., Madras	3	P. & O. and British India Companies	25
Daily Herald, Lahore	26	Paragon Products Co.	READING MATTER 203
East Indian Railway	17	Paul & Co., S.	38
Flit	9	Paul & Sons.	34
Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy	24	Pelman Institute, Delhi	FACING THE LAST PAGE
General Supplies Co.	36	OF THE READING MATTER	
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co.	INNER CONTENTS	Presidency Motors (Madras)	FACING 2ND COVER
Godrej Soap, Ltd.	INNER CONTENTS	Rane, Ltd., Madras	39
Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta	FIRST COVER	Reddi, T. V.	326
Government Soap Factory, Bangalore	15	Sailasram	24
Guardian, Calcutta	37	Sadhana Ausadhalaya, Dacca	32a
Hebatbhoy Abdeali	27	Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca	12
Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society	21	Sett & Co., P., Calcutta	9
Hitavada, Nagpur	19	Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.	BELOW CALENDAR
India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta	18	Shaw, M. L., Calcutta	37
		Spencer & Co., Madras, FACING 3RD COVER	38
		Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., Madras	
		READING MATTER	208
		Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta	5
		Tata, Sons, Ltd., Bombay	2
		Times of India, Bombay	30
		Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Calcutta	14
		Vedanta Kesari, Madras	32
		Veshajalay, Chandanpur	32c
		Young Ceylon	39
		Zenith Life Assurance Co.	20

—EMINENT AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON—

Dr. VERO P. DESA., D.D.S.

WRITES ABOUT KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE:

"I have recommended KOPRAN, a truly scientific product, to my patients and have observed very carefully the beneficial results of it.

I am of the opinion that the claims put forward for KOPRAN are perfectly justified since the chief ingredients taken individually have stood the test of time and all combined are efficacious.

The crude Babool twig as commonly used is not alone good enough to maintain a healthy mouth, but the essence of Babool with the other auxiliaries used in KOPRAN present an ideal tooth-paste. My observations show that the use of KOPRAN tones up the spongy, bleeding and unhealthy gums, and gives them a renewed vitality. It is capable of inhibiting the growth of harmful germs and neutralising the poisons in the mouth. Its taste is agreeable and it imparts fragrance to the breath.

I foresee for KOPRAN a pre-eminent place amidst the host of dentrifices on the market.

KOPRAN, therefore, needs no testimonial but just a trial. TIME, TRIAL AND TOOTH ITSELF will make for its popularity."



Manufactured by:

KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co., Ltd,

12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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	

THE INDIAN REVIEW

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST
EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIV.]

MARCH 1933

[NO. 3.]

Finance in Our Future Constitution

BY MR. A. YUSUF ALI, C.B.E.

OUR future Constitution is gradually taking shape. Three successive Round Table Conferences in London have worked at it in varying atmospheres, after the Simon Commission's Report in 1930 produced a storm of controversy—and of prejudice. Our delegates who have just returned from the third Round Table Conference seem to have brought back a more complacent mood than they took to London. The glamour of Sir Samuel Hoare's personality seems to have convinced them even more than the actual concrete proposals about which any agreement was reached. These were published simultaneously in India and England early in February. To an outsider many of the more important points are still left open. But if, as one of our Delegates put it, we have achieved as much as "twelve annas in the rupee", that is not a bad basis on which to build.

No responsible publicist can, however, ignore the fact that Finance has not received as detailed a consideration as it deserves. Without sound finance it would be impossible to work any scheme. . . . In any case it is most important that our Indian leaders should have some clear ideas about the financial implications of any scheme they may have in their minds before they go to London to assist the Joint Select Committee.

The Simon Commission delegated the duty of examining the financial aspect of the question to Mr. (now Sir) W. T. Layton, whose conclusions are summarised in section 321 (vol. 2) of the Report. The Simon Report raised such a clamour in its political aspects that its financial suggestions were lost sight of. Sir W. T. Layton

correctly noted three chief features of the Indian financial situation, viz.,

- (1) That the mass of the people are extremely poor.
- (2) That the expenditure on Defence and Law and Order is as high in proportion to wealth as in Western nations.
- (3) That the social services are starved in India.

In considering the possibility of further taxation in India, he wrote:

In spite of the wide-spread poverty in India, I see no reason to doubt that the public revenues of India can be substantially increased without taxation becoming intolerable, provided that its incidence is adjusted to the capacity of taxpayers to pay and that heavy additional burdens are not put upon primary necessities.

It is very doubtful whether many of our publicists will subscribe to Sir W. T. Layton's cheerful belief in the immediate possibility of considerable expansion in the tax revenue of India. The Commission itself, while endorsing his scheme for the division of resources in British India between the Central and Provincial Governments, took no interest in his suggestions about the imposition of fresh taxation, considering them beyond the range of their Constitutional enquiry. To us, however, as Indian citizens and Indian taxpayers, and to Indian administration generally this question is of vital importance. Sir W. T. Layton (II. 286) envisaged an additional expenditure of at least 40 to 50 crores of rupees by 1940 in order to finance the expanding functions of Government mainly in the provincial sphere. This would mean an increase of something like 50 per cent. in the Provincial revenues. The current financial depression has shown that many of the Provinces are nearly bankrupts. Nor is the financial situation at the centre by any means rosy. The whole question of finance—in the Provinces and at the Centre—must be faced squarely.

The Layton report seemed to rely chiefly, for an increase of revenue, among other expedients, upon an increased yield of income-tax and the imposition of death duties. The question of death duties has been frequently considered by the Government of India in its bearings on Indian social conditions and inheritance laws, and no satisfactory scheme has yet been found. Sir W. T. Layton himself does not anticipate any important results from this source during the next decade. He would therefore raise the income-tax in three ways: a lowering of the exemption limit, a steepening of the rate of the tax on higher incomes, and the taxation of agricultural incomes. This last would be politically a dangerous expedient. The chief supporters of the existing Government and of the Reforms now proposed are the landed interest, and to alienate them at a time when the urban classes are in a state of suppressed civil disobedience would be the height of political folly. On economic grounds, too, a great deal could be said in support of the view that the Government revenue on land imposes a higher burden on the landed interest than the corresponding tax on non-agricultural incomes. In most of the Provinces a movement has already been started in the Council for the reduction of the burdens on the land. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, the leader of the country parts in the Punjab Council, has recently sketched out a programme in this direction. In such an atmosphere the further taxation of agricultural incomes would be dangerous even if economists are right in contending that the Indian land revenue is not a tax but a rent charge.

The three Round Table Conferences in London have not done much to elucidate this aspect of the financial problem. The first session was one of compliments and effusions. The second was inert on account of the intransigent policy of the Congress. But it appointed Committees which did very useful spade-work. The Peel Committee, followed by the Percy Committee (the Federal Finance Committee) considered the question of finance under

certain well-defined limitations. The third Round Table Conference has been business-like, and a rough sketch of the future Constitution is now before us, to be further elaborated in the White Paper shortly to be issued. Financial safeguards and powers, the establishment of a Reserve Bank, the appointment of a Financial Adviser as a brake on the Ministerial financial machinery, the division of the income-tax between the Provinces and the Centre, the equitable share of contributions from Indian States in the Federation, and the treatment of deficit provinces, have all received a good deal of attention. These are constitutional questions, and of the utmost importance in framing a Constitution.

What we want to know is: What are the new Reforms going to cost, and how is the cost going to be met? The citizen has a right to know what sort of Budgets, central, provincial, and in the States, will be presented under the new Constitution. As regards the Central Budgets, an attempt in this direction was made by the Percy Committee (*see* p. 8 of its Report). That Committee estimated a Central surplus of $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores on the assumption that 17.2 crores of income-tax would go to the Centre. But that assumption remains very much in the air as the result of the Third Round Table Conference. Further, that Committee itself considered its anticipated surplus to be inadequate, and added: "The Government of India may well have to consider how that surplus can be not only realised, but increased" (p. 11). Its estimate of Provincial Budgets showed a deficit of nearly four crores (3.82). Its consideration of additional resources for the Centre or the Provinces yielded no definite results, and it expressly did not consider "the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes" (p. 16).

In spite of the Percy Report, we are therefore still left in a haze as to the concrete results of the Reforms in their financial aspects. My plea is that the question be now examined in the light of the latest discussions especially as regard

income-tax and any new taxes that may be found necessary. The new Provincial and India Budgets will help us to readjust our figures to the actual conditions now existing. Definite decisions should be arrived at on the vexed question of the income-tax on the resources that will be available for the Federation from the

Indian States, and on the new taxation (if any) that will be necessary. If we have no clear ideas about the finance which will be needed and available for working our constitutional machinery, the most carefully constructed Constitution must fail to give satisfaction. In conceivable circumstances a financial break-down may even lead to disaster.

De Valera's Triumph

BY DR. GILBERT SLATER

FOR Europe as a whole the year 1933 has opened ominously. Ravaged and exhausted by War, its need in the post-War years was reconciliation and reconstruction. For reconciliation and reconstruction President Wilson planned, and devised the League of Nations; for that end Nansen toiled magnificently, but Wilson died, repudiated by his fellow-citizens, and Nansen is dead also, and practically forgotten. For lack of sane and strong leadership those states which were looked upon as "the advanced countries of the west" are now drifting with hideous acceleration towards economic and political chaos, with, for its logical conclusion, another war under new conditions, in which every fair city and great capital within the war area is likely to be converted into a poisoned uninhabitable waste.

When the Great Powers seem thus to be afflicted by the madness which the gods send to those whom they wish to destroy, we are induced to ask whether the little countries show greater wisdom, whether they, by facing their own problems with clear sightedness and courage, are doing something to save European civilisation by their example. From this point of view the General Election in the Irish Free State deserves careful study.

The Free State is a little country. Its population, still up to now declining, is under three millions, or about half that of Mysore. It has no army, no navy, no air force, no munition factories, and no intention of creating any of these. It exists as a self-governing State as the result of a compromise following savage civil war. Its first task—not yet

accomplished—was to free itself from the internal animosities springing from the memories of that civil war; its second, necessarily long and difficult one, to reverse the drift towards depopulation springing from poverty that has been dominant in Ireland ever since the great famine of 1846.

The nature of the crisis which led up to the general election may be stated very briefly. Under the financial clauses of the treaty which created the Free State, it was required to pay some £5,000,000 annually to the British Treasury. The sum, in comparison with other international debts, does not look big, but in proportion to the population and taxable capacity of the debtor country, it was a much heavier payment than the thirty millions odd paid by Britain to America. Payment was made without question by Mr. Cosgrave's administration, but when Mr. de Valera came into power last year, he declared that it was neither legally nor morally due. In the course of the correspondence with Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State, which followed, he indicated his confidence in the justice of his contention by offering to submit the matter to arbitration, if he, as well as the British Government, were allowed an unrestricted choice in the nomination of his arbitrator. That condition was declined by Mr. Thomas, who was once a highly successful trade union leader, but is now an ultra Tory minister. The Irish, he declared, would be compelled to pay; he would collect the money by taxing the butter and eggs, bacon and poultry, which Ireland sends to the British market, and the Irish

store cattle which the English farmer buys to fatten and convert into "home-killed beef". The taxes were levied, and paid mainly by British consumers, but they failed to produce the sum required. Mr. de Valera replied by taxing imports of manufactured goods from Great Britain; in a word, both countries carried on the quarrel by inflicting losses on their own consumers in order to injure producers in the sister island. It was, of course, the little country that suffered most, and Mr. Thomas, and English Toryism, confidently expected that Ireland would quickly repudiate Mr. de Valera and humbly submit. But Irishmen are not submissive.

Mr. de Valera dissolved the Irish Parliament and appealed to the electors to show by their votes that he had behind him a united nation. This in effect they did. True, Mr. de Valera's party in the Dail numbers only one more than the total of the other parties, but he has with him also the Labour Party, which gives him a secure majority, and the Cosgravites, in order to retain the seats which they did retain, had to compromise. In consequence, Mr. de Valera has behind him the enthusiastic support of a solid majority, and against him only a half hearted, divided and discredited opposition. He has a free hand, not only in such negotiations with the British Cabinet as he may choose to enter into, but also in the initiation of a policy to deal with Ireland's fundamental economic problem.

That problem is in many respects similar to the Indian economic problem, but is even more acute. Ireland for manufactured goods is almost entirely dependent on imports, mainly from Great Britain, and pays for them by exporting agricultural products. When we notice brewing and biscuit manufacture in Dublin, and the distilling of whisky, we practically complete the list of manufacturing industries in Southern Ireland which count. Cork has recently enjoyed a period of prosperity through the manufacture of tractors, but that depended entirely on the whim of Henry Ford, who seems now to have

determined on having them made elsewhere. Moreover, for even its staple food, wheat, Ireland is dependent on imports, and a great deal of the most fertile land is devoted to that form of agriculture, cattle breeding, which gives the smallest amount of employment, and the smallest gross return of produce per acre. Hence while considerable numbers of farmers have been prosperous until the recent slump in prices, their younger sons have little to look forward to, the rural population gets sparser and sparser, and the little market towns scattered over the face of the country were a melancholy air of stagnation and decay.

It is to the revival of those little market towns that Mr. de Valera proposes to direct his policy. They are to become again little manufacturing centres of textile manufacture, boot and shoe-making, and kindred industries catering for common needs. The big farmers are to be encouraged to grow wheat, both to diminish dependence on foreign supplies and to increase the number of workers employed. It is not anticipated that wheat can be grown for sale at prices competing with Canadian or Australian wheat; or that cotton, woollen and leather goods can be manufactured as cheaply as in Lancashire, the West Riding and the English Midlands respectively. Consumers will have to pay more. But if the farmer who now produces butter and bacon for the English market, and clothes himself with English garments, has, under the new economics, to pay a little more for his clothing, it is calculated that he will gain much more than an equivalent by having a local market at hand as well as a foreign one, and more neighbours in the market town, which, in consequence, will be able to maintain bigger and better schools and supply fuller opportunities for culture and social life.

For the opportunity to initiate this policy Mr. de Valera has to thank his opponents. He has to thank Mr. Thomas in the first place; for it was that gentleman's crassly stupid handling of the dispute that roused the combative spirit of the Irish people, and

made them capable of enduring the losses and inconveniences which they must necessarily suffer from the upset to commercial relations with Great Britain before the benefits of greater manufacturing activity can be realised.

In the second place, Mr. de Valera has to thank his antagonists at home. The great achievement of the Cosgrave administration was the harnessing of the water power of the River Shannon for conversion into electricity, and its distribution by high tension cables over all South Ireland. This is a public enterprise, conducted for the common good and not for the profit of private capitalists. Current is supplied to consumers at cost price, and, in consequence, the enterprising Irish manufacturer, wherever he may be, will be able to command the cheap power, supplied direct to his workshop, without which he could not compete with the steam-driven machinery of factories across the sea.

Without these two initial advantages, Mr. de Valera would have small chances of

success. Even with them he may fail; I, myself, as an Englishman, heartily hope he will succeed, and that from his success we shall learn how to tackle our own problems of rural decay and depopulation.

Meanwhile in what has already happened in Ireland there is, I believe, a moral for India. What that moral is, and how much it is worth, is for Indian economists to say, and it is not for me to anticipate their verdict. But I note that in the first volume of his work on *Indian Industry and its Problems*, Mr. H. R. Soni, of the Economics Department of the Benares Hindu University, points out that India possesses, besides important sources of hydro-electric power, vast deposits of low grade coal, which, though not good enough for use in railway locomotives, is superior to the lignite which the Germans use in their great modern electricity-generating stations, and which, similarly used, could supply electric power to districts and populations equal to twenty Irelands.

Christ's Faithful Apostle* (C.F.A.)

BY PROF. D. S. SARMA, M.A.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS has almost unconsciously written a very beautiful book, in some ways a great book, and perhaps in the history of Christian Missions an epoch-making book. The soul that is revealed to us in this spiritual autobiography seems to be a "power girt round with weakness". The weakness—call it credulity or uncritical admiration of men and women or a goody-goody view of life—is that of C. F. Andrews. But the power is the power of Jesus Christ. Man is frail but the God in him is Almighty. There could be no greater testimony than this account of a singularly unselfish life to the teaching of the mystics all over the world that the self should be effaced before eternal life could be shared and experienced. We must lose ourselves to

find ourselves. This is generally more often said than done. But here is a man who has done it. He belongs to that band of heroic souls who turn neither to the right nor to the left but follow straight the path which God illumines for them.

C. F. Andrews was born on 12th February, 1871, at Carlisle. He was one of 14 children, 9 of whom happily are still living to-day. His father and grandfather were ministers of the religion and belonged to the group of Irvingites who believed in the imminent second coming of Christ. His mother, of whose character a singularly beautiful picture is given in one of the early chapters, was more practical both in her religious and secular life and left a permanent mark on his character. Mr. Andrews tells us that he owes to her his earliest conscious thoughts of God and Christ and Prayer, and also his unshakable faith through all vicissitudes.

* WHAT I OWE TO CHRIST. By C. F. Andrews. Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1932. Price 5 sh. (Indian Price Rs. 2.) Can be had of the Association Press, Calcutta.

The first spiritual crisis in the life of Mr. Andrews occurred just before he went to Cambridge. One day in a walk his father proposed to him that he should enter the ministry of the Church in which he himself had served. Mr. Andrews felt that he could not do so without being a hypocrite, "for impurity had come into his life and found a lodgment there for a time". He was worried about it for a few days and he tells us that one evening when he knelt down for a short prayer, he had a terrible experience:

It was agonising, alarming and unexpected, breaking in upon me like a lightning flash followed by its crash of thunder, leaving at first nothing but black darkness behind it. I buried my head in my hands and knelt there alone with God in an anguish of spirit that blotted out everything else and left me groping for the light. So intense was the agony that I was quite unconscious of the lapse of hours as they went by.

The struggle went on far into the night till relief came to him through tears and a sense that Christ was his Saviour and Redeemer. Early next morning he attended church, and, as prayers ended and the blessing was pronounced, he had a renewal of that experience.

All the peace and joy of forgiveness which I had known on the previous night came back intensified a thousandfold until the flood of God's abounding love was poured around me like the great ocean, wave upon wave, while I knelt with bowed head to receive it.

His life as a sincere Christian began from this day of his 'Conversion', and the presence of Christ became to him henceforth a matter of daily experience. It may be noted here that the Christ whose presence he felt is simply "God's Rupam"—the Impersonal made intelligible by the symbol of personality. In other words, it is Isvara that he experienced and loved; and to Him he gave the name of Christ. Mr. Andrews himself says that Christ becomes to the soul that realises His presence. "God's love made visible to mortal eyes and knowable in human form." To such a conception every religious man will give his assent. In Hindu phraseology Christ is the "Ishta Devata" of Mr. Andrews, as Rama is that of Tulsi Das and Kali is that of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. And our scriptures say that God manifests himself to the

worshipper in and through the form that is worshipped. So the divine always comes to Mr. Andrews in the form of Christ throughout his life.

In October 1890, Mr. Andrews was admitted into Pembroke College, Cambridge. There he came under the influence of his tutor Charles Prior, a man of saintly character whose friendship sustained and comforted him during the days of spiritual unrest that followed. Mr. Andrews soon lost faith in some of the doctrines of his father's faith. He disbelieved in the verbal inspiration of the Bible and the cruel doctrine of eternal punishment. So after a prolonged struggle and under the influence of his friend Basil Westcott, he joined the Church of England. But more important than these rather trivial scruples about his creed was the growing desire on his part to serve his Master through service to the poor. It was among the poor that he found Christ. First, it was the poor in his own country that he served—the labourers of Durham. And then, as his soul expanded and opportunities presented themselves, it was the poor in India, in Africa and the Fiji Islands that claimed his service.

It was his friend Basil Westcott's death at Delhi, where as a missionary he had been called upon to nurse a British soldier who was dying of cholera, that attracted Andrews to India. He felt it his duty to go and take his place in the Mission work; and he started on February 28th and landed in our country on the 20th of March 1904.

Three things in the Mission work of India repelled Mr. Andrews from the very moment he set foot on Indian soil—proselytizing zeal, religious controversy and the colour prejudice. He set his face resolutely against them from the very beginning. All the world now knows how Mr. Andrews is even now fighting the last of these evils with his back to the wall. It was his good fortune that he soon found in India friends and kindred spirits who sympathised with him and encouraged him in his idea that the primary work of the Christian

Missionary in India is to bear witness to Christ by service to the poor. Susil Rudra, Munshi Zaka Ullah, Samuel Stokes and Sadhu Sundar Singh will ever have an honourable place in the history of our country. Whatever may be their creed, theirs is the universal religion of purity, service and love. To this spiritual galaxy which roused his admiration, Mr. Andrews adds later two stars of the first magnitude—Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. By what name shall we call the religion of these choice spirits? Is it Christianity, is it Hinduism, is it Islam? These labels are of no use here. When we reach the mid ocean, we cannot call it such and such a gulf or such and such a bay or such and such a strait. These are the names of the landsmen, not of those who have launched their barks on the deep waters of the spirit. Take, for instance, the case of Samuel Stokes. His life is a spiritual romance. He is an American of Quaker origin hailing from Philadelphia. He came to India in 1904 and along with Sadhu Sundar Singh "set out to follow Christ like St. Francis of old, taking neither purse nor scrip, nor two coats apiece but embracing poverty with joy for the Gospel's sake". His 'family' at one time consisted of young children, waifs of humanity rescued from misery, one of whom was blind, another a cripple and three born of leper parents. Once Stokes baptised a hill boy and the hill-men came in wrath against him and almost killed him. As soon as he recovered from his delirium, the first thing he did was to insist on being carried to the Deputy Commissioner so that he might plead forgiveness for those who sought to murder him. And he succeeded in doing so. It was Stokes again who founded the Brotherhood of the "Imitation of Jesus" and, as the head of that Order, went to the leper asylum on the Simla Hills and ministered to the patients there with his own hands. And when the poor among whom he worked twitted him by saying that he was a free man with no family to work for and with plenty of time for acquiring religious merit

by moving among them, he abandoned the Brotherhood, married one of the daughters of the hill-men and settled down among them to live and labour as a farmer. Later he took part in politics, was imprisoned, and year before last he published a book on Hindu philosophy called "Satyakama" addressed to his beloved wife. Last year together with his wife and children he became a convert to Hinduism, and in a statement to the Press said: "I have found in Christ another meaning than the Christian does and a meaning which fits in better with the general outlook of Hinduism than with the outlook of the Church."

At the request of the late Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Andrews left India and went to South Africa in 1913 to help the Indian Community when Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were imprisoned. Accompanied by his friend William Pearson, he sailed from Colombo and reached Durban, where, to his great surprise, he found Mahatma Gandhi himself waiting for him on the wharf. The latter had been released unconditionally by General Smuts with a view to opening negotiations. From the day that Mr. Andrews landed in South Africa, he encountered among the white colonists there his old enemy of racial prejudice in some of its worst forms. He tells us that at one of the Christian Churches, where he had been asked to preach, Pearson brought Mahatma Gandhi to the Church door, as the latter wished to hear the sermon, but the church wardens refused him admission because he was a coloured man and an Asiatic. The white colonists could see in Gandhi only a coloured man. But the impression made on Mr. Andrews himself by his personality is remarkable. He writes:

In him, from the very first, I felt instinctively that there had come into the world, not only a new religious personality of the highest order, moving the hearts of men and women to incredible sacrifice, but also a new religious truth, which yet was not new, but old as the stars and the everlasting hills. His one message was that long-suffering and redeeming love is alone invincible.

The life at the Phoenix Ashram with Mahatma Gandhi and his 'family', which included an 'untouchable' girl, an invalid Muslim boy

and a Zulu Christian woman, strongly reminded Mr. Andrews of the early days of the Christian Church of which he had read in the New Testament and in Schweitzer's "Quest of Historical Jesus". And as he saw Gandhi and his followers instinctively taking the position of the persecuted Christians of the first century, suffering injustice patiently and trying to overcome evil by good, it made him relate 'the Law of Compassion which the Buddha taught in India with the Law of Universal Love in Christ'.

After the settlement of the Indian question, Mr. Andrews went to England to see Mr. Gokhale who had been lying ill in London. While he was in South Africa his mother who had permitted him to go to Africa and who had been eagerly following his movements from her sick-bed in England passed away, and so the joy of his home coming was tinged with sorrow. And his depression was increased by the total lack of response to his passionate pleadings on behalf of the coloured races. So Mr. Andrews went back to India and soon joined the Santiniketan Asram of Tagore to whom he had been introduced three years before by his friend Pearson in London. Henceforward Tagore's becomes the dominating influence on his life.

Soon Mr. Andrews found that he could not conscientiously subscribe himself to all the Articles and the Creed of the Anglican Church and gave up all ministerial duties under a bishop, though he has remained a communicant of the Anglican Communion. He writes:

From that day to this, the thought has been present with me that the true ministry for which I was fitted was prophetic rather than priestly, and that He had brought me back, through all my own futile wanderings, to the right way by which I should go.

When the Great War came, the combined influence of the teachings of Christ, Gandhi and Tagore made Mr. Andrews a passivist though he had not to suffer imprisonment for his opinions. As the fortunes of the War swayed backwards and forwards in Europe, he passed through a period of great mental unrest which was abruptly brought to an end by serious illness. And it was

during his convalescence that he happened to read the report on indentured labour in the Fiji Islands and at once through a vision felt a call to go to those islands and rescue the Indian 'Coolies' from misery.

Accompanied by his friend Pearson, he soon went to Fiji and discovered that things were even worse than he had anticipated. The condition of women especially was pitiable in the extreme. Therefore the report that Mr. Andrews published on his return to India was so impressive that the Viceroy Lord Hardinge accepted the evidence and passed the 'Abolition of Indenture Act'. But owing to a loophole in the Agreement, there was an attempt to revive the old evil system under another name and Mr. Andrews had to pay another visit to Fiji. This time he went alone and visited Australia to rouse public opinion there. He went round all the important cities "telling the Women's Associations about the evil consequences of indentured labour for poor Indian women". As a result of his labours the whole system was finally abolished at the beginning of the year 1920.

In the meantime Mr. Andrews visited Japan and China in the company of Rabindranath Tagore and from all that he saw and learned during these visits, he came to realise that the Law of Compassion taught in India by Buddha had humanised the East, as the Law of Love taught by Christ had humanised the West. The two laws were only the different expressions of the same truth.

The journeys of Mr. Andrews are not yet over. He promises to write another book on the crowded events of the last ten years. He says: "The story would repeat with new phrases what Christ, my Master, has led me forward to discover all the way—the depths of His love". May the Divine Power which comes to Mr. Andrews under the name and form of Jesus Christ and which has led him from the narrow apocalyptic faith of his fathers to the universal faith of a Gandhi and a Tagore lead him onward to a fuller realisation of God through love and service!

French Social Service Without Social Assurance

BY PROF. BENOY KUMAR SARKAR, M.A.

THE social assurance legislation did not come into force in France before 1930. Down to that year items covered by social assurance were taken care of by business enterprises as private social service. The textile industry of Northern France, for instance, in the Roubaix-Tourcoing region, organised a *Consortium de l'Industrie Textile* in order to discharge some of these duties by the employees. In 1920 a bonus of 240 francs* per child born was allotted by the *Consortium*. Sickness allowance at the rate of 6 francs per day after the ninth day was scheduled in 1924. For the doctor's visit an extra allowance of 5 francs was granted. This allowance might rise up to 75, 150, 350, 550 nay, 750 francs in case of difficult surgical treatments. The disbursements of the *Consortium* on *allocations familiales*, i.e., family grants (including birth bonuses) are indicated below:

1926	...	24,821,866	francs.
1928	...	30,083,863	"
1930	...	30,138,356	"

From 1920 to 1930 the birth bonuses alone accounted for 7,101,025 francs and from 1924 to 1930 the sickness allowances alone were 7,815,619 francs.

During the year 1930 applications for help came from 29,140 workmen with families. Additional 15,000 families were touched by health and other visits as well as correspondence. *Allocations familiales* were actually enjoyed by 58,715 families with 99,162 children under 13.

The *Consortium* spent altogether 230,867,443 francs (=nearly Rs. 25,000,000) from 1920 to 1930 on all items of social service. It was relieved of birth and sickness bonuses as soon as the Social Assurance Act was enforced in 1930. But *allocations familiales* on other heads are being paid still.

Another field of private business may be cited in evidence of the social service activities of the French people previous

to the enforcement of the Social Assurance Act. The Paris-Orleans Railway Company's services used to comprise (1) medical assistance, (2) school facilities, (3) housing and (4) general welfare. These items cover not only the sickness and maternity benefits of latter-day social assurance but to a certain extent go much beyond the rather comprehensive scheme of "family grants" as allotted by the *Consortium de l'Industrie Textile* discussed above.

In 1925 a holiday camp was organised by the Paris-Orleans Railway Company at Quiberon for employees under 21 as well as for those workers who were students in continuation courses. The Camp facilities were enjoyed by 54 young men. By 1930 the Camp was substantially enlarged and the attendance was registered at 650. In 1931, a new feature was introduced in holidaying. Facilities were extended to the children of employees also and some 460 children were enabled to enjoy the vacation at the Company's expense. Besides, special holiday camps for girls were instituted and 785 girls were the beneficiaries.

The Company's general welfare activities comprise among other things the maintenance of recreation centres also. In 1931, assistance was given to 22 athletic clubs, 21 musical, choral and artistic societies, 23 touring clubs, and libraries, with some 6,300 volumes. One will easily remember in this connection the *Dopolavoro* (After-work) institutions organized in recent years under State auspices in Fascist Italy.

School facilities constitute an important feature of the Company's assistance. Young men were enabled by stipends to attend apprenticeship classes and 111 certificates of professional proficiency were issued to the successful. In 1931, a special school for girls was established in the outskirts of Paris. There were 400 pupils on the rolls.

The safety devices and installations of the Company have been constantly on the increase. The improvement in railway

* For the purposes of this study the franc is to be taken approximately at the following exchange: Re. 1 = 8 or 9 francs.

technique and organization is reflected in the diminution in the number of accidents from 1928 to 1930.

Naturally the health work is the most important item. Improvement in regard to tuberculosis cases is a statistical feature from 1923 to 1930. During the latter year certain special measures were adopted to extend the facilities or add to the efficiency of the working men suffering from this disease. Artificial pneumothorax was used by the patients who were thereby enabled to resume active life in the workshops and offices. It was not necessary for them to be confined to beds in the hospitals. But all the same the Company took steps to enlarge the surgical hospital at Juvisy and the lying-in-hospital at Athis-Mons. Two new centres for the treatment of phthisis were established in 1931 at Quimper in Brittany and at Aurillac in Cantal.

In regard to general health services may be mentioned the work of the health visitors or lady superintendents who are sent out by the Company to administer relief from family to family. In this work they obtained the co-operation of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. This home-service or family relief is very comprehensive in scope. In the first place, there was free distribution of milk. Consultations for babies at the breast and for women during pregnancy constituted an important, second item. Then there were sewing classes as well as house-keeping courses undertaken by the Company's lady superintendents. Finally, reading clubs for girls were likewise organized.

Last but not least in importance remain to be mentioned the housing subsidies of all sorts. In 1930, the Company purchased 150 lodgings for employees at a cost of 1,300,000 francs. It likewise built some 112 houses for the same purpose. A second method in this regard consists in the offer of loans to private companies such as specialize in the construction of cheap dwellings. Some 340 employees could thereby become the owners of their own houses. During the last few years the employees of the Company succeeded in

establishing 10 real estate loan societies with their own capital. The Company has come forward to help these enterprises with advances or mortgages. The Government also has taken an interest in these building companies which down to 1930 obtained 54,000,000 francs in State subsidy. During that year 518 houses were constructed. Employees who for one reason or other are unable to obtain loans from these real estate societies are in the last resort taken care of by the Company direct. For such purposes the Company set apart 1,800,000 francs in 1930.

Housing is as much a problem in public health as in wages and standard of living. It has therefore been demanding the attention of all Governments through special departments consecrated to the purpose. Here it is only necessary to observe how extensive the range of private social services in France was and continues to be even without the pressure of *etatisme*.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED and interest allowed at 3 ½ % 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 3 ½ % 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. '33. Rajan.

INDIAN EMIGRATION

BY DR. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.)

It is almost a truism to say that the present-day problems of Indian emigration overseas have assumed serious proportions. In fact, the word "crisis" may be fittingly applied to the set of phenomena which we are witnessing in almost every country where our nationals find themselves entrenched to-day. The world economic depression of the past three years has no doubt accelerated the pace of the tightening grip of restrictions imposed by the emigrant countries. But the real facts remain that our countrymen, once highly prized as the most efficient and willing tools for the tropical exploitation of Imperial Powers, have now become suspect and unwelcome in some countries, while in others dislocation in the economic fabric has produced severe deployment and distress among our overseas nationals.

Naturally our attention is closely fixed upon the developments in the South African Continent. Problems connected with the civic and political franchise of Indians in Kenya and Tanganyika pale into insignificance before the threatened revival of *Satyagraha* in the Transvaal as a protest against the invidious Asiatic Land Tenure Act now in operation there. In Ceylon there is a faint but clear cry against Indian immigration of the labouring classes. Chronic unemployment among the Indian urban workers, who are totally unprotected and unlooked after, severe exodus of Indian estate population consequent to the closing down of several uneconomic estates, and prospects of double taxation of our merchant community in the island are all matters of considerable gravity. In British Malaya, the cry is: "Repatriate the Indian worker and thus relieve present congestion." Certainly last year's repatriation of our nationals by the Malaya Government has attained a really gigantic magnitude. From the far-off British Guiana and Trinidad a similar tale of distress is our legacy. The Calcutta disturbances of last October and November are still fresh

in public memory. Repatriation, compulsory or assisted, is no solvent of all emigrant problems. It costs the exchequer of the immigrant countries considerably, while the returned Indian colonials do not find themselves readily absorbable by the mother country. The Calcutta disturbances and the failure of the South African repatriation scheme are sufficient indications of the fact that even good-natured repatriation suffers from the above defects of compulsory transshipment of unfortunate overseas Indians.

Such are the present indices of a century-old problem. Two and a half millions of Indians are now found scattered all over the world, from Gibraltar to Fiji, from Hong Kong to British Columbia. If the ordinary economic factors prompting the emigration of Western communities have fully operated at any rate during the middle of the last century, the present problems connected with Indians overseas would never have existed. Despite the fact that between thirty to sixty per cent. of our population is in dire want of the minimum necessities of life, the migratory instinct is practically non-existent among the Indian peasantry, free emigration beyond the seas being unthinkable.

If this is the case, how is it that there are twenty-five lakhs of Indian emigrants all over the world? The explanation is simple. Two aspects are evident. Whenever there was an unprecedented calamity in a particular locality in India, there was a tendency among the labouring population to drift to the nearest available territory where there are opportunities for temporary relief. The history of Indian emigration to Ceylon is predominantly determined by the annual season and crop conditions of the Madras Presidency. Such again is the case of Indian immigration into Assam, Burma and Malaya on the one hand, and of the trans-frontier movements into Nepal, China, Afghanistan

and Persia. Emigration of this type is unsteady, temporary and, as such, does not complicate the major issues of inter-State emigration to the extent to which permanent settlement and vested interests of our nationals in the emigrant countries would.

The second aspect is that of emigration to distant countries, which had more or less tended towards permanent settlement. The most unfortunate feature of Indian emigration of this type was, what Mr. C. F. Andrews so appositely called, the "artificial pressure of recruitment" which evolved a stereotyped system of indentured labour and had the legal recognition and support of the Government of India until it was abolished in 1921. Emigration of this kind had been almost entirely parasitic in character. Round this nucleus of imported indentured labourers was built up a ring of free Indians who, in process of time, acquired specific rights and economic interests in the colonies concerned. After re-indenturing was penalised, emigrants who were originally bound by contract to colonial estates became free and found employment in open markets. The progeny of the indentured emigrant, if too young for indenture before it left India, and the colonial born Indian remained free, unless compelled by economic necessity to enter into engagements similar to those of the indentured labourers.

Besides these, there were people who formed independent settlements overseas. To a certain extent facilities were from time to time available for a limited number of Indians of the commercial classes to establish trades specially suited to the localities where Indian indentured workers were congregated. Little by little these free emigrants formed compact communities in the overseas colonies and acquired specific vested interests after generations of toil, frugality and clean living.

The present-day problems of Indian emigration centre round the atmosphere created and sustained by a century of Imperial colonial history and governmental

policy in India. The abolition of slavery by Great Britain in 1834 and by the French National Assembly in 1849, which abrogated the *code noir*, created a great hiatus in the field of tropical exploitation. Negro labour, once so cheap and submissive, became as a result of manumission shy and at times restive, thus becoming uneconomic. What with this negroid relapse into the nomadic stage and the ever increasing demand for efficient labour, Colonial Governments a century ago felt an urgent necessity for a continuous flow of serviceable and cheap labouring population.

In Ceylon, fruitless efforts were made to bring in the manumitted African slaves and also the Chinese with a view to agricultural colonization. In 1859 the Corporation of Durban frantically petitioned the Governor of Natal praying that his good offices might be used to persuade the Indian Government to permit a certain number of our peasant workers being shipped to South Africa for absorption there. Actually, organised emigration of Indian labourers was started by the French Government from their settlements at Karikal and Pondicherry, which proved to be a flourishing trade entirely to the benefit of the capitalists interested in the sugar industry of the Antilles and Reunion. The Anglo-French Convention of 1861 legalised the export of Indian indentured labourers to the French colonies. Fortunately this arrangement was terminated in 1883. Even though further efforts were made a decade later to revive this system, a shameful chapter in the early history of Indian emigration was put an end to by the abrogation of the Anglo-French Convention.

Indian emigration overseas is either British or foreign. There are thirteen British colonies, five French colonies and one Dutch and one Danish colony each to which organised emigration of Indian workers was at one time or another sanctioned by the Government of India. It is in the very nature of things that there is much difficulty in

dealing with emigration to foreign colonies concerning which information is scanty. From the numerical point of view, Indian emigrants to British colonies are of great importance. Surinam or Dutch Guiana is the only exception.

The classification of colonies, particularly British, is of immense interest from the viewpoint of the material welfare of the Indian emigrant. As a rule, the greater the degree of representative government enjoyed by the colonies, the greater the amount of difficulty experienced by the Indian settler. Here it is interesting for us to have a general classification of colonies with different forms of government enjoying different degrees of internal and political autonomy. First, comes the group of Crown Colonies in which the Crown has entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government. Demerara or British Guiana, Jamaica and Mauritius belong to this category. Next in our list figure colonies possessing representative institutions in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers. Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, the Straits Settlements, Fiji and Ceylon belong to this class. Third, comes the group of Overseas Dominions with responsible government in which the Crown, though nominally possessing the veto on indigenous legislation (even this nominal privilege has been disturbed by the recent Statute of Westminster), leaves the Home Government powerless to exercise administrative control. For our purpose the Union of South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand constitute examples. The Dutch colony of Surinam may be classed as belonging to the second category.

A geographical classification of colonies to which Indian emigration was permitted at one time or another, and is in certain cases still allowed, is very helpful in our study. These countries may be divided into four groups as hereunder :

- I. Colonies of the Indian System :
 - i. Ceylon.
 - ii. Federated & Unfederated Malay States & the Straits Settlements.
- II. Colonies of the Pacific Ocean :
 - i. Fiji.
 - ii. New Caledonia.
- III. Colonies of the South Indian Ocean :
 - i. The Union of South Africa and East Africa in general.
 - ii. Mauritius.
 - iii. Reunion.
- IV. Colonies of the West Indian System :
 - i. Foreign :
 - (a) St. Croix.
 - (b) Guadeloupe.
 - (c) Martinique.
 - (d) Cayenne.
 - (e) Surinam.
 - ii. British :
 - (a) Demarara (British Guiana).
 - (b) Trinidad.
 - (c) Jamaica.
 - (d) Grenada.
 - (e) St. Vincent.
 - (f) St. Lucia.
 - (g) St. Kitts.
 - (h) Nevis.

