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VI. No. 12. September 1933

Buy Indian



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FRONTISPIECE	1
DR. ANNIE BESANT	3
THE KHADDAR PROTECTION BILL	4
PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT	5
BUY KHADI	9
PROTECTION FOR THE ENAMEL INDUSTRY	10
ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT	11
CONTROL OF EXHIBITIONS	13
PLANTAIN FIG MAKING	14
INDO-JAPANESE TRADE	15
MINERAL INDUSTRY IN BIHAR AND ORISSA	16
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA	17
UNEMPLOYMENT	18
HERE AND THERE	19

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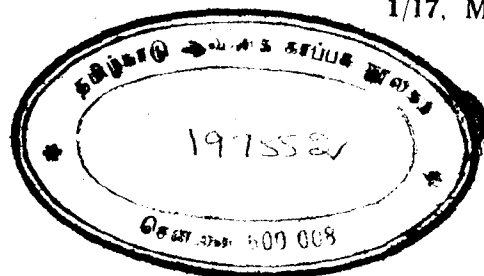
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DR. ANNIE BESANT

Dr. ANNIE BESANT—A True Champion of Swadeshi

The passing away of Dr. Annie Besant at the ripe age of eighty-seven will be deeply mourned not only in India but throughout the whole world. By her commanding personality, her brilliancy of intellect, her "soul-stirring" oratory, her powerful and prophetic writing, she achieved universal distinction and fame. Well learned in the Indian philosophy and fully conversant with the diverse doctrines of the various religions, she was a constant seeker after Truth, and she dedicated her life for the cause of humanity. Moral and spiritual to the core, she, by her immense services to the poor and the oppressed in the cause of Justice and Truth, endeared herself to one and all. As President of the Theosophical Society which inestimable honour she enjoyed till her death, she did much towards the attainment of a harmonious blending of the various races. By serving humanity she served God.

To us, Indians, her death has been an irreparable loss indeed. Born in Ireland, she lived and died an Indian. A veteran politician, she devoted most of her life-time for our national cause. Her dynamic force and magnetic influence were felt everywhere—in religion, politics, social service, education, and journalism. With uncanny foresight she became one of the very early advocates of Birth Control to relieve the poor and the needy from the evils of over-production and consequent unemployment. The census report recently published makes it clear to us that we will have to pay the penalty of not paying heed to the warning given so early.

Decades ago she fully recognised the doctrine of Swadeshi. She was an ardent supporter of Khadi and she used Indian goods, to the entire exclusion of similar articles of foreign make. At the age of 82, she mastered the art of spinning in no time, and it was said of her that even on the very first day of her practising on

the *charka*, she spun 'yarn and not ropes as most beginners do.' The Gospel of Swadeshi she thus preached and practised too. Our economic salvation lies in the practical recognition of Swadeshi, and this she gave expression to times without number. "Indian art has gained a name all over the world," she said, "because of its beauty and artistic finish, and why should men who have such art on their own soil, go and buy the shoddy productions of Birmingham and Manchester?" She was ever warning our people who deliberately neglected our indigenous manufactures. This indifference has been the cause of our present impoverished state, for as she says, "Slowly but steadily India has been losing the crafts and industries which once enriched her people. Her handicraftsmen perfected by hundreds of generations are being starved out for lack of customers to buy their products." The importation of cheap and inferior goods of foreign make crushed and killed of our once-flourishing trade, thereby causing wide-spread unemployment. "You are extinguishing Indian Trade by continuing to encourage foreign goods to the impoverishment of India and to the throwing of Indians out of employment." These are prophetic words, indeed. Besides, the necessity of industrialising India has also been championed by this veteran supporter of Swadeshi when she said:—"No country can escape severe poverty, if it has but one industry, and that one industry, agriculture, and even that, agriculture of a too narrow kind."

Dr. Annie Besant has led us a great way along the path of our economic salvation which, as she has emphasised again and again, is possible only through Swadeshi. Now it is up to us to continue the work, and attain our goal. It is thus that we can show our deep love and reverence to the departed patriot. May her soul rest in peace!

THE KHADDAR PROTECTION BILL

The Assembly referred Mr. Gayaprasad Singh's Khaddar Protection Bill to a Select Committee for consideration. But the hostile attitude of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the half-hearted support of the Government should very much be regretted. As its very name suggests, the Bill is intended merely to protect the Khaddar Industry by reserving the use of the word Khaddar to handspun and hand-woven cloth. Now-a-days coarse mill-cloth is being passed off as genuine Khaddar and this has become a serious menace to the Khaddar industry whereby thousands of Indian families mostly of the agricultural classes are eking out their existence.

We are at a loss to understand what Mr. H. P. Mody's real aim was when he opposed the Bill by arguments which were as untenable and unreasonable as they were selfish and unpatriotic. He begins his attack by stating that Khadi has been used to denote mill-cloth in official documents since the cotton industry grew. But the term Khadi as at present understood means hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. Mr. Mody is afraid and quite naturally, too, since it is difficult for anyone to get rid of long-rooted habits, that the restriction on the use of the term Khadi which the Bill seeks to enforce might not prevent the mill-owners from passing off coarse cloth as genuine Khaddar. He thinks, therefore, that this would result in prohibiting the mills from producing coarse cloth altogether. But why should they not put an end to this vicious habit which has adversely affected the Khaddar industry? Apart from that, there is again the moral aspect of the problem which cannot be ignored.

The mill industry would, have long ago been wiped out as a result of the keen competition from Japan and other foreigners, had not the country with one voice took up their cause and cried for its protection. As a result, it is mainly for them that the Anti-Dumping Bill was passed. Now,

therefore, that they are somewhat safely placed, their opposition to the safeguarding of the Khaddar industry is most unfair indeed. Mr. Mody admits that the Bill "won't affect the Bombay mills one bit." Then on whose behalf did Mr. Mody wax so eloquent?

The attitude of the Government is also to be deplored. From the statements made by Sir Joseph Bhoré, it is to be understood that the enforcement of the Bill, when it is passed, should be left entirely to the local Governments. We do not understand why this should be so, in view of the fact that the Khadi industry does not pertain to any one province in particular. Perhaps this leads one to think that the Government are still politically prejudiced against Khaddar. It is only quite recently, on the occasion of opening the Khadi Exhibition at Ootacamund that the Hon. Mr. R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, said that *the question of Khadi was bound to be a matter of hard economic fact and not one of mere political sentiment*. In this connection it is very gratifying to note that the Madras Government has viewed the problem without prejudice. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswamy Reddiar, Minister for Education and Excise, has said: "It has been the policy of the Government to encourage cottage industries, and the Khadi industry predominantly represents the cottage industry." The Government have as a first step suggested an excise duty on all mill cloth so as to encourage hand-looms. The attitude of the Madras Government is really praise worthy, which the others would do well to follow. We hope that the Bill, when passed after due modifications, would be immediately enforced throughout India, so that the vicious practice of passing off coarse mill-cloth as genuine Khaddar would be mulcted, thereby saving the public from being cheated and affording protection to the Khaddar industry on which thousands of our countrymen depend for their livelihood.

'BUY INDIAN' ANNUAL

With this issue, the 'Buy Indian' completes its first year, and it has been proposed to publish the first Annual Number of our Journal next month. A special feature of the volume will be numerous original essays, with illustrations, on our indigenous industries and other articles on Swadeshi by eminent men. We expect from our friends the same co-operation and patronage as we have been receiving hitherto.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

SWADESHI VOW

According to an *Associated Press* message dated 20th August, it is understood that about 25 cloth dealers of the Mundi and the Old Town at Sheikpura have taken a solemn vow to deal hereafter in foreign cloth only. It is also stated that they would dispose of their old stock of foreign goods by the 31st October. It is earnestly hoped that other dealers in foreign cloth would follow this noble example and hereafter decide not to purchase or sell anything foreign. Only through swadeshi can we attain our economic salvation. The earlier it is recognised, the better it is for the poverty-stricken masses of India, and the nearer are we towards our goal of economic salvation.

BAGERHAT SWADESHI PRACHAR SANGHA

A Swadeshi Prachar Sangha has been formed at Bagerhat. The aim of the Sangha is to preach the message of swadeshi from village to village and from door to door. The Sangha will also be stocking all sorts of goods with a view to hawk them along with propaganda work.

MADRAS STUDENTS' CENTRAL SWADESHI LEAGUE

At a meeting of the members of the Students' Central Swadeshi League held on Wednesday the 6th instant, Mr. K. Bashyam has been elected as President, Messrs. T. K. Rajasekharan and S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer as Secretaries, and Mr. T. A. Anantha Iyer as Treasurer. A Committee has also been formed.

