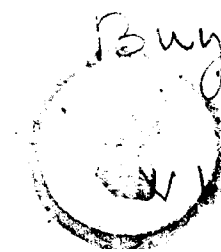


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No. 9. June 1933

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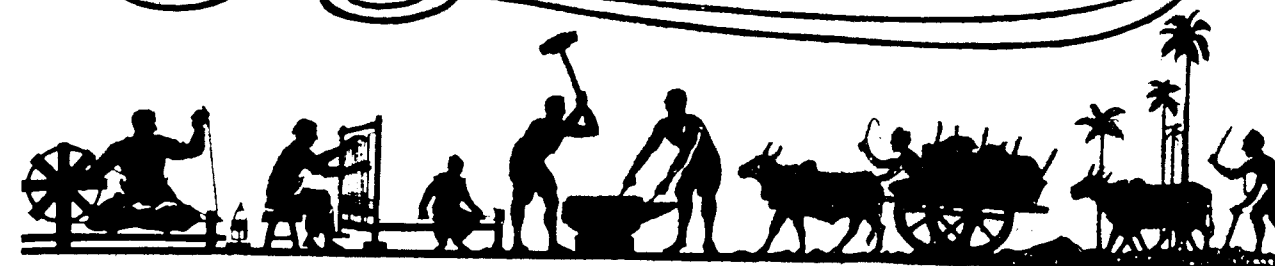
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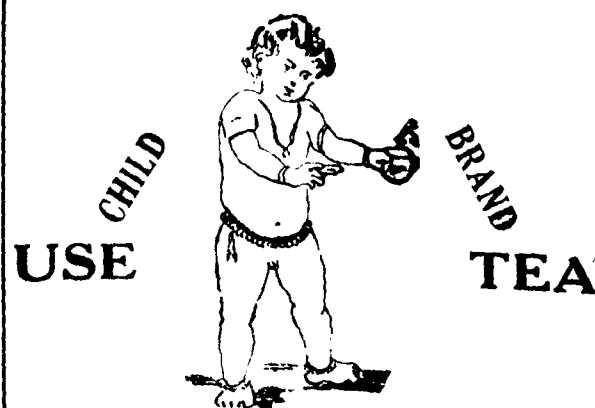
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Vol. I. No. 9.

June 1933

Buy Indian

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All communications with regard to Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor. Contributions, preferably illustrated, on all subjects coming within the scope of this journal are solicited. A stamped addressed envelope should accompany M. S. S. for its return in the event of its being unsuitable. Communications dealing with Advertising and Distribution matters should be addressed to the Manager.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

A TIMELY WARNING

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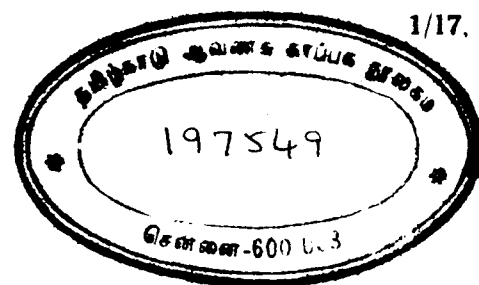
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MR. R. C. Srivastava, Sugar Technologist of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, has sounded a timely note of warning in his "Review of Sugar Industry in India" against the probable situation in future of the industry if the present rate of growth of sugar factories continues. The grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1931 has been responsible for the floatation of over 100 sugar factories during the last two seasons. The total consumption of sugar in India is roughly 940,000 tons annually. The total production of all kinds of sugar in the year 1931-32 was 478,000 tons, in the year 1932-33 it will be 626,000 tons, and the estimate of production for the year 1933-34 is 886,000 tons while it will be 946,000 tons in 1934-35. This means that, at present, there is yet a margin between consumption and production, but in 1934-35, there will be, according to the above statistics, an actual surplus of production over consumption. The Sugar Technologist observes:

"The rate at which the sugar industry has been developing during the last two years has recently become too fast to be healthy. In view of the statistical position disclosed above, considerable caution and restraint are necessary in connection with any further extension of the industry if it is to be saved the fate of jute, rubber and a number of other industries which are now suffering from the ill-effects of over production."

Besides, too many factories are started at a few spots, while large areas of the country which can support factories are left without them. This is the case especially in the United Provinces where the number

of factories started is far greater than anywhere else. Yet the Director of Agriculture of that province, in his annual administration report, observes:

"There appears to be ample scope for 100 to 125 six hundred ton sugar factories throughout the province without creating serious competition."

This opinion does not agree with the conclusions arrived at from the statistics given above. Further increase in the number of factories is certain to create an unhealthy competition among the factory owners as to the supply of canes, and further establishment of factories will lead to over-production and consequent depression.

POSITION OF THE GROWER AND CONSUMER

The safe-guarding of the sugar industry has, of course, been of great advantage to the capitalists who are sure to make huge profits at the expense of the growers and consumers. The latter are especially heavily taxed by the sugar protection, and the only justification for the sugar consumers for agreeing to pay the enhanced price of sugar, is as one writer has pointed out, the general benefit to the country at large. The competition among the factory owners which may not be unlikely to occur in the immediate future if the number of factories are increased in certain areas alone without a wide distribution of the same throughout all areas under cane cultivation, may tend to increase the cost of production. The position of the agriculturists and the cane-growers has also to be safe-guarded from exploitation by the capitalists. Therefore, it will be conducive to a healthy

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development of the sugar industry in India if a reasonable settlement be arrived at regarding the distribution of the profits of the business between these contending parties, namely, the grower, the manufacturer and the consumer.

RUMOUR OF AN EXCISE DUTY

According to the Simla correspondent of the *Indian Finance*, it is understood that the Government have an idea of imposing an excise duty on sugar. The correspondent says: "Sir George Schuster finds that the sugar interests are making huge profits at the expense of the consumer and that the Government of India must, in the interest of the tax payer, have a share in the sugar proceeds." Is it due to regard for the interests of the tax-payer or the Government's desire to get additional sources of revenue by hook or by crook? "The sugar industry, which on a superficial view looks like being able to bear an excise duty," says the *Indian Finance*, "is yet in the process of development, and the factors connected with such development require careful watching in order to ensure that an industry, so propitiously started, has no occasion for set-back or retrogression." It is the duty of the Government to see that protection at first

granted is not nullified by subsequent taxation.

THE TASK BEFORE THE SIMLA CONFERENCE

It is very gratifying to note that the Government have realised the seriousness of the several problems which have cropped up of late as a result of the rapid growth of sugar factories in India. The Government have proposed to hold a conference of the Ministers of Agriculture and technical advisers, both official and non-official, from important sugar-producing provinces. While this conference will discuss problems relating to the sugar industry in all its various aspects, particularly with regard to an orderly development of the interests of the sugarcane grower, another conference of Ministers of Industries will meet in Simla on the 13th July to discuss, amongst many other matters, questions relating to industry in general.

In conclusion, we hope that the conference will pay due regard to the warnings issued by the Sugar Technologist, and safeguard the interests of the grower and consumer from exploitation by the capitalist.

Immunising Cattle Against Rinderpest

It is understood that a bill to provide for the prevention of contagious diseases among cattle in the Central Provinces will be introduced in the C. P. legislative council. The province does not breed cattle in sufficient numbers and the local supply has to be augmented annually by the importation of a large number of cattle from the States on its northern borders. The itinerant cattle dealers who import these cattle also buy for sale local stock and move their herds from market to market from one end of the province to another. The unregulated movement of these large herds constitutes a potent agency for the dissemination of dangerous cattle diseases which destroy stocks worth lakhs of rupees every year.

The Bill provides for the compulsory vaccination

against rinderpest of all imported cattle at stated quarantine ports and for regulation of the transport of cattle along certain prescribed routes and during prescribed seasons. The measure is also designed to prohibit the purchase or sale by itinerant cattle dealers of unimmunised cattle, and to disperse or prohibit a fair or market in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of any infectious cattle diseases.

A cheap and effective method of immunising cattle against this highly dangerous disease, rinderpest, has been discovered as a result of research work carried out by the Provincial Veterinary Department, and there is every prospect of minimising the ravages of the epidemic by the adoption of the measures embodied in the Bill.

THE LESSON FROM JAPAN

One cannot but be surprised at the remarkable success of Japan in her trade drive in the teeth of cut-throat competition from the better organised industrial nations of the world. To steer clear of the dangerous rock of economic depression on which the prosperity of many a nation has been shattered is in itself a great achievement. The first and foremost cause of her trade success seems to be her deliberate depreciation of currency. When she saw the world prices tumbling down, she decided on depreciation of her currency the effect of which was to keep up prices within her own borders. But nations which solely depend upon imports for their existence will certainly be handicapped if they imitate Japan's policy. With regard to England, which has to depend on imports for all necessities, as for example, wheat and meat, it will be disastrous if she were to follow Japan's policy. For, the depreciation of currency results in increase in the value of imported goods. Japan's imports constitute only a tenth of the national requirements.

Mr. J. Yamamota, a former President of the South Manchurian Railway, says: "If Japan were a nation which ate a lot of meat and wheat, which wore woollen clothing and were dependent upon a great many international commodities, we should be on the verge of a revolution. But fortunately — or unfortunately — our people eat rice and fish, wear cheap clothing, and are almost entirely divorced from the international markets in the essentials of living. Imports run up to about

1200 million yens a year, about a tenth of the national consumption. If prices are up 150 per cent on the tenth, they are up about 15 per cent on the whole. For nine-tenths of what the Japanese people consume prices cannot rise above the purchasing power of the public."

With regard to ourselves, our requirements of foreign commodities constitute not even a tenth of our national expenditure, and therefore, depreciation of our currency should place India in a better position than even Japan. The following paragraph explains the above statement.

"If to-morrow the price of the rupee be depreciated from 18 pence to a shilling, that is 20 rupees per pound, India will get 20 rupees for every sterling worth of articles sent out against only Rs. 13—8—0 that she gets to-day, that is, prices in India will rise by about fifty percent. Of course, we shall have to pay Rs. 20 for the foreign articles which can now be had for Rs. 13—8—0; but our loss on that account is nominal. In our foreign transactions, we shall win more than we shall have to lose."

Our economic salvation lies partly in a change of the exchange policy of the Government to suit our national interests. The present system of linking the rupee to the sterling has disastrously appreciated the value of the rupee and kept down the price of goods. This state of affairs has been a cause of untold loss to our people.

OUR DUTY

It is our duty to take the Swadeshi vow; in it lies the prosperity of India. To reject the articles that are manufactured in India is to be untrue to India. It is unwarranted indulgence.

We cannot reject indigenous articles, even as we cannot reject the native air and the native soil because they are inferior to the foreign air and foreign soil.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT CONJEEVARAM

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Conjeevaram organised by the Buy Indian League was opened on Thursday 1st. June by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M. L. C. There was a large gathering present and the opening of the Exhibition in the evening was an impressive function.

The Exhibition was held in the Pachaippa's High School premises. There were over 35 stalls and a special feature of this year was the participation of the nation-building departments of the Government—agricultural, industrial and public health. The officers concerned had taken all pains to make their stalls really educative and useful to the public.

After prayer, Mr. C. Srinivasachariar, Secretary of the Reception Committee, read messages from Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, S. Satyamurti, M. Anandam, Superintendent of the Research station at Aduthurai, and others wishing the Exhibition all success.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar in his opening address said that it was their first duty to express their sense of gratitude to the work done by the pioneers of the Swadeshi movement like Col. Olcott and Dadhabhai Naoroji, Tilak, Gokhale, Dr. Besant and Gandhiji. To be a true Swadeshi one must have regard to all departments of activity. Fundamentally all life was one and the several aspects, political, social and economic, were merely convenient departments for division of labour. The decision of the Buy Indian League not to have any connection with politics was a very wise decision. It was above party labels and racial and communal differences. Hence every one could meet there on common ground.