Besides these colonies to which indentured Indian emigration was legal at one time or another, there are at the present day a considerable number of Indian settlers in British Columbia (Canada), California (the U. S. A.), Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, New Zealand and other places. The Union of South Africa stands in a separate class by itself, on account of the extensive nature of the problems of Indian domiciled interests and the numerous Special Ordinances discriminating against Indian settlers which were passed by the Union Government particularly during the past fifty years.

The law of early colonial emigration is contained in the Indian Emigration Act of 1877 (which superseded earlier Acts such as Act XIV of 1839 and Act XIII of 1869), and the rules thereunder regulating emigration from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, together with the conventions with France of 1861, with Denmark of 1863 and

with Holland of 1870. In a despatch of May 1877 to the Secretary of State for India in regard to emigration, the policy of the Government was described as that of seeing fair play between the parties to a commercial transaction, whilst altogether abstaining from the bargain. The Government, however, stood towards the emigrants in the position of the protector of the weak and ignorant, bound to supply their deficiencies with their fuller knowledge so that, as far as possible, they might be placed upon an equality with the more robust races with whom they have to deal, and that in the contract which they entered into with those who made a bid for their labour they might not be worsted or imposed upon. It was not a policy directly to stimulate emigration. It was thought that such a course would be liable to popular misconception and would create embarrassing relations with foreign and colonial administrations. The latter, it was considered, should look not to the Indian authorities but to their agents for the promotion and quality of their labour supply. As such, it will be seen that the Government of India at this period only permitted colonial emigration but did not actually encourage it.

Notwithstanding this paternal interest of the Government of India, Indian emigration abroad during the nineteenth century had been extremely unsatisfactory and the Government had at various times been compelled to stop such emigration without distinction of the emigrants' destination being British or foreign colonies.

It is only to be expected that as a sequel to the attitude of benevolent neutrality of our Government of the last century, the history of Indian emigration was replete with numerous examples, which bear testimony to the misery and privation of the ignorant and timid emigrants who had never possessed any bargaining capacity. Information regarding living conditions overseas was scanty and in the general scramble for an adequate labour supply, the employing agencies in some instances grew to be extremely secretive. Numerous legislative

enactments were passed amending the Act of 1871 and introducing several provisions calculated to improve the material welfare of the Indian emigrant. Such were the Amending Acts of 1890, 1896, 1897, 1902, and 1908. Act XVII of 1908 was a consolidating Act. Further enactments such as the Act XIV of 1910, the acceptance by Lord Hardinge of the resolution of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for the abolition of the indentured system in 1916 which resulted in the Emigration Act of 1922, further amended in 1927, bring up the Indian legislation relative to overseas emigration to the present day. Numerous committees and deputations inquired into the question of the prosperity of the Indian emigrations overseas, but our knowledge of their living conditions is not as yet complete.

It must be remembered that the Act of 1922 is a turning point in the history of Indian emigration. Since then even under the present unsatisfactory constitution, the central legislature in India has come to wield considerable influence upon the policy of the Government at New Delhi. The Reciprocity Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1918 has accelerated the process under which popular control of emigration policy in India became really effective. A Standing Committee of both the houses of the Central Parliament has come into being as a watch-dog of the interests of our nationals overseas. The Government of India have appointed their Agents in South Africa, Ceylon and British Malay to safeguard our interests in those countries. Particularly in the latter countries, the prestige of the *Raj* has been sufficient to induce their Governments to conform to the requirements of the Indian Legislature. As regards the Union of South Africa, the Cape Town Round Table Conferences of 1927 and 1932, and the agreements reached as a result thereof, represent a great headway towards the closer knitting together of our country with the Dark Continent. The Imperial Conferences of the post-War era

also gave us a considerable venue for Imperial co-operation in matters touching the prosperity of our nationals abroad. The International Conference on Emigration and Immigration, held at Rome in 1924, has considerably strengthened our hands as one of its resolutions, to which India was a party, sanctified the contractual rights of immigrants wherever they are. Keen interest in the Mother Country about the fate of our nationals abroad and missions such as those undertaken by people of the calibre of the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, and Mr. C. F. Andrews during recent years have been extremely helpful.

The following statement indicates the various stages at which collective Indian emigration was sanctioned by the Government of India. Very few countries mentioned in the list continue to receive immigrants at the present day. In fact, organised emigration, with the exception of the special type prevalent in the case of Ceylon and Malaya, has been definitely suspended.

BRITISH COLONIES

Mauritius, 1842.
British Guiana, 1845.
Trinidad, 1845.
Jamaica, 1845.
Grenada, 1846.
St. Lucia, 1857.
St. Kitts, 1860.
Natal, 1860.
St. Vincent, 1861.
Nevis, 1873.
Fiji, 1879.

FRENCH COLONIES

Reunion, 1860.
Cayenne, 1860.
Guadeloupe, 1873.
Martinique, 1874.

DUTCH COLONIES

St. Croix, 1862.
Surinam (Dutch Guiana), 1873.

Statistical data relating to the actual number of Indians overseas is not available in any one place. Through the courtesy of the Department of Education, Health, and Lands of the Government of India, the following Table is constructed:

AFRICA

1. South Africa :

Transvaal, 1926	...	15,747
Cape Province, 1926	...	6,655
Natal, 1930	...	142,979
Orange Free State, 1926	...	127

2. East Africa :

Kenya, 1931	...	45,000	Estimates only.
Uganda, 1931	...	14,000	
Tanganyika, 1931	...	25,000	
Zanzibar, 1924	...	12,846	

AMERICA

British Guiana, 1930	...	130,075
Trinidad, 1930	...	133,277
Jamaica, 1930	...	17,599
Surinam, 1920	...	34,957

ASIA

Malaya, 1931	...	627,720
Mauritius, 1930	...	279,143
Ceylon, 1931	(Estimate)	900,000

AUSTRALIA

Fiji, 1930	...	76,722
------------	-----	--------

Besides this official statement of the position of Indians overseas we must remember that motley, nonetheless important, groups of Indians are to be found in other parts of the world. From the information I am able to glean from sources like Ferenzci's *International Migrations, Vol I*, we may fill up the gaps in the following manner :

Portuguese East Africa	(1928)	...	8,475
Egypt	(1927)	...	821
Soudan	(1927)	...	525
British Columbia		...	1,016
Panama		...	300
Cuba		...	1,000
Mexico		...	256
Brazil		...	44
Palestine		...	2,018
Australia	(1921)	...	2,620
New Zealand	(1926)	...	951
Madagascar		...	182

The above statements give us a complete picture of our overseas interests as far as statistical information can go. The ramifications of Indian emigration abroad are thus difficult to unravel clearly.

India and "The Manchester Guardian"

BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS

MANY people in India have wondered with anxiety whether the 'finest newspaper in England', as the *Manchester Guardian* has rightly been called, would suffer a change in its fundamental liberal policy after the death of its founder, Mr. C. P. Scott, and also of his son Edward in such rapid succession. For Mr. C. P. Scott was the true founder of the newspaper's great reputation and his son Edward had very ably carried on his father's work.

The new Editor Mr. W. P. Crozier, had been on the staff of the *Manchester Guardian* for many years as an assistant, but very little was known of his outlook on political affairs in general and on India in particular. We are fortunate, however, in having one clear record which revealed his fundamental ideas in a concise form even before he became Editor-in-chief. It was carefully prepared for a Broadcast on the subject 'The Month in the North' and was published when he was serving on the *Guardian* staff at the time of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Lancashire. He thus describes what happened:

Perhaps after all I ought to have begun with something quite different with the visit of Mr. Gandhi to the depressed districts of Lancashire. For that is an event of great significance; it will certainly be mentioned in the history books if history is properly written. It is not for me to discuss the industrial relationships of Lancashire and India, but there are some other aspects of this visit that seem to me remarkable. Here you have the man who represents more of the 350 millions of India than any other living person; who exercises greater influence upon them than any one else; who has led the policy of non-violent resistance to the British Government; and who is held chiefly responsible for the boycott of Lancashire goods, coming to visit the very people who have most suffered by his activities, sitting with them, talking with them, explaining his motives, and all with great good humour on both sides. I think he is a remarkable man, and that they, in their turn, the people who received him with such a tolerant friendly good

humour are remarkable too. I can hardly imagine such a scene happening in any other country and I think it promises well for an ultimate reconciliation between the people of India and the people of this country. Mr. Gandhi's visit has led to much interested questioning about him. People have wondered on what his astonishing influence—for whether we like it or not, he is one of the world's great figures—really rests. I think it will be found ultimately to rest on this that he is a man of a few quite simple ideas for which he is willing to suffer. If you look at the names of the great leaders who, to use a cant phrase, have "made history", you will find that a good many of them have either inflicted suffering or endured it. The conquerors—Tamerlane, Julius Caesar, Napoleon—have risen to greatness on immense slaughter. The Saints, the founders of religions, who have moved the worlds, have been willing to suffer persecution, and often death, for their ideas.

It is so with Mr. Gandhi. It is not just in recent years that he has won the support of the greater part of India. He really achieved that years ago when he went to South Africa and there fought a long battle for the better treatment of the Indian settlers—a battle in which he himself was attacked, maltreated, thrown into prison. No doubt he is a shrewd diplomatist as well as a Saint; but it is essentially his willingness to suffer any conceivable sacrifice for a cause that resulted in his being received by Lancashire as the arbiter of her fate. I wonder whether the East has ever come in more striking guise to the West since the days when Paul of Tarsus came to Rome?

During the last few months whenever I have visited Manchester, it has been a very great pleasure to me to meet Mr. W. P. Crozier and to discuss fully the Indian situation with him. I have found him a man of deep religious feeling and conviction with a high moral standard in all political matters. On a very large staff such as that of the *Manchester Guardian*, it is not unlikely that from time to time articles lacking in sympathy may casually make their appearance; but I feel certain that as far as lies in his own power, Mr. W. P. Crozier will faithfully and conscientiously keep up the high ideal that Mr. C. P. Scott always maintained.

Pink Cloves : A Story

BY MRS. I. R. ALPE

TO discover the real beauties of the garden one must be up while the grass is still drenched with the dew, and the flowers just unfolding their petals to be bathed in the rising sun. No one knew this better than Yvonne Kennedy, who did her best work in the garden before the clock struck eight. On this particular July morning she was staking the pink cloves in the border which divided her garden from the one next door, and as she worked, her crisp brown hair and large grey eyes shaded by a wide-brimmed garden hat, she scarcely looked her thirty-three years.

For the six months during which the house next door had been untenanted, she had enjoyed undisturbed privacy, which she had found very sweet after the annoyance occasioned by the noisy children and prying people who had formerly been her neighbours. No longer was she spied on through the fence by inquisitive people curious as to the doings of their solitary next-door neighbour. For the past week, however, the house so long unoccupied had been tenanted by an officer home from India on sick leave, who needed rest and quiet, and who lived in the house with his batman. This information was supplied to Yvonne by her maid, but the officer had not yet been seen out.

"Only four more cloves to do," said Yvonne to herself, with a feeling of relief, for it was tiresome work this tying with bass to a small stake, and then cutting with a pair of scissors which she kept in the pocket of her garden apron.

As she reached for the eighth stick, she was suddenly aware of footsteps on the other side of the hedge, and looked up quickly. A tall, good-looking, sunburnt man was leaning over the wooden fence.

"Good Morning," she said brightly.

"Good Morning. Have I the pleasure of addressing Miss Kennedy?"

"Yes, that is my name."

"Forgive my impertinence in looking over your garden, but to tell you the truth, I did not know there was anyone on the other side of the fence until I saw you."

Well, you see, I was stooping tying up these pink cloves," she said.

"I have heard a good deal about your pretty garden, and I was curious," he remarked, smiling.

"Won't you come in and see more of it before the sun gets too hot?"

"Thank you, I should like to very much; I'll come round at once."

He strode down the path, and a moment later was entering Yvonne's garden by the rustic wooden gate.

"Now come and look at my carnations from the right side," she said laughingly, as she came forward to meet him.

"How lovely! These are the finest cloves I have ever seen."

Yvonne flushed with pleasurable excitement as she stooped down to pick one, and offered it to him.

Taking the proffered blossom, the officer enjoyed for a moment its fragrant perfume, and then placed it in the buttonhole of his coat.

"You do not know what flowers mean," he said, "until you have lived for months on and with nothing but sunburnt grass around you, the sun like a brazen furnace so that to look out of doors hurts your eyes."

"I think I can understand—I once knew someone who lived in India," she said quickly, the colour rising to her face.

"I think I hate the sun," the man replied. "I love the early dawn and the twilight, but I expect I shall enjoy the sunshine again after I have rested a while—that is why they sent me home, you know, to rest. Do you know the East at all, Miss Kennedy?"

"No, I have never been there, but my friend who had been to India spoke to me a good deal about it." Her voice shook a little as she said these words, and a shadow crossed her face. If the officer noticed the quaver in her voice, he made no remark, but looked at her keenly.

But Yvonne had no desire to talk about the East. "Now come and see my summer rockery," she said, by way of diverting his attention; "I am really proud of that because rockeries are so often only spring ones."

"Have you lived here long?" he asked as they walked down the gravel path.

"Since my father retired and bought the house, six years ago," she replied; "just a year before his death."

"And do you live here all alone?" he enquired in surprise.

"Yes, just with a daily maid and my flowers. At first I thought I should never be able to stand it—the loneliness, you know, especially in the long winter evenings—but as time went on I got used to it; you see, when you do all the garden yourself you are never really lonely. In the winter there are seed lists to make and sheds to tidy, and—well, heaps of things to do. Then people round here are very good to me, and I never feel I am friendless."

From the rockery they went to the apple orchard which she hired out to the local greengrocer.

"Will you come and have breakfast with me one morning?" she asked as he was taking leave of her. "It may be a little unconventional, but I know you go out to breakfast in the East—isn't that so?"

"Yes," he replied laughingly, "but not a breakfast like you have in England. Brunch they call it, with meat and vegetables, cutting out breakfast and the real lunch altogether."

Yvonne made a little movement. "I should miss my bacon and eggs very much, Captain Grey. Is that a protest against my unconventional invitation, because I have English breakfasts here?"

"Indeed it isn't, Miss Kennedy; I think it is most kind of you to invite me."

By this time they had reached the little gate that led out of her garden, and again thanking her for her hospitality, he took his departure.

But this visit was the first of many, for he fell into the habit of constantly coming into her garden, especially in the evenings. Sometimes he would help her with the watering, but more often he would sit on the rustic seat under the sycamore tree on the lawn, smoking his after-dinner cigar and watching Yvonne flitting about—'putting her babies to bed', as he laughingly called it. Sometimes they would wander up and down the little grass path between the rose borders, talking over their plans for the autumn. Occasionally little intimate remarks would pass between them, causing Yvonne's deep brown eyes to sparkle to Derrick's, and her musical voice to brighten.

Then one hot evening in late July, Derrick beckoned Yvonne to a seat beside him. Languidly she threw herself into the low garden chair he offered her, and sat in an attitude of repose, her firm, bare arms, bronzed by the sun,

lying idly in her lap. She wore a pale blue cotton frock which admirably suited her complexion, which needed no artificial aid.

For what seemed a long time Derrick and Yvonne sat watching the moon rising as the light gradually waned. The scent of tobacco plant wafted towards them, and the song of a nightingale trilled somewhere beyond the garden.

Derrick threw away the end of his half-smoked cigar.

"Do you never feel lonely, Yvonne?" he asked, as he leaned gently towards her. "Are you quite contented with your flowers?"

The woman felt a tremor go through her in the darkness. Quite a short time ago, before Derrick came, she could have truthfully replied that she was quite happy with her flowers, and required nothing further, for after the sad loss of her fiancé in Mesopotamia, she had felt that she would never love again; but now the courteous manner of Derrick Grey, his thoughtfulness and irresistible charm had won her heart, and she was being transformed into a new woman. She knew she was beginning to feel more than a motherly interest in him, as day by day she watched him growing steadily stronger.

The officer laid his hand upon her arm and gently pressed it with his long, firm fingers, "You know I am going back to India next week, Yvonne?"

At the contact of his touch she felt the blood rush to her cheeks.

"Yes, I shall miss you," she answered, as the tears rose to her eyes; and she felt a choking sensation in her throat, for did she not know only too well how soon he would be leaving her.

Then, as he gently lifted her hand to his lips, her heart felt strangely glad.

"Tell me, Yvonne," he enquired, "would you like to live abroad?"

"It depends."

"What do you mean," he asked, as he scanned her face in the deepening darkness; "depends on what?"

"With whom."

"Suppose it was with me—could you?" he asked eagerly.

"Yes," she whispered, "with you."

"My darling," he murmured, drawing her closely to him, "you mean that—you really

mean that!" And he rained hot kisses on her lips, her neck, her arms. "Yvonne, you are wonderful! I never realized before that you loved me like this."

She let him ramble on. If he could only take her with him now, she felt her happiness would be complete, but she knew that this was impossible, and she wondered whether she could wait until his regular leave would be due in two years' time, when he would come and take her back with him. Two whole years! It seemed a lifetime to them both, but they would write regularly by every mail, and each day that passed would bring them nearer to each other.

On the night before he sailed, Derrick took his final leave of Yvonne, and slipped a small dark blue velvet case into her hand.

"Open it when I am gone," he said; "it belonged to my mother, and now it is for you."

And so they parted in the shadow of the roses. No nightingale sang in the garden that evening, and the moon hid behind the clouds.

When, in the privacy of her bedroom, Yvonne opened the little velvet case, she beheld, through a mist of tears, a gold ring set with pearls. Taking it out of the case, she placed it in the palm of her hand, and then ruefully looked at her practical fingers. The ring was evidently too small to fit them, so unclasping the gold chain she always wore round her neck—a gift from her dead lover—she slipped the ring on to it.

"How like dear Derrick; he was always so impractical!" she mused. Then she sighed as she extinguished the bedside candle, "Pearls mean tears!" she said to herself.

The Goanese band was playing a six months' old foxtrot at the club house across the way, and despite the fact that the temperature stood well above the average, the dancers were evidently enjoying themselves, the electric fans whirring madly above their perspiring heads.

Derrick Grey, who had sauntered across from his quarters, stood against the open verandah of the dance room.

"Mad in heat like this!" he said aloud, not intending that his remark should be overheard.

"I've thought so too for some time," said a voice at his elbow, "but you are the first person I have heard say so."

Derrick looked round and saw beside him a middle aged man with a merry twinkle in his

eye. "This must be Digby, the new agent for Backmaus," he thought. He had heard that the new agent had come up from Bombay and had taken the third bungalow next the club.

"Care to come to my bungalow and have a whisky peg?" said the man, his bright eyes keenly searching Derrick's face.

Derrick accepted the invitation, and the two men left the dance room together, glad to escape from the noise of the band.

"And that is civilization!" remarked the middle aged man to his companion, as they made their way to the bungalow. "No decent native can understand us allowing our wives to hop about, and with all sorts of men too. Oh, well, it takes all kinds of men to make a world, I suppose. What do you think about it?"

"I don't think I've ever considered the matter," answered Derrick.

"You wouldn't—no one ever does out here; dashed bad for native morale I call it."

They were approaching a whitewashed bungalow. The French windows stood open all round the verandah, and from a pink-lighted room within came the sounds of a woman's voice singing softly:

"I need so much the quiet of your love
After the day's long strife,
I need your calm, all other things above,
After the stress of life."

"That's my daughter singing; come and be introduced," and Derrick's companion led the way into the bungalow.

Upon entering the room, Derrick murmured a conventional word or two, but the dainty little figure in white seated at the piano claimed his attention, and his eyes were fixed upon her. She was very slim and fair, and looked scarcely more than nineteen years of age. When she rose to greet him, she barely reached to his shoulders.

"Won't you sing to us again, Miss Digby?" Derrick asked, after the glasses had been brought in.

"What shall I sing?"

"What you were singing when we interrupted you."

So the girl seated herself at the piano, and as she sang, Derrick listened, spellbound. The evening passed all too quickly for him, and he left the bungalow not knowing whether he trod on earth or air.

Before many days had passed, Derrick knew that Phyllis Digby had captured his heart. Sadly

he thought of Yvonne. He had been parted from her now for a year and ten months, and absence had not made his love for her grow stronger, for he was up against the eternal problem of the man engaged to one woman and loving another. What a mistake idleness was! he said to himself with a pang of regret, as he thought of those convalescing days in a peaceful garden.

He must keep out of Phyllis' way, he thought, but realized how difficult it would be to do so in this small hill-station, until his leave was due in a few weeks' time. Of course he ought to have told her about Yvonne long ago as soon as Digby started taking him so often to his bungalow. Now it became more difficult every day for him to reveal to Phyllis his engagement to Yvonne, for his heart told him that Phyllis also loved him. He thanked God that he had kept himself well in hand, for, difficult as it was for him to do so, he must tell Phyllis of this engagement. The Geoffreys' dance was being held that evening, and he would be meeting her there—yes, he would tell her then, and keep out of her way ever after.

* * * * *

Out in the garden blazed the roses, love-in-the-mist, the early marigolds, poppies and cloves, and Yvonne was once more engaged in tying up the latter blooms, just as she had been doing when, about two years ago, she had first made the acquaintance of Derrick over the garden fence. In eight weeks' time he was due to return and take her back with him, to the East. She sighed as she thought of her garden and wondered who would tie up the cloves the following year.

The prospect of the coming parting with her little home had greatly saddened Yvonne lately, and she would think of it at nights as she lay awake in her quiet room listening to the murmur in the trees. Now as she was tying up the last clove, she realized what the leave-taking would mean to her—the parting with the little home which had become part of herself; the little room in which she slept, the garden that she loved so well, the flowers. Leave it all! For what? A man who had become but a dream. Her garden was full of colour and made for love—but love would be so different in a hot, parched garden, with its burned-up grass—yes, he had said the grass was parched and the air void of scent.

She picked a few blooms and arranged them in a crystal vase, which she placed on her writing bureau. It was the day for writing her mail letter. She had written to Derrick regularly every

week, but it was becoming more and more difficult to find subject-matter for her letters. She took up her blue Parker pen, a birthday present from Derrick, and wrote her letter, and as she did so, a gentle breeze blew in at the window which opened on to the cool lawn, and the heady scent of the cloves in the vase enveloped her like a caress.

Half a page of neat writing accomplished, on the thin blue paper she kept for foreign use, and then she paused in her laboured task. Jumping to her feet she tore the page across again and again, and taking another sheet of paper, she sat down once more, this time writing rapidly, feverishly, never pausing. Enclosing the letter in the grey, thin foreign envelope, she sealed it with the blue wax which matched the colour of the pen, and then snatching up her garden hat, she hastily went out of the gate, down the road, and dropped the letter in the post-office box.

As she watered the pink cloves that evening, the nightingale sang as it had done two years ago, but she felt that the song was sweeter. The scent of the tobacco plant hung heavy in the air around her, and seemed to pronounce a benediction. The soft breeze, stirring the leaves of the sycamore, whispered a gentle good-night, but she felt that she was no longer alone, for the ghost of her dead lover stood smiling beside her in the dusk.

* * * * *

The sun had sunk suddenly, leaving Derrick's room almost in darkness, but the heat was as stifling as the silence was unbearable. Suddenly through the stillness came the thin notes of a native instrument; up and down the weird scale the player went, finding tones and half-tones unknown to European chromatic scale.

Derrick rose from his chair.

"Boy! aboyee!"

"Sahib!"

"Tell that damned fellow to stop that noise."

"Ucha, Sahib" (very good, Sahib).

The reedy piping stopped abruptly and silence settled down again, broken at intervals by the chirping of the chickades outside in the compound.

Derrick wandered out on to the verandah. His kit was packed and he was ready to commence his leave the following morning. On his desk lay two letters, one of which had not yet been opened, although it had come by the morning delivery; on the thin blue envelope was the precise, neat handwriting of Yvonne. The

other letter was from Phyllis Digby, and had been opened, for Derrick had read it over and over again. It ran:—

"I am glad you are going; it is better so. I have told Daddy I must have a change, and I am going to the hills next week. When you bring your wife I will be gone. Go to her soon, Derrick; you are doing what is right."

Derrick took the letter in his hand and reverently kissed the bold, childish writing. He then put it carefully into his pocket-book, which he placed inside his coat.

At that moment his boy entered carrying a package in his hands.

"Sahib, registered parcel come by last mail. Sahib sign."

"Registered parcel—who on earth from!" said Derrick, as he signed the delivery receipt.

Then his glance fell upon the unopened letter lying on his desk, for on the parcel he had recognized the neat handwriting of Yvonne. Throwing the package on one side, he slit open her letter, and read:—

"Derrick Dear, I must write and tell you I cannot go through with it; it would not be fair

to you." The letters danced before his eyes. With shaking hands he lit a candle which stood on the table, and continued reading: "I do not love you well enough to leave my garden babies. Forgive me for causing you pain. I wish to be always your friend."

Derrick, dazed, stared at the paper. Then this meant that he was free. His heart beat fast, and he felt a choking sensation at his throat. Free, free!

He turned to the letter once more, and read the postscript:

"P. S. I return your ring under separate cover registered. I have not worn it on my finger; it is too small. As it was your mother's, I want you to take it back. I did wear it for you, but on a chain round my neck. I feel that one day you will find someone to wear the ring on her finger—someone whom it fits."

"Someone whom it fits"! He saw slim fingers on the keys of a piano, and heard the childish voice of Phyllis singing, "I need so much the quiet of your love."

Slowly he returned the letter to the envelope, and as he did so, there fell to the ground the faded petal of a pink clove.

The Medium of Instruction in High Schools

BY MR. M. J. SARGUNAM, M.A.

THE problem of the medium of instruction arises partly from the existence of different cultures and educational systems—indigenous and foreign—and partly from the imperious need of accepting the principle of bilingualism as the educational policy of the country. The country is ruled by a people who have a complex and a highly developed civilization and culture which have been consciously or unconsciously introduced among the people of India; and even apart from the English rulers, the native elements are so diverse and different that bilingualism is the only solution.

The term vernacular may be taken to be the same as mother tongue and we are concerned here about the high schools which prepare the pupils for higher education or for life. The primary schools, naturally (and quite necessarily too), are teaching the various elements of knowledge in the vernacular and in this essay we shall confine our enquiry to the vernacular as the medium of instruction in high schools in India. We might have brought within the scope of the

subject the colleges of the university as well; because secondary education is increasingly tending to become a pathway to the portals of higher learning and the secondary schools are looked upon as having no entry nor end apart from the university. The high schools are so much influenced by the requirements of the university that they seek to anticipate too early the needs of the university and strive hard to meet them. That is one of the primary reasons why the mother tongue is not used as the medium of instruction in high schools. Hence so long as the university continues the present policy, this vexing problem will remain.

Other factors given below which explain the present situation, the use of English as a medium of instruction, are in no sense arguments for using it or retaining it any longer as such. They only show the great value and importance of the study of the foreign language as a language and possibly for its literary excellence also. The position of supremacy is due to the fact that;

(1) It is the language of those in power and authority; enactment of law and administration of justice are carried on in this language.

(2) It is believed by a few influential people that English is or will become the *lingua franca* of India.

(3) It holds the key to the treasure-house of Western culture, scientific research and up-to-date knowledge.

(4) It is a means of external communication and its speech is practised almost universally.

(5) In modern conditions a good knowledge of it is the only means of earning one's livelihood.

(6) The glories of English literature are incomparably great and well worth studying for their own sake and for the ideals embodied therein.

All these statements can readily be accepted. But if they are believed to be arguments justifying the use of a foreign language as the organ of knowledge, as the language of education, then it must be pointed out that underlying them there is a confusion between the study of a useful language and the use of the same language as the medium of instruction. As reasons, none of them are convincing; for, the chief objects of the promoters of the alien medium can be gained, with even better results, by substituting for it the mother tongue.

It may be said to the credit of the Government of India that they did not intend that the vernacular should take a secondary place in the educational system of the country, or that English should for ever continue to be used as the language of instruction. Perhaps their neutrality may have brought about this anomalous situation. They originally encouraged the use of English as the most suitable medium for advanced literary and scientific studies. But while it was never the policy of the Government, there were two factors that turned the scale in favour of the use of English for imparting knowledge in schools: the University's attitude and the Government's recognition of the University attainments as a qualification for appointments in its different departments.

The University adopted the view then prevailing that English was "the most perfect medium" for the education of those who had gained a sufficient knowledge of it to receive general instruction through it. The Government chose their servants from among the graduates of the Universities. The attractions of service in the Government were

such that there arose a great desire for "English" education and in turn the Universities set about the task of manufacturing graduates, poor imitations of the products of the great Western universities, to fill the minor posts in the departments. Thereafter the tendency was not merely to teach English as a language only but to use it as the medium of instruction. Therein the British conquest was completed; for when the language of a subject race is abandoned or neglected in favour of the language of the conquerors along with the acceptance of their culture and civilization, then of course the subjugation is consummated.

The first and foremost reason why the vernacular should be used is that it conforms to the primary pedagogic principle, "Proceed from the known to the unknown;" it would be unnatural if it were not so. The use of a foreign medium is psychologically unsound and physiologically wholesome and is opposed to the best principles of school hygiene. The slow process of acquisition of knowledge is further retarded by the use of an unfamiliar medium. For, it is not given to all to actually experience each fact of knowledge. That is the privilege of the men of genius. The ordinary man has to learn it from books which convey it in certain accepted symbols or words. But unless these words or symbols have some intelligible signification, *i.e.*, unless these words have a meaning as the result of past experience, they will not evoke any response, and they cannot transmit thoughts or ideas. The words, even of the vernacular, do not always convey to the minds of the pupils the same ideas; they often call up different ones. To this difficulty is added this baffling problem of a foreign tongue not merely studied for its practical utility, its political and commercial importance or even educational value but used as the means of acquiring knowledge. Instruction has been rendered ineffectual (and this is absolutely true as far as secondary education goes) because the teacher uses a language that is not completely understood by the pupil; and since communication of thought and knowledge depends on the existence of corresponding ideas in different minds, instruction in high schools imparted through an alien medium, has proved to be inefficient, intellectually wasteful and culturally unproductive. As for example, the late Ramanujan's marvellous mathematical researches are so difficult to decipher because the symbols used are far too advanced for any one to make out their meaning. The

glamour of an "English" education and the emulation of the language of Burke and Macaulay, of Shakespeare and Milton was so great that it has come to take the place of the vernacular.

It has been proved, and conclusively too, that the pupils taught through the mother tongue are "exceptionally efficient". Dr. West has made investigations along these lines and has arrived at the same conclusion. Also his valuable experiments have shown the great loss of efficiency of the lessons given through English. The intellectual superiority of the pupils trained through the vernacular is easily explained. They understand the things they see or hear and are trained to think out for themselves the facts presented before them. How very ridiculously inconsistent it looks that a pupil who thinks in the mother tongue should be compelled to learn through a foreign tongue—a tongue which being unfamiliar and unintelligible, slowly warps the mind and cramps the intellect. The learning process is prevented; for instead of responding to the meaning of things presented, of experiencing the situations, the pupil resorts to the suicidal device of cramming or memorising words and phrases and falls an easy prey to "an unreasoning slavery of words". Nor are the native powers of the pupil harnessed and made full use of in the uphill task of gaining knowledge.

Another fallacy may be mentioned here. It was believed and is held still that the use of English would lead to a proficiency in it because of the constant practice gained in it. Would not better teaching methods produce the same effect? But even if the notion were true, is the power of vocabulary in a foreign tongue to be preferred to a liberal education? Is a training in independent thinking and reasoning to be sacrificed to verbalism? Is the intellectual development of so intellectual a race as the Indians to be inhibited for the doubtful gains of a few so called educated people? Surely, sound knowledge is of infinitely more value than verbal education.

The most serious evil effect of the use of a foreign medium is that it has detrimentally affected the creative thought and originality of the people. The fundamental object of education has been defeated by its use. It has failed hopelessly in developing "an eager and energetic mind" in the pupil—that passion for enquiring, for exploring and discovering truths; that power to compose, create works of art and to contribute

to the riches of learning. Is it not palpably evident and utterly disappointing that the graduates of the University have contributed so little to the literary wealth of the country? How can this intellectual sterility be explained in the face of such unmistakable evidence of the marvellous mental endowment of the race itself? The history of the literature of the eighteen centuries since the birth of Christ, say, of the Tamil people is proof of the creative energy of the community. Is not this paucity yea, this appalling poverty due to the fact that the words which are the instruments of thought are other than those rooted in the daily lives of the people?

This poor contribution to literature and science is not entirely due to the difficulties of the language, but also to the inadequate grounding in the subjects on which specialisation and further research have to be based if any tangible achievements are to be arrived at. The inability to assimilate facts which become knowledge and the disproportionate allotment of time and energy needed for the mastery of subjects taught in a language which does not embody the ideas and achievements of the race contribute to this sad result. Since the Indian student has not proved himself inferior, in point of intellectual powers to the students of the Western Universities, it is plain that if he were not required to spend, amidst the strain and stress of examinations, so many years on the study of English words; his attainment in the subjects would be very high. As Principal Holland, an educationist of vast experience and wide influence puts it, "The foreignness of our whole curricula sterilizes the best Indian minds."

The one and only remedy, therefore, of this deplorable state lies in the adoption of the vernacular as the language of instruction. Other countries realized this need long ago. Wherever this change was effected, an outburst of national intellectual activity immediately followed. As for example, Denmark gave up Latin as the language of education and used Danish. Japan is another striking example of rapid and remarkable educational progress. The Japanese, nevertheless, acquire a sufficient working knowledge of English to enable them to keep in touch with modern developments in Science in the West. When the Indian student thinks and expresses himself freely which is possible only in his own mother tongue, only then his vigorous thinking in the higher realms of thought and his research in the world of Science will bear abundant fruit

Then the Schools and Universities will be transformed into great centres of intellectual renaissance and veritable fountains of light and learning as the Universities of Europe became in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Now when the atmosphere of the school-room is so extraneous, how can a song, a lyric or any form of creative expression be expected when the pupil feels more like a captive "by the rivers of Babylon"? How can he burst out in the strains of an immortal Kambar or Kalidas when he feels a stranger among his own people? "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land" asked the people of Israel captive in Babylon and the Indian pupil might well echo the same sentiments! The intellectual life of our country will receive a new impetus only with the use of the mother tongue for thought and expression at every stage of education, primary, secondary and university. If Hyderabad State can succeed and if Japan can, why not All-India?

The use of a foreign medium is indeed a relic of the past. Did not Roger Ascham in the 16th century protest vehemently against the tyranny of Latin in the Universities of England? Why should we be clinging to an outworn method condemned and abandoned by the civilized countries so long ago? It is gratifying to note that every committee of experts, including the Calcutta University Commission, the Hesketh Committee of Bombay and the Lindsay Commission so strongly recommend the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in High Schools in India.

Two objections which are closely connected together, against the use of vernacular are worthy of consideration. The vernacular is said to be inadequate as a vehicle for higher literary forms or scientific thought. (This statement does not hold good regarding the Tamil Language.) It is true that the technical terms are difficult to translate and equivalents are rare. But the strong aversion of the Indian people to borrow words from foreign languages should be overcome; and just as English borrowed freely from Latin and Greek, the Indian vernaculars should draw upon Sanskrit or even English. Even at the risk of forming "a mongrel dialect", half English and half vernacular, the change should be made. The other point is the lack of text-books and books for reference and further study. This is a serious defect in view of the famous dictum of Carlyle that "the true university of

these days is a collection of books". Yet I venture to suggest that the suitable text-books are not yet written because there is no demand for them at present, and the moment there is a need there will be an abundant supply of such text-books. As for a general library, we can use the books in English until translations and original works in the vernacular become available. We are now moving in a vicious circle; because there are no text-books, the foreign medium continues; and because the vernacular is not used there are no text-books.

It is worthy of note that a special difficulty against the use of vernaculars has been raised wherever there are minority committees speaking a vernacular other than the language of the major community, e.g., the Muslims of Bengal are against Bengali being used for teaching purposes. Yet the Osmania University has successfully vernacularized both secondary and university education even though the State has thousands of Hindu subjects to whom Urdu is not the vernacular. Still I would not advocate, on this account, the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis. (That is what the Andhras seem to be working for.) But with the creation of "local" universities serving areas with more or less of linguistic and cultural homogeneity, the need for employing English as the medium will not arise.

Moreover, unless the vernacular takes the place of English immediately, the building up of a system of national education will be further delayed. The system of education to-day is an exotic plant; it expresses "the cultural domination of the West". The courses are unrelated to the life and thought of the country. The employment of the vernacular brings with it something more than the mere utterance of familiar sounds and sentences. It creates a native, homely atmosphere and, introduced in the environment and life of one's own community, new facts are assimilated with ease and grasped clearly. Unconsciously though it may be, the culture associated with the mother tongue will then become an essential part of education. Also the growing divergence between the education as obtained in schools and colleges and the culture of the people will soon vanish. Thus it will be seen that we can evolve an indigenous and yet modern system only by the adoption as its basis the vernacular—the language of the hearth and home and the language which to the learner contains, "thoughts that breathe and words that burn". The

"filtration" of modern knowledge to the masses is impracticable in a foreign medium. Is not the ever widening cleavage between the literate and the illiterate in this country the logical outcome of the introduction of the "English" education? The schools are not "community centres" because the communities know very little of English while it is on the acquisition of the knowledge of this language that the greatest emphasis in secondary education is placed.

I advocate the use of the vernacular because it is not "economical" educationally to use a foreign medium. In spite of all the best efforts, English still remains a dead language with the Indian pupils, who gain very little practice in speaking English. At best they gain what Prof. Jespersen calls "a receptive command," a capacity to understand and not "a productive command", the power of accurate self-expression. Many years are devoted to the study of English and all subjects are taught through English and yet the pupils' English is deplorably poor and inadequate for higher studies in the university. Knowledge of other subjects are sacrificed only to achieve this poor result! In my own school I have frequently come across the curious fact of pupils knowing more of History and Geography while still in the lower school than when they were subsequently in the higher forms. (The vernacular is used in the lower forms and English, in the higher.)

The use of vernacular is natural and scientific. Its use as the organ of knowledge need not and ought not to result in giving up English as the means of maintaining the political unity of the country. Again the vernacular as the language of instruction would not preclude the use of English which has gained universal currency for the exchange of ideas or for intimate contact with the world of science, scholarship and research developments in the West. Sir C. V. Raman could not have achieved the Nobel prize had he not expressed himself in the foreign medium, although the mere fact of language did not gain him the coveted distinction; it is the research and discovery in the realm of physical science that made him so world renowned. Lastly, the usurpation by the vernacular of this position of pre-eminence which the English language now enjoys, will not militate against carrying on international commerce or trade relations through correspondence in English. There does not seem to exist, therefore, even one valid reason against the employment of the vernacular as the language of instruction.

The introduction of the mother tongue as already pointed out will help to train the mind of the pupils to think clearly and independently and to express forcibly and accurately. The powerful instrument of mental training has so long been neglected to the great detriment of the nation's educational efficiency. Its value as a means of developing the pupil's personality and preserving his individuality is very considerable. This individuality in the arresting words of the Calcutta Commission Report, "can only make itself evident and effective, whether in the region of thought, or of plastic art, or of handi-work, when some mastery of the medium of expression has been attained. The child begins its mastery of the mother tongue from infancy; it is the medium in which technical mastery is first achieved; it is the medium in which individuality can first show itself and be nourished to strength". If the miserably poor results, yea, the tragic deficiencies of mental equipment have not been sufficiently apparent, it is because the Indian pupil is gifted to an extraordinary and almost unparalleled extent with the power of memorization which has enabled him to overcome the difficulties concomitant to the use of a foreign medium.