The aims and objects of the League are to promote a spirit of swadeshi among the students by means of propaganda, to issue informative literature on the subject of Swadeshi with a view to explain the economics of using exclusively Indian articles, to hold and conduct Swadeshi exhibitions, markets, fairs, and bazaars, and to start Swadeshi stores on a co-operative basis.

It is understood that the League will be hawking khaddar and Swadeshi articles during the ensuing Deepavali days.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI STORE

A general body meeting of the Students' Swadeshi Store was held in the evening of Monday the 21st August under the presidency of Mr. B. Jagannadhas in the Buy Indian League Office, Madras. According to the Annual Report, it is seen that the Swadeshi Store, started in March 1933, is now having branches in 9 hostels. A central store is of immediate necessity but it has not been opened as

yet due to lack of funds. It is stated that during the last Deepavali days Khaddar was hawked in hostels under the auspices of the Stores authorities to the extent of about Rs. 330.

SWADESHI STORE OPENED AT ELLORE

A swadeshi store organised by Mr. J. A. Gupta, was recently opened at Ellore by Mr. D. Chenchayya, when a large number of prominent men of the place spoke on the importance and progress of the swadeshi propaganda.

TAX ON KHADI ABOLISHED

The C. P. Government, it is understood, have sanctioned the resolution passed by the Municipal Committee of Jubbulpore for abolishing taxes on hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi that is imported in Jubbulpore. But such consignments will have to be certified as khadi by the Municipal Secretary or by the Revenue Officer.

KHADI PRODUCTION IN THE GANDHI ASHRAM, TIRUCHENGODU

According to a report published by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, the total production of Khaddar in the Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, during the calendar year 1932 amounted to about rupees one lakh. Approximately a third of this amount represented the price of cotton, and about Rs. 58,200, the amount paid as wages to the various spinners, weavers and dhobies.

In his report, Sjt. Rajagopalachari makes a powerful plea for the encouragement of our handloom industry and khaddar. "There are many lakhs of handlooms in India on which as many lakhs of families entirely depend for their sustenance. These hand-looms and the skill of the weaver-families working them are a precious inheritance, which it would be national folly to destroy by unthinking encouragement of cheap machine-made cloth to the prejudice of hand-loom varieties. These handlooms of India are struggling bravely and with considerable success against the cheap machine products of Japan and Lancashire as well as Indian mills. It is our duty to give every possible support to the struggling handloom.

"All Indian-made goods are swadeshi and should be preferred to foreign goods wherever we can be satisfied with them. But where cottage industries of national importance are threatened by the competition of the power-spindle and power-loom, it is our undoubted duty to throw the weight of our preference in favour of the product of hand-labour. It would be a calamity of the first magnitude if the

BUY INDIAN

hand-loom weavers should be gradually turned out of their present self-reliant occupation.

"Mill-cloth may be cheaper and look better finished and may be lighter to wear, but correct tastes take into account national welfare. That is why Khaddar is true refinement in taste."

KANUMOLU BUY INDIAN LEAGUE

The President of the Kanumolu Buy Indian League has just submitted to us the monthly report of the League's activities for July this year. From the report we understand that during the month the sale of khaddar, spun cotton and Swadeshi goods amounted to about Rs. 200, the wages paid to spinners, etc., being approximately Rs. 30. It is very gratifying to note that the League is making sufficient progress.

EXHIBITION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Along with the third annual conference of the Y. M. C. A. in Central Travancore, an exhibition of cottage industries was held at the St. John's High School, Eraviperoor, from the 18th to 20th August. The object was to encourage cottage industries pursued in the villages in Central Travancore.

THE ALL KARNATAKA EXHIBITION

The All Karnataka Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be inaugurated on the 14th Nov. in the local school premises at Dharmastal, South Kanara; and it will run for four days, that is, till the 17th. Any part of Karnataka is entitled to take part in the exhibition. It is stated that accommodation will be provided free of rent, and that the best exhibits in each section will be awarded a gold medal.

CALCUTTA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The opening ceremony of the Calcutta Swadeshi Exhibition was performed by Lady Sircar in the absence of Sir Nilratan Sircar on the evening of Monday the 4th instant at Wellington Square. Among those present were Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. S. K. Basu and many other prominent men of the city.

Sjt. S. K. Basu, Mayor of Calcutta and President of the Exhibition Committee, in requesting Lady Sircar to open the Exhibition, spoke on the utility of the Swadeshi Exhibition particularly during the Durga Puja Celebration when thousands of people from the adjoining districts and villages would be visiting Calcutta to purchase clothes and other articles. He hoped that the Exhibition would go a long way in substantially popularising swadeshi goods. He also spoke highly about the elaborate arrangements which were made for the health and science sections and various stalls of home industries.

Lady Sircar in opening the Exhibition thanked the organisers for their excellent enterprise and wished it every success.

6

In the Exhibition there are about 225 stalls dealing with various kinds of indigenous products. Besides Khaddar of all descriptions, different kinds of textiles and silk, perfumery and toilet products, drugs, chemicals and medicines, enamel, aluminium, brass and glass wares, cutleries and varieties of cottage industries including country made bulbs, mantles, etc., are all exhibited.

In the Health and Educative Sections are exhibited various charts and models, and in every stall there are interpreters to explain them to the visitors.

"The need and utility of exhibitions in these days of industrial awakening," says a correspondent, "cannot be over-estimated. India was never more swadeshi-minded than now and every Indian feels that he should buy Indian to be Indian. It is with a view to preach this gospel of Swadeshim to every hearth and home and to awaken our countrymen to the industrial possibilities of India that the present Exhibition has been organised."

It is understood that Rabindranath Tagore's "Bishwabharathy" including "Sriniketan" also joined the Swadeshi Exhibition. Dr. Ali of the Institute of 'Sriniketan' also took a keen interest. The numerous industrial products and processes of weaving, tanning, carpentry, poultry, etc., enabled the visitors to understand the various schemes of village reconstruction.

KRISHNA PUSHKARAM EXHIBITION

The Bezwada All India Khaddar and Handicrafts Exhibition which was opened on Tuesday 1st August came to a close on the 20th of the month. A public meeting was held the same evening under the presidency of Mr. Bapineedu when Mrs. Sakuntala Bapineedu awarded prizes to the best exhibitors. Dr. C. S. Sarma, Secretary, in his report, stated that Rs. 22,000 were realised by sales and Rs. 19,000 by sale of Khaddar. About 30,000 persons attended the exhibition and a sum of Rs. 1,500 was realised by sale of tickets.

A thanksgiving function also took place in the Museum buildings when an address was presented on behalf of the public to the Pushkaram Exhibition Committee congratulating them on their successful work. Mr. V. N. Kudva, I.C.S., President, and Mr. T. Sivasankar, I.C.S., Secretary of the Committee, in reply to the address, thanked the Police, the Railway and Health Departments for their valuable support and co-operation in making the Exhibition a grand success.

FARIDPUR EXHIBITION

The Faridpur Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in the early part of January next. An executive committee for conducting the Exhibition has already been formed with the following as office-bearers:—

7

Sj. Satish Chandra Majumdar, a leading senior pleader, president, Chowdhury Moazzem Hossain alias Lal Mea, general secretary, and Dr. Kiran Chandra Roy, M.B., treasurer. Sj. Purna Chandra Moitra, president of the local Bar Association, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Alimuzzaman Choudhury, M. L. C., chairman of the Faridpur District Board, and Sj. Mathura Nath Moitra, president of the Rajendra College, have consented to be the patrons of the exhibition committee. Brisk preparations are going on to make the exhibition a grand success.

The following circular has been issued:—

The Faridpur Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and Mela had in its palmy days a wide provincial reputation and could legitimately claim to be almost a pioneer in the line. But, for reasons, which it will serve no useful purpose to recall, the institution died out. Attempts had undoubtedly been made from time to time to revive it and, if possible, to restore it to its pristine glory but it had failed to rouse more than a local interest.

Though we are aware of the acute distress prevailing all round we cannot afford to wait but to make an attempt to revive the old exhibition of Faridpur. The importance of such an exhibition in the matter of giving an impetus to industry and agriculture, cannot be over-exaggerated.

We have, therefore taken upon ourselves the supreme responsibility of opening an exhibition in the next cold weather, at a suitable site within the Municipality of Faridpur and devoutly hope that we shall not fail to enlist the sympathy, goodwill and co-operation of the people. An institution hallowed by the memory of the late Bhagaban Chandra Bose, father of our world renowned Dr. J. C. Bose and fostered by the patriotism of the late Ambica Charan Mozumder, ought to be rescued from oblivion.