The chief purpose of an exhibition was to meet and create a demand for things. As a preliminary to that, surveys should be undertaken in and around the area of the exhibition as to the requirements and needs of that area. There ought to be co-operation between the producers and organisers and the merchants should realise the immense debt they owe to the impetus given by the Buy Indian League and the Swadeshi spirit created by it, and must make up their minds to contribute at least a portion of their profits for the upkeep of the League. While he was Minister, an extensive survey of cottage industries in the Madras Presidency was undertaken and one of the recommendations made was to establish a Central Museum or Depot at Madras. The Buy Indian League had been able to supply this great want though the Government had not thought fit to do it because of financial or other reasons. He was

greatly pleased at the friendliness and co-operation shown by the Government now and hoped that this spirit would prevail throughout. With a word of caution to the stall-holders not to make exhibitions places for profiteering and to keep in view the permanent development and fostering of the Swadeshi spirit, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar declared the exhibition open amidst great applause.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT TENALI

The second Swadeshi Exhibition at Tenali was opened on Monday the 12th June, by Mr. P. Anjaneyulu Pantulu, Ex-M. L. C. Janab Mahammad Ismail, a sincere worker in the Khadi field presided on the occasion.

Mr. P. Anjaneyulu, in the course of a lengthy address, referred to the past greatness of India in handicrafts and industries, and traced the causes for the rapid decay and extinction of the same. The Indian outlook of things being fundamentally philosophical, much progress could be made in the domain of industrial and commercial regeneration. He extolled the institution of Santas (weekly markets).

Mr. P. Veeraraghavalu said the opening of the World Economic Conference in London to solve the world's economic questions, synchronised with the opening of the exhibition, which in its own humble way aimed at the solution of India's economic and industrial self-sufficiency. Another gentleman, Mr. T. Sivasankara Sastri, condemned the attitude of people who were enamoured of western civilization and ignored simplicity and aped alien methods of life. He insisted upon Indian Swadeshi.

Almost all the important manufacturers in India took part in the Exhibition, some of them being Tomco of Bombay, the Bengal Potteries, Calcutta, the Madras Pencil Factory, Godrej Soaps, Batticherya Rubber Works and the Bengal Enamel Works.

Pure khaddar, Neolikal inks, Sri Ram Raju's Rattan Works, and important Ayurvedic medicines were also exhibited.

NEGAPATAM SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Taking advantage of the large crowd of pilgrims and devotees that gathered at Sikkil on the occasion of the great Kumbhabhishekam Festival, the Charka Sangham of Negapatam organised a Swadeshi Exhibition at Sikkil. The Exhibition was opened on Saturday, the 3rd June, by Mr. K. C. Subramanyam Chettiar, Bar-at-Law, Negapatam. The Exhibition was kept open till the 7th June.

TIRUPPUR CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

The 19th Cattle and Pony Shows, together with the industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions held under the auspices of the Coimbatore District Agricultural Association, in the Weekly Market Compound in Tiruppur, were declared open on the evening of Thursday the 8th June, by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, President of the Madras Legislative Council.

As usual, the Government Agricultural Department had arranged a large number of exhibits made up of improved strains in cotton, paddy, sugarcane and millets like *cholam* and ragi. Among the improved implements, the mechanical seed drill and bund formers are worth mentioning. Samples of cream jaggery prepared by the use of paddy husk charcoal and the white sugar produced by the open pan process were also exhibited.

The most predominant feature of the show was the cattle section which consisted of more than twelve thousand cattle.

In declaring the shows and Exhibitions open, Mr. Reddi made an interesting and instructive speech. He highly commended the activities of the District Agricultural Association which was conducting such useful shows and exhibitions for several years together. It had been the experience in several places that official non-co-operation brought such associations to premature extinction. He deplored that more often enthusiasm waned after the shows and exhibitions were closed and began only just before the next show. He emphasised the necessity of supplementing such shows with intensive and extensive propaganda to bestow real benefit on the agricultural population.

Referring to the sugar industry, the speaker regretted that the Southern India people had facilities but not the zeal. He suggested that if the authorities showed facilities and encouragement with the advantages offered to the sugar industry, capitalists would come forward to establish a taste for Indian sugar and the farmers would co-operate with them for the development of the industry.

Turning to the subject of cattle breeding, the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the Pattagar of Palayacottai who, he said, was the most successful breeder of Kangayam variety and that the Ongole breed had not deteriorated in quality. Cattle breeding required skill in the judicious selection of cattle and knowledge in breeding and tending them. Besides, there must be ample pasturage facilities which all ryots could not command. He condemned the action of the Forest Department in encroaching upon all unoccupied lands and mountain sides which made it difficult for the people to think of cattle breeding, and much less on a large scale. Due to

poverty and lack of adequate grazing facilities, the cultivator paid little or no attention to a proper breeding of the cattle.

In conclusion, Mr. Reddi observed that the 'Buy Indian' propaganda had done much to supplement the 'Swadeshi' work that had been going on for over two decades and appealed for encouragement from the Government and capitalists for the growth of our economic freedom and the further advancement of our industrial regeneration.

THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT BEZWADA

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, arranged at Bezwada in connection with the 16th Arya Vysya Conference, was opened by Mr. Mothey Narayana Rao, Zamindar of Ellore, at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 4th June in the Municipal High School compound before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from all over the Presidency.

Mr. Mothey Narayana Rao in the course of his opening address said that the cry of the day was Swadeshi everywhere in the world. With the advent of Mahatmaji in the political field, India also began to work for Swadeshi industries and to create work for the starving millions of India. He was of opinion that the political salvation of India could not be obtained unless India would improve financially. In this connection he appealed to the merchant community in India to take a vow not to deal in foreign goods and to encourage Indian industries. He opined that propaganda should be carried on more vigorously in towns rather than in villages. In towns, still the so-called high class people and students were not able to give up foreign things and luxuries though they could obtain things of equally good quality in India also. He declared the exhibition open with a final appeal to the merchants of Andhra Desa to organise themselves and to discourage trade in foreign goods and to give a morsel of food to the starving millions by encouraging Indian industries.

The Andhra branch of A. I. S. A. and Guntur District Khaddar Association exhibited fine and beautiful khaddar clothes of various types and colours. Besides this, other swadeshi articles also were exhibited.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT KARAUKUDI

A Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition was held under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association (Tamil Nad), with the help of an influential local Committee at Karaikudi in the premises of the Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar High School on Sunday, the 4th June.

It is gratifying to learn that the people of Chettinad and many Swadeshi manufacturers co-operated with the organisers and made the exhibition a great success.

ART EXHIBITION

Sj. Manishi Dey, the talented Bengali Artist, recently arranged a display of his works at the "Swadeshi" corner of Church Gate Street, (opposite Flora Fountain), Bombay.

The collection on view included a variety of artistic leather-works like purses, ladies' handbags, book-covers, photo albums, etc. These are in fancy designs with beautiful engravings, and in various shades of colours.

The display also contained some charming paintings done by Sj. Dey in water-colours, some of which were sent to art-exhibitions in America and Europe. Several sketches of nature-studies manifested a delicacy of touch and a fine sense of beauty on the part of the artist. They bore unmistakable traces of the Bengal school, though Sj. Dey disclaimed any conscious following of that style. But the influence was quite natural, considering that he is a Bengali artist and the brother of a distinguished artist, the Principal of the Calcutta School of Art.

A notable work in Sj. Dey's collection was a beautiful pencil sketch on simple ply-wood, representing a number of village maidens at worship in the temple of "Radha Krishna." The graceful curves of the figures and their costumes were executed with a rare skill.

COONOR ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened, on the evening of Tuesday 16th May, the tenth annual Coonor Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the Billiard room of the Coonor Club. There was a distinguished gathering of European ladies and gentlemen including some Indians. A major portion of the hall was occupied by exhibits in water colours, oils, tinted pencil and photography. There were also stalls containing carpentry, basket and leather work, fancy articles, etc.

KODAIKANAL ART EXHIBITION

The sixth Kodaikanal Art Exhibition was held on May 29th and it continued for three days. The exhibits were a good and representative collection from professional and amateur artists, covering a wide range both of the Western School of Arts and the Indian School of Painting. The Exhibition attracted collections of high class quality not only from South India but also from several important centres of North India. The School of Arts, Madras, the Bombay School of Arts, the Rama Rao Art Gallery, Rajahmundry, were some of the institutions that contributed exhibits. Well-known artists from Mysore, Bangalore, Lucknow, Agra and other places also exhibited their works. A particular feature

this year was that artists of both sexes were fairly represented.

ART EXHIBITION AT CUTTACK

An *Associated Press* message from Cuttack, dated June 5, says :—

An art exhibition is being held in the hall of the Puri Zilla School under the supervision of Mr. Mukul De of Calcutta. The exhibits have been collected from all over Orissa. The Raja Saheb of Puri, the Mahant of the Emar Muth, and the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj are taking a keen interest in the exhibition.

MYSORE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

The third annual Arts Exhibition held under the auspices of the Fine Arts Society, Mysore, says a correspondent of the *Hindu*, was opened in the premises of Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, on the 29th May and was kept open till 10th June. There were altogether 144 exhibits in the show, classified under various heads: etching black and white, oils, water colour, landscapes, photography and posters.

The Society's silver medal for the best work in the Exhibition was won by Mr. S. N. Swamy for a fine composition in oil colours with three interesting pictures.

VILLAGE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Chandrarah H. E. High School, says an *Associated Press* message from Barisal dated 19th May, an exhibition of village arts and industries was opened, and a good collection of ancient Bengali manuscripts, including the works of the Vaishnava Poet, Chandidas, was exhibited there.

A HARIJAN ART HOUSE FOR KARACHI

An *Associated Press* Message dated May 30, says that Seth Ramgopal Mahatta, brother of Rai Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta President of the Servants of Untouchables' Society, Sind, contributed Rs. 50,000 for opening a Harijan Arts House in Karachi with a view to teach them art and crafts in order to enable them to earn their livelihood.

BUY INDIAN LEAGUE ORGANISED IN GUNTUR

According to the *Swarajya* correspondent, it is understood that a District Buy Indian League has been organised in Guntur, on the 13th June, by the Swadeshi workers of the District.

EDUCATION EXHIBITION.

An education exhibition, organised under the auspices of the Educational Conference at Trichy, was opened by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao. The districts which participated were Trichinopoly, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, Madura, Tinnevely, Pudukkotta, and North Arcot. The exhibits were numerous and were classified under the following sections; child education, vocational education collection of cartoons, History, Geography, Science, Fine Arts, etc.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, before declaring the exhibition open, spoke a few words on the value of such exhibitions. He said that he was trying to lay stress upon the place of Fine Arts in Education in relation to leisure in particular. He was gratified to find that although Fine Arts found no place in the school curriculum, the innumerable exhibits, of which reference had been made in the Exhibition Committee's report showed that if only students were given adequate opportunities they could develop their sense of beauty. He was also interested to hear that although vocational education was given as only one of the additional subjects, the exhibits themselves were numerous, pointing to the growing importance being bestowed on the training of the hands and the eyes. As regards Fine Arts, it was very important to develop some kind of a systematic study. It was not necessary that every one should become an artist or a musician or a painter or a sculptor but every one should develop a sense of beauty. He did not find any specific reference made to the 'hobby section.' But he thought that the exhibition would show that the boys were cultivating some hobbies too. It was, he added, very important that students should cultivate a taste for hobbies whether or not it would serve them to earn their livelihood.

EXHIBITION OF AN INDUSTRIAL FILM

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., (India) Limited, Madras, exhibited on May 27th at the Paragon Talkies an industrial film showing up-to-date methods of packing tea, cigarettes and cereals.

The working of the machines was clearly demonstrated and they revealed the rapidity and neatness with which paper and cardboard boxes were manufactured. The show lasted for about three-quarters of an hour and proved quite interesting.

A SWADESHI EMPORIUM AT KOTAGIRI

It is understood that a Swadeshi Emporium has been newly opened at Kotagiri (Nilgiris) on the 29th May. The organisers intend to make it an up-to-date one by investing the necessary capital. We wish them all success.