It seems rather idle to argue so strongly in favour of the vernacular medium when there is little or no opposition, when the Osmania University has definitely started vernacularization and the Andhra University has declared as its goal, "the ultimate use of the vernaculars as the medium of instruction and examination". Also in Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces the Government schools have begun to adopt the vernaculars in the place of English. Yet how can we explain this apathy and hesitation to make the change in the high schools all over India? Is it not primarily due to the domination of the University? The high schools seek to equip the pupils for the University rather than for the wider world. Also the parents and pupils seem to believe that the pupils who proceed to the University and pursue their higher studies in English should be trained to think in the same medium in the schools. Incidentally it may be mentioned that only one out of every five goes on to the Universities. What needs really to be done is to raise the standard of English and not to require a foreign medium as though it holds the monopoly of all knowledge. Linguistic deficiency is by no means an indication of intellectual incapacity nor is proficiency in language a proof of mental power.

I am absolutely convinced, therefore, that without further delay should be introduced the

Mother Tongue, the very breath of our thought, feeling and emotion and the embodiment not only of the poetry of our life but the history of the achievements of the people. All subjects with the exception of English should be taught through the mother tongue. If further exception should be considered, perhaps Mathematics, in teaching which the question of language is immaterial, may also be done in English.

To sum up in conclusion, the cultural progress which has come to a standstill will gain a new driving force with the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in High Schools in India. Whereas at present, "each generation has to begin not where the previous generation left but where it began," this change will make rapid

and steady progress possible. When the schools, the channels of national culture are associated with the daily life and thought of the community and express the genius of the people, there will be a deep enrichment of the literature of the people and even more. Learning will be brought down from its present Olympian heights to the street houses and market places. Diffusion of modern knowledge among the masses will be quick and effective. Above all, the tragic waste of the intelligence of a race, so great and gifted, will be put an end to and the golden hours of youthful energy thus redeemed will be released for the creative activities of life and for building up the national intellectual regeneration of *Bharatha Matha*.

WHO?

By MOHON

Who puffs dreams
From thy eyes,
Faint as moonbeams?

Who doth pine
For thy lips
Full of wine?

Who plucks roses
From thy cheeks
In half reposes?

Who steals fire
From thy heart
With a trill of lyre?

Who rings thy beauty
With a halo
Of Eternity?

INDO-ENGLISH POETRY*

BY MR. P. R. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A.

It is natural that a number of writers in English should rise in this country from time to time, as the result of English literature being eagerly absorbed at Indian schools and colleges. In spite of discouraging criticisms such writers have often exercised in poetry. It is held that one cannot write genuine poetry except in one's own mother tongue, but bi-lingualism is a regular feature of life in this country, and English is the natural medium of cultural expression. The educated people think naturally in English and have even had to translate from English to express themselves in the vernacular. Some writers have, however, produced excellent poetical compositions in the vernacular which they have later found convenient to translate into English. The success of these translations has now induced a strong faith in the practice. Since the coming into prominence of Tagore's works, there has been a great exercise of poetic prose. There is a search for poetic expressions which are undefined and leave much to the reader's imagination. It has also been a modern tendency to see something of poetic value in every fantastic emotional pose of a writer. Meanwhile the formal English poetic form has been neglected and people are glorying in the shapelessness of expression leading to abuse.

Of Indian writers there are two kinds: There are those who have been to an English university like Oxford and acquired a delicacy in the sense of the language not inferior to that of an Englishman himself. Others who have not left the Indian shores have been guilty of crudities of language and a terrible lack sometimes of the proper perception of the values of sound and sense. But the advantage is not necessarily always on the side of the former class and

the disadvantage on the side of the latter. He who has gone to Oxford and made friends there, knows to choose the right way of introducing his work to the world, and this advantage may often substitute the real poetic power which must overcome all impediments and disadvantages to win recognition.

But there is another kind of criticism levelled on Indo-English poetry. An Indian writer may write in such a formal way that his identity is indistinguishable from the endless crowd of unimportant practisers among the English themselves. On the other hand he may be so unsophisticatedly Indian in outlook that foreign readers regard him quite unintelligible.

"Poems" by Humayun Kabir, published at Oxford, are printed on excellent paper in the most artistic form. The reader should not be prejudiced by the preface expressing the author's diffidence about his mastery of the values in the English language. The poems are, according to him, in prose or in halting verse. His higher aspirations are indicated in the last piece:

This my incessant quest to the borderlands of our
earthly world,

This my restless and dissatisfied longing for the far
horizon—

With humble hands! bring to you as my gift.

The rich sensuousness of his writing may be illustrated in the following:

But then light fades and from the east
Shy evening gently steals upon the world
And blushing at cloud maidens who blush back deep
Spreads her bridal bed on wave-toned sea
Under the calm, kindly eyes of old Father Sky.

In the same poem, Mr. Kabir alludes to more sordid things:

I have watched the exchange of many hearts
And seen acquaintance bought with laughter glad
Pay for its purchase in interest of tears:

The "Birth of Venus" in which

A deer in the forests of the mind, Maiden,
You stood before all eyes,

and "Attic Marble" are full of beautiful description. "Twilight" sets impressively the meeting of two lovers in the background of a city in which are:

* Poems by Humayun Kabir. Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Vanamala or the Flower of Malwa: A romantic Drama in Three Acts by C. K. Subramaniam. Published at 5 & 6 Kanji Bhavan, Parel, Bombay. Price Rupee One.

The Triumph of Love: A Sonnet-Sequence; Gumaraya and Other Sonnets; The Temple Tank and Other Poems. All the three books by Govinda Krishna Chettur. Basel Mission Bookshop, Mangalore. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 3.)

Of Here and Hereafter and Other Poems by B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A. Arthur H. Stockwell Ltd. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Re. 1-8.)

A million hearts

Thirsting in weal and woe for life and yet more life.

Other pieces Mr. Kabir addresses to the river, or to death, to Jahan Ara or to Taj Mahal. That the poems were originally written in Bengalee account indeed for the formlessness in English. But Mr. Kabir has such a rare delicacy of sense that we doubt if he should not attain great success in the practice of regular poetic forms.

Much sympathetic interest should be aroused in favour of "Vanamala or the Flower of Malwa"—a romantic drama in blank verse, in three acts, by Mr. C. K. Subramaniam. The drama is of a Rajput princess who is in love with the captive prince of a hostile state. Vanamala first protects the prince and then helps him to escape from prison in which her father has confined him. The prince then rallies his forces and subjugates the father of the princess only to win his bride and let the father rule his kingdom in friendly relationship. The story is too simply managed by the author, no natural conflicts and subtle methods of overcoming them ever occurring to the author. The blank verse is varied with prose for conversations of a more business-like character. The verse is very regular in form, the author not having courage for a freer handling. Crudities and errors of expression also occur which may be easily removed.

Mr. G. K. Chettur is another product of Oxford who knows how to present his poems in attractive form. The three books before us are got up attractively, the stiff cloth-bound covers being in bright colours, and the paper of excellent quality. A tastefully conceived picture adorns the cover of each book, an Indian woman bowing down before the burning of incense (not quite Hindu in character), herons flying over a tank (this can be true of a temple tank), and the idol of Gumataraya, a Jain statue in South Kanara.

"The Triumph of Love" is a sonnet-sequence of twenty-three sonnets. Mr. Chettur has striven nobly to embody in these sonnets his highest thoughts on the subject. Many of them are quite pretty as the one beginning with:

The years have dowered you with heavenly grace.

Others open profoundly but disappoint before the end, like the last beginning with the words:

Who that has lived, and loved, and seen fair things
And striven with darkness beating into day.

The writing of a sonnet-sequence must usually seem too ambitious, and especially when the writer betrays immaturity of phrase and rhyme. In his dedicatory sonnet occurs the line:

Therefore do I seek comfort in this wise.

"Gumataraya" contains thirty-one sonnets written on a variety of topics. "Little Mercies" which keep:

The cup of bitter life from running over:

is a beautiful composition. The topics of the other sonnets show the taste of a cultured mind.

"The Temple Tank" indulges in varied forms of verse. "Black Lead" suggests an imitation of Blake with none of his smoothness or power. "Fireflies" could have offered scope for high poetical flights but the author descends to bathos by mistaking them for new planets.

The "Cow" is of a tragic incident on the railway for which the author succeeds in drawing sympathy. With all his shortcomings, Mr. Chettur should be in a position to kindle much real poetic effort in the young people around him.

We now turn to a small volume, though closely printed, entitled "Of Here and Hereafter" by Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao. Here is something distinctly Indian at last. We do not know who Mr. Vasudeva Rao is, but it is clear he has an easy mastery of English poetic style somewhat in the tradition of Milton. His natural element is philosophical reflection, but he can harmonise it with poetic expression with almost perfect effect. He writes both sonnets and blank verse with great ability. He makes a striking use of an occasional alexandrine. Among other things he employs alliteration brilliantly:

Why sleeps the Past in voiceless caverns lone,
As sullen snail in its shell serpentine?

A well-written sonnet is addressed to Shelley who:

"Unfolds from liquid depths thoughts past our reach,
Too deep for fathom-line of human speech:
Such the transparent beauty of thy muse,
Thy heart as great, did melt at touch of wrong,
No wight of flesh art thou but spark divine
Whose gleam trails through the dark immensity
Of Space and Time, beck'ning the battling throng."

It is not convenient to offer here specimens of Mr. Rao's poetic reflections on this life and beyond, but readers may take up his book directly with the confidence of meeting an Indian writer combining his characteristic subtlety of thought with faultless writing.

A Reserve Bank for India

BY MR. V. P. CHOUDARY, B.A., B.Com. (LOND.), A.I.B.

(Incorporated Accountant)

THE case for a Reserve Bank for India has figured very prominently in the recent constitutional discussions. Mr. J. M. Keynes prepared a paper on the necessity of such a Bank for the Chamberlain Commission in 1913. Since that day the problem has had many vicissitudes, and I think, to-day it has come out with a new force in view of the impending constitutional changes.

The necessity of such a Bank in India is beyond dispute. I shall endeavour to put forth some of the problems that should be solved for effective working of the Reserve Bank in our country.

India is already a single economic unit, in the sense, that there is more or less good freedom for the movement of capital and labour throughout the country. But, in the monetary sphere, Rupee is not always legal tender in the country. For example, there is the Nizam's currency. The control of currency, even at present, is not in a single hand. Unless there is effective federation in which the Units are going to sacrifice some of their privileges, it is difficult for me to see how the control of Currency can be solely vested in the Reserve Bank.

Again, as regards the control of credit, we have the Imperial Bank, who are the official bankers to the Government in the Provinces and in the Centre. In some of the more important Indian States there are State Banks, which are patronised by the respective Durbars. Some of them have got agreements to keep a fixed minimum deposit with their Banks. In short they enjoy the same position in their respective States, as the Imperial Bank does in British India. That is they are State cum commercial bankers in their own sphere. Thus we will have the position where some Units of the Federation have the Reserve Bank as their bankers while some others have their own Banks. Such a system would make control of credit very difficult within the federation, unless those State Banks are also brought within the orbit of the Reserve Bank and are treated as member banks. One cannot foretell what kind of Reserve Bank we are going to have, but it is difficult to see how these independent State Banks will be harnessed under the Reserve Bank.

Another difficulty—at least during the early years of the Reserve Bank—is that of control credit within British India itself. We have our own bankers—*Sowcars*, Chettiers, Marwaris—who normally keep monies with themselves and not in the Banks. These local bankers are the people who finance agriculture and small scale industry and most of the consumable credit for the bulk of the population. No amount of restrictions about reserves and open market operations will affect these *sowcars* for the simple reason that they are not in any way connected with the commercial or the Central Bank. This problem must be solved in order that the Reserve Bank should work effectively. In fact, certain proposals are made by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, for linking up the local *sowcar* banker with the Central Institution. This, I hope, will go some way in remedying the defective organisation.

With these external and internal difficulties, we must not get away with the idea that it is no use to have a Reserve Bank and that conditions in India are not ripe enough for the establishment of such a Bank. Between these external and internal limits there is very wide scope for its action in the spheres of maintaining the value of Rupee in terms of goods and in terms of world's currency. There is also scope for giving an active leadership for the indigenous banker and encouraging him to increase the 'Banking habit' amongst our people.

Some people are thinking that the creation of a Reserve Bank in itself would bring forth a revolution in the economic sphere in our country. That, to my mind, is a rather optimistic view to take. It is for that reason that I have tried to give very briefly the difficulties in creating and the limitations in working of the Reserve Bank. During the first decade at least, it will have to feel its way through, and has got to create precedents and conventions which are so essential in controlling the money market. It is to be hoped that the coming Reserve Bank will be 'Indian' in the sense in which the late Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank meant, namely, it should be bunt upon the culture and practice of the Indian so that it might respond properly to the needs of the Indian business, large and small.

Mahatma Gandhi and Untouchability

BY MR. B. NATESAN

IN the dramatic triumph of Mahatma Gandhi's "epic fast" of September 1932, which effected a modification of the Premier's Communal Award we are apt to forget the long, patient and continuous service he has been rendering to the cause of the untouchables during more than three decades of his public life in South Africa and India.

A BLOT ON HINDUISM

Gandhiji has consistently, from the very beginning, regarded "untouchability as the greatest blot on Hinduism". The problem presented no practical difficulties in South Africa where his 'untouchable' friends used to frequent his place and live and feed with him and his family without provoking any domestic discord or social ostracism. The case was, however, different in India. In his *Autobiography*, Mahatma Gandhi has described in some detail his experiences in dealing with the problem of the untouchables. So long as it was a mere question of controversy or argument, it was one thing. But when, in his usual manner, he began to carry out in practice the principles of equality and fraternity he was preaching, and in direct contravention of the custom of his neighbours, began to admit a family of untouchables into his own household in the Ashram, he provoked what he called an "internal storm" as Mrs. Gandhi, unaccustomed to the new ways, could not reconcile herself to it. It took him some time to bring the family and his neighbours to his way of thinking. The story of the conversion and the struggle he had to pass through in effecting the reform of his own household is told with simple charm and naivete. His conviction was not the result of foreign residence or even the studies in Christian Literature. Speaking at Mayavaram, a centre of orthodoxy in South India, in May 1915—the year he returned to India after bidding farewell to South Africa—Gandhiji averred:

"In so far as I have been able to study Hinduism outside India, I have felt that it is no part of real Hinduism to have in its fold a mass of people whom I would call 'untouchables'. If it was proved to me that this is an essential part of Hinduism, I for one would declare myself an open rebel against Hinduism itself."

THE BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT

That was the beginning of a movement for the removal of untouchability which has not ceased to this day, but has gone on gathering strength and momentum, till by his own unique efforts it is now a first class issue of outstanding national importance. In one of his addresses to the untouchables themselves in May 1921, Mahatma Gandhi declared:

yet twelve when this idea had dawned venger named Uka, an 'untouchable', our house for cleaning latrines. Often I mother why it was wrong to touch him forbidden to do so. If I accidentally touched Uka I was asked to perform the ablutions; and though I naturally obeyed, it was not without smilingly protesting that 'untouchability' was not sanctioned by religion and that it was impossible that it should be so. I was a very dutiful and obedient child; but so far as was consistent with respect for my parents, I often had tussles with them on this matter. I told my mother that she was entirely wrong in considering physical contact with Uka as sinful; it could not be sinful.

So long as Hindus wilfully regard 'untouchability' as part of their religion, so long as the mass of Hindus consider it a sin to touch a section of their brethren, Swaraj is impossible of attainment."

Indeed time and again Gandhiji made it clear that

"without the removal of the taint of untouchability, Swaraj is a meaningless term. Swaraj is as inconceivable without full reparation to the 'depressed' classes as it is impossible without real Hindu-Muslim unity.

Untouchability is repugnant to reason and to the instinct of mercy, pity, and love. . . .

No man can consider another man inferior to himself. He must consider every man as his blood-brother. It is the cardinal principle of every religion."

VYKOM SATYAGRAHA

And like the saints of medieval India, he gave pathetic expression to the deep-moving cry: "I do not desire to be born again, but if I am really born again, I desire to be born amidst the untouchables, so as to share their difficulties and to work for their liberation." That has always been the note of his utterances on countless occasions. In fact the ban against untouchability is one of the cardinal points of the Satyagraha pledge as of the conditions of Swaraj. But a leader of Gandhiji's type could not be content with mere declarations of faith or eloquent expositions of principles. He must lead, and when in 1925 he

MARCH 1933]

MAHATMA GANDHI AND UNTOUCHABILITY

183

was lying ill at Juhu, the call came from Vykom in Travancore where a handful of *Satyagrahis* were determined to get access to the important thoroughfares near the temple. The Volunteers who had the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, were receiving directions from his lieutenants who were conducting the operations in accordance with his plan. In fact, the Vykom struggle "represented a turning point in the campaign against untouchability". The success of this campaign led to other attempts at Passive Resistance which were more or less fruitful. Later in the year Mahatma Gandhi himself came to the scene and guided the passive resisters with advice and encouragement. Thereafter he made an extensive tour of the country visiting the remotest parts of the countryside, untouched by the railways or civilization.

"SORROW AND HUMILIATION"

What he saw of the untouchables in Malabar and Orissa filled "the bitter cup of sorrow and humiliation". Their poverty and degradation were even beyond his own worst apprehensions. "This untouchability," he cried, "is our greatest shame. The humiliation of it is sinking deeper and deeper." It was to relieve them of their distress that he preached the cult of the *charka*. The spinning wheel he rightly held must mean economic salvation for the miserable wretches who were dying of starvation and want. Education and the avoidance of drink and cleaner personal habits were to raise their mortal tone. Free intercourse with the higher castes and admission into their temples and public schools were to give them a social standing. And they were to have their proper share of political rights and the privileges of public life. That has been his all-round plan for the uplift of the Harijans. When at the

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

in London, he urged the Depressed Classes to cast in their lot with the rest of the Hindus and not to stand apart, isolated and segregated, he meant it all for their good in a sense which the leaders of that community did not understand. They only wondered why Mr. Gandhi, who was so keen on the uplift of the depressed classes, should deny them separate electorates. And so they joined the Muslims and Europeans and demanded separate representation which they embodied in what is known as the Minorities Pact. But Gandhiji "would not sell the vital interests of the untouchables even for the sake of winning Swaraj". He would not,

as he said, "bargain away their rights for the kingdom of the whole world". He held that "he would far rather that Hinduism died than that untouchability lived." And in announcing the failure of his negotiations with the leaders of the communities for a settlement, he very mournfully expressed himself as follows at the Minorities Committee meeting on November 13, 1931: "I can understand the claims advanced by other communities but the claim advanced on behalf of the 'untouchables' is to me the unkindest cut of all. It means perpetual barbarism". And he concluded with the fateful words that "if he was the only person to resist this thing

HE WOULD RESIST IT WITH HIS LIFE"

The words which looked quite harmless then and somewhat like a rhetorical peroration were charged with a solemn warning. And when the Premier's Award was published on August 17, 1932, giving separate electorates to the Depressed Classes as in the case of Muslims and Europeans, Gandhiji made his fateful resolve that he would "fast unto death" if that decision was not abandoned. Mahatma's correspondence with the Premier and the Secretary of State conveying this grim resolve was published on the 13th September 1932,* when Gandhiji himself was in prison. Government, however, gave full facilities to the leaders of communities to come in contact with Mahatma and find a way of settlement. Gandhiji's resolve had a dramatic effect on the whole country, and leaders of all parties, irrespective of political or communal differences, met with one accord to hammer out a solution so that the life of the Mahatma may be saved at any cost. For five days from the 19th to the 24th September, 1932, the leaders of communities were in consultation among themselves and also with Gandhiji in a spirit of reason and goodwill. The spectacle of Gandhiji fasting to death under the mango tree in Yerawada jail cast a spell over the whole congregation who were determined to find a formula which would at once satisfy the needs of all parties and save the life of the Mahatma. Thanks to the good offices of friends and the will to peace displayed by the leaders of the Depressed Classes such an agreement was possible.

* For Full Text of correspondence with the Premier see page 933, Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings—an omnibus edition containing over 1000 pages. Includes his writings to the *Young India* and *Navajivan*. 4th and new Edition. Rs. 4. To Subscribers of *Indian Review*. Rs. 3-8. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

THE YERAWADA PACT

Thus did the Yerawada Pact come into being—a pact which was at once accepted by the Government displacing the Premier's Award as desired by the Mahatma. The Conference which met at Bombay under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya was thus able to come to a unanimous agreement* which was approved by Mr. Gandhi and cabled to the Premier for acceptance on the 24th. On the conclusion of the agreement hundreds of cables were despatched to the British Government urging them to accept the decision without delay and ratify the agreement. The agreement was at once accepted.

A SERIES OF VERBAL MISSILES

It must be said to the credit of all concerned that the whole business of the agreement was transacted with the utmost promptness possible and the Government also acted with a due sense of the importance and urgency of the occasion. Government's acceptance of the Pact was also announced by Mr. Haig, the Home Member, in a statement in the Assembly on September 26, 1932. On the completion of the agreement the restrictions on Gandhiji were re-imposed on September 30. But from November 4 onwards facilities for conducting 'untouchability' work from prison were restored to him and Gandhiji thereafter began to issue a series of statements in which he called upon the Caste Hindus to play their part in the matter of removing untouchability.

THE GURUVAYUR ISSUE

In fact the removal of the restrictions on Mr. Gandhi to enable him to continue his campaign against untouchability was obviously prompted by his warning to join Mr. Kelappan in his "fast unto death" if the Guruvayur temple in Malabar was not thrown open to

* The following is the text of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Hindus' Conference in Bombay on the 25th September 1932:

1. This Conference confirms the Poona agreement arrived at between the leaders of the Caste Hindus and Depressed Classes on September 24, 1932, and trusts that the British Government will withdraw its decision creating separate electorates within the Hindu community and accept the agreement in full. The Conference urges that immediate action be taken by Government so as to enable Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast within the terms of his vow and before it becomes too late. The Conference appeals to the leaders of the communities concerned to realize the implications of the agreement and of this resolution and to make earnest endeavour to fulfil them.

2. This Conference resolves that henceforth no one shall be regarded as untouchable by reason of his

the Harijans by the 1st January 1933. Gandhiji held himself bound by his vow to Mr. Kelappan to join him in his attempt to see the temple gates thrown open to the Harijans as it was at his instance that Mr. Kelappan broke his fast. Gandhiji, however, postponed the fast with a view to assess the mind of the temple-going people on the issue and also to await the Viceroy's sanction to the two Bills on untouchability to be introduced in the Assembly and in the Madras Council. The Guruvayur Referendum having shown a decided majority for allowing the Harijans to enter the temple, Gandhiji was preparing the ground for a final struggle.

UNTOUCHABILITY BILLS

On the 23rd January 1933 was published the announcement that H. E. the Viceroy had sanctioned the introduction of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's "Untouchability Abolition Bill" in the Assembly while permission was refused to Dr. Subbarayan's Temple Entry Bill in the Madras Council on the ground that it is an All-India issue. Efforts however were soon made to adapt Dr. Subbarayan's Bill to the requirements of the Assembly where it was to be discussed in a separate resolution. The amended resolution was accepted by the Viceroy. Touching the Viceregal decision, Gandhiji hurled another of his verbal missiles on the 24th January 1933 and declared that

"the movement for temple-entry now broadens from Guruvayur in the extreme South to Haridwar in the North and my fast though it remains further postponed depends not, now, upon Guruvayur only but extends automatically to the temples in general. That is to say the fast becomes dependent upon the actions of reformers not regarding the Madras Bill which was to cover Guruvayur only but regarding the All-India Bill which covers all temples including Guruvayur."

And he concluded the statement that no further ordinary propaganda will convict the Hindu mind of the sense of wrong of untouchability if it is not already convicted by years of work in that behalf.

"It requires then as it has done before now an extraordinary propaganda of penance. It may be that it needs the stimulus of fast on the part of one who has made his life one with them. If so, they shall have it. They must either remove untouchability or remove me from their midst."

birth and that those who have been so regarded hitherto will have the same rights as other Hindus in regard to the use of public wells, public roads and other public institutions. These rights shall have statutory recognition at the first opportunity and shall be one of the earliest acts of the Swaraj Parliament if it shall not have received such recognition before that time.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

INDIA'S MILITARY BURDEN

From the days of Dadabhai Naoroji Indian politicians have never been tired of protesting against the abnormal army charges. It is still the despair of the Indian economist. No nation-building work is possible with this frightful anomaly in our budget. And the incidence of defence expenditure upon the net revenues is out of all proportion to the requirements of the country. Thus India in spite of her poverty, says Mr. F. G. Pratt in his very cogent paper published by the Indian Conciliation Group of Britain, has to bear a burden relatively heavier than that of Great Britain, and

ten times heavier than that of Australia, which has no land frontiers and is protected by the British Navy. Her expenditure on the Army has risen from £20 millions before the War to £41 millions at present day.

The reason is not far to seek. We have to maintain a force not merely for defensive purposes but a "field army" of 40,000 men "organised so as to possess the fullest measure of mobility and offensive power with as high a standard as possible of technical equipment". Why is this expeditionary force kept in readiness when we know that the Russian bogey is a myth of the past and Afghanistan and the Frontier have enough to keep themselves busy rather than interfere with their neighbours? This is thoroughly unsound both politically and financially, and with 50 per cent. of the federal income ear-marked for military expenditure, it will be hard to balance the budget in the future Constitution when the Provinces will claim their due share. We are therefore in complete accord with Mr. Pratt when he demands a searching enquiry into the justification for an expenditure that is wasted on an unwanted Field Army.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

H. E. Lord Willingdon's address to the Assembly was, as usual, a comprehensive survey of the situation. We regret, however, we cannot share His Excellency's complacency in regard to the constitutional issue before the country. With the Round Table proposals still hazy, and thousands of prospective workers in prison, we see no reason to be enthusiastic; but the proposals for the setting up of the Reserve Bank must be deemed an earnest of Government's intentions in regard to the constitutional issue. The

details of the Bank on the establishment on which hangs the very fortunes of the Federation are, we are told, engaging the attention of the Government. And it is hoped that the proposals for the Reserve Bank will be made public almost about the time the White Paper detailing the Constitutional proposals is published—that is before the end of the present Session of the Assembly.

A GOVERNOR'S REBUKE

The European Association of Bengal seems to constitute a freakish fraternity. Political sanity has not been its strong point but the latest exhibition of its antics at the Calcutta dinner beats its own record. Mr. Carey Morgan, the President, took upon himself to fulminate against the proposed reforms. Bengal Europeans, he said, are opposed to the transfer of law and order to responsible ministers and the grant of Provincial autonomy because terrorism was still abroad. That is *their* contribution, we suppose, to the much discussed R. T. C. proposals. This was too much for H. E. the Governor of Bengal, the chief guest of the evening, who administered a wholesome rebuke to the reactionaries: "Gentlemen," said His Excellency:

If rough weather is coming, it is often better, navigators say, to ride into it on even keel than attempt to turn back and run the risk of being taken broad-side in. I deprecate the cry of "Breakers Ahead".

Will this plain speaking from the Governor of the Province be lost on the crowd of despairing counsellors?

THE SALARY CUT

Now that the Government's finances are in a better position they have decided to reduce to one-half of its present rate the cut in the salaries of public servants. While we do not grudge the substantial relief that is afforded them, what of the taxpayers? Are they not entitled to simultaneous relief? With universal depression and the falling of prices it is they, if any, who need instant help. In these abnormal times of financial stringency the men who enjoy a fixed salary are decidedly better off than those who can only count upon an uncertain harvest. The latter have often more corn than cash. In the paucity of money they ask for payment of taxes in kind. Under such circumstances the tax payer has more need to be relieved of his burden than the salaried classes who are always sure of their income.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the House of Commons on the Indian situation was in the usual style. Though there are still 15,000 political workers in jail, he complacently observed that all was well. While everybody is asking for the release of Gandhiji and the civil resisters Mrs. Gandhi is sent to jail again. What is more, there is an evident change of tone in the great Moghul which has not escaped Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's attention. Sir Tej contrasts Sir Samuel's declaration at the R. T. C. that he did not want to see "empty chairs at the Conference" with the dictum that

"there can be no question of Mr. Gandhi or other civil disobedience prisoners being released until the Government had convincing reasons to believe that their release would not be followed by the revival of civil disobedience."

Does the Secretary of State expect Mr. Gandhi "to make a public recantation of his faith and furnish a sort of recognizance for good behaviour"? Surely then, "the Government are not dealing with the political problem in a political manner".

BURMA AND THE RIGHT OF SECESSION

We welcome the statement issued by the anti-separationist leaders of Burma who came to India with a view to settle the terms of the Federation with Indian leaders. Lest there should be any misunderstanding over the conditional clause in the resolution of the Burma Council, Mr. U. Maung Maung Ji declared unequivocally that "political wisdom demands that we should throw our lot with India rather than cry in the wilderness after separation". Following this a number of members of the Assembly issued a manifesto in support of the Burma Council resolution about agreeing to join Indian Federation on some conditions. While we do not grudge our Burmese neighbours the privilege of participating in the Federation, we must not blind ourselves to the consequences of one trying to keep the cake and eat it too! It will be a bad precedent and Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri and the Madras Liberals rightly take exception to a procedure which in the nature of things will be denied to any other Province in India. They consider that the right of secession will tend towards disruption and be a paralysing weakness in a country "where the centrifugal forces have always been stronger than the centripetal forces."

COOKING UP A PROTEST

So the Indian Empire Society is gingering up opposition to the forthcoming Reforms Bill in Parliament. The credit for this discovery belongs to the *Times* which has unearthed a series of letters to members of Parliament from their respective constituencies. The letters all bear a family likeness imploring the candidates to resist the reforms and pathetically appealing for support for Mr. Churchill and the reactionaries. This is about the tune:

I hope you are making a stand with Mr. Churchill against our Government. . . . Will you assure me that you are opposed to the policy of drift that the National Government seems to be pursuing?

Sir Samuel Hoare talks about safeguards, but has not the experience of the Irish Free State proved that once responsibility at the Centre is granted no safeguards are worth the paper on which they are written.

Another letter goes a step further by informing the member that "I worked for you at the last election" and concludes by stating that the writer "feels very deeply" about the handing over of law and order in the provinces to Indian Ministers. And so on.

Thus "the complete letter writer", with which the electors seem to be provided, shows the type of propaganda that is being made to thwart the work of the R. T. C. Is the Society bent on saving or wrecking the Empire?

MOTILAL ANNIVERSARY DAY

The action of the District Magistrate of Allahabad in prohibiting the all-party meeting in memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru is one of those unimaginative and provocative things which have become the normal feature of the administration in these days. The conveners were not Congressmen pledged to civil disobedience and the President was no less a person than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the veteran co-operator. The short-sightedness of the magistracy in banning a perfectly legitimate meeting shows how little could be left to the discretion of an irresponsible executive. Actions of this character, Sir Tej Bahadur rightly observes,

only tend to cause unnecessary and avoidable irritation and annoyance to public sentiment, and instead of creating a feeling of harmony between the local administration and the citizen only tend to create estrangement and resentment.

THE MILITARY UNTOUCHABLES

In the course of a debate in the Assembly, it was announced that Madrasis are to be recruited for the Artillery Regiments to be formed as a step towards Indianising defence. This is good so far as it goes: but the discussion over Mr. Jadhav's resolution recommending the raising of South Indian battalions in Bombay and Madras elicited a curious answer from Mr. Tottenham which can not be passed over without rebuttal. South Indians, he held, could not stand the rigours of climate. Lord Roberts held a different view and thought the southerners were more intelligent than the martial races. But let us face facts. Have they not played the game in the extremes of heat and cold? During the Great War the 75th Carnatic Infantry gave a memorable demonstration of its valour and courage at Aden. South Indian soldiers have given a good account of themselves in the Frontier. We are reminded of the remarks of Lt.-Col. Muirland of the Madras Pioneers:

It would be too long a story to give their services in detail here, but their record can challenge comparison with that of any unit in the army, and their Presidency has every reason to be proud of them.

Trade and Finance

BY "SRIVAS"

THE CONVERSION LOAN

It is regrettable that this review has to be written when there is still a deal of uncertainty about the ultimate results of the Conversion Loan. Matters would still seem to be in a flux. While on the one hand, applications for conversion would seem to have been slow, though far from inconsiderable, the rise in Government securities has continued practically unbroken. And what is more, the Government are clearly doing everything in their power to impart increasing strength to giltedge. The circumstances in which the loan was announced and the prospects of money and securities as they could have foreseen at the time, clearly pointed to a rapid and striking success for the issue. But up to February 18, only Rs. 19 crores had been converted, as against a total amount involved of Rs. 50 crores. And even this Rs. 19 crores followed a somewhat uneven course.

SUSPENSION OF INTERMEDIATES

It is clear that the investors did not regard the terms of the conversion as definitely attractive

"THE HARIJAN"

We welcome the *Harijan*, the new English weekly edited by Mr. V. R. Sastry and published under the auspices of the Servants of Untouchable Society at Poona. It is quite in the fitness of things that the cause of the untouchables should not suffer for want of effective propaganda, and we are gratified to learn that the new Journal will be under the inestimable guidance of Mahatma Gandhi himself. Barred from taking part in any other work, the Mahatma is free to devote himself solely to the uplift of the Harijans, and we have no doubt that his matchless pen will give the new journal an authority and influence which the cause so well deserves.

"DANGEROUS AND PROVOCATIVE"

Sir Samuel Hoare has defended the safeguards as hedges and by no means impediments to the working of the new Constitution. Prof. Keith, the well known authority on Constitutional law, however, disputes Sir Samuel's contention that Responsible Government can be combined with safeguards. His reading of history is different and he finds them "dangerous and provocative". What is more, he warns us that "they will fail when needed".

and that, unless a change in the conditions of the market and in future prospects made them so, there was every chance that the second-half of February would see no applications for appreciable amounts. The Government have themselves recognised this fact, judging by the manner in which they have during the middle of the month set about creating such conditions. In the first place, they have as from the first week of February suspended sales of Intermediate Treasury Bills, though, at the same time, increasing the weekly offtake through tenders from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1½ crores. Two objects would seem to have been gained by such a step. One is the avoidance of too heavy commitments during May when the unconverted portion of the 1929-47 War loan would have to be repaid; the other is the accentuation of easy conditions in the money market and a consequent rise in the price of giltedge, with its obvious effects on the prospects of successful conversion.

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE

The second and more drastic step is the reduction in the rate of the Imperial Bank of

India from 4 per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Considering that conditions in the money market have for a long time been more in consonance with the lower bank rate than with the higher, the reduction is significant as indicating a definite change in the policy of the authorities in favour of a persistently cheap credit. That is, those, who are withholding their scrips refusing to convert, have been in effect told in unmistakable terms that there is no prospect whatever of their finding a more remunerative investment than is now being offered for their funds paid to them against these loans. If we take it that by the time the reduction in the bank rate was known to the market, the total conversions amounted to about Rs. 15 crores, then the three days, which followed the announcement, have accounted for no less than Rs. 4 crores of applications. If this rate of progress is maintained, the prospects of conversion are far better than were apprehended in the middle of February.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

February-March is usually called the Carnival of the budgets though in a period of disastrous depression and depressing deficits, one wonders how the name of Carnival ever came to be associated with these national misfortunes. So far only the Railway budget has been available for review in these columns; and it is an outstanding instance of a grave position being regarded with an inexplicable complacency. The actuals for 1931-32 as disclosed by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhoré in the Legislative Assembly did not differ materially from the revised estimates, and minor differences were, on the whole, on the right side. The loss on the working of commercial lines came to Rs. $7\frac{1}{4}$ crores, that on the strategic lines keeping more or less constant at Rs. 2 crores. The total loss of Rs. $9\frac{1}{4}$ crores was met by the withdrawal of the uninvested portion of the reserve fund of Rs. 5 crores, the remainder being taken as a loan from the depreciation fund.

The revised estimates for 1932-33 anticipate a worsening of the whole position by Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores. Traffic revenue, it is feared, would show a fall of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Savings from the emergency reductions would be less by Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ crore and the only disappointment of a welcome character is the saving in interest charges of about Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ crores. The total loss of all lines including the strategic is now expected to be Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ crores a figure only slightly above the loss last year. As need hardly be said, this sum is to be withdrawn from the depreciation fund.

For the year 1933-34 the total traffic receipts are put at Rs. $88\frac{1}{4}$ crores and the total working expenses including depreciation a little over Rs. 63 crores. The miscellaneous receipts which have dwindled owing to the shrinkage of the depreciation fund will barely cover the miscellaneous charges so that, the net traffic receipt of Rs. $25\frac{1}{2}$ crores are insufficient to meet the interest charges. The consequent deficit of Rs. $7\frac{3}{4}$ crores have, true to precedent, to be met by a temporary loan from the depreciation fund which will be reduced at the beginning of 1934-35 to Rs. $13\frac{3}{4}$ crores. The notable changes in the budget are an expected increase of Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores in traffic receipts and an increase of Rs. 25 lakhs on working expenses, an increase of Rs. 67 lakhs on account of the partial restoration of the salary cut and a reduction of other expenditure by Rs. 42 lakhs of which more than half is on account of fuel.

The deficits of the four years 1930-31 to 1933-34 amount to a total of Rs. 31 crores met by the appropriation of Rs. $4\frac{1}{4}$ crores from the reserve fund, and by clipping the depreciation fund year after year to the height of about Rs. $13\frac{3}{4}$ crores.

The Commerce Member has reminded the country that the railways earned during the first years of the last decade a total surplus of Rs. 52 crores; and as regards the actual experience of this period of depression, we are told that the contributions to the Depreciation Fund are far in excess of the annual demand on account of replacement. Considering that the deficits of these years have been met from the depreciation fund and that on the authority of the Commerce Member the annual contributions to the sinking fund are markedly in excess of the payments on account of replacement, the problem of the Railway budget would seem to have crystallised into a question of the size of the depreciation fund. This being a question of a purely technical and expert character, it is to be hoped that the Government would after careful enquiry determine afresh the amount of annual contribution to the fund and thus make sure that the facility with which deficits are being met to-day will not crop up at a future time as a dangerous unsoundness in the financial position of the railways.

ROAD vs. RAIL

An important development of the month under review is the publication of a report prepared by two official experts on the question of transport in India. In his address to the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency the Viceroy referred

to this report and foreshadowed a committee of enquiry into the whole question of roads and means of transport in India. The beginning has now been made, and it must be said that, despite the variety and complexity of the problems to which the report draws attention, the general conditions depicted there induce more hopes of successful solution than in most of the foreign countries. Though usually the problem of modern transport is looked upon as a straight issue between motor and rail transport, in a large country like India a comprehensive consideration of transport facilities as such would show that the present incipient conflict can be gradually replaced by scientific co-ordination. For India though railway development had been maintained in the pre-depression days at an extraordinary pace, the country has not been covered fully; and the rise of motor transport points to the possibility of bringing up to date, though different, facilities of transport to all parts of the country. The salient features of the present position of transport in India are clearly brought out in the following observations of the experts who drew up the report: "30 per cent. of metalled road in India are parallel with railways; while 48 per cent. of railways have metalled roads parallel with them and within 10 miles. In certain provinces less than one-third of the whole area having a density of 100 per square mile and over is un-commanded by railways. Generally in those areas there are about 20 or 30 square miles of area for every mile of railway, and from 10 square miles in Madras up to about 20 square miles elsewhere per mile of motorable road; while, if all roads in charge of public authority are taken into account, there would, excluding the Central Provinces, be from 1.8 square miles to 5 square miles of road."