Any contribution however small and exhibits are to be sent to Chowdhury Moazzem Hossein (Lalmiah), Faridpur, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

BELLARY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Secretaries of the All India Swadeshi Exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the Akhila Karnataka Swadeshi Sabha, in the course of an appeal, state:—

We have proposed to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in the last week of this December. Bellary is one of the seven districts in the Karnataka Province. Being situated on the borders of Andhra, Karnataka, Mysore and Hyderabad, it has a special attraction for the people of these provinces. Bellary is an emporium of trade. Mill cloth comes from various parts of India and other countries and goes to a number of places of the neighbouring provinces. It has a number of ginning factories, cotton presses and oil mills. Adoni, Hospet, Kottur, Rayadrug and

BUY INDIAN

Harpanahails are some of the important trade centres in the district. It is the most important place in the Ceded Districts. During the last twelve years owing to the sustained work of many self-sacrificing men, there has been a remarkable awakening among the masses. But no serious efforts have been made to satisfy the craving for Swadeshi on a large scale. There has not been a single large Exhibition in this district during the last ten years.

The organisers have already secured the support of all prominent men of the district, and therefore they are in a position to say with confidence that the Exhibition will be a complete success. A spacious enclosure has been secured for erecting stalls. The boarding and the lodging arrangements of the stall-keepers will be made in the same compound.

At present it is hoped to keep the exhibition open for ten days but the period may be prolonged for more days if the stall-keepers find it to their advantage. For particulars regarding stalls, rent, boarding, etc., please correspond with the Secretaries.

SALEM EXHIBITION

The All India Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibition at Salem was opened on the morning of Thursday the 31st August in the Victoria Market Maidan by the Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, President of the Exhibition Committee, in requesting the Rajah of Bobbili to open the Exhibition, dwelt upon the industrialisation of the country and about the detrimental effects of the Japanese competition.

The Chief Minister, in a short speech, spoke about the usefulness of Swadeshi Exhibitions as a source of advertisement. He stressed the need for the improvement of large-scale industries side by side with cottage industries. He also referred to the Hydro-Electric schemes of Pykara and Mastur which would in the near future radically alter the future of industries of this country.

An *Associated Press* message dated September 6th regarding the Exhibition says:—

The illuminations are very attractively done, the stalls well laid out and the exhibits arranged with taste and design. The range and nature of the articles exhibited is wide and varied. Products like the Bengal Jute Works, Malabar Brass wares, Stanes coffee and tea, as well as the local carpet works of all descriptions, have been exhibited.

Nearly 75 stalls are on show now and all stall keepers are finding good sales.

MADRAS BOYS' AND GIRLS' EXHIBITION

The sixth annual Boys' and Girls' Exhibition organised under the joint auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Madras, was opened on the even-

ing of Monday the 21st August by Mrs. I. Kurien in the presence of a large gathering of boys and girls, the aims and objects of the exhibition being to encourage boys and girls in fine arts, hobbies and useful industries.

The Department of fine arts contained beautiful works of painting and fret-work. The Girls' Section contained very attractive specimens of embroidery, crochet, lace and crepe, and paper work. The one important feature of the Exhibition was that it was mostly managed by boys and girls.

In declaring the Exhibition open, Mrs Kurien said that it was an enterprise of the first magnitude and that it was a training in self-management. She suggested that henceforward they should not invite any outsider to preside over the opening ceremony, but that they should choose for the same one from among themselves. Only then would the feature of self-management be complete. Exhibitions of this sort, the speaker said, created considerable enthusiasm and initiative among the boys and girls.

HOORAH SANGHA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

During the ensuing Sarvojanin Puja festival in Calcutta, a Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in the Puja Pandal under the auspices of the Hourah Sangha. The exhibition pandal covering an area of 8000 sq. ft. is under rapid construction. No exhibition rent is charged for the stalls and they are being booked every day. It is also stated that the electrical materials including fans, bulbs, etc., will be supplied by Messrs. Narasingha Madan Gopal. "Located as it (the pandal) is in the very heart of the town," says a correspondent, "people get an easy and swift access to the place and muster strong to the greatest success of the function." It is expected that many Swadeshi firms and manufacturers will take a keen interest in the exhibition.

NAGPUR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

On the occasion of opening the Nagpur Swadeshi Exhibition on August last, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, in the course of his opening address, appealed to the audience to purchase only Indian made goods, and at the same time discarding as far as possible all articles of foreign make. Quoting figures of khaddar sale, he said that khaddar had lost its former popularity. He urged all to support the khaddar industry which rendered help to the peasants by giving them work during the period they were idle.

EXHIBITION AT MADRAS

The second session of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in the "Congress House," situate in General Patters Road, Madras. The Exhibition will be conducted on an extensive scale

for over a month. It is stated that preliminary arrangements—the erection of stalls, courts, etc.—will be immediately begun, and that a detailed plan and prospectus of the Exhibition will shortly be issued.

HEALTH AND SWADESHI INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Second Annual Health and Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Manoharpukur Jana Sangha will be opened on the 19th instant at the Rashbehari Avenue in Calcutta. A large number of stalls have already been erected. Mr. Rampada Chatterjee, Publicity Officer of the Exhibition Committee writes that this will be the only exhibition in the southern part of Calcutta which had its first session with the Jana Sangha's puja celebration last year. The last year's exhibition had, it is stated, achieved unique success. The exhibition is a real boon to the traders and manufacturers of purely Swadeshi goods.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BANGALORE

The Educational Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Teacher's Association of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore by the Department of Education will be held in the Rai Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswami Mudaliar's High School. The Exhibition will be opened on Tuesday the 3rd October by the Resident in Mysore. The exhibits will include a large variety of educational appliances, aids to teaching, drawings and models in cardboard and wood-work. There will also be a display of specimens of needle-work, crochet-work, drawn thread-work, etc. It is stated that the exhibition will run for a week, and that every evening there will be a music performance, folk dances, group drill and other interesting items.

SAROJ NALINI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, after a recent visit to the Saroj Nalini Industrial School for women at Calcutta, in paying a warm tribute to the Institution, says as follows :—

The Institution is doing remarkable work for the adult women of Bengal and it is surprising with what success it has been able to attract students from orthodox and middle classes. . . . They are here being taught subjects such as sewing, knitting, embroidery, drawing, cane work, toy-making, weaving, etc. Their training should enable them to supplement the family income which in these days of depression is a very important consideration. The cultural aspect of education has not also being overlooked. Literary education of a practical character is provided and the girls are taught music and singing. . . . But for this Institution they would have continued a drab existence.

Dr. B. C. Roy, on visiting the Calcutta Swadeshi Exhibition, stated :—

"Exhibitions, like all human efforts, pass through various stages. Time was when we held exhibitions in order to exhibit our ignorance, apathy, inefficiency and helplessness in all industrial matters. We looked with pride and relish towards the West for inspiration, guidance and satisfaction regarding our daily needs and requirements. The magnitude of our imported goods, covering our necessities and and luxuries, was only a measure of our utter inefficiency. We have outgrown that stage. We now know our daily needs. We have learnt to reduce them and what is more significant, we in India, particularly in Bengal, are fast recovering our innate hold on the lost, decadent or suppressed creative faculties, so far as our 'arts and crafts' are concerned. We can, therefore, hold exhibitions now, to demonstrate the progress made and the gap that still remains unfilled. Considered from this point of view, the present Swadeshi Exhibition, brought into being, after only two months' preparation, has been a phenomenal success. The admission fee is small, the stalls exhibiting goods are many and varied, the educative section—particularly the health section—is very attractive; the side shows, the physical culture demonstrations, the arrangements for lectures and discourses on various topics of interest, show the care and thought bestowed by the Committee in providing, not merely a "variety entertainment" to the "pleasure-seeker," but a real perceptible stimulus to the creative forces of the people of this land. The Ladies Section is well conducted and is quite in keeping with the present day spirit of making progressive contribution by the

women of our country in all affairs affecting our well-being."

KHADI EXHIBITION AT SYLHET.

The opening ceremony of the Khadi Exhibition, organised by the Sylhet Vidyasram, was performed on the 13th September by Sjt. Nagendra Nath Dutt, B.L., one of the eminent lawyers of the town. Some important features of the exhibition were a charka competition, swimming race, show of physical feats and other preliminary sports. On the 18th there was be a meeting when prizes were awarded to the successful competitors.

EXHIBITION ORGANISED BY WOMEN

The Swadeshi Exhibition organised under the auspices of the All India Women's Conference (Guzerat constituency) was opened on Monday the 11th instant by Miss Tarangini Nilakanth, Secretary of the A. I. W. C. The following message from Mahatma Gandhi was read on the occasion :—If women do not uphold the cause of Swadeshi, what can men do alone? Your exhibition has been organised by women and it must be well-ordered and well-decorated.

Miss Nilakanth, in opening the exhibition, said :— "If the women fraternity of India take in their hands the work of spreading the spirit of swadeshim, they can easily do so, as they are the guiding soul of each family and buying of household articles and clothes chiefly depend on them." Speaking on Khadi, she said that the best and pure swadeshi cloth was khadi as everything else required to prepare the same can be had in India and it was therefore more advisable to encourage the production of khadi on a large scale.