THE TINNEVELEY INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

A combined Swadeshi Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Tinnevelly Buy Indian League at the Tinnevelly Municipal buildings during the ensuing Ani Festival of Sri Nellaiyappan Temple from 30th June, to 14th July, both days inclusive.

The Industrial and Agricultural Departments of the Madras Government are also bringing their valuable articles for the same. The Exhibition Committee is arranging a series of musical concerts to be held in the Exhibition grounds during the Exhibition days. There will also be various lectures on suitable and appropriate topics of interest.

A special feature of the Exhibition will be the Museum Section for rare and interesting exhibits; the practical demonstration of various cottage industries and handicrafts such as ginning, carding, spinning of cotton, weaving, printing and dyeing of cloths, mat-making etc; and competitions in most of the items mentioned above.

It is understood that about 100 stalls will be provided with suitable accommodation and lighting arrangements. We hope that the swadeshi manufacturers and the public will take a keen interest in the Exhibition.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT PATNA.

Great success attended the Haturia-Jagannathpur Exhibition (Patna) with its various sections such as Industrial Arts, Baby-show, cattle-show, Health-welfare, etc. The Exhibition was opened by Mr. S. M. Banerjee, I.C.S., District Magistrate, on the 4th May when interesting speeches were made by Mr. S. C. Ray, Editor of the *Insurance World*, and Mr. Hamid, Chairman, Patna District Board.

Publicity Officers from Agriculture, Industry and Public Health Departments of the Government, and Sarojini Nalini Association attended the Exhibition and delivered lantern lectures to crowded gatherings every evening during the exhibition days. Such an exhibition in a remote village is unique of its kind and so the enterprise of the villagers received high appreciation from the District Magistrate of Patna.

KHADDAR HAWKING BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

A correspondent of the *Hindu* writes from Narsapur that Khaddar was being hawked from door to door by college students who had returned home during the vacation, with the help of some Harijan boys and Mr. Singamsetti Subba Rao.

THE NILGIRI AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The sixth Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, organised in conjunction with the Poultry show of the South Indian Poultry Association, was opened on Saturday, the 10th June, at the Bedford Cinema buildings by His Excellency the Governor. The show consisted of five sections of pot plants, boxes, baskets; cut flowers, bouquets, and button holes; decorated tables, fruits, vegetables and dairy produce.

A noteworthy section was the exhibition of Coonoor honey exhibited by the Pomological Station as a cottage industry and also by Mrs. P. A. Nathan. The exhibit by the latter received a special silver cup.

BEE-HIVES AND HONEY EXHIBITED

For the first time, bee-hives and honey were exhibited at the Flower Shows in Ooty on the 27th May, and in Coonoor on June 10th.

TEA PROPAGANDA THROUGH FILM

An Associated Press message, dated 24th May, states that a cinema show was held at the Durbhanga Palace, Durbhanga, under the supervision of Mr. D. Banerjee, divisional representative of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, at which table demonstrations were given and the aims and objects and activities of the Committee, and the methods of popularising Indian tea were explained. Pictures dealing with the tea industry and plantation were exhibited. Similar shows were held at Samastipur, Madhubani and other places where, as elsewhere, propaganda work was carried out through the medium of the screen.

THE TOURING EXHIBITION

The Madras Buy Indian League has proposed to do intensive Swadeshi propaganda in the Southern Districts in our Presidency during the next two months by sending out a specially fitted motor van fitted up with show-cases containing swadeshi goods. The van will start in the first week of July and will tour in the Districts of Chingleput, S. Arcot, Trichinopoly, Pudukottah, Ramnad, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Ranipet and Conjeevaram and other places.

The van has been fitted up with several show-cases, and sales will, of course, be undertaken on behalf of the participants in the tour.

It is needless for us to mention the enormous possibilities of the programme, for the swadeshi manufacturers on the one hand, and the public on the other. We hope the venture will receive every encouragement from the public.

THE ALEMBIC EXHIBITION SPECIAL

The Exhibition Train organised by the Alembic Co. of Baroda to popularise Indian Industries by exhibition and sale of such products throughout India, left Bombay on 21st. May, and after touring through several provinces, came to Madras on Saturday the 10th. June.

The train consisted of 10 carriages of which 6 were used for exhibition purposes. A restaurant car was also attached for the convenience of the exhibitors as well as the public. The exhibits which were spread over 30 stalls consisted of products by the Alembic Co., the Goldfield Leather Works of Bombay, Khadi Silk Depot, Electricity ware, Steel furniture, Products of the Lal Mills of Ahmedabad and Empress Mills of Nagpur, perfumery, wood furniture of the Sunderdas Saw Mills, Motor Parts, watches, and various other useful articles.

Mr Satubhai Mehta, B.A., Representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee, Bombay, travelled along with the Special to obtain first hand information about Indian Industries. Mr. Chandulal Shah of the Goldfield Leather Works under whose supervision the Exhibition Train was arranged, and Mr. P. D. Joshi of the Alembic Company, who was the Tour Manager, deserve to be congratulated on their efforts.

The following paragraph from the *Swarajya* describes the usefulness of such moving exhibitions:—

"Exhibitions of various articles manufactured in the country go a great way in popularising these articles and encouraging the spirit of Swadeshi, and have proved of great value, but their interest is only local, that is, in the place at which they take place. Moving exhibitions have, therefore, become much more popular than others in so far as these exhibitions are travelling in several provinces in special trains arranged for the purpose which stop at several stations in different provinces. The inter-provincial value of such exhibitions can never be overestimated. Experience has shown that, besides spreading the growing spirit of Swadeshi to a longer and wider public, the exhibitors have themselves been benefited by the larger publicity given to their ware."

THE EUSOL ALUMINIUM WORKS

As we are going to the press, we are informed that the Eusol Aluminium Works at Poona will be converted into a Limited Liability Company with a Capital of Rs. 2,00,000. Started in the year 1925 with a capital of only Rs. 500, the company has now grown into a huge concern and it has achieved considerable progress in the manufacture of various articles from Aluminium and other metal sheets. It now maintains separate departments for art drawing, sign board painting, metal turning, drilling, shaping and carpentry. Besides, it also keeps a show room. We wish the Company all success in its new venture.

A RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA

By EVESDROPPER

Politics has nothing to do with the question of a Reserve Bank. Whatever the constitution, whoever runs the country, we need such a bank on sheer economic grounds.

In India money transactions have been conducted from time immemorial. She has throughout financed effectively her internal trade and agriculture. She will continue to do so whether there are modern banks or not. But what we want is the machinery of a Reserve Bank to mobilise the immense resources which are working at present on parochial, crude, related, regional lines.

But whether or not it is relevant, the British authorities have laid it down that such a Bank is a preliminary to the setting up of the new machinery at the centre and that certain conditions have to be satisfied. They are:—

- (1) That the budget must be balanced;
- (2) That short-term debt must be funded and early loan maturities converted into long-term issues;
- (3) Sufficient sterling and gold reserves must be built;
- (4) Normal export surplus should be assured.

As regards item 1, the budget is already balanced. If I differ personally and hold that the budget is not balanced as it should be, I know it can be balanced and can give alternative methods. But that is beside the point. The first condition is, therefore, fulfilled.

As for the second, real progress has been achieved and there is, despite the reverses of the past month, every favourable condition for carrying out this programme further.

As regards sterling and gold reserves, it is difficult to believe in the *bonafides* of this condition when every effort has been made not to strengthen these reserves. However, in spite of the Government, we have now very much more of gold and of sterling securities than before.

The fourth condition is about export surplus. To let a normally assured surplus of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 70 crores to sink to a level, in which merchandise surplus is practically non-existent, hardly speaks well

of the policy of the Government. In a publication like the monthly volume on "Seaborne Trade," emphasis is on imports and not exports. The first place is assigned to imports. This shows the bias of the authorities. You cannot produce export surplus until that mentality is changed. Gold exports will not last eternally. They will dry up one day. Government must remove this bias in their economic policy—the bias in favour of imports.

Here is India, with absolute monopoly in jute and shellac; as near a monopoly as possible in commodities like hessian, myrabolom, chrome, goatskin; and partial monopoly in commodities like coffee, copra, rice and tea. And there is a large world demand for these. That such a country should not have an export surplus only shows that there is something wrong with the people who are looking after the economic interests of the country. There is a way to assure better prices, resulting in improved trade balance, steadier exchange and greater purchasing power of the masses. And, after all is said and done, masses can keep buying imports only if there is surplus on international account.

Therefore, the position comes to this: that even the conditions which British authorities have laid down are more or less fulfilled and you can have a Reserve Bank to-morrow. I do not, I repeat, agree that these conditions are essential for its establishment. Examine the test which the League of Nations applied when round about 1925 it undertook the monetary reconstruction of countries with war-wrecked currencies; it gave a Central Bank to create these conditions, and not because such conditions existed. In fact, those conditions did not exist. However, we are to cope with political prejudices and bias as against India. But, even then, India stands more firmly than any other country to fulfil the so-called preliminary conditions.

The real question is: Why do I want a Reserve Bank?

I want a Reserve Bank because, I do not want the administration of currency to be in the hands of departmental officials. Barring an exception or two these officials are drawn from the I.C.S. Most of our currency troubles are due to amateurishness on the part of officers who, admittedly able, cannot, however, be expected to have the instinct to smell the money market, and say what is coming; that aptitude

comes only by early and daily contact with the world of finance.

* * *

And, after all, what is meant by money market? In one part of the year, Government take away money from the market in the form of taxes, and over the year they disburse money to the market in the form of salaries and public expenditure. This means that there would be too much money in one part of the year and too little in the other. It is essential that during the period when Government drain funds by way of taxes, this money should still be available to the market. In other words, no money market can function well unless there is unification of currency and credit; which means that the authority which issues currency and the authority that holds Government balances must be the same. There must be give and take from a common pool—inflow and outflow according to time and conditions.

* * *

Then, there is gold which is the basis of currency. There is currency which is the basis of bank credit. If I have a thousand rupees, I keep in currency only Rs. 20 with me and the remaining Rs. 980 lies with the Bank, and the Bank is using this Rs. 980 to finance such others as need financing. In other words, for that credit of Rs. 980, the basis of currency is only Rs. 20, and the basis of this currency is only Rs. 7 worth of gold. Thus, Rs. 7 worth of gold gives an ultimate credit of Rs. 980. If, however, people lose confidence in the banking system, then the Rs. 980 will be in large part withdrawn from the bank and hoarded as currency. There will be contraction of bank credit and expansion of demand for currency, with the result that you have to find more gold. Gold is the reserve which a Central Bank maintains for its currency, and currency is the reserve which banks maintain for the total bank credit. It is essential that suitable machinery should exist with a view to keep the market well poised so far as reserves and currency and credit are concerned.

* * *

Again, this Reserve Bank should be able to issue additional currency if banks give suitable security, and, what is still more important, the Reserve Bank should be able to defeat any conspiracy which the other banks may enter into to create money conditions opposed to the objective of the Reserve Bank. In that case, the Reserve Bank can lend direct to the market and nullify the effect of that conspiracy.

* * *

Let us sum up :

(1) We want a Reserve Bank because we want such transactions of the Government as pertain to the

market, to be carried out by an agency which knows its business.

(2) We want a Reserve Bank because there must be unification of currency and credit.

(3) We want a Reserve Bank because we want an institution which will, on the one hand, regulate and exercise discipline over other banking institutions and, on the other, extend necessary and adequate facilities to them.

(4) We want a Reserve Bank because we want a unification of reserves behind our currency and credit.

All of which means that such a bank is a Government Bank, a Bank of Issue, a Banker's Bank or a Reserve Bank according to the point of view in emphasis.

* * *

But what sort of a bank would this be and what model should we select?