Recent changes in road and railways have proceeded in a haphazard manner. In the former the responsibility of maintaining other than trunk roads has fallen on local bodies which have either no resources with which to discharge those responsibilities or, whose funds have had to be diverted to other purposes. The majority of roads, therefore, have fallen into a bad condition, but it is encouraging to learn that development of all roads nominally under the care of public authority will bring facilities of transport to almost every locality. As regards the railways, the programme of extension was drawn up without reference to the impact of motor transport. It is obvious, therefore, that

when railway capital expenditure is resumed, as indeed it will be before long, all the schemes have to be re-examined in the light of the new phenomenon. Considered that way, it is just possible that some of the projects would have to be abandoned in favour of good roads and efficient motor service. Likewise, certain services now operating in competition with railways might well be diverted to new roads rendered attractive by the improvement of the highways. There is, of course, at the back of all this the paramount question of determining what the commercial motor transport should pay as its legitimate charges towards the maintenance of roadways. In this connection it is useful to emphasize here the fact that ordinarily there is a tendency to confuse the charges of maintaining roads with the total road costs. If motor transport is to work in competition with railways, it is only fair that the former should pay its full share of total road costs, even as a railway lays its own road and pays interest on the capital therefor.

JUTE COMMITTEE

The present plight of the jute trade in Calcutta has led to the widespread demand for a comprehensive enquiry into the conditions of the trade and the best means of effecting all-round improvement. Of late Bengal has felt impelled by the totally disordered state of her national economy to demand a large degree of planning in her economy, based on a thorough survey of existing conditions. Two commercial bodies of such opposite ways of thinking as the Bengal Chamber and the Bengal National Chamber have joined together in making such a demand. The Legislative Council passed a resolution in February 1932 asking for a full enquiry into economic conditions in Bengal and the best means of ameliorating the conditions of the masses. But all that the Government have done now is to appoint a Committee consisting of representatives of the principal commercial bodies, including the new Muslim Chamber, the Director of Industries, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and two Muslim politicians with wide terms of reference regarding matters affecting the jute trade of Calcutta. It is obvious that jute covers the greater part of Bengal's economy and radical measures would be required to put the position right, e.g., provision of agricultural credit. If Government are prepared to consider these, they might as well have accepted a general economic enquiry as it would make little difference but satisfy public opinion. Is public support always a reason for Government denying a popular demand?

WORLD EVENTS

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

ON the basis of the indications one can see now the year 1933 promises to be a period when tremendous decisions will have to be made in which both the peace and prosperity of the world will be vitally involved.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To start with there is the World Economic Conference which may easily turn out to be the most momentous gathering of the year for all of us.

The Preparatory Committee of Experts for the World Economic Conference have been meeting and giving out their views of what the Conference should deal with when it meets. The question of items for the Agenda is occasioning a lot of discussion. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross of Britain has given a lead which most of the members of the Committee are willing to accept; he has stated that the agenda should deal with Inter-Governmental debts, tariffs, and monetary reconstruction.

The German and Italian delegates urged the removal of tariffs, the solution of the War debts problem, and both favoured the return to the gold standard. M. Francqui, probably from France, made an important suggestion to the effect that there should be created a fund to strengthen the Central Bank reserves by using the surplus gold in the banks of those countries holding an excess of it. Sir Cecil Kisch from the India Office speaking as a delegate for India said that he believed in the gold standard, but it must be properly managed. A well managed paper standard was better than a badly managed gold standard; he believed it was possible to produce a wisely managed paper standard. He urged the establishing of an international gold standard for the purpose of effecting a rise in the gold prices of commodities, and international action to stabilise prices at that level. International co-operation was essential to improve the economic condition of the world.

The United States Government is anxious that Great Britain shall return to the gold standard, and Britain has expressed her willingness to do so but certain things must be done first, as the following statement shows:

Britain is prepared to co-operate in restoring the gold standard, but first and foremost there must be a settlement of the War debts problem. Trade and exchanges must be released and creditors must be prepared to offer their debtors reasonable access to their markets. Finally,

insensate competition to corner the world's gold supplies must cease. In insisting on the fulfilment of these and other prior conditions, it is the British Government and not their opponents in the controversy who are showing themselves the best friends of the gold standard. For it, as a result of premature stabilisation of the pound on a gold basis, Britain were forced off the gold standard again, that would be the end of the gold standard for good of all.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the chief British representative, has made quite clear the British position when he says:

Exchange controls must be abolished but a Commission of Control should regulate the international gold standard and prevent the inflation of currency or prices. International trade must repose on a solid national basis. There must be a definite lowering of the present excessive trade barriers, particularly by creditor States.

War debts and reparations must be cleared out of the way before the World Economic Conference could usefully meet. Britain was prepared to examine what returns were needed in the actual mechanism of the gold standard. Governments must consider the desirability of giving the central banks wider powers.

It has been decided to hold the World Economic Conference in London with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as chairman in April.

THE MANCHURIAN DISPUTE

The Disarmament Conference drags on its weary way to the disappointment of the world; it dare not close in utter failure, and is hanging on to life in the hope that something may yet save it. It has really been side-tracked by the Manchurian dispute, for that situation is proving the most vexed problem before the world at the present moment. Two things are involved: Peace in Asia, and the future of the League of Nations. The position is that the League fears to drive Japan out of membership, because while Japan still remains member of the League that body will have some influence and be able to hold Japan to some sort of accountability; if however Japan withdraws from membership in the League, she will then become a free-lance in Asia and among the nations, and may be very troublesome. It is for that reason that the League has been slow and conciliatory, but patience now seems to be exhausted, and the more or less bluff on both sides should end.

A move which was hoped would make for conciliation in the situation was taken by the special meeting of the Assembly of the League at Geneva when the whole dispute was referred to the Special Committee of Nineteen. They

MARCH 1933]

WORLD EVENTS

191

resolved that a Commission of Conciliation be set up including Soviet Russia and the United States of America, and also representatives from China and Japan to seek "a solution equitable to all the interests concerned". Japan has stated definitely that she will not accept this recommendation on two counts, namely, the admission of Russia and America on the Commission, and the non-recognition of Manchuria as a separate state. The League is now engaged in trying to find a solution to this deadlock; the solution has not been found at the time of this writing.

Meanwhile Japan is drifting into an uncertain future in reference to both the possibility of war and a financial crisis. A writer from Yokohama has recently sounded a note of alarm. He says:

A prosperous foreign trade for the year 1932, reducing the adverse balance to something less than twenty million yen, with nearly all industries now working to full capacity, leaves the Japanese mind in an optimistic mood to face the current year! but the outlook is rather uncertain, none the less, because the economic foundation of their prosperity is artificial and unsound.

It is indeed a mystery even to domestic leaders of finance to understand how the nation is going to extricate itself from the present economic situation, created chiefly by the domination of military commitments. About half of the total budget will be consumed by the army and navy, and some 200,000,000 yen will be expended on the Manchurian campaign during the current year.

Trade with China, formerly one of the best markets for Japanese goods, has dwindled to one-third owing to the boycott rendered more acute by Japanese occupation of Manchuria while the conflict with China not only threatens to extend and become more expensive, but challenges the value of Japanese securities.

Both China and Japan blame the League of Nations for failing to reach any decision, or even to make any definite proposal for a settlement between China and Japan; and this undue delay is undoubtedly driving the two countries to a point where war will be unavoidable. Can anyone believe the League anticipates this?

IRELAND

Contrary to the expectation of many the de Valera party was returned to power in the Irish Free State elections with a majority over all other parties, and Mr. de Valera has been re-elected as the Irish President. No matter what we may say or think about de Valera, he has a strong following among his own people. Now the question is: What will he do? Two questions have loomed large recently: one is the matter of the Oath of Allegiance, and the other is the problem of the annuities due to Britain. A still more important question is: Will the Irish Free State declare for an Irish Republic and move on to complete separation from Great Britain? We shall have to wait and see.

GERMANY

Significant changes have taken place in Germany during the past month. The storm petrel—Herr Hitler, the Nazi leader—has been appointed Chancellor of Germany. That fact shows that the Hitler party is a power in the land, and that the leader must be reckoned with. The new Chancellor has issued a statement that his Government will try to live at peace with all parties at home, and in friendship with all the world. It was feared that Hitler may try to rule as a Dictator, but he has definitely said that he will not resort to dictatorship powers. He will have opponents, however, in the Socialists and the Communists, and we can expect attempts at causing trouble from that quarter. Still, the common feeling is that Herr Hitler, if he is moderate and wise, may continue in office for a reasonably long time.

RUSSIA

Contradictory reports are being circulated about the Russian Five Year Plan, and it is hard to get the true facts in the case. That is what Mr. Maurice Dobb speaking recently at Manchester, England, has to say:

Russia was aiming at an increased industrial output four to five times larger than any capitalist country had been able to attain in any favourable period, and was in the main succeeding with the aid of no more than 2 per cent. of foreign capital, including the short-term credits given in respect of her imports of machinery and raw materials. The kilowatt capacity of her power stations had already equalled the total output of Great Britain in 1929; she had risen to the fourth place among the coal producers of the world; to the seventh place as a producer of pig iron, her output in 1931 being greater than that of Great Britain; she was second only to the United States as a producer of tractors, and as a producer of motor-cars ranked as the third country in Europe, being ahead of Germany and Italy. He did not believe that Russia would presently have an export problem or that her industries would be a menace to other industrial nations. She would for many years to come be able to absorb her own productions.

The old year saw the end of the Five Year Plan; New Year's Day, 1933, saw the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, but the plan has not been published and it is thought that it will not be ready for some time. The fact of the matter is that Stalin is losing his hold; he may be removed at any time, for there is serious objection developing to his administration. This is a very hard winter for thousands of people in Russia, and unless things improve greatly, present conditions and the growing mind of discontent may develop into revolt and revolution.

Diary of the Month

Jan. 26. Lady Chatterjee, wife of Sir Atul Chatterjee, is called to the London Bar.

Jan. 27. International Labour Conference approves the forty hour per week rule.

Jan. 28. Irish elections result in clear victory for Mr. deValera.

Jan. 29. George Saintsbury is dead.

Jan. 30. Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister of Madras, is dead.

Jan. 31. Mr. Galsworthy is dead.

Feb. 1. President Hindenberg appoints Herr Hitler as Chancellor.

Feb. 2. South African Assembly defeats Gen. Smuts' no-confidence motion against the Government.

Feb. 3. Assembly refers Sir H. S. Gour's Hindu Marriages Dissolution Bill to Select Committee.

Feb. 4. Mrs. Gandhi is arrested and convicted.

Feb. 5. Mass meeting at Hyde Park (London) protests against government's economic policy.

Feb. 6. Ex-king Alfonso XIII of Spain arrives in Bombay.

—Dr. Ansari returns from Europe.

Feb. 7. Mr. Malan, South African Minister of Railways, is dead.

Feb. 8. Lord Sydenham is dead.

Feb. 9. Assembly passes the Marine Volunteer Reserve Bill.

Feb. 10. The first batch of seven of the Mount Everest party, headed by H. Rutledge, arrives in Bombay by S. S. Comorin.

Feb. 11. Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson is dead.

Feb. 12. Labour members in the Commons demand release of Indian politicals from prison.

Feb. 13. The League adopts Lytton Report re: Sino-Japanese dispute.

Feb. 14. Sir T. B. Sapru, in a statement to the press, demands release of Gandhiji and other political prisoners.

Feb. 15. England regains "the Ashes" beating Australia by 6 wickets in the Fourth Test Match.

Feb. 16. Mr. Roosevelt, President-elect of the United States of America, is fired on. Five shots are fired, but he is unharmed.



MR. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
President-elect of the U.S.A.

Feb. 17. The American Senate passes a resolution for the repeal of Prohibition.

Feb. 18. Pandit Malaviya, in a communication to Gandhiji, disapproves of the Temple Entry Bill.

Feb. 19. A statement is made in the Assembly re: the future of Berar.

Feb. 20. The Maharaja of Alwar, in his speech at the Durbar, details the measures contemplated to meet the situation in the State.

Feb. 21. Japan blames the League for hasty action over the Manchurian question.

Feb. 22. India debate in the House of Commons.

Feb. 23. Subash Chandra Bose sails for Europe. — Railway Budget is debated in the Assembly.

Feb. 24. The Japanese delegation walk out of the League Assembly after the latter had passed the Committee of Nineteen's Report on Manchuria.

Feb. 25. The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes appoints a Committee to examine the proposals of the White Paper.

Feb. 26. Japan is launching operations in Jehol to-day.



THE WORLD BOOKS



THE GREAT VICTORIANS. Edited by H. J. and Hugh Messingham. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Limited, London.

The Victorians have been praised and condemned in equal measure alike for the things they did and for those they didn't. It is now time to attempt a clear and dispassionate estimate of their worth and work. And the study of some forty great Victorian figures drawn from every branch of intellectual activity by the leading writers of the Georgian era is in effect a summing up of one generation by another. These studies arose of a series of conversations that lasted over ten years. The brilliant galaxy of critics who have contributed to the volume have in a way re-established the name and fame of the Victorian worthies. The studies selected represent the variety and vitality of an epoch of distinct intellectual energy and output and the period between 1837 and 1890 which is the subject of analysis is replete with activity in every field—in science, in politics, in religion in economics, as well as in letters. Thus the writers in their criticism of the leading figures of the Victorian age are able to give us a vivid picture of every aspect of that era: "its materialism, its spiritual tribulations, its artistic individuality, and its artistic lack of form, its scientific keenness, its political and economic enthusiasm." We see great reputations shattered by time and new figures scaling the heights. Above all we have an inestimable self-criticism of our own age which is truly reflected in these studies in biographical criticism.

We congratulate the publishers on the variety and copiousness of a production in which each page is marked by the best scholarship and critical talent of our time.

25

BURMA AND BEYOND. By Sir George Scott-Grayson and Grayson, London.

Much has been said of the native tribes of Africa and the Aborigines of Australia, but we have as yet no authentic account of the wild races living in the borderland of Burma. Sir George takes us through the inaccessible mountain ranges "beyond" Barma and we have a vivid picture of the lives and occupations of the people of those inhospitable regions. His expedition covers the land of the Shans, Karens, Chins, Kachins, and the "wild head-hunting Wa" and we have first-hand knowledge of a region seldom treated in travel books. Sir George has thus provided his readers at once with "a gazetteer and a book of adventure" made more attractive by the inclusion of a number of pictures of real life.

SHAKESPEARE THROUGH EASTERN EYES. By Ranjee G. Shahani. With an Introduction by J. Middleton Murray. Herbert Joseph, London. G. A. Natesan & Co. Rs. 4-8.

We are afraid that this book is much longer and its title and language much more pompous than they need be. A collection of the stray remarks of various important and unimportant people, pulled out of their natural setting in book and personal letter and private talk,—such a collection is certainly not a 'study'. In attempting to trace the reaction of "the Indian Mind" to Shakespeare, Dr. Shahani has attempted an obviously and hopelessly impossible task. "The Indian Mind" is as myriad-sided as Shakespeare himself and almost every statement quoted from an Indian source on one page of this book can be annihilated by a statement on another page.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION IN RURAL INDIA. By Prem Chand Lal, Ph.D. Published by George Allen and Unwin, London.

This book contains a very readable account of Sriniketan, the Institute of Rural Reconstruction founded by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as part of his well known Viswa Bharathi University. Dr. Tagore has himself contributed a valuable introduction in which he points out in his own inimitable way what ought to be the relation between villages and cities. Dr. Lal is an ex-Director of Sriniketan and has therefore written with knowledge and experience. The book is in three Parts; the first describes the activities of Sriniketan, the second contains an evaluation by the author of those activities, and the third is devoted to a discussion of the educational problems arising from the programme of Sriniketan. The general reader will naturally find the first and second Parts of greater interest than the third, but even there there are chapters like that on the education of adults which well repay perusal. To persons engaged in rural welfare work the book is alike inspiring and informing. How glad one feels, for instance, to know that a Japanese gardener, whose services Dr. Tagore was able to obtain for Sriniketan, 'succeeded in raising all kinds of vegetables on a piece of land declared by agricultural experts to be absolutely unfit for growing vegetables'!

SPACE TIME INN. BY Lionel G. P. PUTNAMS SONS, London. 5s.

This is a sprightly drama in prose in three Acts which introduces great characters from different periods of history meeting together at Space Time Inn. Shakespeare, the Queen of Sheba, Napoleon, Victoria, Karl Marx, and Bernard Shaw join in a conversation occasioned by a couple of labourers coming into the inn, seeking shelter from a storm outside. These are entirely unable to understand any of the ideas expressed by the great persons. The way in which the characteristic outlook on life of each of the great persons is indicated is very enjoyable. The poetic view of Shakespeare, the ruthless mood of Napoleon to sacrifice his soldiers, the class sense and prudery of Victoria are all impressively shown. The material dependence of the labourer on the capitalist enslaves the mind of the former and the labourer can rise to action only when he is denied the monetary rewards due to him. The novelty of the idea renders the play enjoyable.

SOCRATES PERSISTS IN INDIA. By F. L. Brayne. Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay: London.

Mr. Brayne is well known to the public as the author of the brilliant "Gurgoan experiment". During the six years when he was Deputy Commissioner of Gurgoan district in the Punjab, he used his official position fully for an intensive district-wide campaign for promoting health, sanitation, education, co-operation, better farming, etc., and achieved most remarkable success. Though a good part of his work has disappeared on his departure from the district, his earnestness and the work he was able to get done in his time, will always be remembered. In his talks with the villagers he employed the Socratic method. The little book before us and an earlier one, "Socrates in an Indian Village" are records of typical talks. One doubts very much whether the method would succeed when employed by others than very high officials and whether even by them it would succeed in all provinces. Whatever that be, there is no doubt the book under review, like its predecessor, makes excellent reading, especially for young people. It also contains some telling cartoons. Socrates ought to be introduced to our people everywhere through the medium of our vernaculars.

FRIEDERICH NIETZSCHE: THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA. Translated by Thomas Common. Revised by Oscar Levy and John L. Beevers. With an Introduction by Dr. Oscar Levy. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

"I shall be understood after the next European War," said Nietzsche, and his prophecy is fulfilling itself in the increasing interest in the philosopher's work, in response to which this fine pocket edition of a thoroughly revised English version of his greatest book has been issued. Dr. Levy contributes a very well written introduction in which he gives a clear and forceful resume of Nietzsche's philosophy of the Superman. Whatever an ardent disciple could do to present his master's tenets in the most attractive garb, has been done by Dr. Levy; he points out with much reason how superficial and foolish it was to fasten on him the responsibility for the War. On the other hand, Nietzsche's psychological insight into men and their religions, "his mocking, bitter laughter", must compel attention at the same time as it may provoke hostility.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF MUHAMMADAN AND CHRISTIAN DATES. Compiled by Lt.-Colonel Sir Wolseley Haig. Luzac and Co.

The erudite compiler has furnished three tables which, by a close following of them, should enable students to readily convert dates in the lunar years of the Muhammadan *Hijra* era into their corresponding dates in the Christian era. The first table gives the year of the *Hijra*, the Christian date of its day and the number of days of each Christian year which had elapsed before the year of the *Hijra* began. The second table gives the months of the Christian year and the consecutive number of days of both common and leap years. The third table gives the months of the year in the era of the *Hijra* and the consecutive numbers of days of the year. These tables follow the new style of reckoning from the date of its introduction by Pope Gregory in 1583, though Britain adopted the Gregorian Calendar only in 1752. Examples are explained of the method of conversion of a given date in the *Hijra* era to its corresponding date in the Christian era, with allowances for leap years and for the Muhammadan day beginning at sunset, like the Biblical day.

LAND AND RURAL ECONOMICS. By A. J. Saunders. Books for the Times. Christian Literature Society for India.

This is principally a source book on rural economics, and its aim has been to place before Honours and Pass students of the subject, selected material for study.

The chapter entitled 'The Study of Rural Economics' deals with a wide range of subjects, from conditions in primitive society to the modern problems of sub-division and fragmentation and spare time occupations.

In chapter 2 the importance of land economics in its varied aspects is emphasized, and the writings of various authors on land tenures, forest utilisation and water rights have been freely drawn upon.

The next two chapters treat about the organisation and the financing of Agriculture, and then follow two chapters: one on Agricultural Co-operation and the other on Rural Reconstruction. There is a useful bibliography at the end.

The book will be found useful not only by students preparing for an examination in Rural Economics but by others interested in problems of rural life and welfare.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA. Edited by H. L. Kaji. All-India Institutes Association, Bombay. Rs. 5.

It was, indeed, a happy idea of the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association to have resolved upon the production of an Indian Co-operative Year Book which would contain the salient facts and features of the co-operative movement in this country in all its aspects. Such a publication was long overdue, and the book under review serves to meet the want felt in recent years by students of co-operation both at home and abroad. The subject-matter of the book is treated in six different sections, commencing with a section devoted to Introduction, general and historical. Co-operative Finance, and Non-credit Co-operation which form the next two sections have been dealt with in some of the most valuable chapters found in the book and comprise nearly half the length of the volume. A very interesting section is that dealing with general problems like agricultural credit and indebtedness, marketing, cottage industries, etc. To Co-operative Law, and Propaganda and Education are devoted the remaining sections in the book, and there follows a useful Directory containing lists of co-operative publications, journals and Associations, and Who is Who in co-operation. Altogether, this first issue of the Year Book of Co-operation in India is a commendable piece of work, and indispensable to anyone in India or outside who wishes to have a general understanding of the co-operative movement in India.

CHURCHES WITH A STORY. By George Long. Werner Laurie Ltd., London.

This book is well printed and has some excellent illustrations. It will interest those who love the old English churches with their long history and their memories of a life that is passed. It devotes a considerable section to the humorous and the bizarre; to stories of the satires on religion which find a corner in places of worship in all lands; (who does not love the cat sharing the penance of Arjuna at Seven Pagodas?); to quaint epitaphs, often more true than chantable; and so on. Then there are pictures and stories of small churches dotted about England and their legends interwoven with the country-side. After that come curious superstitious preserved through centuries in out of the way places, not a great book but an exceedingly pleasant companion to while away an hour or so in the country where the churches may be seen or to take one back in memory to a well loved country-side.

THE INDIAN FEDERATION. By Brij Mohan Sharma, M.A., Ph.D. Publishers: Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Lucknow.

On the one hand we have a superabundance of matter relating to India and her social system and fitness for *Swaraj*. On the other we get constitutional studies on the footing that constitutional reform is inevitable and a suitable form of constitution has to be devised. Mr. Sharma is not without a recognition of the stupendous nature of the task, but he believes that a suitable solution is possible if the requisite goodwill be forthcoming on both sides.

The author is for Federation. The theory of Federation he discusses in three chapters, with illustrations drawn from other countries. Its application to India he discusses in three more chapters. He attempts a solution of his own in two more chapters, making eight in all. One feature of the book is, that it contains much statistical detail given in the narrative form and in the form of graphs, so as to impress the mind and memory of the reader.

The student of the problems of Federation for India may find the book a useful guide, even if all its solutions should not be acceptable.

THE SAPTAPADARTHI OF SIVADITYA. Edited with an Introduction. English Translation and Notes by D. Gurumurti, M.A. The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. Price Rs. 2.

Editions of the standard manuals of the Indian Philosophical System, with translations, transliteration and notes, are becoming increasingly popular, serving, as they do, the needs of the College students as well as of students of Indian Philosophy in general. The present volume is a manual of Indian Logic dating back probably to the 10th century A.D. The learned Editor's Introduction of 72 pages treats of the nature of the Nyaya and the Vaisesika Systems in general, and the position, date, etc., of the Saptapadarthi in particular. The notes are lucid, though here and there they show a tendency to speculation not strictly warranted by facts. The transliteration would have been clearer and more accurate if the compounds had been split up throughout and the parts linked by hyphens; the consideration of probable unsightliness should not have been allowed to prevail. The editor and the publisher deserve to be congratulated on the publication of a very useful volume excellently got up.

BOOKS RECEIVED

CHAITANYA'S LIFE AND TEACHINGS. By Sir Jadunath Sarkar, RT., C.I.E. M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Calcutta. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Rs. 2.)

EARLY ASTRONOMY AND COSMOLOGY. By C. P. S. Menon. George Allen and Unwin Limited, London.

THE NEW BOER WAR. By Leonard Barnes. Hogarth Press, 52, Tavistock Square, London.

INDIA IN TRANSITION. By Major D. Graham-Pole. The Hogarth Press, London.

THE LAYMAN'S LAW GUIDE. By A. C. Sequeira. D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay.

JACOB EPSTEIN. By L. B. Powell. Chapman and Hall Limited, London.

STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY. By Morris Ginsberg. Methuen & Co., 36, Essex Street, London, W.C. 2.

MESSAGE AND MINISTRATIONS. Vol. V. By Dr. Sir Venkataratnam. Edited by Dr. V. Ramakrishna Rao, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., Principal, Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS. By S. L. Piplani, B.Sc. (HONS.) John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Limited, Great Titchfield Street, London.

A STUDY IN CREATIVE HISTORY. By O. E. Buxton, M.A. George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London.

EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL ORDER. By Bertrand Russell. George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London. G. A. Natesan & Co. Rs. 5-10.

SOME SECRETS OF STYLE. By Henry Bett. George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London.

THE HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA. (Collected till 1923) and outlines of Political History. By Robert Sewell. Edited for the University by Dr. S. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, University of Madras. Rs. 10.

STUDIES IN COLA HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION. By Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, University of Madras. Rs. 4.

THE MAURYAN POLITY. By V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A. University of Madras. Rs. 6.

THE RED HILLS. By Rhys Davies. Putnam, London and New York.

TARKA THE OTTER. By Henry Williamson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, London.

THE NEW MORALITY. By G. E. Newsom. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., London.

VIEWS ON UNTOUCHABILITY. By Mahatma Gandhi. Edited by Mukut Behari Lal, Assistant Professor, Benares Hindu University. Price As. 3.

YOGAVASISTHA AND ITS PHILOSOPHY. By B. L. Arreya, M.A., D.LITT. Hindu University, Benares.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE IN FEDERAL INDIA. By "British Indian". Oxford University Press, Bombay.

POLITICAL INDIA. By Sir John Cumming. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

RELIEF TO HYDERABAD RYOTS

"Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness and the Prevention of Usury" is the title of a regulation, the text of which has been published with a *firman* of H. E. H. the Nizam. In the course of the *firman*, H. E. H. the Nizam observes:

Inquiries during the last few years have revealed that land has been passing out of the hands of the cultivating classes in some districts of the Dominions and that this process has been helped to some extent by the ignorance of peasants and their helplessness against such money-lenders who desire to get possession of their lands. This position has been made suddenly worse during the past biennium owing to the world-wide fall in prices and His Exalted Highness therefore considers it necessary to do something at once to relieve his subjects from their present troubles.

The *firman* points to the absence of a law such as the Usurious Loans Act and the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in British India to enable the courts to reduce the excessive demands of money-lenders, and therefore directs that the accompanying regulation "which contains those sections of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act which command general approval, modified in the light of the reports of committees which have considered it in recent years" should come into force at once and remain in force for two years.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Hyderabad cottage industries institute, which was recently opened by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, has been established mainly to develop the business as well as the artistic side of the local cottage industries for which the Hyderabad State is famous.

The Cottage Industries Institute has cost Rs. 1,22,738 to erect and Rs. 54,016 to equip and the gross annual cost of running the Institute is Rs. 92,895 and the immediate estimated income from its products is put at Rs. 43,000.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD

We understand that a determined effort is now being made to give the Boy Scout Movement in Hyderabad a much needed fillip. With this object in view a Boy Scouts Dominion Council has just been established, with which many prominent officials and citizens are associated, including Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla, Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench, Sir Ameen Jung, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung with Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad as President and Sir Akbar Hydari as Vice-President.

NIZAM'S TITLE FOR BERAR

An announcement is imminent, says *Roy's Weekly*, on the future of Berar and recalls a formula that was in view at the last R. T. C.

The plan proceeded on the assumption that it was inconceivable that there should be complete retrocession of Berar. At the same time, the territory did belong to the Nizam and, under altered circumstances, the people of Berar should know and feel that their titular sovereign is Nizam. So the formula was evolved that the Nizam should be permitted to call his heir apparent. 'The Prince of Berar', that his postage should be used in Berar, that, once a year on the occasion of his Birthday celebrations the Nizam's flag shall be flown all over Berar. The Currency is of course to remain British as any change in that sphere would cause dislocation of a serious kind in business dealings.

Travancore

TRIBUTES FOR TRAVANCORE

"If I had the choice I would begin my life again in Travancore, I would buy some lands and establish myself in this beautiful country." In these words Sir Lalubhai Samaldas paid a great tribute to Travancore in his concluding speech at the Seventh Session of the All-Travancore Co-operative Conference at Neyyatinkara. Sir Lalubhai added: "Providence has endowed you with fertile land and good rain. You have a good soil. God has been kind to you."

He appealed to both officials and non-officials to co-operate in their work and wished them all success.

TRAVANCORE CENSUS

Travancore, which comes third among the Indian States in point of population has, according to the recent census, a population of 50,95,973 which, classified according to religion, consists of 31,34,837 Hindus (15,67,900 males and 15,66,937 females); 3,53,274 Mussulmans (1,80,555 males and 1,72,719 females); 16,04,475 Christians (8,14,833 males and 7,89,642 females); 2,907 Animists (1,511 males and 1,396 females) and 480 others. The Hindus show an increase of 22 per cent., Mussulmans 30 per cent., and Christians 36 per cent., while the Animists have declined by 76 per cent. The total increase of population between the two census periods (1921-1931) is 10,89,911 or 27 per cent.

Mysore

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

The Report on the administration of Mysore for the year 1931-1932 (for the period ending 30th June 1932) discloses some interesting details regarding the doings in Mysore. That Mysore is far ahead of her sister States goes without saying. We give below a survey of some important events that took place in the period under review :

(1) His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to make a contribution of two lakhs of rupees from his privy purse to meet the financial crisis. His Highness the Yuvaraja contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the same purpose. (2) Final orders were passed during the year on the various recommendations made by the Retrenchment Committee appointed in March 1931. A cut in the salaries of Government servants ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. was brought into force with effect from 1st November 1931. (3) The main portion of the Irwin Canal and some of its branches were completed during the year. These will supply water for irrigation for an extent of 40,000 acres. (4) The Thippagondanahalli Water Works for the supply of water to Bangalore City and the C. & M. Station, Bangalore, made considerable progress during the year. (5) The eighth installation scheme at Sivasamudram for replacing the Impulse Turbines Nos. 3, 8 and 9 and their generators by a 9,000 H. P. Reaction Turbine coupled to an 8,000 E. H. P. Generator was sanctioned. (6) A Silk Weaving and Dyeing Factory for the manufacture of high grade silk fabrics out of Mysore silk, as also a factory for the manufacture of porcelain ware, both under Government management, were started during the year. (7) To increase the usefulness of the Land Mortgage Bank, the scheme was extended to two more taluks during the year. (8) A special farm of 600 acres was started in the Irwin Canal area to study Agriculture problems peculiar to the tract and to serve as a demonstration and seed farm as well. (9) The Balaghat Mining Company, Ltd., assigned their properties to the Geology and Nandydroog Mining Company on the Kolar Gold Fields. Special rules to prevent mines accidents in small mines were issued under the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906.

SUGAR FACTORY IN MYSORE

The Government of Mysore have decided to start a sugar factory at Mandya under the Irwin Canal Irrigation scheme. It is estimated the scheme will cost Rs. 20,00,000. A joint stock company is to be floated, and with a view to inspiring confidence in the scheme, the Mysore Government will hold 60 per cent. of the shares.

The factory will be completed at the latest in January 1934. Meanwhile work will be continued at the present farm where a large quantity of cane has come to harvest.

Baroda

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN BARODA

The question of linking the vernacular schools with the secondary schools to form a compact whole with a view to preventing duplication and wastage of educational efforts without affecting the efficiency of the schools and the standard of teaching has long since been engaging the attention of Sir. V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan of Baroda. A notification of the Government of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda in the Department of Education, published in the latest issue of the *Adna Patrika* of the *State Gazette* sanctions part of a scheme for establishing joint schools in the State. The main idea underlying the scheme, says a *Times of India* Correspondent, is to reduce the period of study by one year so that a child entering school for the first time will be able to complete the Matriculation course in 11 years instead of 12 as required under the existing conditions.

The scheme comes into operation in the new academical year which begins in April next. In order to meet the contingency of admitting simultaneously this year students who have completed four as well as five years' courses in vernacular classes, a special provision has been made by accelerating their progress by an year by promoting them to a class higher provided they have made up the deficiency between the new and old courses before the schools re-open after the summer vacation and are able to pass the test to be held in June next.

FORCED ASCETISM IN BARODA.

The Committee appointed by H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda to enquire into and suggest steps to prevent the initiation of minors into *sanyasins* has just issued its report. The report states that though the State should not interfere in religious matters under ordinary circumstances, steps should be taken to prevent forcible conversion. The Committee has recommended that legislation should be enacted preventing all persons under the age of sixteen from renouncing the world, and that married men and women should not be permitted to renounce the world without obtaining the consent of the other partner in life. Such consent will be valid only if declared before a magistrate.

Patiala

LATE RAI BAHADUR CHIRANJI LAL

Patiala State has sustained a grave loss in the sudden death of its Accountant-General, Rai Bahadur Sardar Chiranjil Lal.

The Rai Bahadur, says a correspondent to a contemporary, belonged to a respectable Vaish family of Patiala and rose to his present position by sheer dint of his abilities and his character. His 32 years of service is a uniform record of efficiency, honesty and sincerity. He filled various important offices.

At the time of his death he was 55 and was to complete his tenure of service within a few months after which, we are told, he was to proceed to Bijawar State as Prime Minister for which post he had already been selected.

Sangli

CIGARETTE FACTORY

A scheme to establish a factory for manufacturing cigarettes has been prepared by Mr. Pachore of Sangli and is expected to materialise shortly. For this purpose a company of limited liability will be formed and the capital will be issued in the form of shares.

Tobacco is extensively grown in this part of the country, and Mr. Pachore has been supplying tobacco to various firms for cigarettes. The company will utilise the tobacco for cigarettes and encourage plantation, and for that purpose advance sums to the agriculturists.

Sandur

HARIJANS IN SANDUR STATE

The Sandur Darbar has ordered that the ban on a certain class of their subjects who were denounced till now as "Untouchables" in denying them access to State Temples, wells, schools and other institutions, should be lifted.

The Darbar also hope that the subjects of the State would utilise to the fullest extent possible, the opportunities of public service and usefulness now conferred on them and that they would respond to the call of the Ruler with the same loyalty and sense of responsibility as in the past and in the same spirit of mutual toleration and goodwill.

Kapurthala

REFORMS IN KAPURTHALA STATE

Mr. Labhu Ram Kalia, general secretary of the National Liberal League, Kapurthala, has written a letter to the Maharaja of Kapurthala State fully endorsing the demands formulated by the National Liberal League, Kapurthala, regarding the constitution, functions and powers of the Legislative Assembly proposed to be set up in the State.

He hopes that, supported as they are by the entire politically conscious intelligentsia of the State, they will strike a responsive chord in the heart of His Highness.

Bikaner

NEW FINANCE MINISTER OF BIKANER

Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, Dewan of Lunawada State, has been appointed Political and Finance Minister in Bikaner by the Maharaja. Mr. Raja belongs to a family of bankers who have long enjoyed the patronage of the Nawab of Junagadh.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established, Bombay, 1919)

Capital Paid up	...	Rs. 71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs. 75,61,739
Total funds	...	Rs. 1,46,82,794
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 1931-1932 exceeds	...	Rs. 78,00,000

"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.

Indians Overseas

INDIANS IN PANAMA

Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in the Legislative Council regarding Indians in the Republic of Panama (America), said that approximately the number of Indians in Panama in 1931 was stated to be 1,000. The Government had disallowed Indians going to the harbour area without permission whereas no such restriction was put on other Asiatics including Chinese and that the people had been openly maligning Indian merchants by issuing circulars and pamphlets with a view to ousting Indian interests. Mr. Metcalfe promised to inquire from His Majesty's Government whether there was any foundation for these complaints. So far as Government were aware the only restriction imposed was the prohibition of Indian immigration unless they came to establish themselves with capital in a bank. This restriction had been recently modified so as to permit Indian commercial houses already established in that country to replace Indian employees in the event of death or absence.

BRAZILIAN COLONISATION SCHEME

Dr. Malan, speaking in the Assembly, stated that the reply had been received from South African Indian Congress to the effect that the Indian community desired to be associated with the Union and Indian Governments in the investigation of possibility of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians both from India and from South Africa in other countries.

The Brazilian Government had informed the Union Government that any scheme for colonisation of Indians in Brazil was at present undesirable. Dr. Malan added that informal discussions had taken place in London on the possibilities of colonisation scheme in British Guiana and the matter was still receiving the attention of the Union Government.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Indians, declared the Bishop of Johannesburg, should be shown that they were wanted in South Africa and given citizenship rights. Indians did not desire, he felt, to intermarry with Europeans. Summing up the position, he said: "Put on the lowest ground it would pay South Africa a hundredfold to treat Indians generously. I knew of no country or Empire that has thriven on a policy of repression. Equity for all is the best for all."

RETURNED EMIGRANTS

Pandit Benarsi Das Chaturvedi, in a statement to the Associated Press, says:

There are 1,000 returned emigrants living in a wretched condition in the suburbs of Calcutta. About 40 per cent. of them are members of Indian-born families, the remaining being those who emigrated from India and have returned to the Motherland after many years' stay in the colonies. The problem of these people who have drifted to the slums of Calcutta, is not a new one, nor are those people recent arrivals from the colonies. The majority of them have lived in Calcutta from five to seven years. Efforts have been made from time to time to help them to settle in India, but unfortunately most of them have refused all offers that were made to them. Their cry has been 'anywhere outside India'. The Government of India succeeded in despatching a few hundreds of them to Fiji and British Guiana when the Governments of these Colonies could afford to get them back at their expense. But on account of financial depression no colony is at present prepared to spend money over these people. The Government of India tried to send them to Malaya some years ago but they did not succeed. The British Guiana Government made enquiries about the number of emigrants born in their colony but they too do not seem inclined to take them back now. Mahatma Gandhi has been of opinion that colonial-born Indians will not be happy except in the colonies and he is quite right. The ideal solution of this problem will be to send these people back to the colonies but there is no hope of such a step being taken, because if this were done thousands of others would want a similar concession.

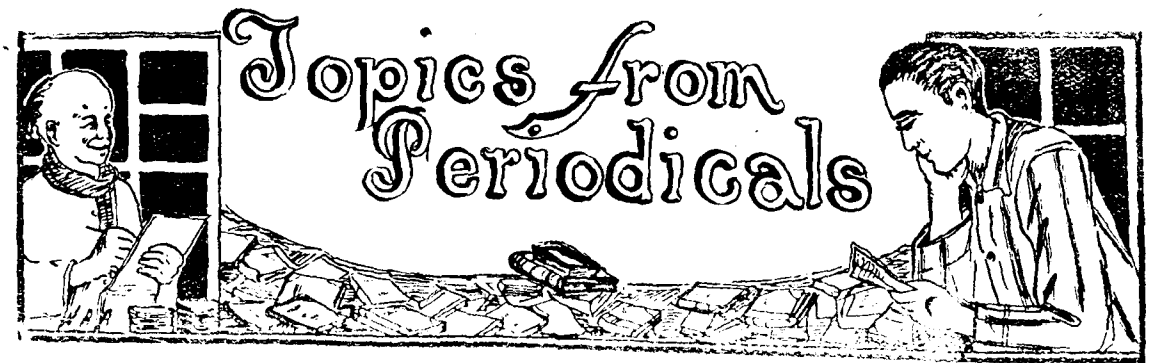
The only practicable solution, says Mr. Chaturvedi, is to try to settle these people in India and for this we require a permanent semi-official committee.