BUY KHADI

Mr. Satyamurthy's Appeal

The decline in the production, sale and consumption of Khadi must sadden the hearts of all true lovers of the country. Khadi means food to our starving sisters and brothers. Khadi is the symbol of our patriotism and self-respect. I earnestly appeal to all my sisters and brothers of Tamil Nadu to buy Khaddar and Khaddar alone for the ensuing Deepavali and before and after. Khadi is twice blessed. It blesseth him that sells and him that takes. Swadeshi must come only next to Khadi. Even at some sacrifice we should all support Khadi. There is no use depending on the support of those who are not with us for the spread of Khadi. We must rely on ourselves.

I particularly appeal to the students of Tamil Nadu to offer themselves as volunteers for house to house and village to village sale of Khadi. Khadi depots must also put forth their best to advertise and sell. The Ladies of Tamil Nadu can do a great deal in this work. I appeal to them to do so. I also appeal to all local bodies to encourage Khaddar in all possible ways.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's Appeal

It is a matter of great regret to see the strength of Khadi decreasing on all sides. The apparent reason for this is that the encouragement of Khadi on account of the rejection of foreign cloth goes to the sales of the Indian Mill-made cloth.

The only motive behind the rejection of foreign cloth is to provide work to the millions of unemployed and thus to eliminate the country's poverty. This is possible only when the masses make it a point to wear Khadi alone.

The time for preaching the importance of Khadi through appeals and writings is past, but it would not be out of place to mention here that people who are indifferent to Khadi have not properly understood the present condition of the country.

It is absolutely necessary for the children of this country, particularly during these hard times for the Nation, that they must wear Khadi alone and nothing but Khadi.

PROTECTION FOR THE ENAMEL INDUSTRY

Of the many small industries that have been affected by Japan's big offensive in the export markets, the enamel industry, we understand, has applied to the Commerce Department for protection under the powers taken by them for the prevention of dumping. Bengal, which is the home of many such small industries, is interested in the industry as its main centre is in this province. But it is by no means confined to Bengal, as there is at least one huge factory started recently at Satara, besides numerous minor concerns spread over practically the whole of British India. The products of these concerns range over a wide variety, namely, enamel signs, articles of use for hospitals, and household hollow wares. And the principal markets in India are at present confined to the big trading centres of the country. The greater part of the customs is at present provided by the Government stores, public and private hospitals and municipal bodies. The provision of sign boards for advertisement purposes has expanded very considerably of late, owing to the big advertising campaigns planned by oil companies, motor and tyre manufacturers and other big corporations who need attractive sign boards at public places to retain and expand their custom. In a country like India where an expansive market lies ready to be tackled, there is no doubt that there is vast scope for the expansion of the enamel industry. In household articles, it will be a long time before the working classes can afford better dishes and pans than can be provided with cheap iron and enamel.

In this industry also, the Japanese importers have made serious inroads as may be seen from the following table giving the total imports of enamel ironware from Japan to British India in 1930-31 :—

Imports of Enamelware from Japan into British India

April to March	Total Rs.
1930—31	13,14,359
1931—32	8,91,237
1932—33	16,03,075
1933—34	3,60,704 (for three months only)

Japan's share of this import trade may be judged from the fact that total imports into British India from other foreign sources except Japan amounted to Rs. 10½ lakhs in 1930-31, 6.12 lakhs in 1931-32 and 6.84 lakhs in the late financial year. There is, perhaps, little to regret in Japan ousting her foreign competitors from the Indian market. But there is every reason to believe that the indigenous producers have been affected by the current prices of Japanese goods. We learn that Japan is able to supply at Calcutta sign boards at as. 6 per sq. ft. while the in-

digenous cost is as. 10 per sq. ft., and the cost of the British enamel signs is roughly as. 12 including duty and clearing charges. It will be seen, therefore, that the indigenous producers are able to hold their own as against British and Continental manufacturers, while Japanese costs are threateningly low. The producers are naturally anxious that, if competition at these rates is continued, one of the most lucrative sides of their business will before long pass out of their hands.

The position is, perhaps, even more serious, in regard to the rice cups, dishes, bowls, basins, etc. As these products are consumed by the poor classes of India, the initial cheapness of the Japanese product is naturally a great handicap to successful competition with the Japanese. At present rice cups are imported mainly from Japan which has 75 per cent. of the total trade. As in most other lines, Japan has an eye to initial cheapness. Only light iron sheets and thin coatings of enamel are given in the products exported. And the Indian producers are not able, it is contended, to obtain iron sheets of similar thinness from the Tatas, for whom the demand at present is probably not big enough to make production economic. The odds are, therefore, against the local enamel companies, whose price is about Rs. 2-4 per dozen for rice cups and Rs. 1-8 per dozen for rice bowls as against Rs. 1-8 and Re. 1 per dozen of the Japanese articles.

We understand that in reply to its appeal for protection, the industry has been asked to collect the information necessary for a decision on this question. It may be easily guessed that the total capital invested in the industry at present is about Rs. 12 lakhs and that the value of the annual production is about the same. It cannot be, therefore, that the industry provides much employment which will have to be safeguarded through protection. But it is arguable that small industries should not be denied the benefits of protection from dumping merely on the ground of their smallness. Nor would it be quite valid to argue that protective duties on enamel articles from Japan are a hardship to the working classes who consume the rice bowls and rice dishes. For it is quite possible that through the frequent replacement of cheap and flimsy articles, the consumer is paying more for the imported commodity than he would have to pay for the indigenous manufacture. And there is much to be said against allowing an industry to perish, especially in this land of inadequate industrialisation. But we recognise that questions of protection cannot be decided *ex parte*; and one must await the accumulation of further relevant evidence.

—From the *Indian Finance*.

ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT

By T. C. V. Subramaniam, B. A. (Hons).

THE post-War years have been marked by a severe struggle in the economic field as also in the political, between the opposing forces of nationalism on the one hand and of international co-operation on the other. Economic nationalism was greatly intensified by the Great War. It was also strengthened by recognition in the peace treaties of national claims involving the formation of new states and the changing of frontiers.

A wide-spread determination to do everything possible to eliminate causes of war has manifested itself in recent years and has found expression especially in the League of Nations and other international organizations. In the year after the Treaty of Versailles the International Chamber of Commerce was formed in order to develop co-operation and to remove causes of economic disputes. In the field of Labour the workers have developed important international organisations which seek to remove unfair conditions of Employment; chief among these is the International Federation of Trade Unions with headquarters at Amsterdam, which actively supports the objects for which the International Labour Organization was established. In this connection we may cite the example of the International Steel Agreement in which the chief steel producing countries have participated in order to co-ordinate production and consumption for profit-making purposes.

The questions of Tariffs, intense competition for markets, Labour standards and monetary stability are the main issues to be faced in the field of international economic relations during the next decade. The World Economic Conference convened under the auspices of the League of Nations and representatives of Governments, workers, industrialists, traders and economists called attention to the harmful effects upon production and trade. It therefore declared that "the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction," in short to achieve *Economic Disarmament*. An attempt to secure agreements between producers in different countries and to eliminate the strain and injury of unfair competition for markets was made at the Tariff Truce Conference which met at Geneva in February 1930 but difficulties were encountered and little progress was made. Again it is with the intention of giving a panacea to the economic evils of Europe struggling herself to be freed from a rampant nationalism that the late Monsieur Briand, one of the most prolific of post-War statesmen, proposed his no less practical, though visionary, scheme of a *United States of Europe*, purely on economic grounds.

We are all fully aware that tariff barriers are very great hindrances to the smooth carrying on of international trade. As a great American economist expressed it, distrust and hostility between nations

find their bitterest economic expression in international trade relations—tariff wars are being conducted by means of discriminations, relations and fighting wars. The heritages of the Great War have included exaggerated nationalism, suspicion and distrust together with economic chaos and it is therefore not surprising to find that tariff barriers are now higher, more complex and unstable than before the War. Let us illustrate our statement by quoting some figures. For manufactured goods the tariff levels in 1925 calculated in percentages of the value of the goods, were as follows :—

Country.	Percentage of Tariffs
Great Britain and Netherlands	under 10 p. c.
Denmark and Switzerland	10 to 15 p. c.
Austria, Belgium, India and Sweden	15 to 20 p. c.
Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia	20 to 25 p. c.
Argentina, Australia, Hungary and Poland	25 to 30 p. c.
Spain and the United States of America	over 35 p. c.

During the period 1925 to 1930 the general tendency was for the raising of tariff levels. Important changes include tariff increases by France, Poland, Bulgaria, the United States, China, Canada, Australia and India especially in the matter of cotton goods. The post-War years have been marked also by serious prohibitions of importation and exportation of certain commodities and by export duties, and international trade has been diverted into artificial channels.