I hate the very idea of having a model. When, in the second decade of this century, U.S.A. set about establishing a central banking system, she was not content to copy the model of any of the then-existing central banks, like the Bank of England or the Bank of France or the Netherland Bank. She made a thorough study of the question, particularly from the point of view of domestic conditions, her peculiar local needs and special conditions, and predilections of the American economy. In other words, the Federal Reserve Bank system of America has taken the broad features from the Central Banks in other countries, but has laid equal emphasis on those modifications necessary for the local requirements. That is what we want in India. From this point of view, for the establishment of this institution which, Sir Basil Blacket said, would confer financial Swaraj on India, we would prefer that it be a State Bank with the necessary resources found by the State. If a State Bank is not acceptable, then only Nationals shall be allowed to hold shares. In no country in the world (so far as I am aware) are non-nationals allowed to hold shares.

Secondly, it must be made sure that it should not be possible, in the case of an institution of such fundamental importance in our national economy, for any sectional, communal, political, financial, or regional caucus to get hold of the control. Sir Samuel Hoare says that it should be free from political influences. I am not so much afraid of these. I go further and say that it should be free from every influence which is not purely national.

* * *

How can this be prevented? Precautions must be taken. Firstly the capital of the Bank—on the assumption that a State Bank is not agreed to—must

be divided on a regional basis, so that each province has allotted to it a certain quota; and that quota will be available only for that locality. Shareholders on that register would elect Directors. Thus, the distribution of the capital will be over the entire country, region by region; and directors will also be selected, region by region. The representatives of business and agriculture should be on its board.

* * *

Secondly, voting power must be so fixed that one fat purse should not be able to swamp the rest. It would not be one share one vote, nor one man one vote. It will be a compromise between the two, somewhat as follows: One share means one vote: ten shares mean two votes; one hundred shares mean three votes; one thousand shares mean four

COST OF SNUFFING

On a very modest estimate it has been calculated that the cost of snuffing in India is about Rs. 17½ lakhs per annum. Mr. Venkatanarasiah, in his article on "Snuffing" which appeared in *Health*, points out that on a modest assumption every ten in 100 men, 2 in 100 women and 2 in 100 boys are addicted to snuffing in this Presidency alone. Taking only half per cent of the males in India as the snuffing population, he has calculated the cost of snuffing as follows:—

Total population (census 1931)	...	35,28,37,778
Less Women	...	17,10,08,855
Men	...	18,18,28,923
Half per cent of men	...	9,09,145
Cost of snuff at 1 pie per head per diem		9,09,145
		pies.
Total cost for a year	...	Rs. 17,28,322 8 3

He further adds: "This is a very modest estimate of the waste caused by snuffing alone. When to this is added the still greater waste occasioned by smoking and chewing tobacco, the figures must run very high. Cannot this great waste be prevented by economics and 'health' reformers by their combined efforts, by carrying on propaganda against the use of tobacco in any form, and prescribing costless substitutes, if absolutely necessary for man's existence upon earth? This question is of equal importance to, if not of greater importance than, temperance reform, and both must be tackled side by side for the conservation of money and preservation of the health of the nation, in these days of economic and health depression."

votes; some such graduation. It will have to be drawn up with skill and understanding of the main purposes of ensuring that the institution is truly national and should be above and beyond any vested interest.

* * *

Then again, the present system, in which superannuated Directors stick to their jobs until removed by an act of God, should be put an end to. No director should be able to be on the Board for more than, say, a total period of ten years. As soon as a member of any regional board rises, in the scale of seniority, to the Chairmanship, he should not stand as Director as soon as the term of Chairmanship is over.

—Indian Finance.

SANDAL WOOD INDUSTRY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

The administration report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1932, states:—

672 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 6,12,802 as against 564 tons for Rs. 4,40,755 in the previous year. The average price realised was Rs. 912 per ton as against Rs. 782 in the previous year, Rs. 1,395 in 1929-30 and Rs. 1,485 in 1928-29. That it was possible to dispose of the whole of the stocks and at better prices was satisfactory; but this market remains very uncertain, only small quantities at a time being in real demand. Efforts have been made in conjunction with the High Commissioner to establish direct touch with users, and samples are being sent for analytical trial to European oil distillers. It is of interest to recall that in 1913-14 the average price realised was Rs. 558 and in 1924-25, Rs. 1,596 the highest on record. In the last ten years 6462 tons have realised Rs. 77,21,818, the direct costs of production being only a little in excess of Rs. 5,00,000. It is thus evident how important a source of revenue this is and also that it is worth while to spend on research and cultural work far more than is devoted to the purpose at present. Rao Bahadur K. R. Venkatramana Iyer who was deputed to study the market conditions in the year, has submitted a valuable report. There is a considerable import of sandal substitute from Australia, Africa and other countries, which are sold to unsuspecting public at genuine sandalwood prices. It is proposed presently to address Government with a view to an increase in the import duties. Efforts to effect retail sales of small quantities at a time for ceremonial and other personal use have not so far met with much success.

TILE INDUSTRY IN MALABAR

"The tile industry is now in the throes of the severest depression, and unless the manufacturers put their heads together and work out a common scheme to protect their interests, many factories will face ruin," says the Report submitted by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce to the Director of Industries, Madras.

The following are extracts from the report :—

The tile industry is one of the biggest in Malabar and plays an important part in the economics of the district. The quality of some of the tiles made in Malabar are excellent. Tiles manufactured in Feroke claim to be the best in India and these are largely exported to Burma, Ceylon and other parts of India itself. Till recently Indian tiles were not used in Malaya and the Straits Settlements, which were importing enormous quantities of tiles from Marseilles. One enterprising firm in Feroke introduced its goods in 1930 to this market, with the result that these markets have now taken entirely to Indian tiles in preference to the French.

"The railways in India can greatly help to improve the condition of this industry by offering lower rates of freight, and also by using tiles for all their buildings. Crores of rupees have been spent during the last decade by the Indian Railways for composing roofing materials. Had these been replaced by tiles, this industry should have been prospering now instead of sinking. The Perambur Workshop buildings

and the new station at Erode are notable examples of this peculiar policy of the railways of lavishly spending Indian money abroad. On the other hand, by using Indian tiles the Railways would have helped to keep the wheels of an important industry moving, besides saving a considerable amount of cost. The rates of freight on the South Indian Railway Company are fairly reasonable and this has resulted in the tiles having become very popular roofing material throughout Southern India. But the rates on the other railways are prohibitive and hence traffic to stations outside the South Indian Railway system is limited except to those stations which have a special rate."

When Burma, Ceylon, and even the Malaya States and Straits Settlements have taken to purchasing Indian tiles, it is a pity that in our own country the Indian tile industry is receiving little encouragement. The Indian Railways are spending crores of rupees on roofing materials imported from abroad, when they can get cheaper and equally good, if not better, qualities if they go in for our Indian-made articles.

The Indian Railways will be taking a step in the right direction if they indent for their requirements on Indian goods which no doubt should be accessible to them at a concessional rate. Such an investment, while acting as a check to foreign importation, would encourage our national enterprises.

Scout and Swadeshi

Reviewing the activities of the Scout movement in India, at a meeting of the Boys Scouts Association in Allahabad, Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru exhorted them to take part in the Swadeshi movement. Quoting the British example, he said: "England is the birth-place of scouting and what has the founder of scouting, Lord Baden Powell, done? He has exhorted British Scouts to take part in the campaign of Swadeshi in Great Britain. I am sure he will not be accused of being ignorant of the true principles of scouting. If, then, he has asked the Scouts to take part in social work, he must have done so in the conviction that it is necessary for the building up of the scout's character. If we take part in social activities, we are in excellent company. We find the highest authority of the scouting world of to-day on our side." He hoped that they would devote greater attention to the Swadeshi movement and the movement for the removal of Untouchability, so that at the end of the year they should be able to say that they had set a worthy example to their countrymen throughout India.

New uses for Paper

There has been much talk of late as to the discovery of new uses for paper. Undoubtedly the wrapping of domestic supplies in paper of various kinds has registered an immense development in the last few years. Coal, potatoes, kippers, and a number of other articles, at first glance most unlikely subjects, are now supplied in paper or board wrappers or containers. This development has whetted the appetite of the paper maker, but so far there is no organised research for the discovery of new methods to employ paper in this or in other directions. Paper plates and dishes, tumblers and table-cloths and napkins were used at a recent public function. A German manufacturer has succeeded in making a variety of orthopaedic appliances of paper, as well as paper fiddles, and paper sponges are now on the market. As the British Industries Fair will bring buyers in all trades to this country, it provides an inquiry of this kind and the attention of paper-makers is directed to this suggestion.

—The Mysore Economic Journal.

INDIAN SHIPPING

By Mr. B. B. K. Murthi, Vizagapatam.

PAST GLORY

AUTHENTIC records testify that the Shipping and Ship-building industries had a glorious past and were undoubtedly some of the triumphs of Indian Civilisation. By linking up the various parts of the world for commerce, our maritime activities brought our ancestors into contact with the peoples of the world at large, and afforded them opportunities to mould the civilisations of the latter to a great extent. Our colonising activities are immortalised in the beautiful Indian architecture on the temples in Java and Africa. This glory lasted till about the end of the eighteenth century which definitely marked its downfall.

PRESENT LOT

Nature has intended India to be a sea-faring country. With its long coast line of about 4800 miles on the East and West, and the rich productiveness of its soil, it has all the natural advantages to be a maritime country. Her ports are mostly natural and numerous, and are best fitted to meet the varied requirements of her products. Many of these beautiful ports have been allowed to be silted up by disuse and where dredgers should have been working to maintain these ports in serviceable condition, the destructive hand of nature has been allowed an unchecked play. Foreign vested interests were freely encouraged, even as Lancashire was made to rise upon the ruins of India's most flourishing hand loom spinning and weaving village industry. The control of the vital shipping industry by foreigners naturally hampered the industrial development of the country.

Now-a-days railways carry on practically the whole of the internal trade, while chief ports like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon that are working today are enough for the foreign trade comprising the articles brought to these ports by these railways for export and the imported articles that are distributed throughout the country by them. Coastal traffic is still carried on to a very small extent where it cannot otherwise be helped, such as between Burma, Ceylon and other Indian ports; but even that is held as a close preserve by foreign vested interests. The existing shipping organisations are mostly owned and managed by non-Indians residing elsewhere outside the country, so that the Indian interests are subordinated to Imperial and foreign requirements. Invariably these organisations employ both on the seas and in the offices highly paid non-Indian superior staff whose nett income is evidently a drain upon the national wealth. Consequently, talented Indians can never hope for any of the first-class responsible appoint-

ments in this employment avenue, and are also denied equal opportunities for training as Navigation and Marine Engineers, or to be fully equipped for the ocean certificate.

In passenger traffic third-class rates provide first-class returns; and it is acknowledged on all hands that a large portion of a shipping company's earnings in passenger traffic, both oceanic and coastal, is derived from the steerage or deck class passengers. Many are the disabilities and indignities that these poor fellows are subjected to in these steamers, in spite of the fact that an Indian deck passenger pays for a coastal voyage by an over-crowded steamer relatively as high a rate as the European steerage passenger when he crosses the Atlantic in some of the most magnificent ships of the world. Government enquiries there have been many whenever a glaring instance of such lapses has come to light; but even the recommendations of the Deck Passenger Committee which had reported as long ago as 1921 are not sought to be properly implemented.

URGENT NEED FOR NATIONALISING THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

India's raw products are exported from her ports to America, the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. Even this import and export trade is now mainly in the hands of foreigners who get preferential treatment, as against the Indians engaged in this lucrative business, from the foreign shipping companies that practically monopolise the oceanic and coastal traffic of India. Moreover, the railway and ocean freight rates are not without the evils of a monopoly system, and aided by the preferential treatment mentioned already, partly discourage the growth of Indian industries, and make it hard, if not impossible, for Indians to engage in this very profitable import and export business. The coastal trade of India also suffers from some such disabilities. Lack of direct service between certain important ports necessitates transshipment at ports beyond the destination and this obviously entails loss of time and money to the shipper.