INDIANS IN FIJI

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked a series of questions in the Legislative Assembly regarding passport facilities for Indians to the Fiji Islands. Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, said that the Fiji Government had represented

that the sex disproportion in the local Indian population was very marked, and requested that no passport or visa for Fiji be granted to any Indian male unless he was accompanied by his wife, or he produced evidence that he was a resident of Fiji or the consent of the Fiji Government was obtained. The Government of India accepted and issued instructions accordingly to the passport-issuing authorities. There was no discrimination against Indians since similar restrictions were imposed on other races when a similar sex disproportion existed.

As regards Indian students in Fiji schools, Mr. Bajpai quoted the annual report for the year 1931 issued by the Fiji Government, in which it was stated that the total number of Indians enrolled in all the schools was 4,531, and that the net expenditure incurred on the education of Indians and Europeans was about £9,815 and £5,762 respectively.



TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

A century ago trade unionism was for all practical purposes non-existent. Outside of England, says Mr. R. Mukherjee in the *Modern Review* for February, there was no semblance of any specific organisation of the working class, and in England where capitalism was becoming established, Trade Unions as protective organizations of industrial workers were only beginning to take root.

To-day Trade Unionism is one of the most powerful factors in modern politics. The movement which began a century ago under adverse conditions has assumed international dimensions. Even in the most backward countries Trade Unions exist in some form or other and in the highly industrialized countries the membership runs into millions.

In India the Trade Union movement is small and practically insignificant. Yet as capitalism and modern industrial methods grow, the industrial army of India and the Trade Unions will develop side by side. The Indian movement has, however, one decided advantage over the older movements in other countries.

The pioneers of Trade Unionism had neither theory nor practical experience to guide them. Mistakes were common, weaknesses in structure and policy were frequently revealed and it was only the bitter experience of repeated set-backs and defeats that enabled the early Trade Union leaders to realize their mistakes and note the organizational weaknesses of the movement. At times the movement has been almost crushed by oppression. On the other occasions it was almost broken up by internal friction. From all these trials it has emerged and its present power and influence is due to the fact that the Trade Union Movement has learned from its defeats and strengthened itself accordingly.

The Indian Trade Union Movement as it stands to-day is on the threshold of its proper career. It must take into consideration the

experiences of the brother movements in other countries, and, by avoiding similar mistakes and organizational weaknesses, it can rapidly grow into a powerful working-class factor in Indian and international politics.

The Trade Union movement in India is of comparatively recent growth.

Hardly the trumpets of war had ceased when there arose Soviet Russia with unprecedented hopes for the labouring masses all over the world. It awakened hopes of an unprecedented leap from the kingdom of misery into the kingdom of freedom and prosperity for the toilers of all lands. It was this awakening spirit which gave birth to the Trade Union Congress in India. Formerly there existed Unions in most of the industrial areas but they were sporadic organizations lacking coherence and uniformity. They were all philanthropic organizations serving a very limited purpose for the working class in India.

In 1920, Lala Lalpat Rai made an effort and succeeded in founding the All-India Trade Union Congress. This step led for the first time to a consolidated action in all the Trade Unions affiliated to this body. It was not until 1924 that the Government of India passed a specific legislation dealing with Trade Unions in India.

UNTOUCHABILITY AND CASTE

In the first issue of *Harijan*, the weekly organ of the Servants of Untouchables Society, Mahatma Gandhi, answering the questions of the American Missionary, Rev. Stanley Jones, explains that the difference between untouchability and caste is not one of degree but of kind.

Gandhiji upholds the *Varnashrama Dharma* as a gift of Hinduism to mankind and says that we have to understand its real purpose and revive it, but not before the idea of inferiority and superiority as manifested by untouchability is demolished.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF BENGAL

The *Landholders' Journal* for November contains an article on the "Financial Aspects of the Permanent Settlement" by Mr. Khagendranath Sen, who says that a radical change of an old system of complex rights and privileges is not possible except by revolutionary methods. He is of opinion that all attempts, however well meant and ultimately desirable to do away with the permanent settlement of land revenue in Bengal, are at the present juncture not only inopportune but ill-advised.

1793 was India's dark age and none of those who have attacked the permanent settlement of Bengal has been able to offer any alternative to what was done in that year. Other provinces have naturally joined the outcry against permanent settlement but they forget along with the other critics of the settlement that for a long stretch of time, Bengal paid a disproportionately high share of land revenue; and even assuming the alleged prosperity of the land-holding classes, it is yet a question how far this prosperity represents a net economic gain for them. Before 20 years were past after the permanent settlement, about half of the landed property of the province had changed hands owing to the inability of the owners to pay the revenue. It may also be remembered that long after the permanent settlement, the revenues of Bengal were in advance of all other provinces. Not only the original assesses were put to extreme difficulties on account of the heavy *jama* which they were required to pay, but the tenants likewise had to suffer a great deal on account of such laws as the *Haftam* or the *Panjam* passed to enable the assesses to realise rents from the tenants in order to be able to pay the land revenue.

It is contended that Bengal, in claiming increased financial resources from the centre, wants to gain at the expense of other provinces in order that her land revenue may remain intact. Critics point out that with all the readjustments that could be done, Bengal is left with an annual deficit of Rs. 2 crores which may be raised by increasing land revenue.

At present with Bengal contributing the whole of the jute duty to the Central exchequer, she makes the largest gift to the Central revenues. That fact would not be altered even if half of the export duty on jute, a little less than Rs. 2 crores, is returned to Bengal. As it is, 70 per cent. of Bengal's tax burdens is due to her contributions to the Centre while the Central taxes raised in Bombay cover only 60 per cent. of her total taxes and those raised in Madras which comes next cover only a third of the whole. It is not at all tenable in the face of these figures to say that Bengal wants to gain at the expense of other provinces. Bengal wants what is her due and that has hardly anything to do with the permanent settlement of her land revenue.

CO-EDUCATION

The *Calcutta Review* for January has an interesting article on the above subject from the pen of Mr. Vaman H. Pandit, an ardent advocate of co-education. He points out in his essay that co-education was existing in ancient India :

"In the Indian hermitages the breeze of joyful dawn of education blew freely with the tinkling of rosy ankle with tiny golden bells and *satis* went to heaven singing at each step. Naland, the centre of world's desire, was a glorious thoroughfare of learning for both the sexes. From Buddhist monasteries went forth bands of monks and nuns to preach the gospel of truth."

"There would be harmonious development of both sexes," contends the writer only "if both are taught together. The girls shall enjoy a higher standard of honour. The boys will imbibe a higher standard of chivalry. 'Eyes of the girls will make boys more mannerly; for they admire and encourage manly virtues. It will banish the uncouthness and brutality of a boy. Boys and girls, if properly educated, shall snatch the blessings of a plenteous day and the earth shall show more fair.'

Co-education does not mean that boys and girls should be taught exactly in the same way. Some part in the teaching process must be common to both. It also does not mean that the methods suitable for boys should be imposed unaltered upon the girls. The interests of the two should not be subordinated at the cost of each other; for this, some part of the curriculum may be on separate lines. A co-educational school must have competent teachers of both the sexes. Now it is not very difficult for India, for there are lots of educated ladies. Undoubtedly there are certain subjects which women can teach better than men; while there are certain subjects which men can teach better than women."

The writer concludes by saying that modern India is in urgent need of co-education as it is, in his opinion, the only natural way of teaching both boys and girls :

"Decidedly co-education has many advantages. It will put a stop to the duplicating of staff in schools and colleges. It is more economical. It is very beneficial for a poor country like India. The principle being democratic is based on the idea of equality of sexes. It has a very wholesome influence on boys and girls and both develop a spirit of comradeship soon. Each will be benefitted by the moral standard of the other. Neither will the boys think that they are supermen nor will the girls think that they are superwomen."

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee writes of the "national value of Indian architecture" in the February Number of *Prabhuddha Bharata*. While he welcomes the zeal for Self-Government that is now manifested in different forms in the country, he deplores that the desire for cultural freedom is not quite as keen as it should be. Cultural freedom, he contends, is as indispensable as political freedom. And Indian culture in its most indigenous and excellent form is present in the religion and art of the country.

Now Indian art has various sides and here we are concerned with only one of its vital aspects. In the opinion of Mr. Havell, no mean authority on Eastern art :

Of all branches of art, that of architecture is the one which gives occasion for the exercise of the highest constructive powers, and in the revival of Indian domestic architecture there is a magnificent field open for the energy of the *Swadeshi* reformer, and the very best opportunity for giving a great stimulus to Indian arts and crafts. Nowhere is it more true than in India that architecture is the mother of all the arts, and the neglect of Indian architectural traditions by Indian leaders of public opinion has been one of the principal causes of the deterioration of Indian art.

He further says that

India with Indian art completely denationalized by Western commercialism and Western materialism will still remain in a state of intellectual and moral servitude even if all the dreams of *Swaraj*, which the extremists indulge in, were realised.

Indian architecture with its allied fine arts, like sculpture and painting, had a glorious past of its own, no less than Indian literature, philosophy, music and science.

Magnificent temples, *viharas*, mosques and secular edifices throughout India, that have withstood the ravages of time for centuries, still bear proud testimony to the beauty, nobility, dignity and durability of Indian architecture. Architecture has been in all ages the expression of its creative genius and that of its life and culture. The true index of the civilization and of the very great constructive, æsthetic and spiritual achievements of India—achievements which have been proved to be of an order superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylon and Egypt—is imprinted on her ancient architectural arts and crafts. This ancient architecture was a mature fruit of the powerful inspiration of the Vedas and of even earlier culture. In fact the cultural attainment of pre-historic India of ages long gone by, has been recorded only by the art remains in Sind and the

Punjab that claim an antiquity of thousands of years prior to the age assigned to the Vedas—and which signify the superiority of Indian wisdom over other civilized countries in that remote age.

Such an invaluable indigenous art with an unbroken chain of tradition of over 2,000 years behind it—it is over 5,000 years old when the finds at Mohen-jo-Daro and Harappa are taken into consideration—which has maintained so much vitality and virility in spite of the ban which intellectual Europe has put upon it, has unthinkingly been allowed to die of starvation without a single word of protest from our national leaders at a time when the whole of the East is vibrating with a burning zeal for nationality.

Do they not know, asks the writer, with the death of our national arts our cultural death is certain? Indian art must once again have its own if we are to find a place in the Comity of Nations.

YOUR CHILD!

You know he is your dearest possession. You cannot risk his life and health. You must give him from his childhood all that he needs to build up strength, robust health and above all, to give him long life. The sooner you start giving him a preparation—a scientifically recognised one—a clinically tested one—one that is not a secret preparation but the contents of which are disclosed to you and your doctor—one that has won the "GOLD MEDAL" at the All-India Scientific Exhibition—the better for him and for you. Start him right now on

"BABY'S JUVENOL"

which has "bettered the best" in Children's tonics. It costs you only two to three rupees per month at the most but it will positively save you a fortune and a lot of worry. All good Chemists have it. If in difficulty, write to P. O. Box 4013, BOMBAY.

E. Dec. '33. Rajan.

ECONOMIC BACKBONE OF INDIA

Out of the economic distress into which the world has been plunged for the last two years, says *Commercial India*, one fundamental fact emerges. It is the failure of industrialism to "adjust itself to the reaction of an over-glut of riotous production, of catastrophic falling of prices and of defective distribution of primary commodities. "Industrial cycle are now a truism; slump follows boom as morning follows night. The see-saw of industrial prosperity and adversity carries awhile the masses on a crest of employment to submerge them under a seething sea of unemployment.

Millions upon millions live on the thin borderland that divides privation from sufficiency. Mills and factories and workshops cannot at the best of times accommodate them in a wage-earning capacity. At the worst of times—and the world is now in that stage—these avenues of employment are barred.

Primary needs throw us back to primitiveness. Food and clothes and home are primary needs that cannot be denied. Hunger and poverty and wagelessness are in a basic sense unnatural and therefore uneconomic. So man is turning to mother earth for nourishment and healing. Immeasurable waste tracts are awaiting cultivation that shall convert them into colonies of contented folk. Virgin soil is calling for fruitful seed. The promise of food-crops and ancillary yield beckons the plough and the harvester.

A land that literally flows with milk and honey is parched with mass poverty: a people whose living is incredibly cheap know not from father to son and grandson the comfort of a daily satisfying meal. On Indians primarily lies the obligation of reconstructing India's rural structure. Let us not evade that issue. Let it not be counted against us that we countenanced India's undoing; for the ultimate well being of India springs from her fertile food-growing land."

INTERNATIONAL DEBATING

The *Hindustan Review* for the last quarter contains an interesting article on the above subject by Dr. Sudhindra Bose of the Iowa University. Dr. Bose says that international debates have become of late an interesting feature of American college life. He says that more than 400 international debates have been held in the United States since 1922, American colleges and universities having met at Oxford, Cambridge, the English National Union of Students, and teams from Turkey, Germany, Canada, China, Australia, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and other foreign countries. American debating teams, too, have crossed the ocean and made debating tours of the British Isles and the European continent. International debating, many American educators believe, promotes student interest in world affairs and makes a real contribution to student thought.

The international debates in America, continues Dr. Bose, are held under the auspices of the National Student Federation of the United States of America. "This nation-wide organization built, administered and supported by the undergraduates of the United States, acts independent of any political party or religious creed. Its primary object is to develop an intelligent student opinion on all questions of national and international importance. It also aims to foster understanding among the students of the world in the furtherance of an enduring peace."

"While India now and then sends an All-India Cricket Team to England," asks Dr. Bose, "why not send an Indian debating team to Europe and America?"

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

"He feels, somehow, responsible for those less gifted, less protected, less strong than himself. He must help them in view of his greater advantages, help by giving a lead."—*Contemporary Review*.

ADVOCACY

In the course of an article on 'Advocacy' in the *Empire Review* for January, Mr. Henry F. Dickens observes that advocacy is the most difficult of all arts. It has its rights but has its limitations and obligations which a sense of public responsibility imposes.

To stand the straits which a large practice entails, an advocate must be strong, both mentally and physically, whilst on the other hand a man, though gifted with health and strength, is no good unless he has that power of persuasion, that faculty of "getting round" a nasty position by the exercise of what we generally call "tact", namely, a faculty of "seeing the other chap's point of view", and appreciating the middle course which the occasion naturally calls for and being able to act upon it.

Returning to the qualities necessary for advocacy, Mr. Dickens points out that there are other essentials which are quite as important as the necessity for tact and 'stomach'.

Good temper, I mean good temper in fact. An assumption of loss of temper and virtuous indignation is quite permissible at times, because an advocate should, after all, be a bit of an actor so long as he keeps his acting within reasonable bounds. A sense of humour: this is well-nigh the most important quality of all. A man who has a sense of humour has always far away the better of an argument when opposed to a man who has none. An advocate need not be an orator in these days. Sergeant Buzfuz and his type disappeared from the scene long ago.

The writer draws attention to the few rules of conduct which should always be present to the mind of an advocate.

Be courteous to your opponent, and be polite but firm to your tribunal whatever form that tribunal may take. Counsel is valueless unless he is courageous and loses caste if he is rude. Never overstate your case in opening or you may have a fall. Your reply will come with crushing effect at a later stage. Take care not to "lead" your witness. It is not only a strict rule of law but absolutely imperative as a matter of expediency that his evidence should impress the tribunal as coming from himself and not as the mere prompting of his counsel. If there is a nasty fact which the other side knows of open it yourself courageously and take the sting out of it.

And in fine,

have the courage to be concise. This, in my opinion, is the most important rule of all, and which every tribunal—lawyers or laymen—would gladly welcome. And it is far more effective. A weary reiteration of the argument of counsel bores the jury and leads them to the conclusion that counsel does not believe in his own case.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

Now that the political position of the depressed classes under the forthcoming reforms has been secured by the timely efforts of Gandhiji and the Premier's award, it now behoves the leaders of that community to attend to their upliftment in other directions. Prof. J. A. Coatman, lately the Director of Public Information with the Government of India in the course of a paper published in the current Number of the *Asiatic Review*, observes:

Their battle is only beginning. These political concessions will be worthless unless they lead to concessions in social, economic, and religious relationships. It is precisely in these relationships that the Depressed Classes will encounter the strongest resistance to their further advance; for they will find themselves up against ancient and all but irremovable ideas and prejudices which are outside the realm of logic and reason. Nevertheless, they have definitely entered on a fight in respect of these things, to which there can only be one outcome. It seems to me that their new political powers will be devoted first, and almost entirely, to the attainment of these wider objectives. We may expect a process of consolidation within the Depressed Classes, accompanied by the emergence of a definite policy of social and religious reforms.

The work of their leaders will be long and arduous, and it depends on the statesmanship which the Caste Hindus bring to bear in this matter whether, in their inevitable search for allies, the Depressed Classes should turn to them, to the other minority communities, or to the growing organization of labour in India, which is perhaps destined ultimately to cut across most of the communal differences and antagonisms. We are witnessing now the emergence of a new Indian community in the political arena with unique interests and objectives of its own. This community, now in the political sense, has on paper been given instruments and machinery which, if rightly used, will be very effective.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN INDIA. By Sir Wilberforce Ross Barkar. [The Asiatic Review, January 1933.]

VALUE OF LIFE IN EPIC INDIA. By Prof. N. C. Bhattacharjee. [The Modern Review, February 1933.]

ON THE HISTORY OF INDIA. By Prof. P. Ramamurti, M.A. [Triveni, December 1932.]

THE COOCH BEHAR MARRIAGE. By Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe. [Fortnightly Review, February 1933.]

UNTOUCHABLE CLASSES AND THEIR ASSIMILATION IN HINDU SOCIETY. By Dr. G. S. Ghurye. [The Aryan Path, February 1933.]

INDIAN STUDENTS IN SCOTLAND. By Benoy Majumdar, B.Sc. [India and the World, February 1933.]

OLD AGE

It is the growing practice of industrial concerns to class as too old for employment a man of 40. Not only has this habit affected the industrial worker, but also the office worker of the non-executive class and the professional man. Younger, "more alert" men were wanted, so these older ones were discharged and found it very difficult to obtain new jobs commensurate with their training and experience. The practice is still observed.

Now, however, a psychologist, Dr. Walter R. Miles, announces in *Scientific American* the results of a series of tests which, he says, prove that this age limit of industry is mere "calendar worship".

In these tests in which 863 persons, aged from 5 to 95, figured, he showed that motor ability, such as hand and foot skill, falls off with age but not as much as sometimes believed; that in reaction time, 25 per cent of those over 80 were as quick as the average for the group; that, in intelligence, a quarter of the oldest subjects scored above the general average; that imagination showed no appreciable age change; and that in accuracy of eyesight, perception and memory, the older subjects made good scores.

In this connection, a remark Henry Ford once made to us in commenting on the practice of one European nation of giving old-age pensions to all persons over 65 years of age. "To think," he said, "of being shelved as useless at what should be one's most productive age!" Solon, Sophocles, Pindar, and Anacreon laboured on splendidly as octogenarians. Goethe, Kant, Buffon, Newton, Fontenelle, and Harvey—the discoverers of the circulation of the blood—did some of their best work after 80; Landor is said to have written his most beautiful "Imaginary Conversations" at 85; Isaac Walton's pen was most fluent and forceful at 90; Hahnemann married at 80 and made some of his most fruitful discoveries at 91; Michelangelo's brush at 81 was as vigorous as it had been at 21; and Titian was doing good work at 90.

Each year a large New York firm lists the deaths of about 60 successful men who have died in the preceding year. Holding high offices in large corporations at the time of their deaths, most of those listed have passed 60 and a large percentage have passed 70, 80 and even 90.

True, these men were executives and those mentioned above were artists and scientists, not industrial workers or office "help"; but if age added experience to their early training and ripened them into men of large affairs so too should years of conscientious applications to a job

make of the worker, white collar or denim variety, a valuable asset to his particular business. The latter does not so often become physically so old at middle age that he can be arbitrarily classed as useless; but he does sometimes allow worry about the future to give him a senescent attitude. The need, therefore, is for further research in this important psychological subject and perhaps the employment by corporations of psychologists who can scientifically gauge the abilities of personnel. The man so often "too old at 40" may be a conscientious worker whose rich empirical knowledge and the intelligence with which he applies it will more than offset his loss of speed and physical ability even up to the age of 60 or 70.

THE AJANTA CAVES

The Ajanta caves, which give a detailed narrative of Buddhist art from the period of Asoka down to the expulsion of the faith from this country, are situated in the northern corner of the Nizam's Dominions. Taking their name from the village of Ajanta, writes "Cheball" in the February Number of the *Indian States Railways Magazine*, "these caves are constructed on a picturesque and precipitous rock which is clad with luxuriant foliage. The natural scenery here presents a spectacle of natural grandeur and enchantment which, once seen, can never be forgotten. These caves excavated nearly 2,000 years ago are still in a state of excellent preservation, thanks to the interest evinced by the Archaeological Department of the Hyderabad State".

They are situated on a charming glade and the perpendicular rock where the caves begin is nearly 300 feet high and the Ajanta caves occupy an extent of about 500 feet from east to west. They are the marvellous works of art, and in the words of an eminent writer: "If these stone divinities engraved within the caves—these relics of ancient greatness—were gifted with the powers of speech, what strange conversations would they not make and what wonderful stories, like those of the Arabian Nights, would they not tell to every visitor, of all they have witnessed during the past 2,000 years and more."

SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND ST. FRANCIS.

On Friday the 16th February was celebrated at numerous centres in India the birthday of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, the great Saint of Dakshineswar, who found in Vivekananda a disciple of eloquence and genius. Ramakrishna's teachings have found fitting exponents in his disciples who have laboured to preach his gospel in various lands and various tongues. There is one aspect of the Master's teaching which is of universal appeal and one too which has a close parallel with the life and sayings of St. Francis of Assisi—and that is his love of Nature and his kinship with her. Indeed there was nothing in all Nature with which Sri Ramakrishna and St. Francis did not claim kinship. St. Francis called air, fire, water, trees, plants, moon and stars, wolves and preying beasts his brothers and sisters and addressed them as such. He often talked to "Brother Fire" and held it sacred so much so that when his own garment caught fire he hesitated to have it put out lest he offend his brother. He wrote a "Canticle to Brother Sun", and when his disciples chanted it at his bedside as his earth-day was nearing its close, he added two verses to "Sister Death", says a writer in the *Prabuddha Bharata*.

The beauty and bounty of creation were riches enough for Sri Ramakrishna as they were for St. Francis. To both money was merely a hindrance on the way. They shrank from the very touch of it. One of Sri Ramakrishna's disciples told me that even when Sri Ramakrishna was in sound sleep, if a coin was held against his body, the body would recoil. One day when he was walking in the temple garden he saw an especially fine mango and thought he would take it back to his room and eat it later, but his hand refused to pick it. His system rebelled against hoarding, even a mango. At another time prosperous merchants brought him a large sum of money tied up in a pillow-case. "What shall I do with it?" Sri Ramakrishna asked, and courteously told him to give it to another.

Voluntary poverty was the dominant note of St. Francis' religious life also. When Bernardo and another Brother had joined him, they felt the need of a definite Rule to live by, so they went to the Church of St. Nicholas, heard mass, then opened the Bible. Three times it opened to this passage: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all thou hast and give to the poor. . . . And he

(Jesus) sent them to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick. And he said unto them: Take nothing for your journey nor staves nor script, neither bread, neither money, neither have two coats apiece." That became the first Rule of the Order, and in the early days of the Brotherhood it was obeyed to the letter. Records of the time tell us of two of the Brothers who were sent by St. Francis to preach in Florence. They reached the city in a chilling wind with no coat or cloak to cover them and were granted the shelter of an open veranda; but the cold was too biting, they could not sleep, so they took refuge in a church and spent the night in prayer. A gentleman, seeing them there in the morning and observing their haggard hungry look, offered them money. They refused it. "You seem poor," he exclaimed, "yet you refuse money?" "We are poor by choice," one of them replied. "We had money, but we gave it away." This was the spirit of St. Francis. It was quite as saliently the spirit of Sri Ramakrishna. Poverty was to them a glory and they lent glory to poverty.

THE BIOLOGY OF HUMAN NATURE

"At the present time, the field in which the idea of rational development can be most fruitful is the field of society and its organisation," writes Mr. Julian Huxley in the *Yale Review*.

If we can establish as the dominant tradition one which embodies the belief that social organisation should be and can be improved by being radically altered, and which bustles itself with the discovery of the most rational technique for bringing about that end, this will not only imply the idea of racial progress, too, but will be the greatest possible stimulus to the rapid growth of the technique of individual development.

As the technique of rational development of knowledge and control over Nature can be summed up in the two words: *scientific method*, so that of the rational development of society and its organisation can be summed up in the two words: *orderly planning*.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked about political and economic planning in the last few years. However, the important fact is that it has been talked about at all. The chaos produced by unregulation has produced a widely felt need for planning, and out of the need for it and the talk about it, a technique is gradually appearing in Russia, in Italy, in Germany, and, to a lesser extent, in Britain and other countries.

The unique biological properties of human nature make the rational planning of society just as natural a function in one stage of history as magic in another.

They make change a law of man's being, whether as individual, as society, or as race; they make conflict and limitation necessary to development; and they provide the possibility of progress—gradual and limited, but definite and real. And in the broad perspective of a biological view, these curious consequences are all seen to be inter-related.

GANDHIJI THE BELOVED

This is the title of an interesting pen portrait of Mahatma Gandhi by Elizabeth S. Kite in the pages of the *Catholic World* for December. The writer had occasion to come into personal contact with the Mahatma during her travels in India and she is evidently charmed with the talks and personality of the great Indian leader. She recounts in glowing terms many a striking episode in the life of the Mahatma—episodes that bring out his charm and simplicity and courage and all the many distinguishing traits of his character. Of Gandhiji's public activities and trials and vicissitudes there are books and records innumerable and so we confine ourselves to the writer's personal impressions of the Mahatma under varying circumstances. Here is a picture of Gandhiji at a balcony in Delhi on a fine Sunday morning when she found him in the midst of a score of *Khaddar* clad Congressmen :

Consciousness, except of the personality before me, vanished. The talk flowed naturally and with perfect ease. We spoke of India, of American interest in his recent fast, of the future of the movement. His sprightliness, the quality of his voice, his witty repartee, his warmth and geniality, had the effect upon me of sunlight—I could liken it to nothing else, though the effects were not transitory as are those of physical sunshine. The painful sense of depression regarding the future of the country that had never left me since setting foot in India, vanished in his presence, and it has never returned. The talk turned upon *Kaddar* and the spinning wheel. "So? You understand? You approve?" he said brightly. Then with a gesture: "I wish you would convince that young man over there." This tactful turn in the conversation renewed contact with the group.

She saw him again at the Sabharmati Ashram surrounded by his devoted friends and disciples. The way he affects the children and the love and adoration he inspires in his followers is well brought out :

Among the followers of Mahatma Gandhi there are none so devoted to him and his doctrine as his *Ashramites*. The children call him *Rapu* and run when they see him for his blessing. Not one that would not die for the principles of *Satyagraha*. I have the picture ever before my eyes of a little girl of eight years, a granddaughter of the Mahatma, whom I saw in the courtyard of the school building. Though she was a

mere child the depth of the meaning of *Satyagraha* had penetrated her inmost soul. There was about her a mingled grace and air of determination that made one think of the children of the early martyrs. She has many relatives and companions in the *Ashram*, young boys and girls, young men and women. They are all waiting, ready to serve the Motherland through suffering. Many, indeed, are now in prison but the work of the *Ashram* goes on.

We must find room for yet another picture of Gandhi coming to make an address to a gathering of the *Ashramites* after prayer in the evening :

That evening as we sat with the *Ashramites* and their friends at the evening service, suddenly a gaunt human figure passed with great strides, visible only against the white-robed worshippers; for it was already dark, there being no twilight to speak of in India. It was Mahatmaj, coming to make the evening address. As the strumming of the instruments ceased, he began in low even tones but in a language we could not understand. Soon he reached over and took from his mother's arms a boy of six years or so and held him in his own. The address which we afterwards learned was on purity, was directed to the child though from the response of the auditors it was clear that he held the attention of the elders with equal power. This is Gandhi's way and explains the attraction he has for the little ones.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

With Surajmal's Artistic
Silverwares.

Surajmal Lallubhai & Co.,

313, ESPLANADE,

MADRAS.



E. April 1933.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

DEPARTMENTAL

NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION

Certain Members of the Assembly having made a declaration in favour of admitting Burma in the Federation on certain conditions, the following statement has been issued over the signatures of the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri :

We are uneasy about the action of certain members of the Assembly in pledging Indian opinion in favour of the right of secession being given to Burma on agreed terms. In our judgment it is dangerous to give the right to any unit of the Federation. Already, owing to the attitude of the Princes and certain sections of British Indians, our Federation, if it takes shape, is likely to be exceedingly weak. The right of secession, provided for in the Constitution or granted to Burma as an inducement to join, will tend towards disruption and be a paralysing weakness in a country where centrifugal forces have always been stronger than centripetal forces.

FUTILITY OF SAFEGUARDS

Discussing the futility of the safeguards in respect of the Indian Constitution, Professor Berriedale Keith, in the course of a letter in the *Morning Post*, recalls the assurances given by the British Government in 1921-22 in respect of the Irish Free State. He asserts that the whole history of the Dominions is a conclusive proof that safeguards are merely deceptive.

In support of his contention, Professor Keith quotes the defiant attitude taken by Canada when Great Britain was about to enact protective legislation. He also refers to the incidents regarding other Dominions. He declares that safeguards are dangerous and provocative. When they are needed, they fail. Their presence destroys the possibility of conciliation and good feeling.

Concluding, Professor Berriedale Keith declares that safeguards only create agitation for their removal as can already be witnessed in Ceylon.

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON THE BURMA ISSUE

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made the following statement on the Burma issue :

I see no reason why Burma should have been deprived during the last two sessions of the Round Table Conference or be deprived during the further stages of constitutional work of putting forward her view-point in regard to constitutional matters generally. Whether the view of Burma would be acceptable to India or the Joint Parliamentary Committee or not, is a question which must first be discussed by the Burmans with the representatives of India and the Joint Committee. We cannot dispose of it at the present stage either by summarily accepting or rejecting it. I should myself like to discuss the question with my Burma friends and I think Burma should certainly have a chance of having her say like any other part of British India at the sittings of the Joint Committee. The need for discussion seems to me all the greater as I do not read the resolution of the Burma Council being one for separation under the circumstances. It seems eminently desirable that the final recommendations of the Joint Committee would be made after full discussion with all parties concerned.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S PLAIN SPEAKING

Sir Samuel Hoare has addressed a letter to his constituents reviewing the Indian problem. He declares :

We have no intention of abdicating the responsibilities and we certainly shall not repeat the Irish precedent. While we are prepared to support the cause of the Indian Self-Government, we are certainly not going to sacrifice British or Imperial interests. In the circumstances, is it not wise to act during this Parliament and maybe dispose of these difficult questions for years to come rather than let things drift and as a result estrange our many friends in India and throw Indian questions into a dangerous welter of British party politics?

PENSIONS TO I. C. S. MEN

Emphatic assurances regarding the pensions to the Members of the Indian Civil Service, when the New Constitution is framed, was given in the House of Commons by Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary of State. He asserted that appropriation of capital assets to meet pensionary charges was not contemplated, but need for the strongest possible safeguards was fully recognised.

L. G. ON WORLD SITUATION

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a large gathering of Liberals on his last birthday on January 19, charged the present National Government with rattling the nerves and aggravating the unsatisfactory condition of the world by its vacillation and feebleness:

What is being done to put things right? The Government have been rummaging all the ancient precedents of reactionary Governments in the earlier decades of the 19th century to find out expedients for meeting the emergency—tariffs, trade restrictions, imprisonment for speeches they dislike. They are like a dog digging up old bones; and the older and rotter the bones, the more tasty they find them. It is a Government that looks back to the failures of the past for its inspiration and not to the ideals of the future—a Lot's Wife Government. It does not seem to have the slightest comprehension of the character of the problem which it has to deal.

Referring to the economic distress prevailing in the midst of plenty, Mr. Lloyd George observed:

What a comment on our economic system? The great miracle of Providence has been converted by tariffs into a curse... What a mess Protectionist statesmanship has made of the harvests of mankind.

He asked Mr. Baldwin to cut the ropes which bound the limbs of Britain and observed with reference to the Ottawa agreements:

The feet of Britain are fast in the stocks and the keys have been handed over to the Dominions. Britain is now bound by the double thongs of interests at home and treaties with the Dominions. Unless it is released, Britain will be like a log on the conference table, unable to move a muscle.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON'S WARNING

At the dinner of the Bengal Branch of the European Association in Calcutta, H. E. the Governor of Bengal said:

We have undoubtedly embarked upon a great experiment and I seek no quarrel with those who consider the experiment is fraught with grave risks. But we must all see it through.

Continuing, H. E. Sir John Anderson said:

I deprecate too much of the cry of breakers ahead. All experience bears witness to steady and sobering effect of responsibility.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S APPEAL

Mr. Yakub Hasan, in his Presidential address at the first session of the Tinnevely District Muslim Conference held on February 4, said:

Ethnically... Muslims of India are as much Hindus as Hindus themselves and India is the common home of the Indians, be they Hindus or Muslims.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

H. E. Lord Willingdon, in the course of a comprehensive survey of the present situation in addressing the Members of the Assembly which opened the Budget Session on February 1, said:

There is no tarrying on the road of constitutional advance. Steadily and surely the march to federation proceeds. In spite of themselves leaders of Civil Disobedience Movement will, I feel convinced, be caught up in the living forces of constructive politics which the near approach of the New Constitution is releasing on all sides.

Referring to the Third Round Table Conference, His Excellency said that he was impressed by the workman-like way in which one complicated subject after another was discussed and by the general goodwill that animated those discussions.

My strongest impression is of work well done and another mile-stone left behind on the road of constitutional advance.

ACHARYA RAY'S TRIBUTE TO PANDITJI

Acharya P. C. Ray, presiding over a largely attended public meeting held recently at the Albert Hall to celebrate the second death anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru, said:

There are few chapters in the lives of great leaders who have given of their best to the Nation so moving, so heroic, so ennobling and so inspiring as the manner in which Pandit Motilal Nehru wrought a virtual revolution in his own life in order to equip himself in the worthiest way during the crisis which brought Gandhiji into the political movement of this country.

SIR A. WATSON ON INDIA'S FUTURE

Sir Alfred Watson, speaking at the Oxford University Imperial Club, said:

There is no more favourable moment than the present for proceeding with self-government in India despite the difficulties confronting us, including the feud between Hindus and Muslims. There is no risk so great as that of breaking faith in India. To fail to go forward would be to negate all the work Britain has done in India in the last 100 years.

C. R. ON HARIJAN'S RIGHTS

"It is foolish for the Hindus to throw away the gold, that had been given to them by God, for dirt. And they will, indeed, prove to be blind if they do not follow Mr. Gandhi in fulfilling the promise given by their accredited leaders at the time of the signing of the Yeravada Pact."—From Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's speech in the Queen's Garden, Delhi.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

Indian constitutional reforms were debated in the House of Commons on the 22nd February.

By 297 votes to 42, the House rejected a motion submitted by Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, a Conservative Member, declaring that central self-government would at present be gravely dangerous to the people of India and to British interests, and recommending provincial autonomy as a first step.

The House adopted an amendment by Lord Eustace Percy declaring that it would be inadvisable to make any declaration of policy at present which might be interpreted as a change of the Government's attitude or a restriction of its freedom to pass judgment in the future.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, assured the Members that nothing had happened to justify the House altering its general attitude on the Indian reforms.

BURMA'S CLAIM

Mr. Maung Maungji, anti-separationist leader, in a statement to the Press, says:

It must not be forgotten that it will be most unfair to keep Burma out of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, as she is still a province of India. Burma must have her say in the shaping of the Federal Constitution; for she, as other provinces of India, has peculiar needs. Burmans are in favour of Federation as that will give to Burma a political status much higher than what she will get after separation. I still maintain that Burma will not be better than a Crown Colony after the separation, in spite of the assurances made on the paper. Political wisdom demands that we should throw our lot with India rather than cry in the wilderness after separation. A separate Burma is a danger to Burmans themselves as well as to Indians and I will even go to the length of saying that it will be a danger to the whole of Asia. We should unite at the hour of trial and sink all the little differences in the interest of common weal.

THE NEW INDIA ACT

That the new India Act will very largely satisfy the ambitions of India, was the statement made on January 16, by Lord Sankey in winding up a debate on a paper on the Round Table Conference by Mr. Hugh Molson, M.P., before the East India Association.

CEYLON TO FEDERATE WITH INDIA

In a Memorandum forwarded to Sir Samuel Wilson by Mr. Kathirithamby, who presided at a meeting of the inhabitants of Jaffna, federation of Ceylon with India was urged.

The meeting, having regard to the permanent and final position that Ceylon should occupy, now or in the distant future, under this or any other rule, has rightly felt that it is in the fitness of things that Ceylon should federate with India as a separate province having the same political rights.

The main arguments for the urgency of federation are: That Ceylon is an island pushed into the Indian ocean from the mainland of India, having India as the mightiest friend, equal, or enemy with no other neighbour around her; Ceylon occupies an important position in the Indian ocean, guarding the trade routes and so invites temptation from foreign aggression;

She cannot afford to keep an Army, Navy or Air Force due to her shortcomings of small area, small space, and financial limitation; India is the nearest land that can help her in case of aggression;

Federation of Ceylon and India places both in an equal position and helps Ceylon to possess a more prominent place in Asia; and

The people of Ceylon and India are one and the same, racially, culturally and from the point of view of religion.

FUTURE OF BERAR.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, who asked whether having regard to the anxiety felt by the people of Berar, he would give an assurance that Berar would in no circumstances be handed over to the administration of the Nizam, Sir Samuel Hoare said that the people of Berar would have a full opportunity of expressing their views before any decision was taken.

COST OF REFORMS WORK

The Standing Finance Committee has approved of all the items on the agenda without much criticism. The grant of about Rs. 1,70,000 was agreed to for continuance of the Reforms Office. The grant of Rs. 1,90,000 in connection with the Round Table Conference is reported to have been discussed at some length on the ground that the progress made so far is not encouraging.

EDUCATIONAL UPLIFT OF HARIJANS

Various provincial boards of the Servants of Untouchables Society have under consideration schemes for the educational uplift of the Harijans.

They have already started a free hostel in Cuttack for 10 Harijan boys, receiving secondary education. Besides this, the Board has sanctioned 15 scholarships of Rs. 3 each per month to Harijan boys studying in the high school at Angul, a backward and hilly district.

The Utkal Board has also been successful in securing admission for a large number of Harijan students in the common primary, middle and high schools in Cuttack, Angul, Jaipur and Sambhalpur. Two night schools have also been started in the Angul and Jaipur taluqs.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS

According to a report published in *Liberty*, it is understood that correspondence has been going on between the Calcutta University and the Imperial University at Tokio for the exchange of professors between the two Universities. The proposal is that Japanese professors of the Imperial University of Tokio will be invited to work in the Calcutta University and the latter will in its turn either send one of its professors to the Japanese University or one of its students to receive a course of training in industrial and technical subjects.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN DELHI

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in a Notification announces the introduction of free and compulsory education in the area under the jurisdiction of the Delhi District Board.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT

That the Bengal Government is considering the question of partial enforcement of the Primary Education Act passed by the present Council in 1931 was hinted by Mr. K. Nazimuddin, Education Minister, in replying to a welcome address at Dinajpur recently. The Minister hoped to provide the necessary money in the coming budget for the purpose of giving partial effect to the scheme in seven districts of Bengal including Dinajpur which, he trusted, would be the first step towards the full enforcement of primary education in the province.