Let us summarise briefly the causes as to the prevalence of high post-War tariffs. They are :—

1. The strength of nationalist sentiment to which successful appeal has been made by industries desiring protection and in undeveloped countries the infant industry argument put forth by the nationalist school of economists.
2. High tariffs have again resulted from ineffective tariff bargaining.
3. As a counterblast to dumping by foreign countries.
4. Another cause of post-War tariffs has been the disturbances to international trade by depreciating currencies. Subject to qualifications we have to note that the establishment of tariff barriers diverts capital and labour into less productive channels and therefore reduces the world's income. Small countries tend to lose more than large ones from interference with the free course of international trade. As an example the United States of America which includes territory

of a very wide extent and natural resources and has so large an internal market is injured far less by a high tariff policy than are the small customs units of Europe.

Now let us enquire into the question as to the objects for which tariffs are imposed. In the first place they are imposed for the provision of revenue as in the case of pre-War England and India. Again tariffs are imposed for the maintenance of industries which are considered essential or desirable for the smooth working of the economic machine as in the case of agricultural products in France and Spain. The "infant industry argument" is the one which for a long time enjoyed the principal reputation especially because Mill in his general defence of free trade made in this connection an important concession. The theory asserts that just as children need the fostering care of their parents during the period of their infancy, so the feeble and newly started industries need to be carefully protected during their years of weakness. In the purely agricultural stage when a country is not yet ripe for industrial advance, protection would be folly; in the full developed industrial stage as in England during the 19th century protection would be equally insane; but in the transition stage as in the case of India and China protection will be found ultimately to be profitable. Again tariffs are imposed for the prevention of unfair foreign competition and to afford preference to the products of certain countries.

In spite of the great industrial development in the United States the tariff level is being raised rather than lowered, and in this connection Dr. Richardson says, "the United States would undoubtedly secure a balance of advantage by a gradual reduction and gradual abolition of her protective duties than by systematically increasing it. As to England the prolonged post-War depression and especially its severity in 1930 with over 2 million workers unemployed has induced increasing numbers of people to doubt the present value of Britain's traditional Free Trade policy and the Government's scheme for restoring the national balance of trade outlined in February 4, 1932, by the chancellor of the Exchequer, provided for a duty of 10 per cent on the value of foreign goods imported into the country. Elsewhere in Europe and in Japan we find a tendency for the increase of tariff duties and for the employment of retaliatory measures rather than for the adoption of a conciliatory policy towards one's neighbour in the economic field. The most formidable barrier to international trade is absolute prohibition. The World Economic Conference of 1927 which was attended by 35 states adopted an international

convention for the abolition of existing prohibitions and the non-imposition of new ones. But the convention has not yet been ratified by all the members of the International Labour Office.

Now let us treat here briefly the measures that are in the horizon for securing greater liberty in the matter of international trade and mobility of labour. Three measures are suggested by eminent economists to achieve all round economic disarmament through international co-operation. They are (1) unilateral action, that is, a change by an individual state without corresponding measures by any other state, (2) bilateral commercial treaties and (3) collective or multilateral agreements. The grant of most favoured nation treatment was strongly recommended by the world economic conference of 1927 in the post-War commercial relations. Europe is much interested in the idea of a "Customs Union" on a tariff agreement since there is resentment against American tariff and migration policies and fear of the growing floods of American exports of manufactured goods and of the domination of American capital.

Condemnation of tariffs is not a vindication of *Laissez Faire*. Intense competition often involves serious waste. Maximum efficiency in production and commerce can only be attained by co-operation between producers, consumers and traders, and what is needed in the present world to secure the greatest material welfare and to secure the foundation of world peace is organised economic internationalism.

Already before the War trusts and cartels had expanded into the international field. The commodities covered include steel, rails, pipes, wire and other metal products, wagons, incandescent lamps, electric lamps, chemicals, sugar, etc. As an example of this, we may cite the *Franco German Potash Agreement* by which the French market is reserved for French producers and the German market for German producers. Another example of this kind of organisation is the International Steel Agreement concluded in 1926 between France, Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg.

In conclusion, the forces of nationalism are seriously distorting the natural economic structure of the world. Maximum welfare and all round prosperity cannot be enjoyed in narrow national compartments. As Dr. Richardson remarks, "a comprehensive programme of economic disarmament based on recognition of the economic unity of the world would increase the general prosperity of all the peoples. It would make a contribution to world peace by widening the basis of human relationships and by preparing the foundation of a political system which would co-ordinate national with world citizenship."

CONTROL OF EXHIBITIONS

The following appeal has been issued by the General Secretary, Swadeshi Manufacturers and Exhibitors Association, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

EXHIBITIONS have their undoubted value in stimulating and encouraging the growth of industries in the country. Till the year 1929, Swadeshi Exhibitions were rare. Since then, however, we have a regular crop of them, nay an over-growth like that of the mushrooms in the rainy season. Some of the exhibitions held now-a-days, are no doubt successful but a large number of them are hopeless failures—a natural consequence of over production. Finding an exhibition to be a profitable affair, some unscrupulous persons have, of late, taken to organising Swadeshi exhibitions, with the definite aim of filling their own pockets, under the guise of promoting Swadeshi. Such exhibitions are not only failures from the point of view of a stall-holder but are impediments in the way of a healthy growth of the movement itself.

In most of the important towns in the country, very many exhibitions are held within an year in one and the same place. Holding of several exhibitions at different places simultaneously is not an unusual occurrence, either. To put it in the words of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, "in the way in which exhibitions are held in every part of India in quick succession, one has begun to feel that without being a means to an end, an exhibition is perhaps considered to be an end in itself."

Too many cooks spoil a broth and too many exhibitions mean superficial and criminal waste of the nation's time, money and energy, besides cutting the root of the very cause they pretend to serve. That veteran protagonist of Swadeshi, Dr. P. C. Ray, speaks out our true feelings in a few selected words when he says—"I have one word to speak about the holding of Swadeshi exhibitions. I suggest that there should be a well considered plan in this matter. At the present moment, each province whenever it chooses, organises an exhibition and sometimes more than one exhibition are held at one and the same time throughout India. In fact, some firms are faced with the tremendous difficulty of being simultaneously represented at half a dozen places in distant parts. This is a great handicap to the Manufacturers. But the great drawback of the circumstance is that no exhibition worth the name can achieve its object."

The repercussions of the failure of an exhibition on the movement are far-reaching and very unhealthy. They tend to retard the otherwise even progress of Swadeshi. The Swadeshi movement has imparted a new life to the Indian Manufacturer, and any jeopardising of its steady development may put great impediments in the march progress of many of us, who are yet in the nascent stage of our evolution. The Swadeshi movement and exhibitions are, therefore, our very own affairs, concerning us materially and vitally more than any body else.

An exhibitor may find it to his own disadvantage to remain away from an exhibition. While it is not possible for him to attend each and every exhibition, it is not also an easy task to make a right choice when several exhibitions are being held at many places, at a time. Individually he finds himself in a fix. He is veritably on the horns of a dilemma. However, no exhibition which the Manufacturers and Exhibitors collectively decide to avoid, can be held even under other most favourable circumstances. Hence, feeling the dire necessity for the proper controlling of the exhibitions, in view of our difficulties and grievances and with a full faith in the potential power of our joint efforts, we have organised this *Swadeshi Manufacturers and Exhibitors Association* in Delhi, (previously known as the Swadeshi Exhibitors Association).

We want the Swadeshi movement to progress by leaps and bounds. And to that end we desire one grand and very successful exhibition to be held annually during fixed dates, in each of the few important trade centres throughout the country, the dates to be settled in such a way as not to coincide with one another. We will chalk out a proper plan for the whole country with the help of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, the various Provincial Sanghas, the Buy Indian League and other accredited responsible bodies. We are determined to oust the self-seeking exploiter, from the field of such activities. If the responsible Swadeshi organisations make profits out of exhibitions, they spend it, for the promotion of the cause in some other suitable way, thus benefitting the movement hundred per cent. The irresponsible profiteer, on the other hand, does positive dis-service to the movement by holding innumerable exhibitions in the hope of making more and more profits for himself, irrespective of the success or the failure of the exhibition. We cannot allow him to thus exploit the sentiment to meet his own end at the expense of genuine organisations aiming to serve the country and promote Swadeshi. The butting in of the profiteer with his all-strong-mercenary considerations is responsible for the alarmingly enormous increase in the number of exhibitions, and to check this we have to shun him off.

It goes without saying that we cannot achieve our object unless the Swadeshi organisations reciprocate our co-operation. We also approach the Swadeshi Manufacturers and Exhibitors, with this appeal, to strengthen our hands by joining the Association. From the public we seek its moral support and sympathies. If the desired response is received by us, we are sure to achieve our object in no time. Our one burning desire is "Long Live Swadeshi!!"