These foreign shipping companies earn crores of rupees as profits annually. Till about 1921 no income tax was levied on these profits, which entailed a loss of so many lakhs of rupees to the Indian treasury. This income has of course been secured afterwards by proper legislation; but it would be very hard for the Indian income-tax officers to assess the income of such companies whose head offices are situated in foreign countries. If such companies are, however, registered as Indian Joint Stock companies with rupee capital and managed in India by Indians, this difficulty would be obviated and a very profitable

source of the national revenue would be secured and the burden of taxation lightened to the poor Indian tax-payer. Further the shipping profits of a country have an "invisible" character of imports and exports about them; and so they form an important factor in restoring the exchange to normal level in years of abnormal trade by balancing the accounts of the import and export trade of the country. India has a large sea-board, but is denied the opportunity as this industry is not reserved for its nationals.

The British Indian Steam Navigation Company and the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. receive from the Government of India about Rs. 18,00,000/—annually for carrying mails. If India has a national shipping capable of handling this mail traffic, not only would the Government not have to pay such exorbitant charges to the foreign monopolistic concerns, but also an efficient Indian Merchant Marine would evolve within a wonderfully short time. A merchant fleet of our own is essential for our national defence, and particularly for the proper growth of foreign and domestic trade. Further it serves as a vast employment avenue to deserving nationals.

About 50,00,000 tons of cargo is being carried every year along the Indian coast. This business requires about 100 steamers of 6,000 tons each. It is, therefore, not very difficult to nationalise the whole merchant marine in five years if 20 steamers are bought every year by Indians; and this should not be a great burden to the Indian financiers. At present only 13 per cent of this traffic is India's share while only 2 per cent of the ships engaged in the foreign trade are on the Indian register. The drain of national wealth entailed by this of about 50 crores of rupees could be conserved if a discriminate system of bounties and subsidies to Indian steamers calling at ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent could be introduced.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS BY FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES

No methods are too bad for the existing foreign monopolies to check healthy competition from the Indian shipping concerns. As many as twenty or more such Companies were started by Indians, all of which except three have been wiped out of existence, within a short time owing to the unfair methods of competition by these foreign Companies lack of moral support from Government, absence of proper legislative enactments and State aid. Even the few companies that could so far withstand this competition drag on a dreary and tottering existence owing to the above causes. The most common weapons so ruthlessly used by these foreign monopolists against nascent Indian companies are Rate War and Deferred Rebates.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

Foreign monopolies that thwart the indigenous enterprise by means of Deferred Rebates, discrimination against the Indian shippers and a deadly Rate War against the Indian companies should be checked out. It is not unusual that foreign Marine Insurance experts in India also show a discriminating tendency in that the very ships regarded in London as first-class risks are generally graded second class in India solely on the ground perhaps that they are Indian owned. Such unfair anti-Indian tactics should be successfully resisted by drastic legislative measures. The British Government insists upon the carriage, by English steamers, of European stores and mails; even so the Indian Government should shake off its altruistic policy of allowing the existing foreign companies to enjoy these benefits, and learn to insist upon the carriage of Indian mails and stores by Indian owned and managed steamers; and thus introduce a discreet system of bounties. The ship-building industry also should be simultaneously encouraged by this system of bounties. For want of remedial legislation the shipping industry has turned out into one of doubtful advantage and consequently the Indian capitalists are shying to invest their funds in it. Uncompromising legislative measures to abolish Rate Wars, Deferred Rebates and anti-Indian discriminations of all sorts must be passed and rigorously executed. This should be supplemented by a bill reserving the coastal trade of India to its nationals to restore the confidence of the investing public and ensure the future prosperity of this unhappy country by creating a national merchant marine within a short time and conserving the drain of so many crores of rupees on account of these foreign monopolies. If this is brought about coastal and ocean freights would automatically settle down under competitive conditions; trade would be encouraged by the establishment of direct service between large and small ports alike; and a freer and cheaper distribution of the produce throughout the country would be effected by the creation of more trading centres. Fresh avenues of employment would be open for talented Indians. Experience has already proved that it is useless to expect the provision of facilities of training in Navigation and engineering by the existing foreign companies. Therefore, the Government of India should provide adequate training facilities for Indians and widen the scope for employment of such trained Indians on board. Measures must immediately be taken to establish a college in Indian waters for the purpose of training the executive officers and engineers of ships; arrangements must be made with companies receiving any subsidies or other benefits from Government to entertain apprentices for training as such officers; adequate number of State scholarships must be provided for obtaining instruction in the nautical and training ships in England till the formation of a nautical college in India; training ships must be acquired by gift from the Imperial Government or otherwise; and the necessary dockyards

and engineering workshops must be constructed in one or more ports.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS AND FAILURES

With a view to bring about this desired end, a bill known as the Indian Merchant Marine Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. S. N. Haji to promote the growth of an Indian Merchant Marine, adequate to the industrial and commercial requirements of India. This bill created much acrimony and heated controversy on racial lines. Interested monopolists raised a big hue and cry that the bill contemplated to legalise organised expropriation of the vested interests in this industry. The bill was even referred to the judges of the High Court for their opinion; and, though one cannot understand the sense of this unusual procedure, some Chief Justices and the European Judges thought it fit to condemn this bill as savouring of racial discrimination and economic expropriation. This extraordinary procedure was perhaps adopted by interested parties to throw cold water over affairs of such national importance. Sir Charles Innes tried to dismiss the suggestion to reserve the coastal trade of India for the Indian

Mechanical Transport in India

During the last forty years, railways have been a great boon to India; but now their practical monopoly is being seriously challenged by vehicles propelled along roads by internal combustion engines. The paper read to the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on March 10 by Col. F. P. Barnes on the development of mechanical transport is therefore a timely one. He compares that the number of motor vehicles in India is about 1,60,000 and is rapidly increasing. But this only gives one vehicle for every 2,000 inhabitants. This compares with 1 in 5 in the United States and 1 in 32 in Great Britain. There is thus plenty of room for development. Amongst the advantages of motor transport are that it employs a large number of people, it adds to the amenities of life and has a civilising effect. It now gives employment to 200,000 people in India. Instead of using the *tonga* and bullock waggon, the business man uses a car and can cover a much larger area in a much shorter time. Col. Barnes pointed out the great advantages that would accrue to the railways if the motor industry were developed so as to feed and not to compete with them. Mechanical transport in India has received little encouragement from the Government. It has been regarded as a source of extra revenue and heavily taxed. Despite these, it has flourished and is now one of the principal industries in the country. There can be little doubt that if it is encouraged, there will be a great future in India for mechanical transport.

—From *The Nature*.

Mercantile Marine with the objection that it would introduce the principle of expropriation besides creating the risk of enhanced freights. Expropriation implies the dispossession of a vested interest actually in operation. Haji's Bill did not seek to ignore any such interest immediately; it aimed against the renewal, when it expired, of any such interest. It only concentrated upon securing the assets of the country for the benefit of indigenous industry and the second line of the most important national defence as soon as the commitments involving foreign vested interests terminated. This Bill was sought to be thrown out also on the ground "that by including the French and Portuguese ports in the Indian coast line it would involve a breach of the international convention of maritime ports to which India is a signatory, and in the alternative their exclusion from the Act would lead to a diversion of trade to such foreign ports." This trouble is more imaginary than real, for it could be easily got over either by friendly persuasion or retaliation, as these two nations are themselves active protagonists of the principle of the reservation of a country's coastal trade. However, this bill was not allowed to be passed.

Distribution of Industrial Minerals

How interdependent the various countries of the world are in regard to supplies of the chief minerals of industrial importance will be seen from the following extracts from a speech on "Internal Movements of Mineral Products in Peace and War" by Sir Thomas Holland published in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* (Feb. 14, 1930).

China supplies about two-thirds of the world's needs of antimony. The British Empire produces about 90 per cent of the *asbestos* supplied and about 63 per cent of the *chromite*. Canada and the Belgian Congo share practically the whole output of *cobalt*. The United States produce half the world's supplies of *copper*. More than half the production of *gold* is South African. Of *pig iron* produced, over three-quarters is smelted in countries bordering the North Atlantic. Over one-third of the *lead* is raised in the United States. India and the Gold Coast between them produce one-third of our supplies of *manganese-ore*. India and Brazil share about equally the output of *monazite*. Canada produces 90 per cent of the petroleum supplies. Adjoining fields in Germany and France produce over 90 per cent of our *polash*. About one half of the *quick-silver* is obtained from Spain. Nearly half our *tin ore* raised is from British Empire sources, one third being from the Malay States. Of one and two-third million tons of *zinc* obtained in 1926, over half a million tons came from the United States and nearly one-third of a million was British in origin.

PROGRESS IN SWADESHI

The *Swadeshi* movement has, within a few years, made such remarkable progress that there is hardly a single article of daily use that is not at present being made in India.

Mr. G. D. Karwal, in his article on "The Political Factor in Indian Economic Depression" in the *Indian Journal of Economics*, reviews the progress in Swadeshi as follows:—

SOAPS

A large number of soaps and toilet requisites have come into existence and their makers have placed upon the market their products which compete on very good terms with the foreign produced articles. The soaps and toilet requisites of the Himani Soap works, the Mahaluxmi Soap Company, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, of the Godrej Company, and of the Benares Hindu University, Benares, to mention a few names, have received wide recognition.

MEDICINES

Medicines of excellent quality, emulsions, liquid paraffins, effervescent salts, injections, etc., are prepared by some firms, particularly by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Dr. Bose's Laboratory and the Bengal Immunity Company, Calcutta, and they are said to be so much in requisition that the firms are not able to cope with the demand for them.

STATIONERY ARTICLES

The stationery industry has received a great encouragement and is making huge progress—Indian-made fountain pens, pen-holders, pencils, inks, nibs and other articles in the line are available in large numbers and are having a good sale.

World Production of Artificial Silk

According to figures published in *Die Chemische Industrie* (March 11th, 1933), the world production of artificial silk in 1932 was 232,800 metric tons, compared with 140,000 tons in 1927 and 35,000 in 1922. The 1932 out-put represents 80 per cent of the capacity of existing plant. The chief producers were United States (59,300t), England (32,900t), Italy (32,100t), Japan (29,200t), Germany (28,000t), and France (21,000t). Production in England and Japan showed a very considerable increase compared with 1931, but in Germany and in the United States there was a decline. Over 80 per cent of the 1932 out-put was by the viscose process.

ELECTRIC WARES, GLASS WARES, ETC.

Electric torches have started to be manufactured by the Flash Light Company set on foot at Calcutta, and boot polishes of different varieties, especially those prepared at the Jallo Factory in the Punjab are seen everywhere. Gramophones and electric fans have also begun to be made especially at the Dayal Bag at Agra. Iron bedsteads are being manufactured on a large scale and according to some writers are supplanting foreign ones. The glass factories have been able to stand on their own legs.

The tanneries are having a brisk trade. Mention may also be made of the *bidi* industry which has been greatly stimulated and has to some extent been responsible for the large reduction in the imports of tobacco. The hosiery industry, particularly at Ludhiana in the Punjab, has shown a wonderful achievement. It is putting upon the market large quantities of woollen and cotton socks, pull-overs, mufflers, etc., of all qualities and designs.

TEXTILES

Most important of all should be noted the indigenous cloth-making industry and the industries subsidiary to it. Here the success recorded is wonderful indeed. The production and sale of Khadi has gone up by leaps and bounds. Hand-spinning and hand-loom is carried on in many homes and hand-loom factories in the country. This has led to the manufacture of taklis, charkas and hand-looms in very large numbers and the dyeing, bleaching and printing industries have been saved from the grave and are making rapid recovery. It is true that much still remains to be done in regard to many of the Swadeshi products, but the beginnings that have been made augur well for the industrial future of India.