The *Associated Press* understands the present step does not entail payment of extra cess on the part of zamindars.

DR. MASOOD ON VERNACULARS

Dr. Ross Masood putting forward an eloquent plea for the vernacularization of the existing universities in the course of an address on the occasion of the Commemoration Day celebrations at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, said:

"At present intellectual India appears to me to be like a dumb man who can give utterance to his thoughts only with the help of an instrument manufactured in a country 6,000 miles away."

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

In a Press Note recently issued, the Bombay Government reaffirm their policy expounded in a circular issued last year, laying down that no disability would be imposed on children of the depressed classes receiving education in schools conducted by any public body in its own, or in a hired building. The Government therefore desire that all their educational officers should see that no disability is enforced on the children in any school maintained by or aided out of public funds.

HINDU MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL

The Hindu Marriage Dissolution Bill, a non-official measure, was referred to a Select Committee of Legislative Assembly. The Bill gives a Hindu woman the right to separate from her husband if he takes a second wife.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, explaining to the House the objects of the Bill, said it provided a much needed reform necessitated by modern social conditions. In Hindu society to-day the woman was sacrificed while the man could marry a number of times regardless of his first wife's opposition.

Mr. B. Sitarama Raju suggested that the Bill should be re-circulated for public opinion, especially since Madras, the stronghold of orthodox Hinduism, had not expressed an opinion on it.

Government and Muslim Members remained neutral, and the motion that the Bill should go to Select Committee was passed by 12 votes to 11.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILLS

The publication of correspondence between Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the reform movement, and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya reveals a sensational development in the temple entry dispute. In reply to a telegram from Mr. Gandhi affirming that Mr. Ranga Ayyar's Untouchability and Temple Entry Bills are absolutely necessary in the terms of the pledge given by Caste Hindus to the Depressed Classes, and that they do not constitute compulsion, Pundit Malaviya thus replied:

"I regret I do not agree that the Bills are necessary, even in the terms of the Bombay pledge."

The Pundit proceeds to analyse that pledge, in the framing of which he took a prominent part during the dramatic fight by Hindus last September for Mr. Gandhi's life, and declares that the Untouchability Bill should be circulated for public opinion and that the Temple Entry Bill should be withdrawn. "I am opposed on principle

to even indirect interference by the Legislature in the management of our temples," his telegram adds. Further, in regard to Mr. Gandhi's scheme for a referendum on the temple entry question, the Pundit says:

"I consider it absolutely wrong and unjust to decide a question which is one of religion and conscience by the vote of a majority. This will be nothing but compulsion."

Writing in the *Harijan* on this correspondence, Mr. Gandhi says:

"I quite agree that temple entry has to be done by persuasion and not compulsion, but to remove the legal bar is not to desire the thing by compulsion."

PULLING RAILWAY CHAIN BILL

There was a good deal of Opposition in the Assembly to the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for a certain purpose. The Government propose to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, for the purpose of stiffening the Law against those who pull the Railway chain with intention to obstruct.

According to the new Bill if a passenger so makes use of or so interferes with such means of communication with the intention of obstructing traffic, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.

The objection to this Bill is that the occasion has not arisen to visit severe penalties on the travelling public.

ASSAMESE LOVE FOR LAW

"Assam above all the provinces has kept her head, and law and order are being steadfastly maintained not by the force of the Government but by the good sense of the people of the province," said Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, in the course of a joint reply to the addresses presented to him by several organisations of Jorhat, including the Sarba Janik Sabha, Municipal Board and Local Board and the Local Mohammedan community.

PROGRESS OF INSURANCE IN INDIA.

The scope of insurance in India had been and is still very great. But sometimes it has been exaggerated in some quarters, says a contemporary, in order to justify the flotation of stereotyped and amateurish companies that would rather retard the healthy progress of indigenous insurance. "India is a country which is inhabited by 350 millions of people of various incomes and social status. Also its natural resources are so immense that they call for proper utilization within our system of economic organisation and as such the scope of insurance in India can be easily visualised. But in the light of recent experiences in the field of Indian insurance, we are led to attach more importance to the qualitative rather than the quantitative elements in our indigenous insurance.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Government of Travancore have introduced the State Life Insurance scheme for the benefit of the general public of the State. The scheme will take effect from the 13th April, 1933, and the Financial Secretary has been directed to arrange for the work being started immediately. This scheme will be kept separate from life insurance scheme for Travancore Government officials which are already in operation. Those persons who are natives of Travancore or are permanent residents of the State will be eligible for insurance under the new scheme. Government in order to sanctioning the scheme point out that the question was referred to the Economic Development Board 10 years ago and the Board unanimously opined that the scheme should be introduced in the State. Though in 1925 the scheme took a practical shape, it was not introduced then. The Government express the opinion that the scheme will be of immense service to all classes of people.

INDO-UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY

One more Insurance Company has been added to the list of companies transacting life assurance business in the country. The company has been registered under the name of "The Indo-Union Assurance Company, Ltd." with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs (Rs. 5,00,000). The policyholders' interests have been, it is claimed, safeguarded by the provisions in the Articles of the Company whereby it is provided for the creation of a policyholders' Trust Fund from the second year of incorporation to which the bulk of the second and the subsequent years' premiums are to be transferred. Besides the fund referred to above, the policyholders have also been given the right of electing a Director from amongst themselves to the Board of Directors.

INTEREST ON INSURANCE SECURITIES

During question time during the last session of the Assembly replying to Mr. Mody's query as to whether the rate of tax applicable to interest on securities was also applicable to assurance companies, Sir George Schuster said: "No. The Notification relates to the rate of tax applicable to interest paid on securities in assesses made in the previous year, whereas the insurance companies are not assessed on the income of the previous year but on the results of periodical actuarial valuation." Sir George also said that the Central Board of Revenue are making inquiries in the matter and will take steps, if necessary, to secure uniformity.

KEEP THE POLICY IN FORCE

Every reason that impels a man to buy a policy cries out against his lapsing it, and if he was so convinced of its value at the time he purchased it, he should be readily convinced that he should keep it in force.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee (H. M's Stationary Office, London) appointed by the Governments of the British Commonwealth is based on a full consciousness that Imperial industrial co-operation could not be immune from world tendencies that indicate the rapid growth of economic nationalism on the one hand and a growing rigidity in the means of industrial production with an increasing fluidity in the consumer's demands. Imperial co-operation in this field should be based on an appreciation of the growth of industry in the less industrialised countries and the greater specialisation of industry in the more highly industrialised areas. Any agreements that may be arrived at should be subject to periodic revision; the initiative should normally rest with the industries concerned. The report would countenance tariffs as an instrument for the stability of employment of both labour and capital, but would discountenance high customs duties for revenue purposes.

GROWTH OF INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY

"Within ten years India will have ceased to import cotton goods," predicted Mr. R. W. Brock, former Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta, at a meeting recently.

He said that out of every four yards of mill-made cotton cloth consumed in India to-day, the indigenous industry supplied three yards, and Lancashire and Japan half a yard each. This change was due to the rapid development of the Indian mill industry rather than to any political antagonism.

Commenting on the export of gold from India, Mr. Brock said that the circumstances under which the gold exported had been brought forth from its hiding places indicated the existence of a measure of distress which only a world trade revival could terminate.

LANCASHIRE'S TRADE WITH INDIA

A suggestion of a Round Table Conference between the Lancashire and Indian cotton industries with the object of improving Lancashire's trade with India and also coping with the Japanese competition has been advanced by Mr. Nathan Laski.

In an interview to the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Laski asserts that it is useless for Lancashire to promote meetings of indignation and attempt to interfere with India's own idea of protection for her industries and points out the menace to both Great Britain and India from Japan, whose competition is unfair and difficult to meet.

He believes that a Round Table Conference will result in an arrangement, whereby protection will be given to the interests of both countries lasting for many years.

THE INDIAN MARKET

The possibilities of the Indian market, which have exceeded those of the whole of the rest of the Empire, were stressed by Sir Alfred Watson in a speech at Liverpool.

He said that the prime aim of world policy should be to increase the purchasing power in the East. India in ten years added thirty millions to her population, but only a very small percentage was absorbed in employment. India needed industrial machinery and trained helpers. Britain could help India in all these directions.

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION

An All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and Bazaar is being organised at Ujjain by the Simhasa Fair Committee of the Gwalior Government, from the 25th April to the 10th May. Only products of Indian manufacture, it is stated, will be exhibited.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN BENGAL

The Calcutta University is trying to tackle more vigorously the problem of the secondary education of girls.

It is understood that seven boys' high schools in east and west Bengal have applied to the University for permission to open separate classes for girls in their premises in the mornings, or to introduce regular co-education to further the education of girls, as the paucity of girls' schools is being felt in the mofussil. The School Committee of the University has granted permission to those schools which are willing to open separate classes for girls.

Regarding the suggestion of co-education the Committee, it is understood, was of opinion that the innovation might be tried, provided that the guardians of the pupils did not object.

WOMEN IN THE FEDERATION

Begum Shah Nawaz, addressing the leading members of the Women's Organisations before leaving London, asked support for her claim that constitutional changes should provide for not less than 6,600,000 women voters if the scheme is based on the Lothian Committee recommendations. She said women should be represented directly, and not indirectly, in the Federal Assembly, and the Joint Parliamentary Committee should include women members.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN WOMEN

The European and Anglo-Indian Women's Educational Conference was opened by the Education Minister at Calcutta last month.

The Education Minister, in the course of his speech, stressed on the necessity for the European and Anglo-Indian communities to avail themselves of the facilities for taking University Degrees. He also expressed gratification at the fact that an increasing number of students of the two communities were submitting to the Matriculation Examination of the University.

WOMEN IN THE CHANGING EAST

The position of women in Indian society has vastly changed. The *purdah* is steadily becoming a thing of the past and women have begun to move freely in society. There are now Clubs, says Mrs. J. M. Rossetti in the *Indian Women's Journal*, where Indian ladies can meet and have social intercourse, invite their friends to tea, and play games.

"This is quite a new step, for it has never been customary for ladies to visit the houses of their friends. At some of these Clubs, Christian, Parsi, Hindu and Mussulman women meet regularly and get to know each other, and incidentally they learn a good deal about organisation and the responsibilities of Committee Members. Among the Christian community further advances have been made, and young men and women who are to marry each other are now given opportunities to meet at intervals and get to know something about one another before the marriage takes place. At no time in the Christian community are marriages arranged without the consent of both man and girl, but now parents are wisely arranging for the two sexes to mix in social intercourse when the young people are on holiday from School and Colleges. In some Colleges it is the custom for the staff to meet each other regularly for games and conversation, and much of the old guarded attitude which was always present when the young men and women met each other has now disappeared."

In the non-co-operation movement days, the Hindu women have in many instances taken their freedom, and by picketing shops and taking part in processions have given great impetus to the movement towards women's emancipation.

"It now remains for those who love the women of India and are anxious to see them take their full share in the responsibilities of the days to come to see that they are wisely prepared for the task that lies ahead of them in a country which is even now changing the customs of centuries.

Self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control—these three alone lead life to sovereign power."

LITERARY

GALSWORTHY AND SAINTSBURY

Galsworthy has gone still young in working years, for 65 is no more than the threshold of the span of maturity with such men as he. Professor Saintsbury, the doughty critic of life and letters, died only a few days before. These losses, says the *Manchester Guardian*, along with that of George Moore, make a heavy toll of English letters. Of the three, Galsworthy was perhaps the most widely known, and to a multitude who had no closer contact with him than through his books and plays the loss will be felt as a personal one. Through the Forsytes particularly he has given to a generation now in middle age a picture of as vivid a company as any creatures of flesh and blood in their long slow passage from the English scene. Saintsbury was a man of robust opinions, with a gusto outmoded but always attractive, a scholar of remarkably wide reading, and, above all, a profound critic. In the going of these two we suffer a heavy loss.

LLOYD GEORGE'S HISTORY OF THE WAR

Mr. Lloyd George has been for some time engaged in writing a history of the Great War in the winning of which as Prime Minister of England, he had had no inconsiderable share. He casually announced it in a recent speech. He said:

"Since August last I have been engaged in writing a history of the War. I have already written a quarter of a million words, and the task is only about a third through. Still I am only seventy and that's nothing. Life is hard for everybody," he added, "but the life of a politician who is always in the forefront of the battle and who is bound to get a lot of people who disagree with him is not an easy one. Nothing sustains such courage and fortitude as I possess more than the affection of the people of Wales."



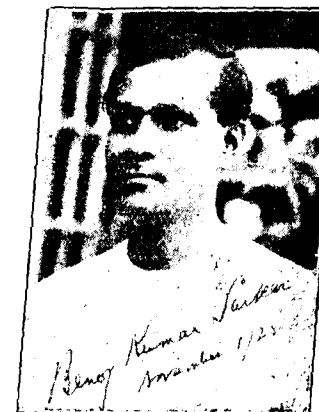
THE LATE MR. M. W. BURWAY

We deeply regret the death of Mr. M. W. Burway, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Indore State and the author of the "Life and Times of Shivaji II" on January 30. Mr. Burway was at once a scholar, historian and administrator of considerable repute

LATE MR. AROKYASWAMI MUDALIAR

We regret the death of Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arokiaswamy Mudaliar, ex-Minister of the Government of Madras at the age of 58.

Mr. Mudaliar was a brilliant member of the Madras Engineering Service and retired as Superintending Engineer. He was appointed a member in Dr. P. Subbarayan's first Ministry along with Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar. He resigned after one year on the issue of the Simon Commission and has been since devoting himself to prohibition work, swadeshi propaganda, joint electorates and other nationalist activities.



PROF. BENOY KUMAR SARKAR, M.A.

whose article on "French Social Service Without Social Assurance" appears on page 161.

REV. DHARMAPALA

Rev. Dharmapala, the Founder of the Mahabodhi Society, has been ordained a full fledged Buddhist monk.

The ceremony of Ordination took place at Sarnath, Benares, on January 16, under the supervision and guidance of 11 high priests of Ceylon, all of whom are regarded as experts in the interpretation of Buddhist scripture, of the Ceylon School of Buddhism.



HON. V. J. PATEL IN U. S. A.

"The American sympathy towards India's aspirations has become so great that wherever Hon. V. J. Patel, ex-president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, goes a hearty official reception from the City and State executives greets him," writes a Correspondent from California.

"On his visit to California, a meeting attended by hundreds of patriotic Hindustanis was held in his honour in the city of Sacramento, and on behalf of the United India League of America an address of welcome was read by Mr. Mohamed Ali, M.A."

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

The controversy over the proposed All-India Medical Council Bill was shifted to the floor of the Legislative Assembly on the 13th February, when Mr. Bajpai moved that the measure be referred to a Select Committee. It was moved by Mr. Bajpai and speaker after speaker attacked the provisions of the Bill. The Education Secretary said that the Bill was not the result of any direction on the part of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and licentiates were excluded from its scope because of the difference between their educational standards and those of the graduates. He observed that, under the Bill, there would be no bar to licentiates being placed on the All-India Register under some conditions, and no attempt had been made to diminish their privileges.

The motion for the Select Committee was opposed by Mr. Maswood Ahmed and Mr. Sitharama Raju. The members of the Opposition exposed the reactionary character of the measure and charged the Government with servility to the General Medical Council of Great Britain as a result of whose dictation, they said, the Bill came into being. Several speakers pointed out how unfair it was to have sent the Bill for detailed opinion of the British General Medical Council.

LEPER CLINICS

"Though the exact number of lepers in the Salem district cannot be precisely ascertained, I believe it must be nearly 50,000. We have on the rolls of the leper clinics more than 10,000 affected citizens. The numbers clamouring for treatment are increasing every day. We need leper clinics in every town. We want to reach all lepers in the district," said Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. A. H. A. Todd, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, in the course of her address to the Madras Rotary Club, Mrs. Todd said that Medical and Health Officers, who had been doing leper relief work in the district for many years, had to contend with great difficulties. At the beginning of the movement lepers looked upon leprosy as a terrible disease, which could not be cured.

MAN BIOLOGICALLY UNIQUE

Professor Julian Huxley described the biological reasons why one man is different from another in a lecture to the British Medical Association.

"Man is an animal, but he has numerous properties which are so different from those of all other animals that we may legitimately say that he is more than an animal," he said. "Man is biologically unique in the variation he displays within the single species and in the qualities of his mind."

In man, mind has evolved to greater fluidity than in any other creature. In lower forms we find rigid instinct in which a certain kind of situation automatically brings about a certain kind of urge, which automatically leads to a certain kind of action.

Man is also the one organism whose development is never complete in the sense that an animal's can be complete. For an animal cannot do what a man must do—discover new desires, new situations, new knowledge and new satisfaction."

RULES OF HEALTH

"Twelve million insured persons under the National Health Scheme consume every year more than 10,000 tons of bottles of medicine," declared Dr. R. G. Hogarth, past president of the British Medical Association and senior surgeon of the Nottingham General Hospital, speaking at St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

"Think of it," he said. "Ten thousand tons of medicine bottles! They would almost make a railway embankment. What proportion of that enormous mass, even if harmless, is valueless to the patients who consume it, I will not attempt to estimate, but it certainly would be very large."

You may say: 'Then why do the doctors prescribe the stuff?' The answer is that if they did not prescribe it, their patients would lose faith in them and would go home and say: 'Oh, that fellow is no good. He did not even give me a bottle of medicine.'

"Be the vigilant guardian of your own health. Take your own part, and let it be an active one, and even if you cannot be sure you will grasp glory with your left hand, you will have done all you can to grasp length of happy and healthy days with your right."

AN APPLE A DAY

An apple a day keeps the doctor away. Nine out of ten people look upon the tag as an excellent advertising slogan and nothing more. But the discerning tenth applies it with profit to his health, because the apple possesses many valuable qualities.

Protein is the body building element in food, and apples contain a large percentage of this. In fact one-seventh of their bulk is mainly sugar and protein.

The acid in the fruit is called malic acid, and both its flavour and aroma act as a digestive stimulant. Therefore apple juice, taken half an hour before meals, will help the appetite. Its use then and at bedtime is recommended by doctors for such ailments as gastric catarrh, biliousness, jaundice and loss of appetite. Up to one quart of apple juice can be safely taken daily by most people.

CENTENARIAN'S HEALTH CONTEST

Canton recently held an "Old Men's Health Contest." The winner is Mr. Tsang Hin-tsay, 103 years old. His health, he says, is due to the fact that he had never had to worry about business depression, and has always had plenty of customers. He is a professional fortune-teller!

Mr. Tsang has had three sons and five grandsons, all of whom died. Their professions were less artistic, more strictly on business lines, Mr. Tsang explains.

The reward for winning the contest was the honour of opening the Pearl Bridge, which connects Canton with the suburb of Honam.

THE SALARY CUT

The 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of Government servants imposed in September 1931 has been reduced to 5 per cent. with effect from April 1, 1933.

But the exemption enjoyed by them from the increased income-tax levied in 1931 will cease from April 1, 1933.

This means that Government servants will get 5 per cent. less than their pre-cut salary, but will have to pay income-tax at a rate higher than before September 1931.

In a *communiqué*, the Government of India explain that, although the 10 per cent. cut has helped to restore budgetary equilibrium, it cannot be said that the emergency is past or that the prospects for the next year are sufficiently assured to justify the restoration of the whole cut.

As for the covenanted services, legislation will be introduced in Parliament before the end of March authorising the Secretary of State for India to continue the cut subject to a maximum of 5 per cent. and for a limited period not extending beyond March 31, 1934.

INDIAN BANK RATE

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper is reduced from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent.

The last reduction in the bank rate—from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent—was on July 7, 1932.

On July 28, 1927, the rate came down from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. and it stood at 4 per cent. from that day until September 8 of the same year, when it was again raised to 5 per cent. Since then, until July 8 last year, it was never lower than 5 per cent.

In July 1931 the rate was 6 per cent. It was raised to 7 per cent. on August 6, 1931; to 8 per cent. on September 22 and it remained at 8 per cent. until January 14, 1932, when it was reduced to 7 per cent. It was reduced again to 6 per cent. on February 25, 1932, and was further reduced to 5 per cent. on April 28 last.

INDIA'S CURRENCY RESERVES

The Secretary of State for India, answering a question in the House of Commons, stated that at the end of January the gold held in India's gold standard and paper currency reserves amounted to about £33¼ millions valued at par in addition to a sterling holding of £25¼ millions. Further strengthening of the reserves was the accepted object and policy, but the precise steps to be taken to that end must depend on circumstances. In the past 12 months they had been strengthened by £15½ millions.

INDIAN RESERVE BANK BILL

It is understood that the work of drafting the Reserve Bank Bill has been taken in hand and that the promises made at the Round Table Conference to consult Indian opinion prior to placing the Bill before the Assembly will be fully carried out. The Bill may even be ready for introduction by the end of the forthcoming Assembly session, but in any case it will be placed before the Central Legislature in the Simla session.

RAILWAY BUDGET

According to the estimates presented by the Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly, the Railway position is about the same as during last year. Because of continued economic depression, and, as a consequence, of poor



SIR JOSEPH BHORE

goods earnings, the receipts in 1932-33 amounting to 85¼ crores will, despite the increases in rates and fares, be the lowest on record since 1921-22.

The loss on commercial lines is expected to be 732 lakhs and that on strategic lines 202 lakhs against 724 lakhs and 196 lakhs respectively in 1931-32, the total loss being 934 lakhs against 920 in 1931-32. There being no free balance in the Reserve Fund, the whole of this loss will be met by temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund, which after this loan will stand at 13'68 crores at the end of the year.

The budget for 1933-34 hopes for traffic receipts of 87 crores indicating an increase of 1¾ crores or of 2 per cent. over current year. Working expenses will amount to about 63 crores (including 13¾ crores for depreciation).

The final result of 1933-34 is estimated at a total deficit of 777 lakhs—580 lakhs on commercial lines and 197 lakhs on strategic lines. This deficit also will be wholly met by further temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund which, at the end of 1933-34, will, after the loan, stand at 13'71 crores.

N. W. RAILWAY T. T. L.S.

A deputation consisting of Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali, Bhai Parmanand, Nawab Ibrahim Ali, and Sardar Jawahar Singh waited upon Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner, Railways, to press the demands of the North-Western Railway T. T. L.S. Mr. Rau assured to do all he could in the matter.

CHAPLIN'S HEROES

"It was in 1914 that Charlie Chaplin's name first flashed around the world. Overnight he was filmdom's foremost comedian. From that moment he was public property, and now that the talkies have arrived, bringing language limitations to the screen, he is the one man in all filmdom who has in his grasp a world audience," writes C. R. Robinson, Chaplin's former publicity manager in *People*.

"His ambition now soars higher" continues Mr. Robinson.

"Three great characters enthrall him. They, too, are world figures. One fictional, two real. He longs to be Hamlet! He dreams of bringing Napoleon to life! He lives to show the world a reincarnation of the Saviour!

Three great characters whom he holds have been misunderstood down through the ages—and whom he will make understood through his portrayals!"

BETHLEHEM OF BUDDHISM

Considerable progress has been made in excavating and constructing a motor road to Rumin-Dei—the traditional Lumbini Garden—the Bethlehem of Buddhism, situated in the Palpa Province of Nepal. The garden of Lumbini was visited by the Emperor Asoka in the year 249 B.C. in the company of his preceptor Sthavira Upagupta and an inscribed stone pillar was erected by the Emperor to mark the spot where Buddha was born. It was subsequently visited amongst others by the celebrated Chinese Buddhist pilgrims.

The present excavation was undertaken by the order of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhim Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal. The place lies one mile to the north of Padria village in Majhkhan Goswara, district Butwal of Palpa Province.

PICTURES FROM WELLS

Mr. H. G. Wells is becoming a great quarry from which pictures are being fashioned. His "Island of Dr. Moreau" has just been filmed as "The Island of Lost Souls" with Charles Laughton in the leading part. And that other English actor who calls himself simply Karloff is about to figure in the "The Invisible Man". Both of these will be products of American studios.

"The War of the Worlds" is being made in England, and there will be some tremendous effects of terrified crowds and Martian monsters, says a Correspondent to the *Times of India*. To the detailed work of this picture, Mr. Wells' son, Frank, and his friend Ivor Montague (a son of the late Lord Swaythling) both of whom have gone into the film business, are giving a great deal of time and consideration.

INDIA'S TENNIS PLAYERS

"The Indian players I have met are very good," said Mr. G. De Stefani, captain of the team, in an interview with the *Madras Mail*. He added: "If only they could have chances of meeting foreign players more often, I believe they would make wonderfully good players. They have the advantage of the climate, which allows them to play more often than we do in Europe."

Miss Sandison of Calcutta is a first-rate tennis player. It is a pity she does not visit Europe often. Sleem is one of India's best players; in a match I played with him at Lahore, I felt that for the first time in India I would have to suffer defeat. In spite of his age he keeps wonderfully fit."

In the opinion of Mr. Stefani, the Indian courts were very good though they are very different from the courts of Europe.

The team will leave for Bombay on February 3, and their official tour will come to a close after they have played in that city.

The players have been invited by H. H. the Gaskwar of Baroda and H. H. the Nawab of Cutch to visit their States.

ARCHIE JACKS

Archie Jackson whose death was recently reported came in the limelight as a cricketer in the 1929-30 Test Services in Australia when in his first appearance in a Test match he scored a century. He toured England in 1930-31 with the Australian team. Latterly he showed poor form and his inclusion in the Australian team was not considered.

ITALIAN PLAYERS IN MADRAS

The Italians by their performance in Madras confirmed the fact that their standard is far above that of local Tennis, writes *Swarajya*. Del Bono was the hero in the matches played in connection with the Invitation Tournament held in the Presidency Club. To lose a set to love and be down at 3-5 and then to win the match and that with a very strong combination opposing, is an almost impossible feat. But that was what Del Bono and his partner Serterio did in the semi-final match against Hadi and Hussain.

Del Bono had earlier qualified for the singles final by beating Mahadevan after a very interesting and brilliant struggle, the actual scores being but poor tribute to the locale.

The Stefani took matters very easy against K. R. Prasad in the other semi-final conceding not a single game.

In Men's Doubles, "Rabbit" (C. Ramaswamy) and Krishnaswamy reached the final by eliminating the Andhra youngsters Janakramiah and Balachandra Row.

Miss Valerio won the singles title by eliminating Mrs. Lee in the semi-final and Miss Woodbridge, the M. U. C. and M. C. C. holder in two straight sets. The Bangalore lady put up a good fight.

WONDERS OF X-RAYS

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer under the Ministry of Health, spoke of the tremendous value of X-rays when he opened the exhibition and congress of the British Institute of Radiology at Westminster.

"Never has there been a discovery which has come almost like lightning into our consciousness and has been forthwith applied like this one," he said. "X-rays have taught us more about the living human body than we ever knew before. It has reawakened the study of human anatomy."

Commenting on the use of radium, Sir George said that by its use some 70 per cent. of the cancers that occur in the skin could be directly relieved and quite frequently remedied. "In cancer of the tongue," he added, "a large percentage of operations are now substituted by treatment with radium, while in another form of cancer radium is replacing many of the operations formerly carried out. Perhaps 10 per cent. of the cases which are inaccessible to surgery can now be relieved by radium."

THE BOSE INSTITUTE

Sir Richard Gregory, Editor, *Nature*, who visited the Bose Institute last month, said that for nearly 40 years he followed with the keenest interest the marvellous work accomplished by Sir Jagadish. Some of the most important researches on electric waves were done by Sir Bose and in the scientific circles of England, many have been anxious that he should stay there and continue his pioneer work. The foundation of the Bose Research Institute, where unique instruments have been invented for revelations in plant life and establishment of unity of life in all its manifestations, was a marvellous example of scientific thought in pursuit of the highest ideals.

Sir Bose's Institute embodied these stimulating conceptions and would ever remain a centre of discovery of truth, and a monument of high endeavour and brilliant achievement.

THE USE OF SCIENCE.

"Science recognises no political boundaries nor difference of nationality nor race and does away with the spirit of disintegration and teaches that we are all one and that we are members of one human race," said Sir Richard Gregory, addressing Calcutta University students recently. It was unfair to suggest that science was responsible for the destruction of human life and property by its discoveries. The responsibility lay with politicians who failed to make proper use of them for making the world a better place for the human race.

What were really wanted were ethical and spiritual teachers who could teach the human race to make proper use of the discoveries which science was showering upon them.

THE LIGHTEST METAL

The lightest metal is lithium. It is only half as heavy as water and floats like a cork. Osmium, the heaviest metal, is fourteen times heavier than lithium.

FILM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

A strong plea for giving encouragement to the infant Indian film industry by removing the import duty on raw cinema films was made at a largely attended meeting, held at the Shivaji Mandir, Poona, on January 21, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

This public meeting of the citizens of Poona, one of the most important producing centres of the Indian film industry, urges strongly upon the Government of India the necessity of giving encouragement to the young Indian film industry by removing the import duty on raw cinema films as recommended by the Cinematograph Committee in the year 1927-28.

This meeting earnestly requests all the members of the Central Legislature to support the resolution regarding the removal of duty on raw cinema films, of which notice has been given by Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

This meeting records its appreciation of the work done for the film industry by the Motion Picture Society of India during the last few months and requests it to continue its efforts on behalf of the industry.

FILM DANGER IN INDIA

The necessity for action against films of an undecent nature is emphasized in the course of a protest which the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has sent to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal. "There are," says the Chamber, "films in which men and women, the latter very often scantily attired, are made to show their passionate love for each other in a manner shocking to Indian ideas of decency and morality. Staid and elderly people find it impossible to witness such plays in company with the younger members of their families and often they leave the show in disgust." The Chamber also draws attention to the danger of the films which cast a glamour of romance over people guilty of offences against person and property. In conclusion the protest urges that all films of an objectionable nature should be unceremoniously rejected.

A NEW PROFESSION

In this neat little manual (*A New Profession or Manual of Indian Talkies*, by K. T. Dalvi, B. Com., Proprietor, International Pictures Corporation, Bombay), Mr. Dalvi unfolds the secrets of the "New Profession", the Indian Talkies. The film industry, the only industry which Indians have been able to develop in our country without the help of foreign capital and foreign help in the matter of production, opens up new careers for the businessmen and for the workers. It is erroneous to suppose that the film requires from its votary the physical perfections of a Greek model; it is equally wrong to think that any never-do-well can hope to become a star.

* * * *

An American Studio has just spent 50,000 dollars in putting up a special building to house 40 film story writers.

SIR M. CAMPBELL'S NEW RECORD

Sir Malcolm Campbell, states *Reuter*, broke his own world speed motoring record with an official speed of 272.108 miles per hour.

It was almost exactly a year ago, on February 25, 1932, that Sir Malcolm Campbell set up a land speed record of 253.968 miles an hour in his *Blue Bird* motor car, at Daytona Beach, thereby beating his own previous record of 245.736 miles an hour. On his first run with a following wind, he attained a top speed of 267.459 m.p.h. The course was over a 12 miles stretch of sand.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, who is 47 years of age, has had a life of many adventures and has figured in many great motor-cycle, motor-car and motor-boat speed races. He once crashed while flying an aeroplane which he and a few friends built at Orpington.

A knighthood was conferred on him in 1931.

THE TOLL OF THE MOTOR CAR

The motor car has undoubtedly increased our luxury with its introduction. But it has another side, which we cannot afford to overlook. The *Hindu* observes:

In view of the enormous number of accidents throughout the world due to motor vehicles, highly interesting are the first results that have been made public of the investigations of the National Safety First Association in Great Britain, which is co-operating with the Ministry of Transport in investigating the fatal road accidents in England and Wales. The figures in question relate to the number of accidents that took place in July and August 1932, on a number of the main roads out of London and it may be stated that August is always the worst month of the year for accidents in Great Britain because it is the holiday month, while September comes next.

A RIVER AUSTIN

In America an Austin Seven with grooved wheels is used as an overhead ferry across a river 50 yards wide. The machine runs on two cables, being steadied by a third passing through a pulley in the roof. With all its seats occupied it can cross the river 100 times on a gallon of fuel.

CAR FOR CHILDREN

Electricity is the driving power of a new model motor car intended for children. It has all the fittings—gears, self-starter, lamps, and horn—of the real article, costs £30, and is intended for use in gardens and private grounds only.

FLYING DISPLAY

A large and distinguished gathering, including H. E. the Viceroy, the Countess of Willingdon, Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode witnessed the annual flying display at Safdarjung Aerodrome, organised by the Delhi and U. P. Flying Clubs on February 14. Many planes and pilots from various centres in India participated in the display.

The programme commenced with a landing competition at the outset in which Mr. Aziz Lodhie and Mr. Telfer took part, the former winning the competition. The sharpshooting of glass bottles from the air, reformed by Mr. Chabiani (Bombay) and the bursting of a number of balloons filled with hydrogen, released from the ground, was very interesting.

The most thrilling events of the evening were a fast flight by an R. A. F. plane and acrobatics and crazy flying. Capt. Riley, Capt. Leete and Flight-Lt. Hawker, each with a passenger armed with a bomb, made an attack on a moving car. The most popular item was that of the handicap race, designed to show the comparative speed of various means of transport, ancient and modern. Three bullock carts, three camels, three tongas, three motor cars and three aeroplanes competed in the race. The last two items were a message picking-up and air fighting. Mock-fighting in the air was fought by Captains Riley and Leete, resulting in the spectacular descent of Miss D. Send by parachute.

ENGLAND-BRAZIL FLIGHT

By flying 4,410 miles from Lympne, England, to Port Natal, Brazil, in less than three and a half days, Mr. J. A. Mollison has established a fresh record for the Europe-South America flight. He is the first man to fly alone from East to West across the South Atlantic. In his small Puss Moth cabin aeroplane with a 130 horse-power Gipsy Major engine he accomplished the 2,000 miles ocean flight from West Africa to Brazil in 17 hours and 5 minutes. For 700 miles of the journey he experienced very bad weather with heavy thunderstorms and when he approached the coast of Brazil having by brilliant navigation come within a few miles of Port Natal, rain was falling heavily.

COMMANDER GEOFFREY

Commander Geoffrey Rodd, a retired British Naval Officer, who was third in the King's Cup Air Race in 1931, and taught Amy Mollison blind flying at Hamble, was fatally injured in an air accident near the lake of St. Moritz.

NEW TYPE OF BIPLANE

The Government of Iraq has ordered six twin-engine military aeroplanes from the De Havilland Aircraft Company. The type ordered is new, and is a biplane fitted with two "Gipsy Major" inverted engines of 130 h.p. It will have a speed of about 110 m.p.h.

VICEROY'S CUP AIR RACE

Capt. Riley, a pilot of the Delhi Flying Club, won the Viceroy's Cup Air Race by reaching Delhi at nineteen minutes and thirty-five seconds past four o'clock on the morning of February 14.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Agricultural education, observes Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam in the course of a statement on the need for practical course in Agriculture, has not been taken up by the Government of the province as a problem to be seriously tackled. "It never thought about it as an important function of a Government which is a rent-collecting landlord with powers to raise the land-tax uncontrolled by the representatives of the people and untrammelled by public opinion. It has discharged its duties as a collector of revenue very efficiently. Its whole system of executive Government is a very effective machinery to explore every nook and corner to add year by year some small burden on the ryot, so that at the present day the Province is the most efficient in raising and collecting revenue from the ryot."

Young men who have received education in a school up to the VI Form would be able to assimilate the teaching and benefit by the training. Others with more advanced general education would certainly derive benefit.

A course of six months or two terms of three months each, very much less elaborate than the college course in Coimbatore, of theoretical and practical aspects of agriculture might be arranged and men intending to be practical farmers invited to attend. At first no fee for tuition should be charged. This is the most modest suggestion.

For the present to make a beginning, a Training School in Agriculture may be started in Coimbatore where instructions in the elementary principles of agriculture and practical training in the use of implements of farming may be given. No fees for instruction and no stipends. Some temporary structures may be raised to house the pupils and catering arrangements made for which pupils would pay. It is the least Government can do if it is sincere in its interest in the well being of the ryot."

TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT

Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, the South Indian author, who recently visited Shantiniketan, said in the course of a speech delivered under the presidency of Dr. Tagore, the Poet, that the ruin of Indian villages was due to excessive taxation and the artificial taste of the people for imported goods, as well as their economic inability to initiate scientific agriculture. Rural prosperity would begin only when the village was recognised as the rural unit and given an autonomous life with a share of the revenues for its own local use.

The speaker said that he was for the introduction of electric power as a great agent to relieve man from the drudgery of mere muscular work and win leisure for culture and enlightenment. He pleaded for a ten year plan of rural reconstruction, and said that on such constructive lines alone, Renaissance India would once again come into her own.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

Mr. Khajendranath Sen, M.A., writing in the *Landholder's Journal* for January, offers a few striking suggestions for the unemployed. Within the restricted sphere of the present, he says, there are many unutilized avenues of profitable employment. How many of our young men, he asks, have taken to fisheries, to pisciculture? How many, even, of them figure in the trade? Then again, gardening is a very common as well as a dignified occupation in the Western countries. In India, it is neglected by the average educated young men of our country. How many of them are in the trade or belong to those interests who make so much profit by selling fruits and flowers? In Bengal, for instance, many households in the mofussil have their own gardens, at present ill-managed and ill-kept, which when exploited by the young men of those families could easily yield substantial profits, in many cases not less than what those young men might earn at an obscure office desk. Yet this income is now carved out wastefully by other interests, or not exploited at all. What is wanted is a change in the conception of basic values, a change in the point of view. What the struggle for existence is slowly bringing about, may be consciously planned and a good deal of waste and misery avoided. The purpose of our remarks here is to assist in the change-over to the new point of view. It is bound to cover a long distance of time which, if carefully traversed, may not prove very long. In that vista, the back-to-the-village cry receives a new orientation. The wheels of progress must go round the roads of the villages. A new hope must breathe enlightenment in their moribund lives.

PAYMENT OF WAGES

Sir Frank Noyce moved, on the 14th February, in the Legislative Assembly, for circulation of the Bill to regulate the payment of wages. The main object of the Bill, Sir F. Noyce said, was to secure that wages would ordinarily be paid within seven days of the expiry of the period within which they were earned. It was proposed that persons contravening the provisions of the Act should be liable for prosecution.

Mr. N. M. Joshi desired the Bill to apply to all workers. More important than the method of payment was regulation of wages itself, and Mr. Joshi asked what the Government had done in this respect after the Labour Commission had reported that there should be minimum wages in certain industries. Mr. B. V. Jadhav supported Mr. Joshi's view in the light of the condition of workers in Bombay. The motion for circulation was agreed to.

40-HOUR WEEK

A 44-week was definitely approved of as practical politics by the International Labour Conference, which at its final meeting generally approved of the report proposing a maximum working week of 40 hours with due consideration for the necessary exemptions and limitation of number of hours of over-time. The report will now be submitted for possible elaboration into a Convention by the next International Labour Conference on 31st May.

CIVILISATION AND SCIENCE

"It is difficult to say whether science had its origin in what I might call the spirit of service or whether it had its origin in just intellectual adventure. Both these forces have played a significant part in science. There is no doubt that history of civilization is largely the history of success of man in utilising science for practical purposes," said Sir C. V. Raman at a public meeting held recently. Concluding, he said: "Science is based on facts and it has largely contributed to the growth of civilization."

Sir Radha Krishnan who presided agreed only partially with Sir Raman's contention that science alone has contributed to the growth of civilisation. He asked: "Can science explain whether Hamlet is a good play or not?"