PLANTAIN FIG MAKING

The Superintendent of the Agricultural Research Station, Aduturai, writes:—

During summer, especially from March to June, the climatic conditions are ideal for the manufacture of plantain figs by sun-drying in South India. Fortunately it is during this period that the supply of plantain fruits is available in great abundance. The best variety for use is the *poovan* fruit largely grown throughout South India and exported by rail to different places. Figs of excellent quality are now being made in this Research station. The equipments are self-contained fly-proof drying trays specially designed for the purpose, a cutting knife similar to a pruning knife in shape, and a spatula or a fork for turning the fruits. Each tray is capable of taking a charge of 40 to 50 fruits and costs Rs. 4 to make locally. The fruits are cut longitudinally and the skin peeled off by pressing it from outside without touching the pulp. The cut surface of fruits is exposed to the sun in fly-proof trays for the first 2 days without turning, and on the 3rd day the fruits are turned cut surface down, and the turning may be repeated afterwards. Generally on the 8th day, the figs are completely dry and they will contain only about 15 per cent of moisture. The right stage of ripeness of the fruits for use is when they are completely yellow without any dark spots and before any rot appears at the base of the finger. Another test of fitness of the fruit is the disappearance of its astringent taste and the fading away of the last traces of green colour lingering in the tips of the fruits.

Trays of fruits may be arranged on bamboo or wooden platforms, having their legs in trays of water to prevent ants and other crawling insects getting into the trays. During the nights, the trays will have to be kept indoors on a shelf with its legs resting in water so as to avoid insect contamination.

The drying tray is in the form of a despatch box, the lid being a galvanised wire gauze of 16 to 20 meshes to the inch. The dimension of the tray is 22" x 14" x 2", depth of tray 1½" and height of lid ½". Trays can be made of pure zinc sheets or galvanised iron sheets, but the former may be preferred though they are a bit more costly.

The dried figs may be sliced into small bits generally into 4 or 5 pieces for packing in butter paper or other containers. The cutting is done with a pair of scissors. The filling of the packets may be done with a spoon, so that the product is untouched by hand throughout its preparation.

Preparation of plantain figs should not be attempted during the wet weather or under cloudy conditions as otherwise they will be easily liable to the attack of moulds of various kinds.

The drying trays should be thoroughly cleaned, washed and sterilised with boiling water after each charge, the figs will turn dark in colour.

Figs prepared under conditions mentioned above when kept in air-tight receptacles will keep for more than a year without any deterioration setting in.

Glass Industry and Japanese Competition

In view of the deplorable situation brought about by the intensive competition from Japan which had adversely affected the Indian Glass Industry, and in order to devise measures for taking concerted action to save the industry from ruin, a conference of the Glass Manufacturers of Bengal was held under the auspices of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in the Committee Room of the Chamber on Thursday the 17th August under the presidentship of Mr. D. N. Sen, representative of the Bengal Glass works, Ltd. Others present were Mr. Phanindra Nath Sen (representative of the New Indian Glass Works), Messrs. S. J. Savant and Ramlall Basak of the Bharat Glass Works, Mr. R. C. Chakravarty (representing the Victoria Glass Works), and Mr. A. C. Roy representative of the Calcutta Glass and Silicate Works, Ltd.

Mr. D. N. Sen who presided, pointed to the unfortunate condition of the glass industry of Bengal owing to the disastrous effects of the competition from Japan and the absence of a proper organisation of the glass factories of the province and lack of concerted

action on the part of the manufacturers. He emphasised the necessity of taking immediate steps so as to bring pressure on the Government for affording the necessary protection to the industry. For this, an association of the glass manufacturers was the one essential thing. The speaker appealed to the manufacturers to unite and work. He also suggested that this association might be affiliated to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in order that they might always rely upon a powerful and resourceful organisation like the Chamber for necessary help and protection.

Many others also supported the above views and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved that the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce are hereby requested to represent the cause of the glass manufacturers in Bengal with a view to safeguard their interests against the prohibitively cheap rate of imported Japanese goods, special mention being made of the protective measures adopted in other countries by increasing the tariff rates and giving subsidies, etc.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE

Mr. N. R. Sarker's Suggestions.

"In view of the friendly economic relations existing between the two countries and in view of the fact that the Indo-Japanese Treaty itself had been in operation for over a quarter of a century, Japan has complained that the abrogation of the Treaty was too sudden. Japan feels keenly that even if India had sufficient justification for the step she has taken, Japan was not given an opportunity to explain her position and offer an alternative basis for the continuance of friendly economic relations with due regard to paramount interest of Indian Industries. If the interests of India were the only consideration, negotiations, it is said, should have preceded precipitate action. An influential Japanese journal has said, 'in the case of the necessity of revision, therefore, the Japanese were under the impression that the nation desiring the change should first communicate the fact to the other country and then effect the desired changes after deliberation between the two.' The impression seems to be general in Japan that Britain has used the Indian tariff as a weapon of her economic war against Japan. This is rather a serious charge and the Indian delegation will have to keep this in mind in its negotiations and conversations.

"The question now arises as to the best methods of promoting the trade between the two countries. With the numerous duties already existing in the tariff system of India, any alteration of duties is bound to be difficult. On the other hand, the quota system which has been adopted by Great Britain in her recent commercial treaties with Sweden, Denmark and Argentina is likely to create less opposition in India. For example, India may agree to buy a specified quantity of cotton goods every year from Japan subject to the usual adjustment. This quantity may be fixed with the regard to the total imports from Japan over a period of years in the past, and

to the normal expansion of the Indian cotton industry. In her commercial treaties with Sweden and Denmark, Britain has agreed to such a course in respect of fish, butter, eggs, bacon, and with the Argentine Republic in regard to chilled beef.

Quota System

"In return Japan may be asked to reserve for India a definite share of her market for raw cotton, the percentage to be fixed in terms of Japan's imports of Indian cotton during the last ten years. An alternative method would be to require that certain proportion of the yarn used in the manufacture of Japanese cotton goods imported into India should be spun out of Indian raw cotton. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the entire jute cloth used by Japan in packing cotton goods exported to India should be of Indian origin and manufacture. In this connection some of the clauses of Great Britain's trade agreement with Denmark will be of interest. Danish bacon and ham imported into the United Kingdom are required to be wrapped in jute cloth woven in the United Kingdom from yarns spun in the United Kingdom. Danish slaughter houses exporting ham and bacon to the United Kingdom are required to use a specified proportion of salt and salpetre made in the United Kingdom and these have to be wrapped up exclusively in parchment paper produced in the United Kingdom.

In the case of Indian pig iron also the quota system offers the best solution. Japan may be required to buy a minimum annual quantity for a certain period. So far as oil seeds and tanned hides are concerned a tariff preference to Japan would appear to be the most effective and practical method of securing advantages for Indian exports to the Japanese market."—United Press.

THE FODDER NEEDS OF INDIA

The Agricultural needs of a country so vast as India with its diversities of climate, soil, rainfall and altitude must necessarily differ greatly in various localities, but throughout the country the cultivation of fodder will always primarily be for cattle feeding, and cattle feeding in India must eventually mean dairying, as the cattle breeder cannot go on perpetually rearing a cow simply to breed a bullock or another non-milk-yielding cow. Economic factors and the spread of general knowledge will force him sooner or later to adopt the dual purpose which will give him the class of bullock he needs and which will at the same time pay for her keep by her milk

yield. It may, therefore, be assumed that the future needs of this country will be crops suitable for the feeding of milk cows.

The universal crying need of the country in connection with this fodder question is exact knowledge as to the most profitable fodder to be grown under given conditions. In view of the great importance of the improvement of the cattle of the country it appears to be an urgent necessity that the scientific agricultural services, particularly the botanists, should give much more time and attention to this subject than they have done in the past.

—The Scientific Indian.