Tobacco Without Nicotine

Tobacco minus nicotine is produced from the leaves of a remarkable plant raised in Germany. The botanical freak is the reward of experiments conducted under the direction of the Ministry of National Economics at a Research Institute established in the midst of the tobacco-growing fields of Pfalz. Although an extract from the fields is virtually as harmless drinking water, 'smokes' made from the plant are said to have all the flavour of ordinary tobacco. An unexpected bye product of the experiment was the discovery that the leaves could also be used to prepare a succulent salad. As if that were not enough, the salad may be flavoured with oil extracted from the same plant, according to Dr. Paul König, Director of the Institute. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

CASHEW NUT INDUSTRY

THE increasing demand for the cashew nut kernels in America has of late given a great impetus to the cultivation of the cashew tree all over the West Coast tract. The tree grows very luxuriously any where in the West Coast, and its cultivation does not require great labour and capital as compared with the cocoanut palm. Till recently it was grown mainly for the fuel obtained from it, and the fruits and especially the nuts did not at all enter into the markets, but were consumed locally by poor people. The cashew nut kernels have now been enormously used as a good substitute for *badam* (Almond), in almost all Indian preparations, and huge price is fetched for the same in Indian as well as foreign markets. In addition to the kernels, other valuable bye-products are also obtained from it, namely, a kind of oil from the shell of the nut which has very high disinfecting qualities and which is also used in the manufacture of plastics, and a certain kind of alcohol from the sweet juice of the cashew fruit.

Mr. A. A. Subramania Sarma, Farm Manager of the Coimbatore Central Farm, in an essay on the subject, has explained in detail the method of cultivation of the cashew tree and the preparation of the kernels from the nut.

As regards planting, the distance suggested is 12 ft. in the lines and 24 ft. between the lines, which is the usual distance adopted in the case of rubber. This gives about 150 trees per acre. 3 to 5 sprouted seeds are planted in pits dug 2½ ft. deep. "The object of planting more seeds," he says, "is to select the best of the seedlings and remove the rest after one or two years thus making a general selection of a sturdy plant. Again, this helps in preventing any gap arising in the plantation." The rest of the area can profitably be used for the cultivation of some annual crop for the first 3 years at least by which time the cashew tree would have grown up in size. Such a systematic planting does not cost more than Rs. 300 per acre.

The preparation of the cashew nut kernels is a difficult operation, and it requires great skill and care if the kernels are to be obtained unbroken from the nuts. The first process in the manufacture is the roasting of the raw nut which greatly facilitates the operation of removing its outer rind more easily. The shelling, that is, the removal of outer rind, has to be very carefully done, since any indiscriminate and careless handling leads to breakages which considerably lower the price of the final product. The next operation is the removal of the outer skin of the kernels. Usually in factories, this operation is facilitated by spreading the kernels on trays in hot air rooms under controlled temperatures. In other

places where the raw nuts are treated on a small scale, the kernels are mildly roasted in broken clay vessels. In both cases, however, considerable care has to be taken since a high temperature immediately imparts a brown tinge to the kernels which lowers the quality of the products.

The nuts which are not broken fetch a good price in foreign markets. The broken kernels are seldom exported and are utilised for local consumption. They fetch only a very low price. About 38 to 45 lbs. of kernels are obtained from a bag of 168 lbs. of raw nuts. The kernels to be exported are packed in tins in a medium of carbon dioxide which prevents any decay and keeps the contents quite dry.

From the fifth year of planting, the cashew tree begins to bear fruit. During the first year the yield of raw nuts from an acre of 150 trees will be about 400 lbs. at about 3 lbs. of nut per tree, after leaving a margin of 10 per cent of the trees not bearing any fruit. Taking the price of raw nuts at an average of Rs. 40 per candy of 700 lbs. the return from an acre of cashew nut trees during the first year of bearing will, therefore, be Rs. 23. The yield gradually increases as the tree grows in size, and by the tenth year, on a modest estimate, the yield per tree will be about 20 lbs. The income of the ryot by the tenth year is, therefore, more than Rs. 100 from every acre of land under cashew cultivation. The initial expense necessary for a systematic cultivation is only Rs. 200 to 300 per acre, and, thereafter, it requires little expenditure by way of manuring, etc. The ripe fruits of the tree are very delicious to eat, and, though the cost for the fruits be small, it at least compensates for the money spent in collecting the nuts. Generally, the fruits are given free to those who collect the nuts and hand them over to the owner of the tree.

When the raw nuts are roasted, a kind of oil is obtained which has got very high disinfecting qualities, and which fetches a good price in foreign markets ranging from about Rs. 1—8—0 to Rs. 2—8—0 per gallon. The rind of the nut contains about 35 per cent of this oil, and improved methods of roasting the raw nuts in the preparation of kernels are necessary to extract the whole of the oil contained in them. From the sweet juice of the cashew fruits is obtained a certain kind of alcohol to which many medicinal properties are attributed.

The cashew cultivation is extensively carried on in South India in the Districts of Malabar and South Canara, and in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore. According to the Report of the

Department of Industries, Madras, published in 1932, the production of raw nuts in South Canara is estimated at about 70,000 to 80,000 bags of 140 lbs. each, while an equal quantity is produced in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. The important centres of preparation of kernels from the nut are Mangalore, Goa, Quilon and Trichur, of which Mangalore is the chief centre, where there are 6 big factories employing in all about 6,000 hands daily. The present requirements of the industry in Mangalore alone is stated to be about

200,000 to 300,000 bags, which is made of almost the whole of the production of South Canara and Malabar, and large quantities imported from Africa. During the months from December to April when the Indian crop is exhausted, the factories are kept going by means of the African cashew nuts which amount to about 75,000 bags annually. America is the principal market for the kernels. The Government of Madras have encouraged this industry by planting a small area of this crop in the coconut farm at Nileswar.

POWER ALCOHOL

THE commercial value of power alcohol has, according to the *Crown Colonist*, been tried and proved, and practically every country (including even the United States, the natural oil supplies of which might be thought to render it otherwise independent) has provided by legislation for its manufacture and use. In Germany and France especially, it was instituted several years ago. It is only in the British Empire that the manufacture of power alcohol for commercial purposes has been comparatively neglected. The exceptions so far are Southern Rhodesia, where, after prolonged investigation, the Government gave its sanction to the new industry by granting it certain measures of protection; Queensland, where the industry was established with the financial assistance of the Government; and in England, where a single plant is in operation for the production of absolute (dehydrated) alcohol, to be converted into motor fuel.

Power alcohol is a spirit distilled from maize, molasses, sweet potatoes, and other crops. When mixed with plain petrol in varying proportions (the standard mixture favoured is 20 per cent alcohol and 80 per cent petrol) it gives a new motor fuel for which are claimed the following advantages over plain petrol: higher compressibility, quicker pick-up, and anti knocking qualities. From the economic point of view, particularly, the advantages to be derived from its use lie in a market for surplus agricultural products on the one hand, and the cheaper cost to the fuel consumer on the other. For instance, it has been estimated that three distilleries in South Africa could produce annually 12 million gallons of alcohol, to produce with petrol, 80 million gallons of the new motor fuel to be sold at 1s. 6d.

per gallon at the coast and 1s. 9d. inland. Having regard to the cost of importing petrol and its retail price in that dominion, the great saving to the consumer there is at once obvious. Again, with maize on the "free list", the conversion of a great part of the surplus crop would prove a tremendous boon to the producer, with feed for his cattle as a valuable residue: and he could sell meat to England instead of maize.

Although a British scientist first discovered the process of obtaining alcohol from agricultural products, it has been left to foreign countries to develop the industry on commercial lines. In so far as the British Empire is concerned, the establishment of an "All-British motor fuel" is of considerable importance. So many millions of money go out of the Empire to foreign countries every year for the purchase of the petrol that it is time to call a halt to what seems, in the circumstances, a needless extravagance. The rapid development of both road and air transport further emphasises its importance. For example, there are no oil-wells along the Cairo to Cape air route. With power alcohol plants in Sudan, East Africa and Rhodesia—all agricultural countries—this route could be kept open with greater independence of foreign petrol supplies. Southern Rhodesia at least has made a move in the right direction, and Kenya is giving serious consideration to the question.

The development of a product which would assist agriculture, and establish a new industry, is surely a matter calling for early action by the authorities concerned.

—Tropical Agriculture.

ADULTERATION OF GRAINS

The vicious habit of adulteration of grains which is indulged in by the distributors and exporters for their own immediate advantages has adversely affected the economic prosperity of the ryot in particular and the reputation of the country in general. The Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, in his recent address on the occasion of opening the Tiruppur Cattle Shows and Exhibition, referred to the evils of adulteration of grains, especially of rice. According to him, the Madraesees are now consuming 75 per cent of Tenali rice, all the while believing that it is the best Nellore produce. Nellore rice together with ghee is noted for its quality, and the effect of utilising the one sold as Nellore rice should have resultant consequences on the purse and health of the consumer. The Nellore rice producer for want of demand for his genuine product is obliged to dispose of his stocks at a far lower price, and the only people benefited are the merchants who thrive well at the expense of the ryots by the low cost price on the one hand and the benefits of adulteration of the same with an inferior stuff on the other. This insufficient remuneration for their labour is sure to dishearten

the agriculturists, and the quality and quantity of the produce will invariably be seriously affected. They are also handicapped by the utter lack of marketing facilities, and their ignorance about market tendencies and fluctuations in prices will be taken advantage of by avaricious middle men and merchants who will try to get as much profit as they can to themselves without the least regard for the producer's welfare.

This adulteration is not confined to rice alone. Almost all kinds of grain exported to foreign countries suffer the same treatment. The speaker says that the agricultural produce of our country has already lost some of its reputation in foreign markets on account of the want of control over the vagaries and short-sighted policy of the distributors and exporters. Attempts must therefore be made to ensure the purity and quality of exports by proper checks and safe-guards, so that the producer may raise the level of the quality and quantity he produced with the confidence that his labour and expenditure will amply, or at least reasonably, be rewarded.

Industrial Education

An interesting lecture on "Industrial versus Literary Education" was delivered under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., Coonoor, by Dewan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai, retired Collector and Director of Industries on 30th May. He described the Guru-Sishya system of education prevalent in ancient days and said that a change in that system was effected with the advent of the British Government. The Madras University was started in 1857, and since then year after year thousands of graduates are being produced. As a result of 76 years of literary education, Madras Presidency has made valuable contributions to the wealth of the country in the fields of law, medicine, surgery, science and statesmanship. However, the net result of 76 years of literary education is unemployment everywhere, neglect of agriculture and neglect of the material progress of the country.

The speaker suggested that the only remedy for the present deplorable state of affairs lay in industrial development. When we are producing cotton in such large quantities, the importation of foreign cloth means a huge waste of our national wealth. Industrial schools should receive more support from the Government. In 1931-32 only about 6000 people received training in industrial schools and the amount spent by the Government on industrial education amounted to only 4 lakhs out of a total revenue of 18 crores of rupees. It is time that our youngmen and capitalists turned their attention to the development of industries and contributed materially to the wealth of the country.

Lancashire versus Japan Cloth

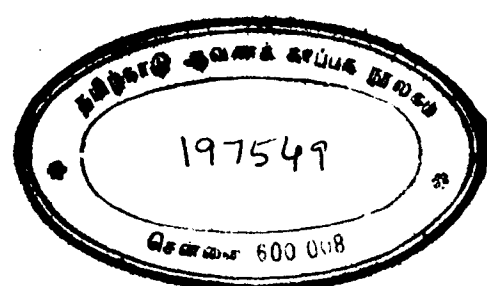
(EXPORT FIGURES FOR 1932)

Recent Investigations regarding the textile export trade of Lancashire and Japan for 1932 reveal the following interesting figures. While the total exports of Japan reached 203,27,70,000 sq. yds., those of Great Britain amounted to 218,84,30,000 sq. yds. or merely 15,56,60,000 sq. yds. more than the shipment of Japan. In the calendar year 1931 exports of cotton cloths of Great Britain were 300 million sq. yds. more than those of Japan. Especially in China, British India, Dutch East Indies, Egypt and elsewhere, Japan has continued to occupy a superior position to that of England since 1931.

Comparative figures of exports of Japan and the United Kingdom in 1932 are as follows:—

(In 1000 sq. yards.)

	Japan	Great Britain
China	291,386	72,597
British India	644,568	599,285
Hong Kong	23,408	52,866
Siam	24,397	9,459
Philippines	21,409	5,094
Dutch & British East Indies	352,128	43,868
The Straits Settlements	82,165	37,343
Australia	37,162	166,542
Egypt	195,503	81,913
Africa	206,671	335,483
Balkan Countries	42,215	57,437
South America	27,935	204,051
Arabia & Persia	61,339	26,835
Other Countries	22,478	495,666
	2,032,764	2,188,429



Work of the Agricultural Research Committee

The Report of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1931-32 shows the rapid advancement made in respect of sugar cultivation, prevention of locust pest, and various researches conducted for the improvement of the quality of rice, hump and live-stock and live-stock products.

SUGAR

The Sugar Committee, appointed by the Council as early as 1929, recommended the establishment of certain new sugarcane stations and these together with the chain of sugarcane stations already sanctioned made researches on new seedling canes (and the methods of cultivation and manuring required for them) throughout the main Indian sugarcane belt. A report was published of the tests at Bilari on the open pan process of white sugar manufacture. The Council set before itself a programme of continuous research in sugar with the object of enabling India to produce all the sugar the country needs within the fifteen years' period for which protection has been given. The problem should be capable of execution if the special recurring grants promised by the Government of India do not fail in their regularity or adequacy.

LOCUSTS

Upon the recommendation of the Locust Committee made at its second meeting in May 1930, a research into the life history of the desert locust was started in 1930. The research at Lyallpur has been confined to binomics and control measures, and that in Baluchistan, Rajaputana and Sind to locust surveys. In connection with the latter a field laboratory was established at Pansi on the Persian Gulf and two observation posts at Sonmiani and Ormara. Arrangements were also made to obtain help in the studies of this pest from the universities in Northern India.

RICE

The co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board was obtained in respect of the co-ordinated rice research schemes in India. The Empire Marketing Board, at its meeting held in May 1931, sanctioned Rs. 9,19,129, representing half the cost of the Burma and Bengal schemes and the entire provision on account of the other provincial schemes. "The importance of the co-ordinated schemes can hardly be exaggerated; and the provision of a sum of approximately ten lakhs in respect of a crop so important to India as rice cannot be considered to err on the side of liberality."

FERTILISERS COMMITTEE

In accordance with the recommendation of the Fertilisers Committee, a small grant was made to Local Governments in 1930 for the collation of data on manurial experiments conducted in the past. Another recommendation of the Committee which was given effect to by the Council was that the Council should offer a prize of Rs. 3,500 each for a

bone crusher worked by (a) bullock power, and (b) by engine power. Only 3 competitors had applied for the former prize and 7 for the latter.

HEMP

The Council appointed a whole-time officer with effect from September 1st., 1931, for ascertaining what steps should be taken to improve the quality of Indian hemp with special reference to its marketing in a condition which would enable it to compete successfully with Italian and Russian hemp in the world markets. The officer visited many important hemp growing tracts in India to study the methods of cultivation, retting, extraction, preparation of the fibre and baling and the existing system of marketing in vogue in various producing centres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Calculations made in the Council's office and confirmed from other sources show the annual value to the country of its animal labour and the animal products to be Rs. 1,540 crores, and hence continuous work in live-stock improvements is of vital importance both from the farmer's point of view and the great economic value to India of live-stock and live-stock products. The Animal Husbandry Expert to the Council, since he joined in April 1930, had given an impetus to animal husbandry and veterinary work. During the period under review, the Council sanctioned a very important scheme for the appointment of veterinary investigation officers in all major provinces and in the Hyderabad State at a cost Rs. 6 lakhs, spread over a period of five years.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

In view of the low standard of educational scientific training existing in veterinary colleges in India, the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended (i) the institution at one of the existing veterinary colleges of a course of training for the candidates for the provincial veterinary service, and also (ii) the framing of suitable curriculum for the training of Assistant Veterinary Surgeons in the Provinces. The Punjab Veterinary College had already drawn up a curriculum, which was afterwards discussed at a meeting of veterinary members of the Advisory Board held at Simla in June, 1931. While discussions were going on regarding education and research in dairying in India, a syllabus was drawn up at the instance of the Council by the Imperial Dairy Expert for a six months' elementary course in dairying dealing particularly with the industry of milk and its development by small means and co-operative societies. This syllabus were circulated to all local Governments and they were requested to start such courses at Government Dairy Farms.

ANIMAL DISEASE

Upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission, the Council considered the control of animal diseases and drew up an All-India Bill for the same.

INDIAN CEMENT INDUSTRY

THE way in which the Indian Cement Industry has tackled its problems should be an eye-opener to the several other industries. Eight out of the present ten cement factories in India have united to form one organisation, the Indian Cement Marketing Co. Ltd., for the purpose of minimising competition and for effecting a wider distribution of the Indian cement in an economical manner throughout the country. An article on "The Cement Industry in India" which appears in the May issue of the *Svadeshi* deals with the results achieved as a result of the intensive and extensive propaganda carried on by the Cement Marketing Co., and its technical department, the Concrete Association (formed in the year 1927). The consumption of Portland Cement is gradually increasing every year as will be seen from the following figures:—

INDIAN CEMENT CONSUMPTION

April 1926 to March 1927	407,293
" 1927 " 1928	496,784
" 1928 " 1929	563,920
" 1929 " 1930	557,043
" 1930 " 1931	574,184
" 1931 " 1932	592,755
" 1932 " 1933	594,282

Import of foreign cement is gradually falling off as a result of the increase in demand for Indian cement and also due to the fact that "by using Indian manufactured cements the risk of damage which is possible or likely with seaborne cement is totally absent." The following figures give the total import of cement into India (excluding Burma) for the years 1928 to 1931.

	tons
1928	74,700
1929	74,800
1930	68,000
1931	62,500
1932	59,000

The incessant educative propaganda carried on by the Cement Marketing Co. and the Concrete Association has been of no little success. Instructive booklets on many subjects dealing with Portland cement concrete construction are freely distributed, and the Association also issues a monthly Indian Concrete Journal containing various topics of interest regarding Indian cement. Besides, the Association, through its own engineers, are rendering valuable help and advice on cement construction to the Government Department, Railways and numerous private constructional concerns.

Now-a-days, the cement industry has received a great impetus as a result of the adoption of reinforced concrete for bridge construction in India. But no

great advance has as yet been made in the construction of cement roads which can sustain heavy traffic and which will last for anything from 10 to 20 years with little or no maintenance charges. If cement concrete be made use of for constructing roads, we would be saving a lot of expenditure which otherwise we would have to incur annulay for the upkeep of the roads.

In Darjeeling, cement has been used for various purposes, as for example, houses, pavements, lamp-posts, telegraph-posts, noticeboards, etc. "It is almost impossible to look in any direction without seeing something made of cement. The Darjeeling District is distinctly concrete minded."

But this is not the case in many of the towns—whereas in villages and other rural areas, it is doubtful whether cement has been utilised at all for any construction. Even in towns, still exist the old antiquated direction posts, notice boards, lamp-posts, made of wood or metal which require continual attention, and if these are made in cement concrete, they would, besides saving a lot of money, be more efficient and long lasting. Regarding house-construction, though cement is being of late largely used in towns, its use has not yet been fully appreciated in villages and country parts. The *per capita* consumption of cement in our country is negligibly small in comparison with other countries. The following table will be of interest as showing the enormous development of cement industry in other countries.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

	lbs.
United States	558
Belgium	300
France	270
United Kingdom	230
Italy	150
India	4

The fact that the *per capita* consumption of cement in our country is very small only shows that the vast majority of our population mostly living in villages and country parts is utterly ignorant of the economic advantages of cement in the construction of houses. There is still great scope for development of the Indian cement industry which is possible only through intense educative propaganda throughout the country. Lack of facilities for the study of cement concrete construction in many of the Engineering Colleges in India forms a great handicap to the further development of the cement industry. The Engineering Colleges would do well to include in their curricula the study of cement concrete construction also, so that young men coming out of such colleges may be fully equipped with the necessary knowledge and practical training in the cement construction.

(Continued on page 23)

HERE AND THERE

AMERICA'S LABOUR ARMY

To solve the unemployment problem, America has evolved a new scheme, that of forming a Labour Army 250,000 strong. The selected candidates have first to go to the regular United Army camps where they will be examined physically, instructed in their work and outfitted with clothes. Then they go in groups of one or two hundred to work in the national forests, their wages being one dollar per day. The actual activities of the Labour Army will include :

"The thinning and pruning of stands of timber to promote better growth; the building of roads, trails, fire-breaks, look-out towers, telephone lines and other safeguards against fire, the control of soil erosion and of tree attacking insects and diseases; the restoring to an extent of barren lands; and the protection of those strategic water-sheds on which the future, both of industry and of agriculture, vitally depend."

GERMANY'S INGENIOUS REMEDIES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

According to a special cable to the *Hindu*, it is understood that the German cabinet has adopted recently a law dealing with unemployment. The law provides for the reduction of taxation of householders employing domestic servants, and to encourage marriage, the Government will lend newly-wedded couples money to buy furniture up to the value of a thousand marks provided the wife undertakes not to accept employment as long as the husband is earning at least 125 marks a month. The marriage loan will be financed by a tax on all unmarried men and women.

Firms buying new machinery which does not lead to diminution of labour will have income-tax reduced. The cablegram also says that an appeal is made for voluntary subscriptions to a National Fund to create work.

RICE IN AUSTRIA

Experiment in rice-growing says the *Statesman* (Jan. 20th, 1933), have met with success in Central Europe. Good rice in satisfactory quantities is reported to have been yielded by marshy land in Hungary, and it is now intended to open an experimental area for rice cultivation in a nearby district of Austria. During the spring season, rice is to be grown on the borders of the Neusiedlersee lake, a district on the border of Austria and Hungary. The slime in this area contains salt, and is therefore expected to prove suitable for the growing of rice.

CHINESE STUDENTS AS ROAD MENDERS

An entire University has just closed its doors while its students are working as road menders, says a Shanghai's message. During the Jehol war, the road that led from Peiping to the first military station at Hsifengkow was torn to pieces by the constant stream of military trucks that took supplies and ammunition to the troops. Eventually the road became so bad that it was impossible for an ordinary motor car to traverse it. The authorities were unable to find labourers in the road area because the war scare had completely emptied the neighbourhood of peasants. The students hearing of this volunteered at once to lay aside their books for pick axes. The authorities accepted the offer and two days later there was not a student left in the University.

DESTRUCTION OF A DANGEROUS PLANT

It is understood that an effective preparation has been invented after a series of researches by Sobimal Bose for the complete eradication of water-hyacinth. Mr. Bose gave a public demonstration of the use of his new invention under the auspices of the Social Service League, Behala. He explained in detail the origin and development of this dangerous plant and its destructive effect on village irrigation and health, and sprayed his preparation over full grown plants in a pond behind the Behala Bazaar before a respectable public gathering who appreciated greatly his interesting speech.

It was declared that the preparation would act through the pores and tissues of the leaves and stems of the plant to the root, and would wither and kill it. It was actually found to be so after the plants experimented on were watched and examined after three days.

NEWS PAPERS IN 1943

There is an interesting forecast of the newspapers of 1943 in a recent issue of the "World's Press News." It is not unlikely that newspapers a decade hence will vie in beauty with the wings of butterflies. A system of using colours will have been evolved and in all likelihood exclusive news of national importance will be in red, news of local interest in light red, advertisements in such colours as customers may choose, home news in light yellow, magazine items in green. Empire news in blue, American news in orange, continental and foreign news in black, sports news in pink, and all literary and dramatic criticism and film news in vermilion. To match with this improvement, shorthand reporting will be done on a machine, and photographers will carry besides their cameras, small portable photo transmitters, and broadcasting and television will be very much in evidence.

ANNUAL PRIZES FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

An *Associated Press* message from Simla says that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has decided, after consultation with the Provincial Governments and the constituent Indian States, to award each year one gold medal and two or three silver medals for improvements or distinct merit in the science and art of agriculture and animal husbandry of all India importance. The programme of the award of prizes for the next five years has been divided into the following five groups, and the medals enumerated above will be awarded for one group every year beginning from the year 1934 :—

Veterinary scientific instruments and appliances; dairying and care of animals; field implements and appliances; machinery for preparing crops for market for food or for storage; and water lifts.

WORLD'S CHEAPEST TRAIN FARE

The world's cheapest train fares are in Chili. A ticket for a 3,000 mile journey costs only £ 1.

GERMANY LEADS

Of European countries, Germany (5,071) has most cinemas, with Great Britain (4,950) next. Great Britain has more cinemas equipped for sound than Germany—4,228 against 3,700. Russia has the highest percentage of cinemas equipped for sound, only 200 of its 3,200 theatres being silent.

ARTIFICIAL COLOURING OF TIMBER

A South Caroline lumber company squirts red, blue, green and purple dyes into growing trees. When the trees are cut and sawn they provide brightly coloured timber.

MANUFACTURE OF HURRICANE LANTERNS

Mr. A. T. Weston, Director of Industries, Bengal, writes: Customs returns show that in recent years hurricane lanterns are imported into Calcutta and Chittagong parts in Bengal at a rate of not less than 10 lakhs of lanterns per annum, valued at approximately Rs. 10 lakhs. The manufacture of hurricane lanterns is one of the most interesting applications of the sheet metal pressing industry, as, apart from the glass globe and wick, the whole of the parts of a hurricane lantern are made up from sheet pressed and stamped to required shapes and from metal wire. There is thus great prospect here for an indigenous hurricane lantern industry. It is understood that Mr. Sanjib Chandra Battacharjee, who in 1930 was awarded the Radhikamohan Scholarship of the Calcutta University to have training in the manufacture of hurricane lanterns abroad, will soon establish a properly equipped factory here for the manufacture of hurricane lanterns.

MYSORE SOAP FACTORY

The report for the year 1931—32 of the Department of Commerce and Industries, Mysore, shows that during the period under review, total out-put of soaps in the Government Soap Factory was 240 tons as against 260 tons during the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 4,94,539 against Rs. 4,61,940 during 1930—31. Besides soaps, the factory produced various high grade toilet preparations, such as vanishing cream, boot polish, etc. It has since been decided to take up the manufacture of tooth paste also in the factory. The industries laboratory attached to the soap factory had begun to prepare certain medicinal drugs and hospital necessities from materials available locally and these articles are being supplied to the medical department. The Turkey red oil plant which was sanctioned last year was erected and 10,045 pounds of oil were produced and marketed.

NEW GOLD MINE DISCOVERED

Gold has been discovered at Hunkoni, a village near Deodrug in the Raichur District, Hyderabad, Deccan. Hunkoni in old Kannada, means, says the *Mysore Economic Journal*, "Golden Corner." Traces of old workings have been formed at the spot and these indicate that the method of extraction employed in olden days was absolutely in line with modern practice.

A NEW METHOD OF BLEACHING

The British Wool Industries Research Association has discovered a new method of bleaching, which is not accompanied by deterioration in the colour. The new process can now be established commercially under all conditions and its success has been confirmed by the practical tests made in England in India and Australia. All forms of white goods made from wool to which it had been applied are now being marketed.

(Continued from page 21)

The development of the cement industry will prove a great benefit to several other local industries, as, for example, jute; and its importance to Railways especially can be understood from the data given below:—

The present tonnage of Indian cements carried by the Railways per annum	592,755 tons
The tonnage of coal carried by the Railways for consumption by cement factories	315,900 tons
Gunny bags carried by the Railways annually for the consumption by the cement factories	12,194,000 tons

The Railways in their own interests as also in the interests of the cement industry in particular can do a great deal for its development.

TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

SUGAR FROM WASTE WOOD.

A new use for waste wood from forests is reported by a German Company at Rheinlan, near Mannheim. The company has departed from its former field of activity, the hydrogenation of coal and oil, and is now occupied with the producing of sugar from waste wood in forests. The technical side has been considered solved for some time, both as regards the manufacture of fodder products and fodder mixtures, and the further refining of the "wood sugar" to grape sugar or dextro glucose. The economic success of the process also appeared to be assured in itself, but further developments depended upon a favourable wood price, upon a successful public introduction of the new and cheap fodder, and finally financing of extension of the Rheinlan plant, or the erection of new large factories elsewhere. 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.

—Chemistry and Industry.

"MAKING HAY WITHOUT SUNSHINE"

Another of the sun's steady jobs has been taken away, and another agricultural proverb has been proved out of date, at E. A. Ashton's Ashgrove Farms, near Saratoga, New York. Making hay whether the sun shines or not, is something that the Ashgrove Farms have been doing profitably since last June with the aid of an artificial dryer and electric motors.....The artificially dried hay is highly nutritious, because the leaves, which become wet with rain and are easily lost in sun-curing, are saved. After drying, the hay can be stored indefinitely without heating, sweating or fermenting or discolouring. The dried hay retains its natural green colour.....Mr. Ashton has estimated that the cost of his summer crop of hay was not greater because of the artificial drying process; the crop itself was of higher quality and feed value, and all the losses usually following a rainy season were eliminated.

—The Scientific American.

NEW USES FOR COTTON

The Cotton Textile Institute, which has for some time been engaged in research as to the uses which cotton can be put to, now reports that cotton in laminated form can be used in the manufacture of bearings for machinery working at high pressure. Roll neck bearings of cotton fabric, compressed with other materials such as Bakelite, are now produced in

sizes ranging up to units large enough for service with shafting 12 inches in diameter. Bearings of this type are employed in machinery for rolling steel ingots. Among the advantages claimed for them are long service in heavy duty and added economy due to the fact that they can be lubricated with water. In addition to uses in machinery, safety helmets for miners are also made of laminated cotton fabric and have been quite largely introduced as miners' equipment in the middle west. Another recent innovation is the use of laminated cotton for running boards on automobiles. Cotton fabric compressed with resinous material is also shaped into pipe and fittings for conducting acids and highly corrosive fluids. Again laminated cotton is now used for the manufacture of shoe guides and back-pressure valves for oil well drilling equipment.

—The Mysore Economic Journal.

VINEGAR FROM COFFEE FRUIT PULP

The raw material is the pulp which covers the two seeds or beans of the coffee fruit, and which is freed from the seeds in the 'wet process' of coffee preparation. The pulp is reduced to a mash in order to secure rapid and uniform fermentation. The mash is pasteurised and fermented. The taste disappears within 3 or 4 weeks of storage and the colour clears up somewhat. The total acid content of the resulting product, as acetic acid, is 4.6 per cent.

—Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

MADE IN INDIA

Aeroplane

Lovers of Swadeshi will be glad to know that Mr. M. V. Parekh of Junagarh, Kathiawar, has constructed an aeroplane with a crushing speed of 90 miles per hour. Though the engine used in this plane is an imported one, it is expected that the next attempt of Mr. Parekh will be to manufacture the engine also in India.

Motor Car

It will be of interest to the readers to learn that Mr. B. B. Das of Calcutta has already finished a few cars for Indian business magnates and that he has now been commissioned by the Corporation of Calcutta to make several cars for the use of their officers.

He is making the different parts himself in his factory—a modest workshop.

—The Scientific Indian.

INDUSTRY IN MADRAS

The Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for 1932 emphasises the great need for changes in the agricultural policy of the Madras Presidency. It is pointed out that there is no reason why much of the land now devoted to growing rice should not be utilised for crops such as sugar cane, some 80,000 tons of sugar having been imported during the year. The figure with regard to silk production in India was very much on a par with that of Japan, but to-day Japan produces 65 per cent of the world's silk and India less than 1 per cent.

The amount of mining in the Presidency showed considerable reduction during the year. Only 5433 tons of manganese were mined, as compared with 35,000 in 1929, while the output of mica magnesite, barytes, and asbestos was also much lower. The tanning industry which is of considerable importance to S. India also showed less activity. The evidence of the Report regarding sugar manufacture is that there is considerable scope for improved methods of extraction, with the employment of centrifugals and centralisation of supplies in small factories.

—Chemistry and Industry.

BAMBOO ARTIFICIAL SILK

Experiments are being made at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, India, to produce art silk from bamboo pulp, and it is understood that partial success has already been attained. Cellulose was prepared from *Ochlandra Travancoria* (eeta bamboo) conforming to the specifications demanded by the artificial silk industry, but the preparation fell short to some extent of the necessary requirements. The maximum percentage of β -Cellulose, which is the most important constituent in cellulose for the manufacture of artificial silk is only 89—90 in bamboo pulp; the percentage of ash in bamboo pulp is also high, that is, 0.3 per cent as against 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent, the maximum required in cellulose for artificial silk. Further experiments at the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute are in progress from which it is confidently hoped that it will be possible to attain the necessary high percentage of β -cellulose and also to reduce the ash per centage. The successful solution of the problem would encourage the establishment of a new and important industry in India and provide an additional outlet for the utilisation of bamboos.

—Jour. Soc. Chemistry and Industry.

"Who is who in Indian Filmland"

Compiled by A. Rangaswami, B.A., and published by the Happy India Office, 34, Agraharam Street, Chintadripet, Madras. Price Rs. 2.

An up-to-date directory, containing a short history of every film company in India, a life sketch of almost all the personalities of the Indian Filmland—actors, directors, photographers, etc., with detailed information regarding the various film journals and their editors, contributors and cinema story writers, and with general information and special articles on topics relating to Indian Film Industry, this volume cannot but be interesting not only to the film fans, but also to the wide public and the businessman in general. Every page of the volume is adorned with beautiful coloured pictures of famous Indian Stars. The book is an excellent picture album and a useful directory combined.

The history of the Indian Film Industry has been a pathetic story indeed. A perusal of the life sketches given in the book of the various stars most of whom rose to positions of high distinction and fame by sheer merit, enthusiasm and perseverance, under circumstances which were not in the least encouraging, should convince us of the fact that India is not at all lacking in men with genuine talents and ability for the screen, and that with further encouragement, India is sure to attain a status not inferior to that of America or England in respect of takies even. The historical sketches of the various Indian Film Studios are very interesting episodes in the progress of the Indian Film Industry. That it has made such a tremendous progress within the last few years in spite of such great handicaps as lack of capital and lack of support from the Government and keen competition from foreigners, coupled with an insurmountable language difficulty, shows how eternally indebted we are to the Indian film directors, but for whose unselfish enterprise, India would have been far behind other nations in respect of this great industry.

The information given in the book is such as could seldom be obtained from anywhere else in such a handy volume. The get-up is excellent and, priced as it is at Rs. 2 per copy which can hardly be deemed too much, the book is sure to prove as popular as it is attractive and instructive.

—G. S. M.

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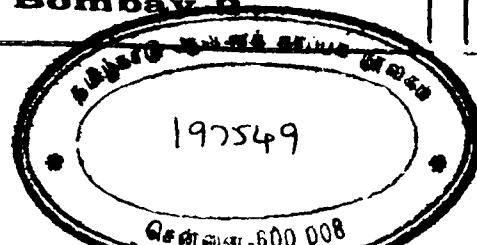
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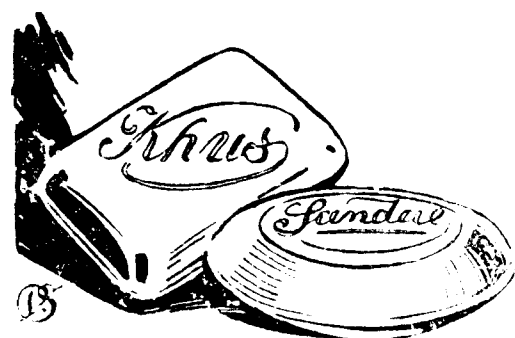


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