RADIO PIANO

A piano can not only be played—it can sing! In a London store an innocent-looking piano stood in a corner of a room, and the room was filled with the vibrations of a rich tenor voice, but the vocalist was in Broadcasting House. The explanation was to be found in the new radio piano, which is an ordinary piano of excellent tone with a three-valve wireless set built into it. One can play the piano in the usual way, or listen to a symphony orchestra, or, with a certain amount of luck, do both in harmony. This is the first step towards the production of the pianola-cum-piano-cum-gramophone-cum-wireless.

WORLD TOUR ON BICYCLE

Gulam Rasool Mirza (52), a Karachi Muslim, who proposes to make a world tour on a bicycle, left Hyderabad on the 14th February, on a preliminary tour of India on cycle, which he hopes to complete in 7 months. The itinerary will include Belgaum, Dharwar, Bellary, Bangalore, Madras, Bezwada, Delhi, Ambala, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Hyderabad (Sind), and Karachi. He then returns to Hyderabad (Deccan).

MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Sir Malcolm Hailey opening the Curzon Museum of Archaeology said that these objects constituted a collection of the greatest interest to those who desired a study of the history of the Kushana period of first to third century of our era.

His Excellency unveiled the portrait of Rai Bahadur Pandit Radhakrishnan, first Curator of the Museum.

A CURIOUS WILL

Leaving £11,063, with net personalty £5,918, Mr Archibald Hay Grant Heelas, solicitor of Amberley, Gloucestershire, requested in his will, published recently "that no mourning may be worn or flowers used when I pass away, as I regard the former as an infliction, and the latter as a sacrifice, and I desire neither".

The lady who found herself seated next to an eminent doctor at the dinner party thought she would make the most of her luck. "Do you know, doctor," she said, "sometimes I feel so tired that I can scarcely walk to do my morning shopping. Is there anything you could recommend me to take?" "Certainly," he said genially, "take a taxi."

* * *
"Why are you crying?"

"Father called mother a waddling goose."

"Well?"

"Mother called father a stupid ass."

"But why are you crying?"

"Well, what am I?"

* * *
WILLIE: "Father, what is a politician?"

FATHER: "Son, a politician is a human machine with a wagging tongue."

"Then, what is a statesman?"

"It is an ex-politician who has mastered the art of holding his tongue."

* * *
Old Lady (on platform): "Which platform for the London train?"

PORTER: "Turn to the left and you'll be right."

LADY: "Don't be impertinent, my man."

PORTER: "All right, then, turn to your right and you will be left!"

* * *
An actor married a wealthy woman and had retired. One day he and his wife were out walking when they passed two actors who had known the husband.

"There goes Bill," said one of them, sneeringly, "with his labour-saving device."

* * *
"What do you think? The chief clerk had the nerve to tell me I was a blithering idiot. The chief clerk, mark you! I don't mind that sort of thing from the boss, of course. After all, he's known me for over fifteen years!"

* * *
PROFESSOR: "Give me the names of the bones that form the human skull."

STUDENT: "I've got them all in my head, but I can't remember them."

* * *
DEALER IN SECOND-HAND CARS: "What's the matter with the car you bought last week?"

VICTIM: "Everything makes a noise but the horn."

"Father of the House of Commons"

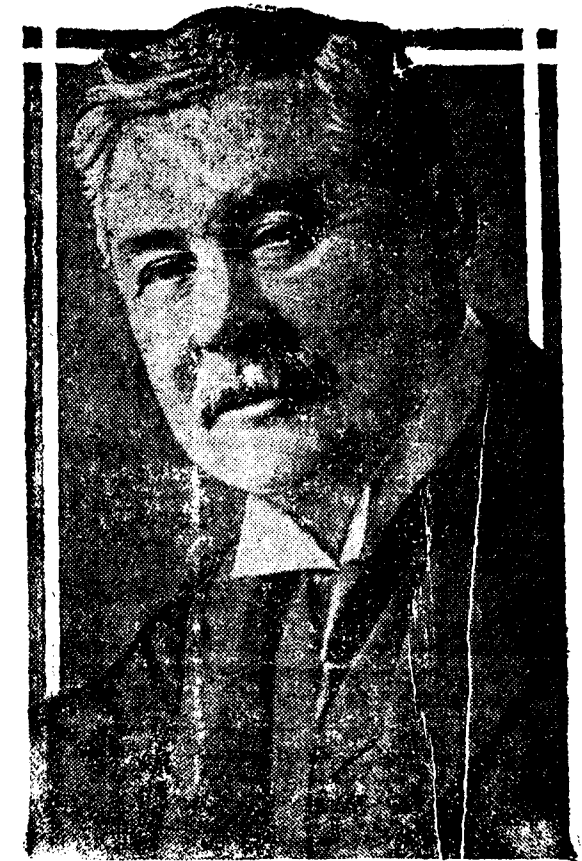
Advocated Pelmanism—The World famous System of Mind Training.

"T. P."
M. P.
AND
PELMANIST

He was a Great Believer in
the business value of
Pelmanism.

"Of two young men in business," he wrote, "one takes the Pelman course and the other does not. Other things being equal, the young man who takes a course will quickly pass the one who has not availed himself of this advantage (Pelmanism) in the race of life."

"The system is all that it professes to be. It is not only unique in itself but deserves well of the country and of the World."



The Late Rt. Hon. T.P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Pelmanism builds better Brains. It banishes Timidity, Self-Doubt and what is known as the "Inferiority Complex". It drives the dark clouds of depression away. It eliminates harmful, morbid and "defeatist" thoughts. It provides a remedy for that forgetting habit. It strengthens your Will-Power. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Determination and Self-Confidence. Pelmanism quickens Perception, stimulates Imagination and develops Concentration.

Write to-day for a copy of "The Efficient Mind". It contains interesting facts on Mind Training.

Pelmanism is simple to follow and will take 30 minutes a day for three months. It is receiving the attention of thoughtful men and women throughout the world.

The Secretary,

THE PELMAN INSTITUTE

Indian Head-quarters, DELHI. 8

Branch: 57-8 Park Street, Calcutta.

Please send me a copy of "The Efficient Mind" and full particulars of the Pelman Course.

Name.....
Address.....
Occupation.....

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.

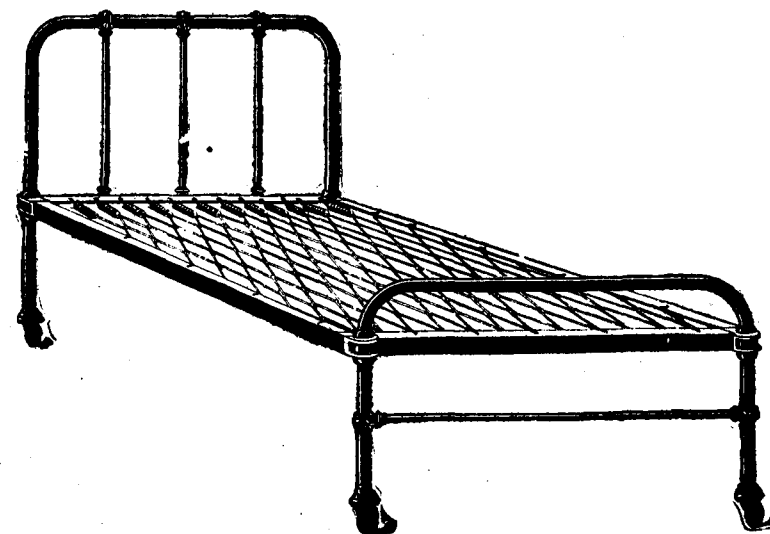
The above Companies' goods also available wholesale and retail at prices fixed by the Mills at

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.

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.

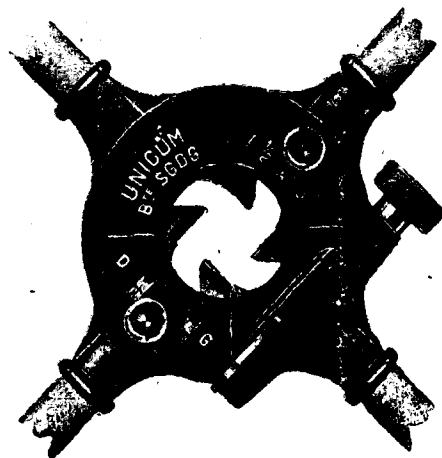
CURZON & CO.

Est. 1898.

THE LARGEST FURNISHING
HOUSE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

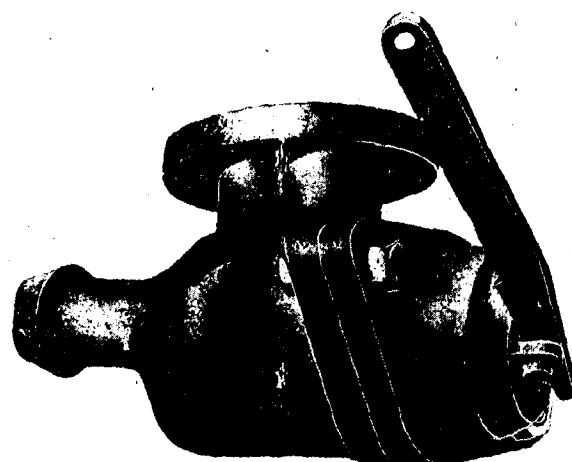


SOLE AGENTS for this wonderful
"UNICUM" Die-stock
 which is the only **one** in the
world that can cut either Right or
 Left Hand thread with the same set
 of Chasers in **one** operation by
one man.

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.

Agents at:—

**CALCUTTA
 RANGOON
 KARACHI
 LAHORE
 MADRAS
 COLOMBO
 HYDERABAD
 (DN.)**

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**

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. '35. Rajan.

TATA STEEL

IS

Manufactured up to any standard specification in India
 by Indian Labour.

All our B. S. tested Steel is **GUARANTEED** and **CERTIFIED**
 by the Government Metallurgical Inspector to be strictly in accor-
 dance with the **BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.** **INSIST**
ON having our Test Certificate when ordering B. S. Tested Steel.

Tata Works Manufacture

Pig Iron, Blooms, Billets, Rails, Fishplates, Tie Bars, Sleepers,
 Joists, Angles, Channels, Tees, Rounds, Squares, Flats, Octagons,
 Plates, Black Sheets, Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Sheets,
 Agricultural Implements and Hardware Tools.

Agents and Stockyards Throughout India.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.,

SALES OFFICE,

100, Clive Street,

CALCUTTA.

Telegrams:—"IRONCO"

Madras Branch Office,

30, MOORE STREET,

MADRAS.

E. May '33.

MODERN TRANSPORT INVOLVES—

Carrying More Passengers and Freight
AT HIGH SPEED WITH SAFETY.

Our Specialities enable this to be Accomplished.

“India” Super Non Skid Tyres
“Zenith” Trouble Free Improved Carburettors
“Don” Fabric Metallic Super Brake Lining
“Berryloid” Auto Paints and Enamels
“USL” Long Life Storage Batteries
“Raybestos” Silver Edged Brake Lining
“Thompson” Steel Replacement Parts
“Pedric” Heat Treated Piston Rings
“Emerge” Rubber Products,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

Prompt Service, Dependable Quality. Competitive Price Assured.

Apply :—

CHAMPION AUTOMOBILES Limited,

MOTORISTS' EMPORIUM

199, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Telephone 2797.

Telegrams: AUTOSPARES.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY,

COIMBATORE,

OOTACAMUND.

FOR BETTER HEALTH AND
CALCIFICATION OF BONES AND TEETH

RAYMALT

It contains Malt Extract with irradiated milk fat and other substances rich in vitamins A, B, C and D. Raymalt should be given to children as a regular item of the daily dietary—especially during the winter months.

Raymalt is a palatable and nourishing antiscorbutic, antirachitic food promoting healthy growth and formation of bones. It is of supreme value to weak rickety and under-nourished children, expectant and nursing mothers, and to people suffering from wasting diseases. It is free from all objectionable animal fat and hence can be taken by people of all castes and creeds.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,
CALCUTTA

Madras Agents : N. Desai Gownder & Co., Retail Show Room : China Bazaar Rd.,
41, Bunder Street. Opposite King's Statue.

DON'T NEGLECT the COUGH!
IT MIGHT BE DANGEROUS!

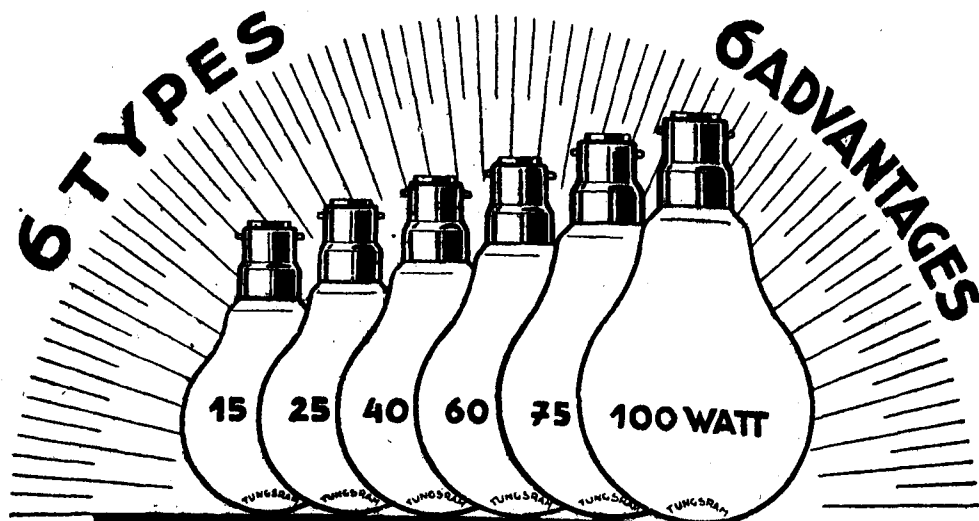
• PUMILET •

Pumilet is a valuable remedy for all coughs, throat inflammation, bronchitis and other all chest and lung troubles. Its effect is—soothing, healing and protecting. It protects you against sudden chill, pneumonia, etc.

Pumilet tablets contain the active principle of Pine needles and other medicaments which free the throat and lungs from all disease germs.

Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

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.

E. April '33.



E. Dec. '33

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. Mar. '33. C.P.S.

CHAMPION

CHAMPION**SPARK PLUGS***Dependable for Every Engine*

Standard For
FORD CARS~FORD TRUCKS
FORDSON TRACTORS

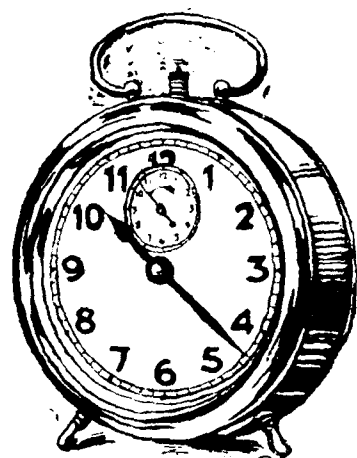


CHAMPION

Sole Distributors:—

BYRAMSHAW & CO., LTD.,
 General Patters Road, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. May '33. R.K.M.



4-inch dial, back bell alarm,
 radiant nickel case

Rs. 5**WARRANTED 2 YEARS**

E. Oct. '33.

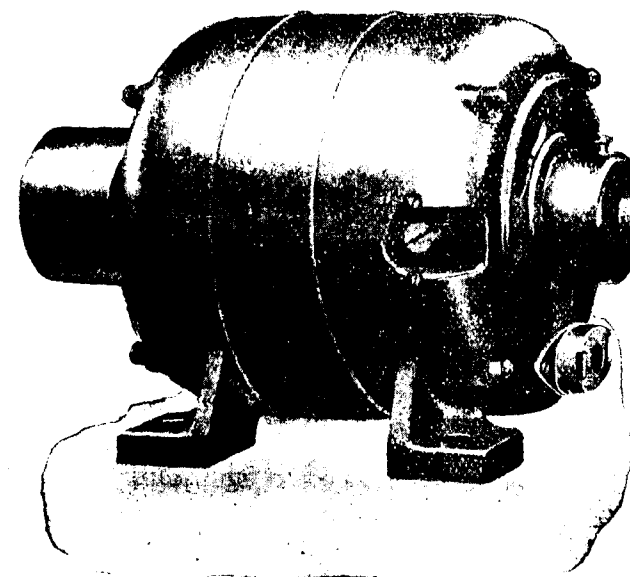
“RALEIGH”

Keep this
 Clock
 by your
 bedside

You will not miss your engagement
 even if you were asleep

JALAL & Sons

Govt. Railway Suppliers
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.

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, Bhawanipar. Branches at:—Mymensingh, Chittagong, Sylhet,
Rangpur, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Gaubati, Sirajganj, Madaripur, Mounapur, 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 L.A.A.



" 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.

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—KILICK NIXON & Co.

Delhi Office—ALLIANCE HOUSE.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDIA:—

The South Indian Export Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Post Box No. 37,

Madras.

E. Mar. '33.

DEPENDABILITY.

All that you demand in a
Perfect Toilet Soap can be had in

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.

We give you our assurance

Available Everywhere.

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE.

E. Mar. 33.

WHY BUY FOREIGN CLOTH?

Calico and Jubilee Mills supply all your needs in cloth

You can get everything to your taste and yet it is cheap and lasting.

Guaranteed quality, finish, durability and fast colours.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHUDHHA SWADESHI MERCERISED COATINGS,

ATTRACTIVE SAREES,

SUPERIOR VOILES,

COLOURED MULLS,

SEWING THREADS,

YARN

LABOUR

INDIAN

CAPITAL

MANAGEMENT

CORD POPLINS,

FINE DHOTEES,

DURABLE SHIRTINGS,

COUNTERPANES,

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC.

Calico and Jubilee are the hall-marks of quality.

The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co., Ltd.

AGENTS:

KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND & CO.,

AHMEDABAD.

E. May. '33.

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 KASAHYA

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. April '33.

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.

HAVE YOU VISITED

THE
Wonderful Historical and Religious Cities
OF
Northern India

HARDWAR	ALLAHABAD
AGRA	BENARES
CAWNPORE	GAYA
LUCKNOW	BAIDYANATH DHAM
AJODHYA	CALCUTTA
MUTTRA AND BRINDABAN.	

Third Class Tourist Cars

AVAILABLE

FOR FAMILY PARTIES
AT ATTRACTIVE RATES

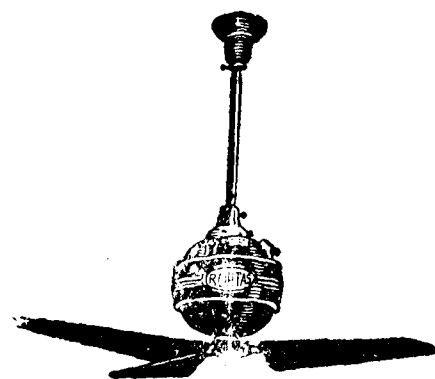
Travel Literature

AVAILABLE FROM

THE PUBLICITY OFFICER

East Indian Railway House
CALCUTTA.

E. March '33.



"TARA"

TABLE OR BRACKET FANS

A. C. & D. C.

SMOOTH AND SILENT

Most Reliable, Economical and Durable.

MANUFACTURERS:

THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.

25, South Road Entally, CALCUTTA.

Telegram: "Manufactor"

Telephone: Park, 321.

E. Mar. '33.

INDIAN LABOUR :: :: INDIAN CAPITAL.
MAXIMUM BREEZE AT MINIMUM COST

Celing Fans

INDIA, ROHTAS AND BHARAT.

ALL SIZES ALL VOLTAGES

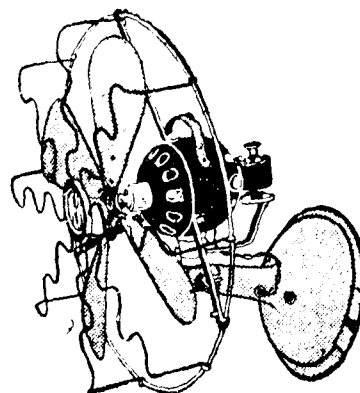
APPROVED

&

USED

BY

Govt. & Public
Departments.



REACH

The Entire English-Speaking Population of Ceylon

BY ADVERTISING IN THE

Ceylon Morning Leader

LARGEST IN CIRCULATION
GREATEST IN INFLUENCE

The pulling value of an advertisement in the "Morning Leader" is four times that of any other paper in Ceylon—a fact verified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

The best European and Ceylonese Business Houses patronise the "Leader".

For Advertisement Rates please apply to:—

THE GENERAL MANAGER,

Ceylon Morning Leader Co., Ltd.,

P. O. BOX. NO. 105.

COLOMBO.

Ex.

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. 3.

Practical Birth Control.—Fully Illustrated. Rs. 3.

Man and Woman. By Havelock Ellis. The authoritative and best work on sexual life. Illustrated new edition. Rs. 7-8.

Eugenics and Birth Control. By Dr. Rutgers. A masterly work. Translated from Dutch. Rs. 6-8.

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.

You and Your Hand.—By Cheiro. The last word on Palmistry. Profusely illustrated. Rs. 8.

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.

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. '33.

THE HITAVADA

Nagpur

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY & 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.

TRANSLATE YOUR PATRIOTISM INTO ACTION



Guaranteed by

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

E. Dec. '33.

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,

INDIAN FINANCE,

20, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.

Ex.

E. Dec. '33.

ZENITH LIFE

SAFETY FIRST

ASSURANCE

CLEAN SERVICE

COMPANY LTD

JUST-FAIR

OF BOMBAY

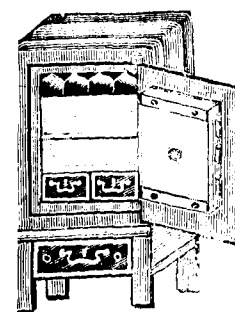
DEPENDABLE

ware 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,

7, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

E. March '34. S.

KNOWLEDGE
TO BE USEFUL MUST BE

THE LATEST

The League of Nations Gives You It.

Educational Survey, Vol. 1-5, Re. 1-6-0	Rs. 6 14 0
per copy	
Ten years of World Co-operation	7 0 0
Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations	0 9 0
The Course and Phases of the world Economic Depression	8 4 0
World Economic Survey	4 2 0
Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations 1931-32. Wrapper	5 3 0
Ditto Cloth bound	8 4 0
Housing and Malaria	1 1 0
International Health Year Book	22 0 0
Agricultural Crisis, Vol. I.	5 3 0
Ditto Vol. II.	2 4 0
Welfare of the Blind	0 9 0
Review of World Production 1925-31	2 8 0
Memorandum on Production and Trade	1 6 0

Obtainable from the Indian Bureau of the

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Improvement Trust Building,

BOMBAY.

E. Sept. '33.

INSURE WITH

The Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited.

Established 1907

ASK FOR OUR "DESHBANDHU POLICY".

A person aged 30 insuring for Rs. 6,000 with profits under this scheme has to pay Rs. 237 annually, premium ceasing at age 60 or at death if earlier.

A. In case of death within 20 years.

(1) A guaranteed sum of Rs. 50 payable monthly. The maximum period these instalments are payable is only 20 years. The number of years for which such instalments are payable is determined by adding out the difference between this maximum of 20 years from the date of Assurance and the years the policy had been in force.

N.B.—Accrued Bonus is payable along with the first instalment.

(2) In addition, Rs. 6,000 is payable in cash at the end of the 20 years.

B. In the event of survivance of the 20 year period.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 with profits payable at death.

For full particulars please write to:—

The Branch Manager,
H. C. I. SOCIETY, LTD.,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS",
107, Armentan Street, MADRAS.

OR

The General Manager,
H. C. I. SOCIETY, LTD.,
"HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS",
6-A, Corporation Street, CALCUTTA.

E. March '33.

Advertising in Western India

Your sales' message in our two 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)

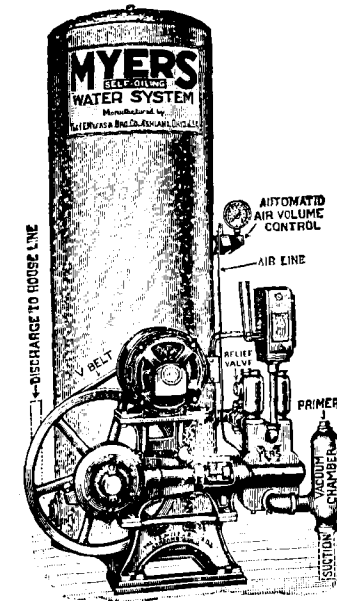
Bombay Samachar

(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate.

Let us open this gate for your merchandise from within.

Myers SELF OILING Automatic Water Systems



Water on opening a faucet—that is what Myers Water Systems offer you. Continuous Performance without attention. Suitable for shallow and deep Wells. Also for Tube Wells. Work on any kind of city current or private Power Plant. Thoroughly Automatic. Up-to-date Designs.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

THE LIMAYE BROS., LTD.,

1/173 Broadway : Post Box 202 : MADRAS.

Also Bombay : Calcutta : Karachi : Nagpur.

E. Feb. '35.

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.
Excellent 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, As. 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.

BOMBAY LAW JOURNAL

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

The only Journal in India dealing with law, research, legislation, administration of justice and other matters of legal and professional interest.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

December 1932 :

A Call to the Profession to join The National Association of the Legal Profession in India, by Mr. Brewster, F.R.M.S., Handwriting Expert, Calcutta; Security for Costs, by Mr. R. R. Mody, Attorney-at-Law; The Law of Money Lending in Ancient India, by Mr. S. J. Shrinivasan, LL.B.; Recent Decisions; The Bombay Partnership Rules, 1932; Review; Wit and Humour, etc.

January 1933 :

The Fatawa Alamgiri on Ariya, by Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Bar-at-Law; The Future of the Legal Profession in India; Security for Costs, by Mr. R. R. Mody; Recent Decisions; Legal Decision Affecting Solicitors; Correspondence; Cross Word Puzzle, etc.

February 1933 :

The Thomas Committee Report: A Notable Trial (Emperor vs. S. K. Pupala and others); Solicitors' Bill; Correspondence; The National Association of the Legal Profession in India; Solution to Cross Word Puzzle; Wit and Humour, etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10.

(Inclusive of Postage.)

Address :

110, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Ex.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, constipation, headache, loss of appetite, etc.

GAJJAR'S LIVER SOLUTION sets right all such troubles and shows way to health and its pleasures.

GAJJAR'S

DIGESTIVE TINCTURE

It is a Standard Indian Elixir and a restorative tonic for the stomach and the intestines, which also invigorates the whole system. It is an all round mixture for general debility and weakness and is indicated in diseases like Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, etc. A trial will convince you.

Pamphlets Free on application.

GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY

Bombay 4.

E. March '33. D.

SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO

SUFFERING HUMANITY
REJUVENATION

BY MEDICINE

NO RISK OF OPERATION OR INJECTION.

SAFEST AND SUREST

SPECIFIC DISCOVERED AFTER LONG RESEARCH. ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT COMMENCE FROM THE VERY BEGINNING. NO FAILURE, NO RELAPSE. COMPLETE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CENT PER CENT SUCCESS. FULL PARTICULARS FREE ONLY TO ADULT MEN AND WOMEN.

"SAILASRAM," (DEPT. 10.)

CHANDANPUR

(KHULNA) BENGAL,

E. Mar. '33. Mod. A. A.

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

ON

Politics, Literature, Biography, Philosophy, Religion, History,
Economics, Industry, Agriculture, Astrology, Music,
Sexuology, Medicine, Engineering. Fiction, etc.,
together with a list of Natesan's National

Literature offered at special concession

rates to Subscribers of the

"Indian Review".

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Natesan's Books	... 1	Mental Science	... 27
Indian Politics and Administration	... 9	Wireless and Telegraphy	... 27
Religion and Philosophy	... 11	Cookery and Games	... 27
Indian History	... 15	Replies to "Mother India"	... 28
Indian Economics	... 17	Sociology	... 28
Indian Tales	... 19	Books on Asia	... 28
Dictionaries and Reference Books	... 20	Books on Japan and Russia	... 28
Sex Problems	... 21	Books on America and Ireland	... 29
General Books on Politics	... 22	Bridge	... 29
Medicine	... 23	John O'London's Books	... 30
Palimistry, Astrology, etc.	... 23	"Helpful Thought" Series	... 30
Indian Education	... 24	Tagore's Life and Philosophy	... 30
Indian Languages	... 24	Gandhi Literature	... 32
Music	... 24	General Literature	... 33
Biographical Literature	... 25	Novels	... 34
Law, Engineering, and Science	... 26}	Fiction	... 36

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE "INDIAN REVIEW",

GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

THE VOICE OF THE WORLD'S PRESS. THE INDIAN REVIEW

A High-class Monthly edited by G. A. Natesan.

[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]. The Indian Review, Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

There is no periodical in India which approaches it for the money.—*Educational Review*.

Always distinguished by high literary quality.—*Oriental Review*.

A store-house of pleasant and instructive reading.—*Tribune*.

A model publication.—*Punjabee*.

Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian care to be without it.—*Sanjvartaman, Bombay*.

It deserves to rank with some of the best English and American Reviews.—*Abkari*.

As fresh, typical and informing as ever.—*Parsi*. Full of live articles.—*Capital*.

Indeed, the Magazine for the million.—*Kaisar-i-Hind, Bombay*.

A monthly Magazine of uncommon merit.—*Bombay Guardian*.

Improves each month.—*Rangoon Times*.

There is in the *Indian Review* subject for all readers.—*Indian Textile Journal*.

One of the best of its kind in India.—*Commerce, Calcutta*.

In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide . . . Shows a wonderful catholicity.—*Calcutta Review*.

Able edited, capitally turned out.—*Ceylon Independent*.

One of the brightest and most readable periodicals in India.—*Advocate of India*.

Extremely interesting and well worth reading.—*Celestial Empire, Shanghai*.

A Magazine every intelligent European should read.—*Sinla News*.

Admirably conducted journal.—*India*.

A mine of solid and interesting information on Indian affairs.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

This excellent Magazine, . . . full of good things.—*Bombay Chronicle*.

Has come to occupy a prominent place in the front ranks of Indian periodical literature.—*Madras Mail*.

Occupies a high place among Indian periodicals. It is of value as a temperate exponent of reform in Indian administration.—*United Empire*.

Admirably compiled and carefully edited, and will be welcomed by all who hold that the modern liberal methods of governing Britain beyond the seas are for the best interests of the Empire.—*Anglo-American Gazette*.

Contains also several new features which improve the monthly considerably.—*Times of India*.

It is ably edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, that distinguished publicist of Southern India.—*Bengalee*.

Mr. Natesan is to be congratulated at the success he has attained in making his "Review" a store-house of pleasant and instructive reading.—*Tribune*.

NATESAN'S NEW BOOKS

MAHATMA GANDHI: THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life with an account of his activities in South Africa and India, a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his great march in connection with "Salt Satyagraha", his arrest and internment, the Slocombe interview, the Sapru-Jayakar negotiations, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, down to his departure for London to attend the second Round Table Conference. With appreciations from the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Lord Irwin, etc. 9th and New Edition. Re. 1. To Subs. of "Indian Review", As. 12.

HIND SWARAJ OR INDIAN HOME RULE

By Mahatma Gandhi. Third and New Edition. "In my opinion," says the Mahatma, "it is a book which can be put into the hands of a child." As. 8. To Subs. of the "I. R.", As. 6.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA:

M. K. GANDHI. By Rev. J. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Amptill. "An invaluable unt of Mahatma Gandhi's early days South Africa." Re. 1. To Subscribers of "Indian Review", As. 12.

HADDAR

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. In this handy k the author traces the causes that led he destruction of many ancient crafts and astries of this country. The author illus-es by facts and figures the great advance country has made by the step Mahatma adhi took by exalting the question of Khad-on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in Congress platform. As. 8. To Subscrib- of *Indian Review*, As. 6.

THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN

By Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Contents: Essays on the Heart of Hinduism, The Hindu Dharma, Islam and Indian Thought, Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine, Buddhism, and Indian Philosophy. (Also with a sketch of his Life and Works by Dr. J. K. Majumdar, M.A. (Oxon). Re. One. To Subs. of the *Indian Review*, As. 12.

TALES FROM THE SANSKRIT DRAMATISTS

These are ten tales written on the lines of Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare". Contents: Vision of Vasavadatta, Avimaraka, Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya, Mricchaka-tika or Clay Cart, Malati-Madhava, Nagananda, Ratnavali and Mudrarakhasa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

FAMOUS PARSEES

This book contains the sketches of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Franji Cowasji Banaji, Naoroji Feroozji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, J. N. Tata, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhowmaggree, B. M. Malabari, and Sir J. J. Modi. Cloth Bound and indexed. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the *I. R.*, Rs. 2-8.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A RE-JOINDER. By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan. 5th Edition. As. 12. To Subscribers of *Indian Review*, As. 10.

BHAGAVAD GITA

With text in Devanagari and translation by Dr. Annie Besant in English. Pocket Edn. As. 4. (Please note the price is not As. 2.)

SAKUNTALA

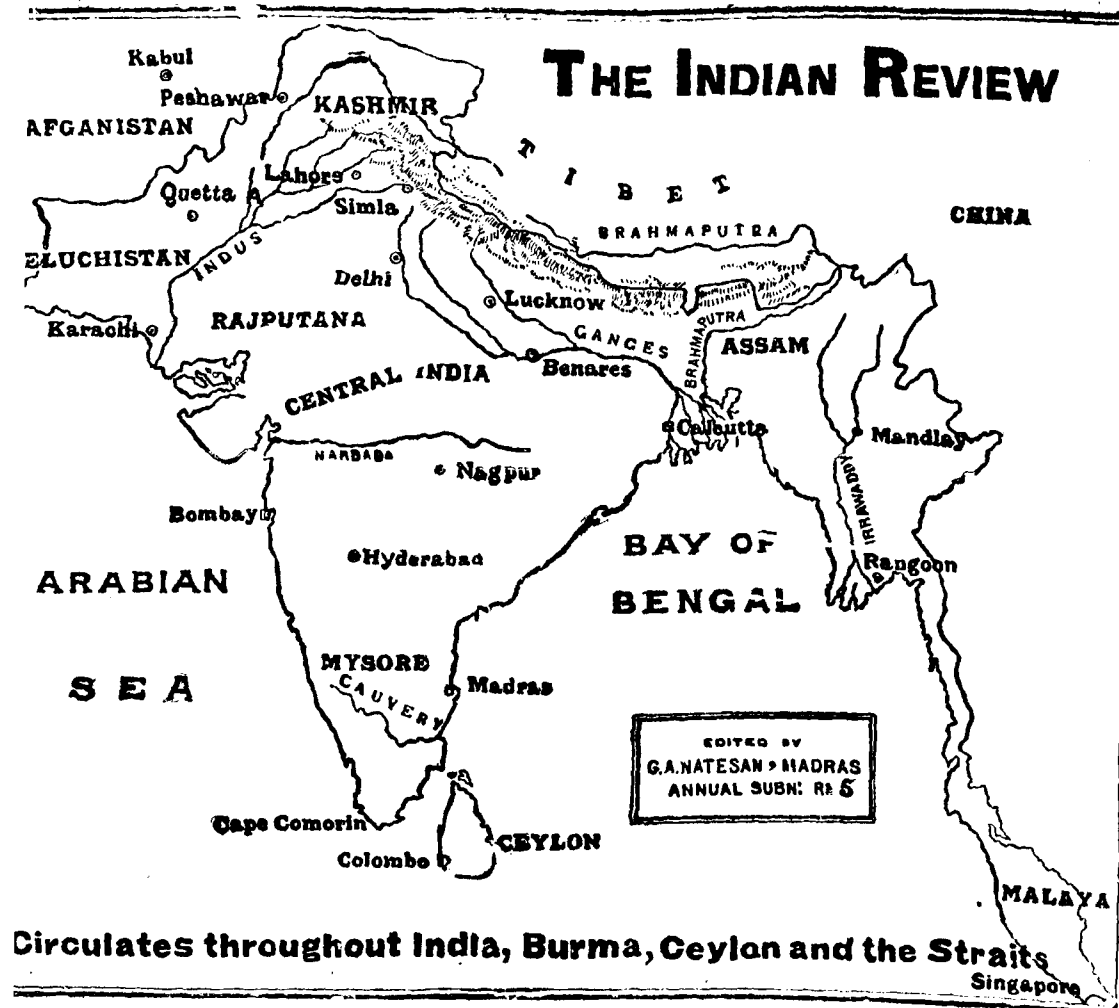
By Kamala Sathianadhan. This book can be read with profit by students and others who cannot study the original in Sanskrit. As. 6.

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

.. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

The annual subscription to the Indian Review is Rs. 5 (Five) or 12s. (foreign). Single copy, As. 8 (Eight) including postage.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Booksellers and Publishers, G. T., MADRAS.



sides a number of original articles there are notes and news together with illustrations on topical matters in the various sections (which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW) as "Indian Affairs" an "Indian Journalist", "Trade and Finance" by "Srivasa" a Financial Expert, "World Events" a well known American Professor and "Gandhiji on Current Events". Other notes include Current Poetry, Topics from Periodicals, Questions of Importance, Utterances of the Day, Indian States, Indians outside India, Agricultural, Industrial, Medical and Science sections.

2. The section "World of Books" contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

Single Copy Price As. 8.

Annual Subscription.

Indian:
Rupees Five
if by cheque Rs. 5-4.

Foreign:
Great Britain 12 sh.
American 3 dollars

Send a remittance for Rs. 5 and enrol yourself as a subscriber for a year; you will get all the numbers beginning from January to enable you to have a complete set of the Review for the whole year. Remember that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian, Political, Industrial, Agricultural, Economic, Social and Religious Literature, Biographies and the Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are offered at special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review

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

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. "Naldera"	16,000	25th Feb. 1933	S. S. "Mongolia"	17,000	18th Mar. 1933
" " "Viceroy of India"	20,000	4th Mar. "	" " "Corru"	15,000	25th " "
" " "Rajputana"	17,000	11th " "	" " "Mantua"	11,000	28th " "
" " "Ballarat"	13,000	11th " "	" " "Maloja"	21,000	1st Apr. "
" " "Kaisar-i-Hind"	11,513	18th " "	" " "Rawalpindi"	16,619	8th " "

* One class steamer carrying passengers for Plymouth and London only at third class fares.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING ABOUT
S. S. "Lahore"	5,304	5th May 1933
" " "Behar"	6,000	2nd June "
" " "Jeypore"	5,318	30th " "

* Cargo Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
S. S. "Manela"	8,300	25th Feb. 1933
" " "Modasa"	9,070	11th Mar. "
" " "Mulbera"	9,100	25th " "
" " "Mandala"	8,243	8th Apr. "

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 Tuesday 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. '33.

A Golden Opportunity For Small and Big Investors

20

1. Dividend a Certainty
2. Free Newspaper a year
3. Rs. 10,000 Insurance against Accidents
4. Monthly Puzzle Competition Prizes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.
5. Sports News

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Investigate--Drop a Post Card to:-

THE SECRETARY, "DAILY HERALD",

(Deptt. A. 1),

Post Box 102, LAHORE.

(D. H.) Ex.

HEALTH IS PRICELESS!



Life's scarcely worth living without good health, yet thousands of people expose themselves to infection DAILY. Unknowingly, they allow germs to gather in tiny crevices of their teeth. Infection sets in, and the whole system is poisoned. Guard your health this sure way—use Lion 'Tooth Paste's fragrant, germicidal foam to keep your mouth healthy and ABSOLUTELY clean, to maintain your gums in good condition, and to preserve the whiteness of your teeth. Buy a tube to-day.

Obtainable from all chemists and stores for As. 6 per tube. A small vanity mirror will be given FREE to each purchaser of one tube of Lion Dental Cream.