Mineral Industry in Bihar and Orissa

The following extracts are taken from "Bihar and Orissa in 1931-32" written by Mr. R. A. E. Williams, I.C.S., :-

The Singlobhum mines produce nearly the whole of the iron-ore of India. In 1931 the output was reduced by nearly 50 per cent to 588,000 tons owing to the depressed state of the pig-iron market. The iron and steel works of Messrs. Tata at Jamshedpur are situated at a convenient distance from their supplies of coal, iron, manganese and lime-stone. The rapid development of this modern town in the last ten years is a remarkable achievement. India has greatly reduced her demand for steel during the last two years, but Messrs. Tata's works fortified by a protective tariff now supply 62 per cent of the country's requirements compared with 26 per cent in 1927. It is safe to say that but for the drying up of the channels of international trade owing to natural and artificial causes since 1929 the industry would have advanced much more rapidly. The extent of its operations at Jamshedpur may be judged from the fact that even in the depressed conditions of 1931 it employed nearly 42,000 people and paid a wage bill of Rs. 178 lakhs; it consumed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coal and $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of the raw materials of manufacture valued at Rs. 179 lakhs; its output of semi-finished and finished products was nearly 666,000 tons and its sales yielded Rs. 506 lakhs; it yielded large quantities of valuable by-products, such as coke (705,000 tons), coal-tar (21,000 tons), sulphate of ammonia fertiliser (6,000 tons). It is hoped that with its enormous resources the industry will be able to reduce the prices of steel goods and benefit the Indian consumer.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN INDIA FOR 1931-32

The Agricultural Statistics for 1931-1932 (Provisional) for British India issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics show that the total area of British Provinces, (excluding Indian States) is 669 million acres according to professional survey, or 667 million acres according to village papers. Of the latter area, 234 million acres represent uncultivable area, comprising forests (84 million acres) and other area not available for cultivation (145 million acres), 155 million acres represent cultivable waste other than fallow, and 49 million acres, the area left fallow during the year. The remainder, 229 million acres was the net area actually sown with crops during the year. If areas sown more than once during the year be taken as separate areas for each crop, the total area sown in the year 1931-32 comes to 263 million acres, which is slightly greater than that in the preceding year.

Irrigated Areas

The total area irrigated amounted to 49 million acres as against 50 million acres last year—canals irrigated 25 million acres, wells 12 million acres,

Production at the tinplate works at Golmuri near Jamshedpur was slightly below that of 1930. This industry provides an important market for the steel manufactured in the same area. Its efficient plant and increasing capacity for production in comparison with standards in America and Great Britain are claimed an outstanding technical success among recent industrial developments in India. Generous tariff protection may place the wire products industry at Jamshedpur on a firmer footing. The manufacture of cables at the same place was seriously reduced during 1931 owing to the heavy imports of cables from Japan and from the European continent.

The mine of the Indian Copper Corporation at Mosabani was responsible for the whole of the copper output in India during 1931. The output increased from 123,000 tons in 1930 to 153,000 tons which were valued at nearly Rs. 22 lakhs. Production of refined copper at the company's smelting works increased from 2,974 tons to 4,069 tons. The rolling mill manufactured 3,637 tons of sheet metal.

The general inactivity combined with Russian competition reduced the output of manganese. The output of chemicals also decreased. Limestone quarried in Shahabad increased in output from 228,000 tons to 242,000 tons. About the same amount of stone, chiefly igneous rock, was produced, about 451,000 tons, and most of this came from the Santal Parganas. Deposits of slate, steatite, fireclay, China clay, sandstone and apatite are developed in various parts of the province. Singhbhum and the neighbouring State of Kharsawam is the principal source of Kyanite in India. Singhbhum also produces small quantities of gold.

tanks six million acres. Including the areas sown more than once, the gross area of irrigated crops comes to 52 million acres, of which rice occupied 18 millions, wheat ten millions, barley, jowar, bajra, and maize together six millions, other cereals and pulses six millions, sugar cane and other food crops two million acres each. Cotton occupied three millions and other non-food crops five million acres.

Food crops occupied 216 million acres of the total area sown (including areas sown more than once) and non-food crops 47 million acres. Rice represented 31 per cent, of the total area sown, millets 15 per cent, wheat ten per cent, oil seeds and gram six per cent each, cotton five per cent, barley and maize two per cent each, and jute about one per cent. The noticeable decreases were under Jute (—16 million acres chiefly in Bengal), Jowar (—1 million acres mainly in Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar) and Groundnut (—1 million acres chiefly in Madras and Burma). The only notable increase was in the area under gram (plus two million acres mainly in the Punjab and the United Provinces).

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

Government Actuary's Report

A comparative study of the indigenous and foreign companies carrying on insurance business in India is contained in the following extracts from the Government Actuary's Report on Life Insurance in India.

The number of companies which are subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 282 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. They are 103 in number and of the remaining 33 Indian companies, 20 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 13 carry on insurance business other than life.

As regards non-Indian companies, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 146 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on insurance business other than life, 10 carry on life business only and 14 carry on life business along with other insurance business.

Since the publication of the last Year Book, 16 Indian companies have been established with the object of transacting life assurance business.

Most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The main defect of dividing insurance business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium or subscription irrespective of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from 18 years to 60 years. Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy-holders and agents and later on by the company.

New Business

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the dividing plan) effected in India

during the year 1931 amounted to 125 thousand policies assuring a sum of 26 $\frac{2}{5}$ crores, and yielding a premium income of 1 $\frac{2}{5}$ crores, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 97 thousand policies assuring a sum of 17 crores and having a premium income of 8/9 crore. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies 6 crores and of the single German Company 1/3 crore. The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs. 1764 and under those issued by the non-Indian companies Rs. 3,400.

Indian Concerns

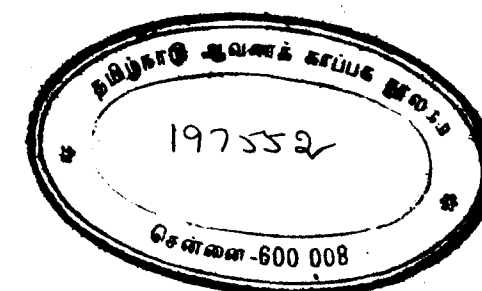
The total number of Indian life offices which are subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act is 123 of which 91 are proprietary and 32 mutual.

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa and in the near East. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1931 amounted to 66 lakhs yielding a premium income of 4 lakhs and the total sum assured including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 4 crores having a premium income of 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

It is generally noticed that a high lapse rate coincides with a high expense ratio. The net income of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premiums and interest amounted to 5 $\frac{4}{5}$ crores in 1931 and was in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ crore over the corresponding income of the previous year.

The present issue of the Year Book contains the results of the latest actuarial valuations of 52 Indian life offices. The majority of these companies transact business on the dividing plan which is not readily susceptible of actuarial valuation and the others have not yet reached the stage of having a valuation. The latest valuation disclosed a surplus in the case of 41 companies and deficit in the case of 8 companies. The total surplus amounted to 243 lakhs of which 203 lakhs was allocated to the policy holders and 21 lakhs to the shareholders.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. D. P. Khaitan's Address

Presiding over the All Bengal Unemployed Youths' Conference at Calcutta, Mr. D. P. Khaitan said:—

It is a tragic sight to see smart educated young men going from door to door in search of employment, but in vain. Humanity requires every person to do whatever he can to solve the problem of unemployment and under-employment. The Government of every civilised country in the world, except the Government of India, is devoting serious attention to its solution.

It is obviously necessary that new avenues of employment should be discovered. The demand that is often made for a communal distribution of appointments at the disposal of the Government, Municipalities, etc., is no solution. Such appointments are necessarily limited in number and we have to find out methods by which a larger number of persons can find employment.

This leads us to the necessity of developing trade and manufacture in the province. Unfortunately, the standard of life in India has always been very low. But during the last few years it has become lower still. Trade has consequently diminished. The sad corollary of increased unemployment is being felt with full force.

Even general observation makes it plain to us that on account of a tremendous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, the agriculturists have not been able to pay their rent, cess and interest and have had to sell their little gold and silver to buy the bare necessities of life. The zemindars have not been able to realise rents and have had to draw on other resources and in many cases to borrow money to pay rents to superior lands or revenue to the Government. The creditors whether for money or goods—have not been able to recover their dues. Due to adversity among their clients and customers, the professional and mercantile classes have necessarily suffered miserably.

So long as this state of affairs lasts, the horrors of unemployment can only become more and more acute. To find out a solution we must go to the root of the problem and strike it there.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN HYDERABAD

Manufacture of paper from bamboos grown in the Adilabad forests in the Hyderabad State has now been made possible as a result of two years' research on the subject conducted at the Forest Institute at Dehra Dun. A bulletin on the prospectus of paper manufacture by Mr. Khwaja Nizamuddin, Paper Expert, has just been issued by the Information Bureau of the State Government. It will be interesting to note that the bulletin itself has been printed on paper made entirely from Adilabad bamboos. Experiments, conducted at the Institute

Our misery is so great, that Government should not stand on prestige on the question of the Exchange value of the rupee, but lower it so as to give immediate relief to the country. Necessity requires that the exchange ratio be reduced to 9d. instead of maintaining it at 18d. That will have the effect of doubling the prices of agricultural commodities. When that happens, trade will become brisk, there will be more people employed, and many industries can be successfully started.

I am laying so much stress on the Exchange questions not only because it is the only way in which we can obtain immediate relief, but also because it enables the country to obtain funds to give effect to a permanent scheme for increased manufactures and trade and better standard of living without resorting to any increase in taxation. Incidentally I may mention that it furnishes a good solution also for the difficulties created by Japan in the way of our industries.

It is quite true that large-scale industries have so far been of great help to the country by keeping out imported goods and keeping the country's money within itself. But large-scale industries are beyond the means of the masses and of those that are unemployed. The problem of unemployment can best perhaps be solved, and the standard of living of the masses can be best increased, if they can manufacture their own goods. It therefore follows that large-scale industries in India should be supplemented by middle-sized and cottage industries.

It seems to me that the best method would be to establish central institutions in each sub-division of the province. These central institutions should be able to provide workshops where people may be employed on daily wages and at the same time get suitable training to enable them to start manufactures at their own homes. Such independent manufactures can also be assisted by the persons in charge of the Central Institutions in the purchase of materials and marketing of manufactured goods.

with a waggon load of bamboos from the Adilabad forests, proved quite satisfactory. The bulletin states that the results "do away with the bogey of flowering for good, as now it has been shown that flowered bamboo even after four years' standing, though dry and dead retains its paper-making qualities." The paper factory to be established will not suffer from lack of supply since, as the bulletin says, the standing wealth of the flowered bamboo forests at Adilabad would be several times the annual consumption of the proposed plant.

HERE AND THERE

JAPAN EVADES COTTON DUTY

The customs authorities in Rangoon have just now found out the reason why Japan cotton goods are still being sold in the Rangoon markets at very low rates in spite of the 75 per cent protective duty. The fact is Japan goods are brought into Burma overland via Siam. The goods arrive in Siam via Singapore, which is duty free and after paying a 5 per cent duty in Siam, they are transferred across the border through Kowkreik into Moulmein and then distributed. The matter is being referred to the Government of India for early legislative action.

JAPAN'S NEW SCHEME TO REPLACE INDIAN COTTON

In connection with the boycott of Indian cotton, says the Japanese Trade Bulletin of August 1933, the Manchurian Cotton Growing Association has been established recently with a view to encourage cotton growing in Manchuria on a large scale. Besides, the manufacture of artificial fibre which can safely replace Indian cotton is also being experimented upon by many leading mills. It is reported that Japan may succeed in this new scheme.

SUGAR DRIVES AUTOS

According to the August issue of the *Scientific American*, it is understood that one Dr. K. Cuker in Prague, Czechoslovakia, has recently developed a scheme for using sugar instead of gasoline. The Journal adds:—"He pulverises the sugar, mixes it with air in the proper proportion and produces explosions which propel an internal combustion engine just as does the more familiar fuel."

"In order to make sure that the sugar-air mixture explodes when ignites, Dr. Cuker mixes in some nitrated sugar which is extremely explosive. The sugar burns without any ash, thus escaping the biggest drawback of most of the solid motor fuels that have been proposed."

"Needless to say, it will probably be a long time before sugar scales displace gasoline pumps along America's highways, but in some countries where gasoline taxes are almost prohibitive and where sugar is, for the moment at least, a drug on the market, this experimental work may easily have more than passing scientific interest."

CUTLERY DEMONSTRATION

A correspondent of the *Advance* writes from Bogra (in Bengal) as follows:—

Demonstration as to how to prepare cutlery goods has been going on at the local Edward Industrial School for some time. A batch of experts in cutlery has been deputed at Bogra by the Industrial Depart-

ment of the Government of Bengal. There are altogether 14 students on the roll at present and some more applications have been received by the Chairman of the District Board under whose advice the demonstration is being carried on. A good number of articles like table knife, pruning knife, etc., have already been made by the students under the instruction of Mr. Ranajit Kumar Sen, Asso. B.E.C., Dip B.E.C., and his assistant Mr. Anil Kumar Das Gupta who have considerable experience in the line. They will very soon start manufacturing spoons and razors of different kinds. It is hoped the students will be much profited by learning this industry as is evident from the interest they are taking.

STUDENTS' NOVEL ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY

A cosmopolitan vegetarian restaurant has recently been opened at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, which is entirely conducted by the students of the city. Among them, some are Law-students and the rest under-graduates.

"The enterprise was started primarily to teach students the dignity of labour and it was first hoped that the entire staff including waiters would consist of students. For the present the restaurant is only supervised by them. Ultimately the management hope to convert the restaurant into a limited concern whose shareholders would only be students."

SUNLAMPS TO INCREASE EGG YIELD

"Installation of sunlamps in the poultry house," says the *Industry* "will result in increased egg production. In a recent test, it was found that hens getting ultra-violet light are healthier, lay more, and their eggs are more likely to hatch than those of birds not subjected to the stimulus. Twelve per cent more eggs of sixteen per cent greater fertility were produced by 450 hens under sunlamps than by 450 birds placed under ordinary lights. The irradiated hens were also found more resistant to disease, mortality being five per cent lower. The sunlamps are automatically controlled. On a Colorado poultry farm, twenty-four lamps serve 6,000 birds."

MUSK FROM COAL-TAR

According to the *Industry* of August, 1933, it is understood that odorous substances that will take the place of natural musk can be produced from coal-tar or vegetable oils. "Natural musk which is used in the manufacture of perfumes," says the journal, "is obtained from a gland in the male musk deer. Since these animals, found in Central Asia, are difficult to shoot, the supply of musk has been limited."

THE FUTURE OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

For the better development of the sugar industry in India, the following important facts have been suggested by the *Current Science* of August 1933 :—

(1) All provinces of the country are not equally well adapted for growing sugarcane in an intensive manner that would facilitate a large-scale production of the sugar at rates that would defy competition from other parts of the world.

(2) In certain parts of the country, particularly in regions which are far away from the coast and situated at considerable distances from the more intensive sugarcane areas, it may still be possible to produce sugar at competitive rates owing to the heavy cost of transit from one part of the country to the other.

(3) In all civilised countries the consumption of sugar per head of population has greatly increased during the past few decades. It is not improbable, therefore, that with a more liberal supply of sugar and with increasing general prosperity, the Indian consumption may become doubled or even trebled during the next half century.

(4) Although raw sugar has certain good qualities and appeals to a particular type of palate, yet even in orthodox circles it is now being steadily displaced by the cleaner and better-keeping white sugar. The sentiment against the use of bone charcoal is steadily weakening and with the introduction of new and more active types of charcoals of vegetable origin, even the little objection which now exists against white sugar will soon disappear.

(5) The process of refining of raw sugar is at present somewhat expensive and wasteful, but with improvement in the technique it should be possible to convert it into a paying industry. In other words, even in localities where cane growing is somewhat scattered it may soon be possible to collect all the

sugar and convert it into the white crystalline product.

(6) The problem of utilisation of molasses is already assuming serious proportions. Unless some new use such as conversion into crystalline sugar or edible sugar syrups is developed, manufacture of power alcohol would be the only satisfactory method of utilising the large quantities that would be turned out every year by the numerous sugar factories in the country.

SEA-WAVES IN THE LABORATORY

With synthetic storms created in a miniature ocean contained in a concrete tank, Professor Kenneth C. Reynolds, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, hopes soon to be able to tell how to design sea-walls that will hold real storm waves at bay and prevent millions of dollars of damage to water front property.

The institute's laboratory ocean, believed to be the first of its kind, is 20 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. A wedge-shaped plunger moving up and down at one end creates the miniature waves. From the moment they start rolling shoreward to break upon the sandy beach and hurl themselves against the tiny sea-wall, their behaviour is observed.....In the tests thus far made, the sand often has become undermined near the wall just as it does in nature. Methods for remedying this are to be investigated as well as the effect of breakwaters or other forms of offshore protection.

The best design in the miniature having been found, the results will be transferred to nature, thus eliminating the great waste now involved in trying out and altering this or that expensive scheme in a vain attempt to decrease this enormous annual property damage.

The *Science*, August 4, 1933.

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—G. S. M.

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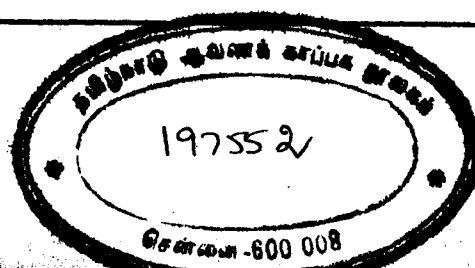
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Amrutanjana Depot	...	VI
Ananda Rose-water	...	IV
Banga Luxmi Toilet Soaps	...	V
Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.	...	II
S. Ganesh & Co.	...	V
Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.	...	Back Cover
Dr. Gowthama Rao Kesho & Sons	...	I
F. N. Gooptu & Co.	...	I
Indian Insurance Journal	...	V
Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	Cover	III
Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.	...	II
Kaiser-I-Hinds	...	III
Madras Pencil Factory	...	I
The Maharajah Perfumery Mart	...	III
The National Crayon Works	...	V
Parijat Soap Works, Calcutta	...	Front Cover
T. R. N. Swami, 2/27, Godown Street	...	IV
The United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	...	III

Page VI



82
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N32112

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