LION DENTAL CREAM

Sole Agents for India:

HEBATBHOY ABDEALI,

15, Mirza Street, - - - BOMBAY 3.

E. Mar. '33. G. T. Co.

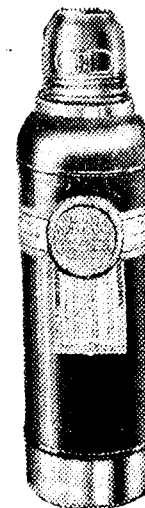
Contractors to Native States, P. W. D., Improvement Trusts, Indian Stores Depot and the leading Railways, Tramways and Corporations.

H. A. KHAMBATY & Company,

Largest dealers in Electric and Hardware Materials,

13-14, Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

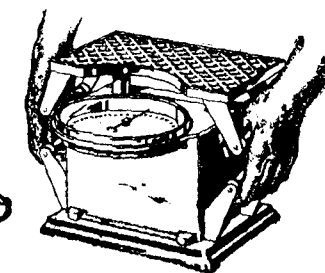
Stanley Unbreakable Thermos.



Rs. 24 to
Rs. 62 each.



Electric Fans
All Sizes
8" to 16".



Personal Weighing
Machine.
Rs. 38 each.



Yale Locks
All Sizes.



Electric Soldering Irons.

Large stocks of various kinds of Machineries, Electrical Apparatus, Mechanical and Engineering Instruments, Goldsmith and Carpenter Tools, etc. etc., are available at the cheapest rates.

E. Mar. '33. G. T. Co.

READ

THE
NATIONAL CALL

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

SPECIAL
FOREIGN AND
INLAND
COMMERCIAL
SERVICES

EXCLUSIVE
COPYRIGHT
NEWS
and
DAILY FEATURES

SPECIAL
ARTICLES,
SPORTING NEWS
and
PICTURES

A Daily Feast of News, Views and Special Features

Book Your Advertisement To-day.

THE
National Call

IS

The Best Medium for Advertising in Northern India.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Enquiries Write to the Manager,

The "National Call," Delhi.

TELEGRAMS: ALLINSURCO

TELEPHONE. 8134.

ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER VEREIN
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

PREMIUM INCOME

OVER

£23 MILLIONS

FIRE AND MOTOR

FOR PARTICULARS AND AGENCIES
Please address to:—



ASSETS

OVER

£53 MILLIONS

INSURANCE

BRANCH SECRETARY,
KHALEEL MANSIONS,
MOUNTROAD, MADRAS.

E. Dec. '33.

"The Ceylon Independent"
Amazing Progress

Increased Sales bring
Increased RESULTS

APPEALING irresistibly to all classes the amazing increase in the sale of the CEYLON INDEPENDENT has been achieved in all homes where there is money to spend. FOR this reason the CEYLON INDEPENDENT—always the outstanding result producing MORNING daily—is to-day a more powerful selling force than ever before. Take full advantage of the entree it affords into all classes of homes in Ceylon Plan to use the "Ceylon Independent" adequately and consistently and reap the benefit in increased RESULTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE SHOULD BE
MADE TO THE MANAGER, "CEYLON
INDEPENDENT", P. O. BOX 74, COLOMBO.

The Most Influential "Ceylon Morning
Daily" for Selling to all Classes

Ex.

STAUNCH AS A MOUNTAIN

WESTINGHOUSE BATTERIES.

Distributors:

AUTOMOTIVE SALES & SERVICE Co., Ltd.,
90, Wallajah Road,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

E. Mar. '33. R. K. M.

BOOKS FOR ALL

STUDY THIS LIST MONTHLY

BOMBAY PLACE-NAMES AND STREET-NAMES

By SAMUEL SHEPPARD.

An excursion into the by-ways of the History of Bombay City. This book is an investigation into the origin of the place-names of Bombay, a subject to which previous writers about Bombay have paid little attention but one which is full of interest. The author has had the assistance of many eminent scholars and citizens of Bombay, and has been able to produce a very complete explanation of practically every place-name and street-name now in use.

Price Rs. 2-8.

By V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.

MAP OF BOMBAY CITY

(SOUTH OF JACOB CIRCLE)

Price Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

THE WORKS OF MRS. E. LUCIA TURNBULL.

THE FANCY TREE

VERANDAH VERSES

Song Cycles for Children

This Cycle of Verses for Children is most capably devised. The sketches and songs are exceptionally simple and the collection is undoubtedly very suitable indeed for all children.

Price Rs. 1 each.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1-4.

NEW EDITION JUST PUBLISHED.

MAP OF BOMBAY & 20 Miles Around

(CORRECTED TO 1929)

Invaluable to the Yachtsman, the Motorist, the Pedestrian and all Sportsmen. Most useful in Military operations. Printed in colour on a scale of half-an-inch to the mile, all roads metalled and unmetalled, and cart tracks are shown as well as the depth of water at low tide round the coast and in all the creeks.

On waterproof Linen, Price Rs. 4-8. By V.P.P. Rs. 4-14.
On Paper, Price Rs. 3. By V.P.P. Rs. 3-4.

THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA

By P. K. WATTAL, M.A.

This work has been compiled entirely from official records and describes in plain language the present financial machinery of the Central and Provincial Governments and the financial powers of the reformed Legislatures. In addition, it contains a lucid account of the system of accounts and audit, Government cash balances including the Gold Standard Reserves and Paper Currency Reserve balance. The work is intended for the use of Members of the Legislative Councils, Ministers of Indian States and students of Economics and Indian finance generally.

Price Rs. 10.

By V. P. P. Rs. 10-10.

POONA IN BYGONE DAYS

By THE LATE D. B. PARASNIS.

A volume certain to interest all who have resided in the Monsoon Headquarters of the Bombay Government and those having some knowledge of this City and district. It is not a dry-as-dust historical survey but a chronicle which is bound to appeal to readers of every class.

Price: Paper Edition, Rs. 2. Cloth Edition, Rs. 3.
By V. P. P. As. 8 extra.

VIEWS OF MATHERAN

Twelve Postcard Views of this delightful Hill Station in book form to tear out.

Price Rs. 1.

By V. P. P. Rs. 1-3.

LITTLE PEOPLE OF INDIA

By M. & C. ELGEE

(AUTHOR OF JOHN'S RHYMES OF INDIA)

A beautifully produced gift book for children. Full of delightful rhymes and containing many beautifully coloured illustrations and black and white drawings. One of the best Gift Books ever produced for Kiddies in India.

Price Rs. 3.

By V. P. P. Rs. 3-6.

MAP OF BOMBAY

The Streets and Roads are clearly indicated making it an invaluable asset to the motorist, tourist and business man. In three styles.

Prices: Paper, Rs. 4.

Linen, Rs. 6.

Mounted on Linen with Rollers, Rs. 8.

Postage 6 as. extra.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IN INDIA

By D. CHAMBER, Bar at Law.

This is a Handbook containing a mass of information which Members of Branches of the various Legislatures in India will find invaluable in their Parliamentary labours. It deals with the Earlier Councils, by way of Introduction.

The other Sections comprise description of the Constitution of the Legislative Body in India; Preliminary work in the Chamber; Resolutions, Amendment and Questions; Voting; Speeches; Criticism of Officials and Executive; The Budget and Parliamentary Privilege.

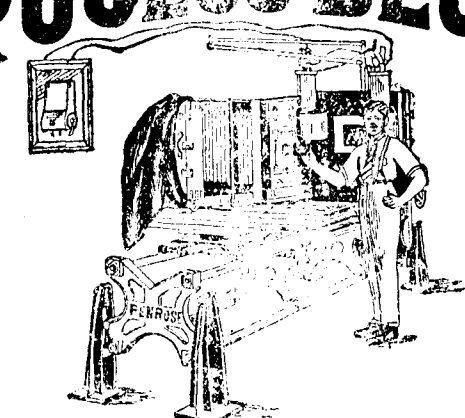
Rules and Standing Orders are dealt with and the author discusses the questions of Practice and Procedure in Parliament in all its branches with reference to the many Rulings which have been given in the various Assemblies in India as well as in the English House of Parliament.

Price Rs. 5.

By V. P. P. Rs. 5-5.

THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
BOMBAY

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 ENGRAVERS & DEALERS IN PROCESS MATERIALS
No. 64, SAVARIMUTHU STREET MADRAS.

E. Nov. '33.

THE ORIENT

A BI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT

Editor: H. D. SETHNA

Among its leading Contributors are:

MON. ROMAIN ROLLAND
DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE
DR. SIR JIVANJI J. MODY
UPTON SINCLAIR
KALIPADA MUKERJI
BUDDHADEVA BOSE

NICHOLAS ROERICH
KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL
C. D. SETHNA
G. VENKATACHELAM
DILIP K. ROY
HY. S. L. POLAK

NOLINI KANTO GUPTA

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 6 (including postage).

APPLY (with As. 4 stamps) for a free sample copy to:—

THE MANAGER, "THE ORIENT",

No. 5, Military Square,

Fort, BOMBAY.

"HELPS ONE TO PASS FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT."—THE HINDU.

SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS.

OF SWAMI BRAHMANANDA

It is a book of rare spiritual counsel, giving practical instruction about meditation, worship, continence, good company, mind control, ecstasy, Yogic practice, search for God, God vision, tapas and the like. An invaluable hand-book for all spiritual aspirants.

"Their power is irresistible, they transform and redeem. They kindle fresh ardour in the heart. They transmute life into living."—Sister Devamata of America.

"The seeker after truth, according to every faith and church, will find in the book light, hope, encouragement and inspiration."—*Bombay Chronicle*.

"The entire book is most practical and invaluable to seekers of truth of every phase and character."—*Liberty*.

"The book will be useful even to the more gross among laymen."—*Svarajya*.

Attractive get-up with one portrait of the Swami. Price Rs. 2 only.

THE VEDANTA KESARI

A high class monthly devoted to liberal religion and high culture conducted by the Ramakrishna Math for the last nineteen years.

A good medium for advertisements. Subscription annually, Rs. 3 only.

For Catalogue of Books, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
VEDANTA KESARI OFFICE,
MYLAPORE, MADRAS.

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. '33.

Rajkot, Kathiawar, [India]

White Leprosy

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible.

Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,

P. O. Katrisarai, No. 65 (GAYA.)

E. Mar. '33. Mod.

DON'T WORRY

BECAUSE

You are Certainly Curable

Now-a-days nobody can dare challenge the efficacy of the Ayurvedic treatment. But before you start taking any Ayurvedic medicine, assure yourself fully that such medicines are pure and potent.

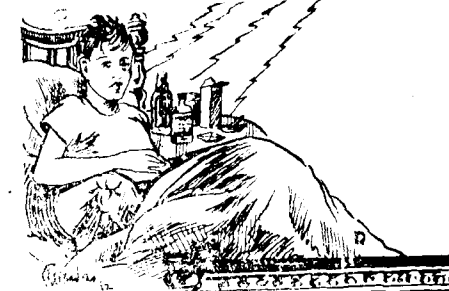
You please write to us the full history of your case and we shall prescribe remedies free of cost by our efficient Kabirajes.

SADHANA-AUSADHALAYA
Dacca: BENGAL.

The most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

Adhyakha—JOGES CHANDRA GHOSE, M.A., Ayurved-Sastri,
Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

Calcutta Branches:—213, Bowbazar; 207-1, Harrison Road, Shyambazar; and others at Jamsedpur, Tinsukia, Rangoon, Bhagalpur (Behar), Bogra, Burdwan, Chittagong, Dinajpur, Manikganj, Midnapur, Patuatooly (Dacca), Singapore etc.



MAKARDHWAJA

(pure with Gold)

Rs. 4 per tola.

CHYAVANPRAS

A sure remedy for chest and lung diseases, cough, phthisis, etc. Rs. 3 per seer.

ABALABANDHABJOG

A wonderful medicine for uterine haemorrhage, menorrhagia, leucorrhage and all female disorders. Rs. 2 per phial.

SUKRASANJIBAN

An effective restorative in all cases of debility and lowered vitality. Rs. 16 per seer.

Sadhana Ausadhalaya

Head Office and Factory: Dacca, Bengal.

MANUFACTURER OF GENUINE AYURVEDIC MEDICINES.

E. Mar. '33. E. B. P. B

49

326

DERBY SWEEP

(CONDUCTED BY MUTUAL CLUB LTD.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ORDINARY MAIL

TILL 26-4-1933 AT Rs. 4-12-0 PER TICKET.

Tickets can be had for cash from:—

T. V. REDDY,
AUTHORISED AGENT.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

E. Mar. '33. Rajan.

LEUCOLYSIN

PRONOUNCED BY DOCTORS AS OF A FIRST RATE SPECIFIC FOR

LEUCODERMA

AND

Other Skin Diseases, as psoriasis, raised anæsthetic patches, etc.
In 10 days' use there is an amazing, result of white patches turning to brown and in 40 days there is complete change of colour of the skin to normal.

10 Days' use, Rs. 5. 40 Days' use, Rs. 15.

The Indian Drug House,
4, Barracks Street, G. T., Madras.

E. Aug. '33. T.

"Bandematram", Lahore,

Founded in 1920

BY THE LATE LALA LAJPAT RAI
Is an indispensable medium of publicity.

No advertising campaign is ever complete without inclusion of this widely circulated Paper.
Never miss this persuasive medium of resultful publicity.

An advertisement in

"The Bandematram" pays and pays well You will be convinced of its pulling power.
For particulars write to the Manager:

"BANDEMATRAM", LAHORE.

Ex.

THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN

BY

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan

In this volume which contains his discourses on "The Heart of Hinduism," "The Hindu Dharma," "The Hindu Idea of God," "Islam and Indian Thought," "Hindu Thought and Christian Doctrine," "Buddhism" and "Indian Philosophy," Prof. Radhakrishnan presents to the Western world in his own inimitable language all that is truest, noblest and best in Eastern religion and thought. In this great work of interpretation the Professor has continued the signal service rendered to India and the World by the late Swami Vivekananda.

Price Rupee One only.

To Subscribers of the "I. R." As. 12.

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 Five (12sh. Foreign) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance.

G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.

FEMALE TROUBLES??

Are you hopeless? Have you tried our specific "Sexotone-Pill" the only best and safest herbal uterine tonic of its kind? If not, apply at once for free detailed particulars. It is so popular because it cures magically all sorts of functional irregularities of women. It claims to crown the list of medicines of the rank, because it possesses the peculiar properties in combination to make the feature fascinating and amiable and complexion ruby, which are the characteristics of Sexotone-Pill and Sexotone-Pill alone. No matter acute or chronic, cured radically. Success and satisfaction guaranteed.

PARTICULARS FREE ON REQUEST.

VESHAJALAY (X).

P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna),

BENGAL.

E. Mar. '33. Mod.

EMINENT ORIENTALISTS

INDIAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

Among the Orientalists Studied are: Sir William Jones. Sir Charles Wilkins, Colebrooke, Horace Wilson, George Tournour, Fergusson, Rajendralal Mitra, Telang, Bhau Daji and Indraj, Dr. Buhler, Monier Williams, Max Muller, Sir John Fleet, Edwin Arnold, Nivedita, Griffith, Whitney, Vincent Smith, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Anundoram Barooah, Bhandarkar, MacDonnel, R. B. Keith, Paul Deussen and Sylvain Levi.

Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I. R." Re. 1-8.

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

Miscellaneous Books

The First Four Califs

By AHMED SHAFI

The pioneering work inaugurated by the Prophet had to be faithfully carried on by his successors. The difficulties that they encountered and the final success achieved by the first four Califs are given in this book.

CONTENTS: Abu Bakr, Omar, Osman and Ali.

Price Re. One To Subs. of "Indian Review", As. 12.

Life and Teachings of Muhammad

By AHMED SHAFI AND YAKUB HASAN

In this brief sketch an attempt is made to present an outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The Teachings of the Prophet will be particularly interesting.

Price As. 12. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 10.

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. With 68 Illustrations.

Price Re. 1-8. To Subs. of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

The Life and Teachings of Buddha

By THE ANAGARIKA DHARMAPALA

This is a clear and concise account of the life and teachings of Lord Buddha written by a well known Buddhist authority and in a style specially intended for non-Buddhists. The book is bound to be widely read and appreciated.

CONTENTS:—Introductory. Birth of the Future Buddha. The Boyhood of the Future Buddha. The Initiation of the Buddhist. The Great Renunciation. The Ascetic Life. The Characteristics of the Buddha. The Philosophy of the Buddha Skandas. The Gospel of Destruction. The Essentials of the Religion. The Decline of Buddhism. The Ethics of Righteousness. The Brahmachari Life. The Four Stages of Holiness. Appendix: Buddha's Renunciation—(Extracts from "The Life of Buddha" by Asvaghosha Bodhisatva) Price As. 12.

LIFT-IRRIGATION

BY

SIR ALFRED CHATTERTON

CONTENTS:—Introduction. Water Lifts, Underground Water-Supply. Well-Irrigation with Oil Engines. Irrigation from Artesian Wells. The Value of Wind-Mill in India. Experiments with Wind-Mills. Wind-Mills Irrigation in America. The Cost of Power. Cost of Lifting Water. Flow of Water in Sand. Well Boring. Steam Pumps in the Kistna Delta. Development of Lift-Irrigation. Lift-Irrigation. Irrigation by Pumping. Progress in Irrigation Pumping in Madras. Irrigation by Pumping in the United States.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

Some years ago, Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co. reprinted a number of papers and articles which I had written at various times on the improvement of the methods of lifting water for irrigation. The little volume apparently served a useful purpose as it met with a ready sale and has been out of print for some time. The demand for information, as to the methods to be pursued and as to the results which have been achieved, still continues, and in the absence of any formal treatise on the subject, a fresh compilation of papers has been made which, it is hoped, will to some extent supply what is needed. Price Rs. 2.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

GOKHALE'S SPEECHES

This omnibus edition of Gokhale's Speeches may claim to be fairly exhaustive, no important pronouncement of his having been omitted. The book contains four Parts and an appendix. The first Part includes all the Council Speeches; the second, all his Congress Speeches; the third, speeches in appreciation of Hume, Naoroji, Ranade, Mehta, and Bannerji; the fourth, miscellaneous speeches delivered in England and India. It contains also the full text of his evidence before the Welby Commission.

Over 1390 pages Cloth Bound and Indexed.

N.B.—No concession to Subscribers is allowed on this book as we have only a limited number of copies on hand.

MOTOR SPIRIT

MOTOR OILS

MOTOR GREASES

KEROSENE

FUEL OIL

INDUSTRIAL
LUBRICANTS

CANDLES AND WAX

CAR POLISH

CAR CLEANER

MEXPHALTE

SPRAMEX

COLAS

FLINTKOTE

SHELL-TOX

MALARIOL

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA LTD.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI NEW DELHI
Agents

Empty Bottles

Alladin Gulam Hussain, 151, Chukla Street, Bombay No. 3,
are the direct Importers, wholesale and retail dealers of
all kinds of bottles, Corks, Labels, essences, etc.

Please send for our price-list.

A trial order is convinced for.

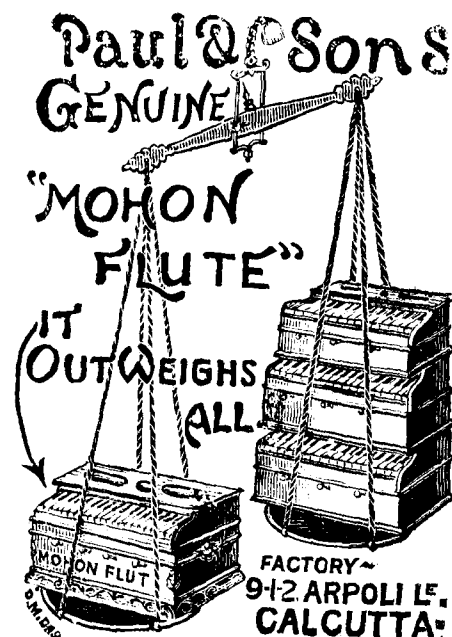
E. Mar. '33. G. T. Co.

PAUL & SONS' 1933 MODEL HARMONIUMS

Bring joy and mirth
to your Family with a
"DELIGHT".
Harmonium fitted with
"GOLD MEDAL"
System Paris Reeds
sweet, strong and sonorous.

SINGLE REEDS ... Rs. 30
DOUBLE REEDS ... Rs. 45

Order with Rs. 5 in
advance. Rail free if full
Money is sent in advance.



Make your sweet Home
sweeter still with a
"HUMMING BEE"
Harmonium fitted with
"GOLD MEDAL"
System Paris Reeds;
With 3 extra Humming
tunes to serve as Sruties,
which imparts a grandeur
to the Music.
Charmingly sweet and
effective

SINGLE REEDS ... Rs. 35
DOUBLE REEDS ... Rs. 50

PAUL & SONS, 9 1/2, Arpooly Lane (I. R.), CALCUTTA.

E. Mar. '33. M.

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.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

EASTER HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets at reduced fares for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class will be issued from 7th to 17th April 1933 (both days inclusive) in Local as well as in through booking available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of 1st May 1933 at the fares shown below:—

Between any two Stations over
100 miles apart.

Between Stations 100 miles or less than
100 miles apart.

At one and one-third single fares for 1st or 2nd class and at one and three-fourths ordinary single fares for 3rd class for the double journey.

On payment of one and one-third single fares for 1st or 2nd class and at one and three-fourths ordinary single fares for 3rd class as for 101 * miles if less than two single journey fares mail or ordinary as the case may be.

* Reduced return fares for 101 miles.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1st Class	16 13 0	2nd Class	8 7 0	3rd Class	3 8 0

NOTE:—Return tickets between stations less than 100 miles apart will not be issued if the two single journey fares are less than the minimum return fares, viz., Rs. 16-13, Rs. 8-7, and Rs. 3-8 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes respectively.

In through booking with Foreign Railways, these tickets are available by Mail, Express and Ordinary trains over M. S. M. Railway.

Third class return ticket holders, excepting servants of I and II Class return ticket holders, will not be allowed to travel by Nos. 45 and 50 Blue Mountain Expresses both over M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways.

In local booking third class Easter Return ticket holders (servants of 1st and 2nd class passengers excepted) will not be allowed to travel by

Nos. 3 and 4 Grand Trunk Expresses.

" 7 and 8 Bangalore Mails } except for distances of
" 1 and 2 Calcutta Mails } 100 miles and over.

" 13 and 14 S. I. Railway Mails and No. 45 and 50 Blue

Mountain Expresses between Madras and Jalarpet.

In no circumstances will refund be granted on these tickets nor can the period of availability be extended even on payment of any difference in fares. Holders of these tickets will not be allowed to travel by other than the specified route.

Holders of these Easter Concession return tickets are allowed to break journey as often and for as long a period as they wish at any intermediate station provided no part of the line is travelled over more than once in the same direction and the period of availability is not exceeded. Endorsement of break of journey must be obtained from the Station Staff whenever journey is broken. The outward journey must be commenced on the day the tickets are issued.

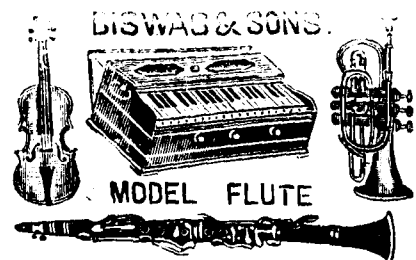
First and Second class concession return tickets will be accepted for reserving accommodation provided accommodation is available.

Holders of 3rd class return tickets will not be allowed to travel in higher class even on payment of difference in fares.

For other conditions of issue of these tickets over the M. S. M. Railway and also for the fares and conditions of issue of similar return tickets over Foreign Railways, please enquire at Station Booking Offices.

E. May '33.

CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORES



It is an admitted fact that our Harmoniums are the best in the market as regards quality, durability and high workmanship and they also suit all pockets. Large stock of all varieties of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS to suit all pockets.

New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

Model Flute Harmonium 3 Octv; 1 set of German Reeds: Style A. Rs. 20, Style B. Rs. 25, Superior Quality Rs. 35; 2 sets of German Reeds: Style A. Rs. 35, style B. Rs. 40, Superior Quality Rs. 50.

Other varieties Rs. 55 to Rs. 350.

German-made Violin with bow and case complete. Rs. 18, 21, 24 to Rs. 250.

German-made Mandolin Rs. 15, 18, 22 to Rs. 75.

English Model B⁶ Cornet Rs. 28, 30, 35 to Rs. 110.

Brass Paris made B⁶ or E⁶ Ebony Clarinet with 13 G. S. Keys, 2 rings. Rs. 45, 50 to Rs. 135.

Folding Model Organ 4 Octv; 2 sets of Reeds. 4 stops and Knee-swell. Rs. 140,

ADVANCE QUARTER AMOUNT WITH ORDER

BISWAS & SONS,

5, Lower Chitpore Road, (I.R.) CALCUTTA.

E. Mar. '33. M.

The Mahratta

To be published in new and enlarged form from January 1, 1933.

12 pages of the Kesari size with many new arresting features.

Advertisers and Selling Agents should write to The Advertising Manager, The 'Mahratta', Poona, or The Kesari-Mahratta Office, Bombay 2.

Among the new features will be pages devoted to the problems of India's workers and peasants, Native States' Rulers and Subjects, International affairs, Indian women, literary matters, stage and screen, news-letters, news from the Districts and Indian States in Maharashtra, the C. P. Berar and Karnatak, topical pictures and reviews of Indian and Foreign books.

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 by Money Order.

Single Copy One Anna.

NOTICE.

The following books have become damaged through handling on News Stands and various Book Stalls, and cannot therefore be sold as perfect books. Usual selling price of these books is Rs. 1-8-0 each, but now we are clearing them at As. 12 each, V. P. and Postage Extra.

Love, Courtship and Marriage
Don't Marry
Confessions of young girl
Confessions of Boy
Slow Train. Funny Sayings

Fast Train
Troop Train (Monologues)
Oh Boy! (Fun & Jokes)
Fails Dream Book
Dreams Interpreted
Bootlegger's Paradise
Side-tracked (Stories)
Never Again. (Yarns)
Drummer's Diary
Donkey's Hurricane Deck
Palmistry (Illustrated)
Easy Money
On A Mexican Mustang

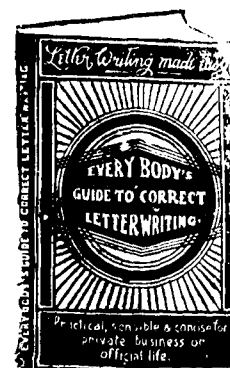
Temptations of Stage
Stage Secrets
Behind Scenes
Comic Cook Book
Sunny Side of Life
Poems and Recitations
Popular Recitations
Children's Recitations
Book of Stories
Macon Moore Detective
Hog train (Funny Stories)
Throughbred Tramu
Wizards of Joy
Marked Woman
Texas Cow Boy
Driven From Home
Lumber Camps to College
Army Male (Humorans)

FREE BOOK For a limited time only, with each order we will send FREE a shop-soiled copy of illustrated Book containing greatest lot of Humorous Stories. Write your name and address clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS. Address all orders to:—

GENERAL SUPPLIES CO.

BOOK DEPT. P. O. BOX 167 KARACHI India
E. Mar. '33. Mod.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER WRITING



A most practical and complete guide to the best style of modern correspondence containing a thorough exposition of the art of Letter Writing with over 500 specimen letters with their appropriate answers adopted to meet almost all cases of Import, Export, correspondence with Customs, correspondence relating to Trades, Merchant Office, Courts, Banks, Income-Tax, Municipality and Dt. Board, Newspapers,

etc., Family Letters, Love Letters, Invitations, etc. Very useful guide for everybody's Writing Desk. Re. 1-12-0 per copy.

MAGIC MANUAL: A full expose of modern miracles. It explains: How to cut a man's head off, and put it in a platter a yard from his body. The art of Ventriloquism, How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat files, knives and forks, how to make ghosts appear. How to perform the magic of stabbing a boy through a basket and taking him out without any injury. How to catch money from air. How to produce a mouse from a pack of cards. Tricks with cards, coins and handkerchief fully explained and illustrated, etc., etc. Read and learn them. Price Re. 1-8 per copy.

BHATTACHARYA & CO., 158, Muktiaram Bahu St., CALCUTTA.
E. Mar. '33. Eo.

HAPPY ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

REDUCTION WITH RAIL FREE

CONCESSION

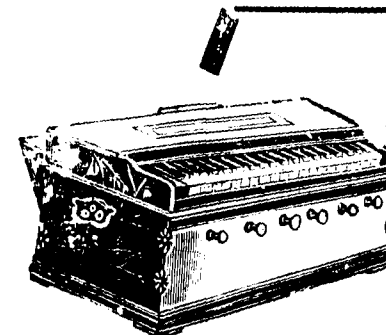
SPECIAL OFFER IN PRICES OF

MOHINI FLUTE HARMONIUMS

WITH PARIS MODEL REEDS.

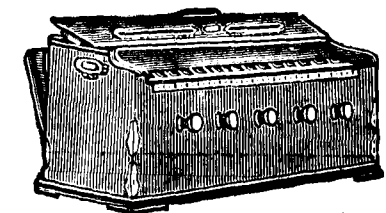
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO:—

MOHINI FLUTE CO., 9-2, ARPULI LANE (I.R.) CALCUTTA.



E. Mar. '33. M.

"BINA". the World's Best HARMONIUMS and ORGANS!



"BINA" Organs and Harmoniums are not built for us—they are actually built in our own well-equipped factory. When you buy a "BINA", therefore, you are paying no middle-men's profits—you are buying the BEST that can be produced at PRICES that can't be beaten by any other firm. In

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

We offer you the finest Foreign Manufactures, as well as the BEST PRODUCTS from our own up-to-date Factory. When in Calcutta, call and inspect, otherwise write immediately for our Catalogues dealing with "BINA" Organs and Harmoniums, and Musical Instruments.

M. L. SHAW, LTD., 1-2, Mati Sil St., 7-c, Lindsay St., 5-1, Dharamtala St., CALCUTTA.

E. Mar. '33

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.

Ez

Hail Swadeshi

DON'T WORRY

The All-India Bottle Supplying Co., 153, Chukla Street,
Bombay, will supply you bottles for all Swadeshi Materials.

E. Mar. '33. G. F. Co.



TO ENJOY MARRIED LIFE

TAKE AT ONCE

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

Ideal Tonic, Blood Purifier and Nerve Restorer

Sold by following Chemists:

- (1) Dadha & Co., Park Town, Madras.
- (2) H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay.
- (3) Madhab Agency, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon Street, Bombay.
- (4) H. C. Sen & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
- (5) R. S. Narain Das & Sons, Simla.
- (6) Grand Pharmacy, 438, Mogul Street, Rangoon.
- (7) O. N. Mookerjee & Sons, 19 Lindsay Street, Calcutta & Darjeeling.
- (8) S. Paul & Co., 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.
- (9) J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
- (10) Beli Ram & Bros., Lahore.
- (11) M. R. Chittal, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa.

Sold also by all other Chemists.

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIABETES, etc. etc. Made from harmless Vegetable Products. Far better than the Gland Products or so-called "Yakutis" or Nerve Tonics. Act like Magic. Increase Memory, Brain Power, Nerve Power and Retentive Power most wonderfully. Purify Blood also.

Why Buy Foreign Medicines?
Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills
and support Indian Industry.
Vim Pills will make you a New Man.

E. Mar '33 M

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.

E. Mar. '33. Ec.

Have you seen?
Are you a Subscriber to?
Do you advertise in?

YOUNG CEYLON

The Premier Monthly Magazine in Ceylon

AND
An Excellent medium for Advertisements
Annual Subscription Rs 3-0-0 including postage.
Critical and Breezy Comments on Current Topics and Leaders in Public Life.
Special articles on Politics, Economics and other subjects of general interest.
An invaluable magazine to every Publicist, Patriot, Politician and Man of the World. Splendid vehicle for Foreign and Local Advertisement. Each issue contains twenty pages of Advertisements. Foreign Advertisements a speciality.

Our New Departments.

Publicity Department.

To provide opportunities for contact between Advertisers and Buyers, we are displaying Show-Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills and other Publications of our Advertisers. Full information is given to Buyers about Advertisers' Goods. Orders are booked without any charge or commission.

Agency Department.

In this Department we offer readers the best and most popular magazines published all over the World. Write to us for a List of the most important Monthlies and Weeklies with their rates of Subscription.

For all Particulars apply to—

Manager,

"YOUNG CEYLON",

Ex. 167, Hulftsdorp, COLOMBO.

Wanted Students

To be trained by post to be high salaried Accountants for P. W. D., Railways, Municipalities, District Boards Mercantile services. Best Postal Tuition. Thousands already trained in all corners of India and the East. Splendid prospect for our students.

Apply for free Probus No. 172-R with Calendar, 1933, to the—

SECRETARY,

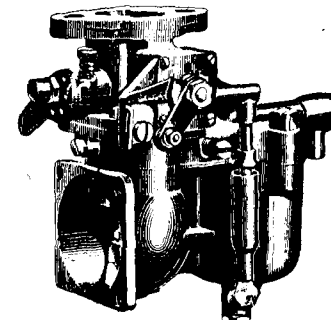
The India School of Accountancy,

POST BOX 2020, - CALCUTTA.

E. Mar. '33. M.

WHY FIT

SOLEX?



The no-trouble Carburettor.

Because, it economises Petrol consumption and ensures easy starting. Try a Solex in your Car and note the difference.

Sole Distributors:—

RANE (MADRAS) LTD.,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

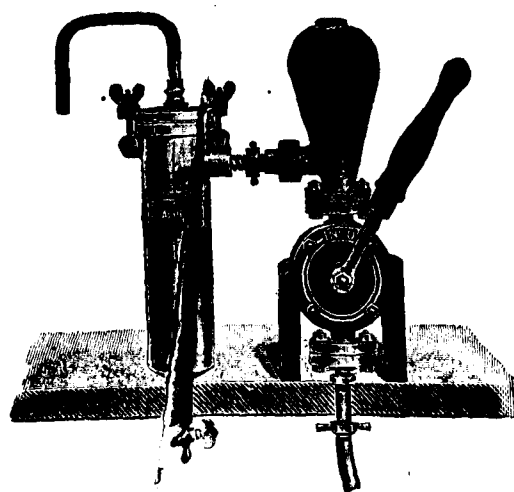
TELEGRAMS: AUTOWORKS. POST BOX 386.

PHONE: 359

E. Aug. '33. R.K.M.

CHEVIN'S RELIABLE FILTERS

Great reduction in prices



No. 64

HOUSE PUMP FILTER.

The most suitable and perfect Filter for domestic use when main pressure is available.

Very Rapid
Easily Cleaned.

This Filter will be found a great improvement on existing types.

The Filter case of cast iron is enamelled brown outside and white inside, the taps and fittings are heavily nickel-plated. Output about 20 to 30 gallons per hour.

Usual price Rs. 42-8.

NOW Rs. 27-8

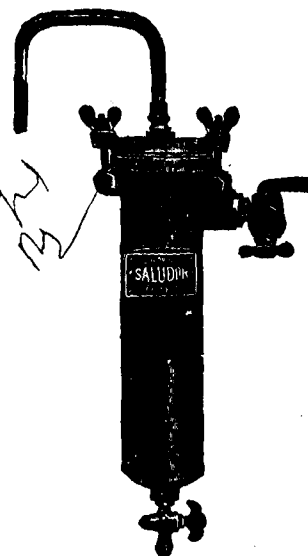
HOUSE PUMP FILTER.

Where a pure main supply is not available a large supply of filtered water can be obtained by attaching the pressure Filter No. 60. Output about 20 gallons per hour.

Usual price Rs. 172-8.

NOW

Rs 57-8



No. 60

SPENCER & CO. LTD

HARDWARE DEPT..

MADRAS.

E. J. J. '34.

Miscellaneous Books

Essays on Indian Economics

BY MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE

CONTENTS:—Indian Political Economy; the Reorganisation of Real Credit in India; Netherlands India and Culture System; Present State of Indian Manufacture and Outlook of the same; Indian Foreign Emigration; Iron Industry—Pioneer Attempts; Industrial Conference; Twenty Years' Review of Census Statistics; Local Government in England and India; Emancipation of Serfs in Russia; Prussian Land Legislation and the Bengal Tenancy Bill; the Law of Land Sale in British India.

SELECT OPINIONS

The Indian Social Reformer:—"These essays have won such a high reputation that there is no need of our reviewing them at length. They constitute, in fact, one of the few efforts, if not the only effort, to make a systematic study of the economic problems of India."

The India:—"Indispensable upon the shelves of every student of Indian politics."

The Political Science Quarterly:—"The author not only has a complete command of English but uncovers with great skill the mistakes made by the British in applying the maxims of English Political Economy to Indian conditions."

Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I.R." Re. 1-8.

All About Delhi

AN EXHAUSTIVE HANDBOOK

Compiled from Authentic Sources.

With 54 Illustrations.

CONTENTS:—The Hindu Kings; Early Muhammadan Kings; The Moghul Emperors; Modern Delhi; Some Delhi Sight; Monuments at Delhi; The Storming of Delhi; The City Gazetteer; Lord Lytton's Durbar; Lord Curzon's Durbar; The King's Durbar of 1911.

In the preparation of this book free use has been made of Mr. Fanshawe's *Delhi: Past and Present*, more especially in the compilation of its last Chapter; of Dr. Fergusson's *Eastern and Indian Architecture* in the description of its great architectural glories; of the revised *Imperial Gazetteer* for the latest statistics relating to the city; of Captain Trotter's *Nicholson* for a description of the storming of Delhi; and of Mr. Reynold-Ball's *Tourist's India* for a succinct account of its far-famed Mutiny Sites. Besides the standard writers on Indian History and the accounts of European and other travellers to India during the Moghul period, much interesting information has been gleaned from Mr. Abbott's *Through India with the Prince*, Mr. Percival Landon's *Under the Sun*, Mr. G. W. Steevens' *In India*, Genl. Gough's *Old Memories* and Mr. Kerr's *From Charing Cross to Delhi* With Illustrations. Revised Edition Price Rupees Two.

To Subscribers of "The Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

Malabar and Its Folk

A systematic description of the social customs and institutions of Malabar

By T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B.A.

With Special Chapters on

"The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali.

This book is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of the life and institutions of the peoples of Malabar. Mr. Gopal Panikkar writes of his compatriots with intimate knowledge born of long study and close association with the people of Malabar. There are twenty-three chapters in all besides "A glossary of terms". And advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent historical research.

Price Rs. Two.

To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

Eminent Orientalists

INDIAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

This is a new and interesting publication of equal interest to the scholar and the layman. It is a record of the achievements of many European and Indian savants. By their zeal for learning and sympathetic understanding of ancient literature, they have laid bare the treasures of ancient cultures and opened the door to a new world of thought deeper and subtler than any known to Europe.

Among the Contributors to this Volume are: Prof. P. Seshadri, Prof. Radhakrishnan, Dr. S. Krishnasami Iyengar, Prof. P. S. Sastri, Mr. Shambu Chunder Dey, Prof. Suryanarayana, Mr. Vasant Naik, Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Prof. M. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, Prof. Surva Kumar Bhuyan, Prof. Srinivasachari and Mr. D. W. Wickramaratni.

Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of the "I.R." Re. 1-8.

Shakespeare's Tragedies

BEING STUDIES OF

KING LEAR, MACBETH, HAMLET & OTHELLO

BY REV. DR. WILLIAM MILLER, C.I.E.

According to Dr. Miller, the plays of Shakespeare, whether designedly or not, are not calculated merely to amuse. They have each "an inner meaning" and a "central idea", which the student will do well to search out and assimilate.

Price Re. 1-8. To Subs. of the "I.R." Re. 1-4.

A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOK-SELLERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS