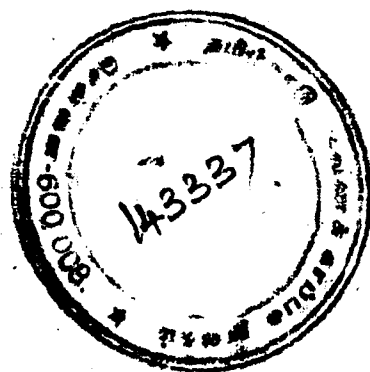




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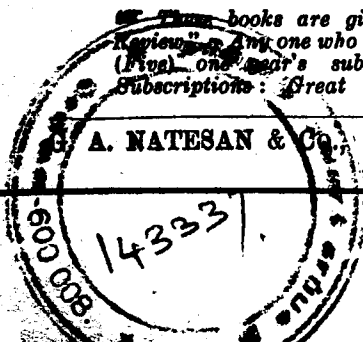
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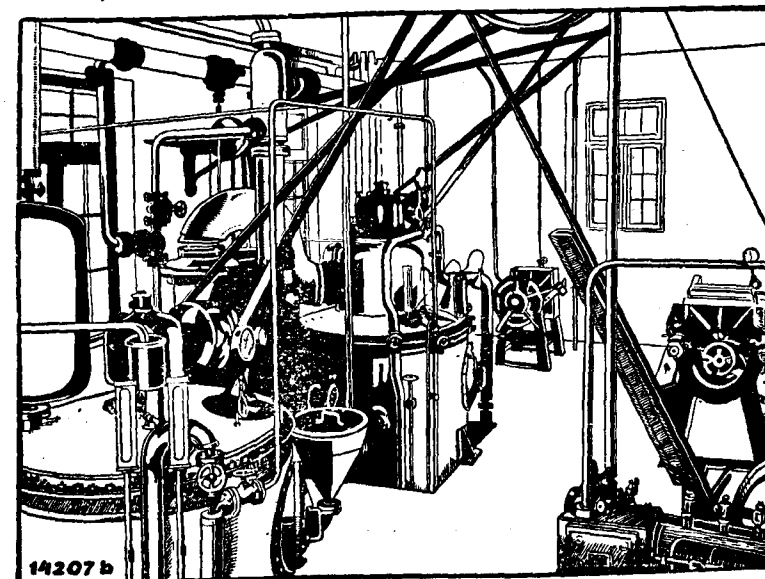
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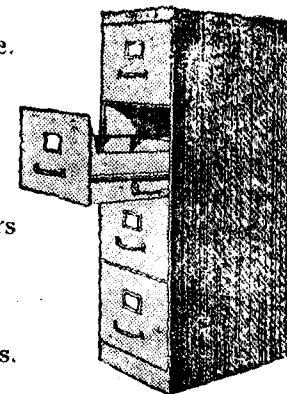
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The Cambridge Unemployed

BY SIR HUBERT SAMS

ABOUT two years ago His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made a stirring and arresting speech at the Albert Hall, London, on the problem of Unemployment. He admitted that it was of enormous proportions. "Well, break it up into small pieces," he advised, "and tackle each piece separately."

Great Britain, as always, responded to the appeal of its beloved Prince, set about breaking up the gigantic bogey and began in earnest to tackle the pieces.

This is how we tackled our Cambridge piece. Here, two years ago, we had some 1,500 unemployed men. Compared to many places in Great Britain the number was small. Nevertheless, actually it was an unpleasantly large number to have out of a job in one town. A learned Doctor of Science, Fellow of a College, with ready sympathy for the needy, got busy and in a short time formed in temporary premises the nucleus of an Unemployed Men's Club. A few months later the Club was able to hire in Cambridge a disused factory. The Doctor of Science circularised all the bodies and institutions likely to be interested and asked for representatives to serve on his "Advisory Committee". Among others he approached Toc H; and I and another volunteered to serve.

The factory, when I first knew it about eighteen months ago, was four floors of very bare, ugly and dirty walls. Now by the efforts of the Club members it is transformed into quite a respectable Club House. The ground floor, it is true, is still rather unkempt and is used chiefly

for bicycles, packing cases, and coal. But mount to the Lounge on the first floor and a different prospect is seen. The members have panelled it with three-ply wood, stained to a pleasing dark colour. The further end they have partitioned off and made into a pleasant Committee Room and Secretary's Office. In one corner is a Canteen, where tea and coffee, lemonade, biscuits and cigarettes are served and sold. In the Lounge the men read and play draughts or dominoes or listen to the Wireless.

Upstairs again is a Concert Hall with a good little stage and a 'green room' at the further end. Here are given concerts, plays, lectures and talks.

The third floor is devoted to carpenters' and cobblers' benches; it is in fact the Crafts Room, where the Members work, if they feel so disposed, and make articles for their own homes: they may not sell any of their handiwork, for that would offend against the principles of Labour.

Mount once again to the top storey. Here you will find a billiard room with a full sized table and two smaller ones. Billiards is, of course, a most popular feature of the Club and the profits from the tables help largely to pay the Club expenses.

In the winter days with their long spells of darkness, the Club is full. But even in the Winter many of the younger men are out on Parker's Piece, playing 'soccer', with gear provided by the funds of the Advisory Committee. And in the Summer still more of them are out on the Piece, playing cricket with gear from the

same Fairy Godmother, who also sends toys at Christmas to all the children of all the unemployed and gives them a Christmas Tree and a splendid tea.

How is it run?

The Advisory Committee find the funds by subscribing themselves and by successful appeals to the people of Cambridge. From this they pay the rent of Fellowship House, the rates, the material used on reconditioning it, the cricket and 'footer' gear and indeed all extraordinary expenses that may occur. They meet once a month in the college rooms of our Doctor of Science and think things out for the Members of the Club.

The Club members pay a penny a week subscription and from these and from the profits on the billiards and canteen they pay for the lighting and heating and day-to-day expenses of the Club. The Members elect various Committees, a House Committee, one for Games, one for Education, one for Canteen, one for Crafts, one for Alterations,—Committees which run their respective departments exceedingly well. Once a week half a dozen members of the Advisory Committee meet the Club's Committee and discuss the various questions, which have arisen, and pass for payment the bills that have been incurred.

Is the Club a success?

We have of course had our ups and downs. We have learned by trial and error. But that this Club has been a success is undoubted. It has given the victims of Depression and of what to the inexperienced appears to be a crazy monetary and commercial system, some place of refuge from their bitter thoughts and their brooding. It has prevented them from lounging idly at home, getting in the way of the "Missus" and children. It has given them occupation, not only for their hands but to many of them for their intelligence, especially in the case of those who serve on the various Committees. If you were to visit the Club, those, whom you would notice as being alert and cheerful, are the members serving on the Committees; they have a definite job and definite responsibility. It is teaching them Club Management, Committee work, the benefit of frank discussion, decision and loyal obedience to the decision. Above all it is preserving their most precious asset, their self-respect. I have written about the club at Cambridge, because it is the one I know. But it is one of many thousand similar clubs, which have been opened in Great Britain in response to the Prince's clarion call.

INDIA'S RICE TRADE

BY MR. AMRITLAL OJHA, M.I.M.E., F.R.S.A.

(President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta)

RICE is the chief crop of India and it is the staple food of practically all sections of the people of the country. The area under rice cultivation is now as much as 82 million acres, which comes to nearly 30 per cent. of the total net sown area of the country. India (including Burma) has been producing during the recent years nearly 33 million tons of rice. India, in fact, is the largest producer of rice in the world

and her contribution to the world production is always between 35 and 45 per cent. She is also the largest exporter of rice in the world, in spite of the fact that her average exports seldom exceed 7 per cent. of her total production.

Though there is probably no single district in the country in which rice cultivation is not considerable, its extensive and concentrated character in the wet and moist regions is simply amazing.

Among the Indian provinces, and for the matter of that even amongst all the countries of the world, Bengal easily comes foremost, with nearly 22 million acres of land under rice. Bihar and Orissa comes next with about 13 to 14 million acres, followed by Burma and Madras with 13 million and 12 million acres respectively. The United Provinces and the Central Provinces (including Berar) each have nearly 7 million acres under rice cultivation. Assam and Bombay have only about 5 million and 4 million acres respectively under rice crop.

Although Burma's rice cultivation forms only 16 per cent. of the total Indian acreage under rice, she has very nearly a monopoly of the Indian export trade in the commodity. On account of the fact that the ratio of acreage under rice to her population is so high, Burma's exportable surplus is very much more than that of Bengal, Bihar or Madras. While it is true that the last three provinces grow more or at least as much as Burma, it must not be forgotten that they have to meet such a large internal demand, which barely leaves a small fraction of their production for export purposes. Nearly 50 per cent. of the Burman rice production is exported out of Burma. The Burmese exports also form as much as between 85 and 90 per cent. of the total India exports. It may be also pointed out in this connection that on the whole, barring abnormal conditions, the Burmese exports tend to increase while the exports from India proper tend to decline.

In the rice trade of India, Bengal presents certain peculiarities which have been and are, probably, not present elsewhere in the country. Up to the year 1915, unlike Burma and Madras, for example, there were very few rice mills in Bengal. The cultivators had to bring their produce to the district towns and dispose them off to the middlemen. A large number of mills have been started after 1915, and now practically

every district has a number of rice mills. These mills, in addition to milling and cleaning rice, very often purchase the paddy outright from the cultivators and then sell them to the exporting centres, such as Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, etc., or to the merchants who in their turn act as distributors to up-country areas.

In Southern and Eastern Bengal, especially, the big Zamindars have what are called *hats* in their own estates. Though these *hats* correspond to markets in a sense, they are widely different from an open bazar. Whatever the cultivators' inclinations may be, they are compelled to sell their produce only in the *hats* of their Zamindars. This naturally means they have to pay rent and other dues over which they have no choice whatsoever.

The rice trade of Bengal after the Great War has declined heavily but the reasons are not far to seek. Until 1919, Bengal rice commanded a good market abroad, but ever since that year, Burma has made heavy inroads in her trade and now she practically has obtained a complete monopoly of what was formerly Bengal's. Up to 1919, amongst the Indian provinces, Bengal alone was specialising in boiled rice. Burma has now taken even this special field of Bengal, and since 1925 the Burmese boiled rice has more or less ousted the Bengal boiled rice from the Indian (other than Bengal) as well as the foreign markets. At present, it appears there is little or no scope for Bengal rice in the Indian markets excepting, probably, in the U. P. and Bihar. In those two provinces, the land is increasingly going under sugarcane cultivation, and in all likelihood rice might have to be imported from the neighbouring province of Bengal in order to make good the local deficiency.

As regards the foreign markets, Bengal can hope to have some revival of her former trade only if the grave internal defects are remedied. Rice is, unfortunately, the most disorganised

industry in the province. Some strong organisation that would stop the unhealthy competition among merchants and effectively safeguard the interests of the traders and cultivators, is absolutely essential to put the rice trade of the province once more on its feet. Another great defect is the vast number of varieties to be found in the rice grown in the province and a woeful lack of standardisation of the different types. When it is understood that it is on the standardisation of the agricultural crop alone, their prosperity in export trade is possible, the difficulties in Bengal could be easily visualised. It goes without saying that standardisation can be effected only by a competent official or semi-official organisation.

The table appended at the conclusion of this article would be illustrative of the direction of India's export trade in rice. In the British Empire, Ceylon and Straits Settlements are India's good customers. It is quite likely that the United Kingdom may also become important in the course of few years from the point of view of the Indian rice trade. Amongst the foreign countries, it could be readily seen that Germany, Netherlands, Java and China are large importers

of Indian rice. Though we have practically lost the Japanese market, we can more than make up that loss in China.

Reference in this connection should be made as to the anxiety of some, about the possibility of not only India's export trade in rice suffering, but also the invasion of the home market itself by other countries. During the last year, Japan actually reshipped a few thousand tons of rice to India. Just now, we are hearing of the Siamese exports of rice into Madras Presidency. It is undoubtedly true that imports of even a few thousands of tons at lower prices are likely to disorganise the Indian markets and create panic in the minds of the merchants. Under the existing circumstances, instead of erecting tariff barriers against the Siamese and other rice, India would probably do better to make representation to the respective Governments just as she did last year in the case of Japan. Japanese Government exerted their influence on their own shippers on India's representation, and prevented them from re-shipping rice to India. Similarly we may expect the other Governments too, to act, if only India's case is put to them through proper channels.

EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN HUSK.

QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF TONS.

	Pre-war average.	War average.	Post-war average.	1929- 30.	1930- 31.	1931- 32.	1932- 33.
United Kingdom	159	325	96	40	58	51	194
Ceylon	325	328	311	426	444	410	394
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	229	265	233	165
Germany	345	23	207	271	162	262	153
Netherlands	240	24	31	125	100	158	54
China	13	6	68	260	467	417	262
Japan and Korea	123	52	52	27	5	...	74
Java	168	82	75	155	51	63	18
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	820	884	810	861
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,478	1,370	1,491	967
Grand Total	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,828
Percentage of British Empire	43.5	65.0	57.1	35.7	39.2	35.2	47.1

The Industrial Aspect of Indian Cotton

BY PROF. V. G. RAMAKRISHNAN, M.A.

LANCASHIRE has no longer the reputation of dumping her manufactured goods on India and has begun to interest herself in India producing better quality of cotton more suitable for consumption by the Lancashire mills. Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, has reached Bombay at a most opportune moment. Indian cotton, as pointed out by him, has increased from 100,000 bales 2 years ago to 230,000 in the current year. We should give up the present habit to institute a comparison between the quantity of Indian cotton consumed by Japan and the quantity likely to be consumed by Lancashire. It would be better if Indian cotton growers understand that Lancashire has a more fruitful mission for India than merely competing with Japan in the consumption of Indian cotton. Enabling India to produce a better quality of cotton is a service of permanent value and therefore of greatest importance. It is in this spirit that we should welcome the appointment of Mr. Fleming as Cotton Commissioner with a view to explore the industrial aspects of Indian cotton. The margin of Indian cotton available for export is the short staple and this is unsuitable to the requirements of the English spinner. Large mills, specially fitted to work the short staple cotton, are now in India, Germany and Japan, and they consume about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total crop. But the growth of long staple cotton is a matter of great importance to India and to Britain as a consumer of such long staple variety. Cotton, of which the staple is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or over, is regarded as long staple cotton for the purposes of Bombay, while for the purposes of the Lancashire mills it must be a "commercial inch" in length, the actual measurement being somewhat less and rather $\frac{7}{8}$ th of an inch. If India wants finer variety of cloths, and if she wants Britain as a substantial consumer of her

raw cotton independent of the American supply, it is necessary to pay more attention to long staple cotton. In recent years, the Government have been doing much in improving the class of cotton produced by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic varieties. Egyptian and American cotton have been successfully grown in Sindh. The increase in long staple cotton in recent years is due largely to the efforts of the Indian Cotton Committee set up by the Government of India. It is now recognised by Government experts that the cultivation in India of exotic types of long staple cotton must be confined to the irrigated districts. The Sukkur Barrage Project, when completed, is likely to open a bright future for long staple cotton. Long staple can also be produced in non-irrigated districts, as is evidenced by the Tinnevely cotton in Madras and Broach cotton in Guzarat. India has certain peculiar advantages over other cotton-growing regions—fertile soil climate, a large agricultural population and a great network of railways. It has been repeatedly urged by the manufacturers in India that sufficient cotton of long staple should be encouraged. Indian mills, especially, after the War are spinning higher counts than 30s and require for this purpose long staple cotton and Bombay's salvation lies in taking to finer spinning. The long staple cotton grown plentifully and successfully will revolutionise the Indian cotton industry.

In this connection, a suggestion may be made for creation of new cotton plantations. In tropical countries like India, cotton is a crop adapted only for Indian labour, but a European planter may find a remunerative occupation in cotton growing if the following conditions are observed: He should begin by selecting and clearing his ground of a certain number of acres keeping to the

districts, where it has already been found that cotton will flourish. In the first season, he should clear only half the area which could be done with Indian labour, say in 6 months. The conclusion of the period should coincide with the proper moment for planting selected seed. After the planting, all the weaker plants appearing, where a sowing of 5 or 6 seeds has been made, should be thinned out. At the same time the first cultivation or clearing is carried out to be succeeded at the proper time by 2 further cleanings as the plant grows and approaches the flowing stage, 3 or 4 months after sowing. At the end of this period the bolls begin to open and picking commences. This must be carried out systematically, each row of cotton bushes being visited every 10 days until the yield of all the successively maturing bolls have been gathered. Indian labour is expert in the matter of cleaning the ground but for sowing, thinning, clearing and picking, they are not sufficiently skilled and constant instruction and supervision is necessary. Between the various operations, there are periods of quiescence, but the planter will do well to pay constant attention to his cotton fields. The area in the U. S. A. is, of course, the main factor in the world's aggregate but India comes next. Factors of vital importance for an increase in the cotton area are the relation between costs of production and market price, adequate supply of labour and transport; and in all these respects the Government of India are already doing their best to promote the production of good cottons, although it should not be forgotten that there are in India to-day a very great many competitive crops. The recent relative scarcity and dearth of American cotton appears to have exercised an influence on the types of cotton utilised in some manufactures. Some years ago the definition of long staple was applicable only when the length reached one and one eighth inches, but now it appears

to be generally agreed that any cotton of fully one inch satisfies the same requirements if the length is uniform and regular. The lack of uniformity in length and character may involve greater difficulties in the mill than does failure to reach a given standard of staple in cotton which is uniform and even-running. If at present a longer staple is insisted on, it is probably for uses other than the usual cloth or yarn manufactures. The areas devoted to cotton occur in almost all parts of India—Bombay, C. P. with Berar, Hyderabad, Madras and Punjab are the chief cotton growers. The first two produce about $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the Indian crop. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the cotton area. Of this increase, a larger share has fallen to Bombay. The Sukkur Barrage will bring about 6 million acres of land and the new cotton area thus provided should reach 750,000 acres, but almost the whole of the 6 millions is pronounced to be suitable for the crop.

According to the report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the State of Hyderabad has continued its important operations for the replacement of mixed types with the valuable Bani cotton of pure strain. These supplies of Punjab-American cotton and of Bani, also a comparatively long-stapled cotton, form an immense asset.

Not only has the size of the Indian cotton crop increased and is likely to expand in the future, but there has also been a distinct improvement in staple length. It is estimated by experts that about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million to 2 million bales of cotton are now being produced in India of a minimum staple length of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Spinners in Lancashire and in other countries have not yet realised what excellent cottons are being produced in India, and with a view to popularising the use of Indian cotton, the fibre properties of standard Indian cotton should be brought to the attention of spinners in England. Spinners may also be

recommended to make trials with a new variety grown in Berar and C. P. known as *Verum* 262 which is soft, silky and has a long staple of good length. The spinning results of one mill have been calculated and they show that for 19's warp, 19 turns per inch, the waste to spindle point was 11 per cent. and the lea test 75 lbs. So far 30,000 acres are sown with this variety. Government officials are distributing seed on a large scale to selected farmers who sell the seed cotton to the Government. This variety is being produced under strict Government control. The Indian Central Cotton Committee are of opinion that taking the total Indian crop at 6 million bales, there will be a 2 million bale crop of long staple cotton, of which 320,000 bales or 16 per cent. may be taken as suitable for warp

yarn of 30/36's counts and an additional 60,000 bales or 3 per cent. suitable for weft yarn of 30/36's counts.

It is unfortunate that Indian cottons have still a bad reputation due to the quality of the cotton, which reached Lancashire at the time of the cotton famine. It is well said that Lancashire is one of the most conservative countries in the world as regards trade usages, and spinners will do well to give Indian cottons a fair chance. There are many cottons suitable for Lancashire and for Europe in general. The very fact that the yarn made for 2,300 automatic looms which are working in South India is spun entirely from Indian cotton, should be an object-lesson to induce spinners to make a new trial with Indian cottons.

THE REVOLT OF YOUTH

BY MILLIE GRAHAM POLAK

YOUTH is restless, discontented, dissatisfied. Everywhere, East and West alike, we are hearing of the revolt of youth, and where it does not revolt, too often it tends to lose itself in material things, seeming to believe that life has no other meaning than the fulfilment of the physical needs of the moment.

Many express fear at this revolt. They cannot understand it, and many others dismiss it with a little smile, as though it were an indisposition, rather tiresome, but nothing to be really disturbed about, just something that will soon spend itself. But this revolt cannot be dismissed so easily, nor should it be left without wise and restricting direction; however difficult the latter is, it must be attempted and an intelligent understanding be essayed.

Youth is revolting against the old systems of life, it has looked on them and found them wanting. It is revolting against the creeds of

its fathers, such creeds to youth imprison the human spirit. It is revolting against the old shibboleths and would destroy them all. It wants a new world, but does not know how to set about building one, and in the meantime it is planning for destruction. Destruction is always so much easier than construction. A child can destroy, but it takes a wise as well as a strong man to construct.

And if youth could succeed in its work of destruction, what wisdom or experience would teach it to build a world better fitted for advancing human needs? In its revolt, it turns against its elders, but without their help and co-operation, without the knowledge that they possess of life and human nature, youth will create chaos, not an ordered world. Yet youth is right in rebelling and destroying, that is, if the latter is not too speedy and too far in excess of the capacity to rebuild. Without this rebellion there would be

no movement, life would become static and humanity moribund. Behind this destructive rebellion, there are many noble ideals and visions, visions of a world of beauty and fulness; and the vision urges youth into action against the ugliness and starvation of life's good things that it sees around it.

But if youth is not kept within the fold of the human family, not as if it were a class apart, as it so often thinks itself to be, when disillusionment comes, as come it must if the youth of any one generation thinks it can

Remould it nearer to the heart's desire, shatter it to bits—and then the disappointment it suffers breeds despair. And from despair there results a flare-up of human emotions, with all the attendant dangers.

It is well for a country or a people when disillusionment comes slowly, for then there is time for an adjustment to take place. As the years pass, we realise that we cannot sever ourselves utterly from the past, neither can we produce a clean slate to write upon. The very tools we fight with have been forged in the experience and with labour of the past, and the psychology of a people has been built up over a long period of time. If we look around to-day, especially in this country of England, and so much that is true of this country is true of all others, India included, the strongest element that is making for revolt is the insecurity of everything, especially of the future as youth envisages it.

Rumours of war and the fear of war, national bankruptcy or the fear of it, loss of faith in any form of religion, and few or no openings for spending legitimately, in commerce, the arts, or the professions, the energy that youth knows itself possesses. Man power seems at a discount. Hundreds of young men, educated and college-trained, can find no place for themselves. Thousands of youths turned out from the state schools search in vain for an employer to pay for

their labour. Young women, in ever growing numbers, struggle against each other and against men for jobs in factory or office. And neither the young man nor the young woman sees the prospect of marriage and the possession of an independent home not at least until the best years of youth have passed. So discontent grows and rebellion begins. Youth feels itself thwarted, frustrated, and eventually wants to hurt, even as it has been hurt. It will not listen to any suggestions of palliatives; it asks for a cure, absolute and immediate. It does not realise the first law of life, that every new birth requires a long period of gestation, and that in the human world, birth is a painful and often a dangerous thing.

The whole story of youth, however, even of this period, is not told in one short article, neither could it be told by one pen. Between the two extremes of idealised destructive energy, and selfish indifference to all but one's own comfort or pleasure, a wide range exists. Fortunately, in every country there are groups of young people who endeavour to understand the meaning of life, and with greater wisdom than their more extreme fellows, realise that, ages ago, the lines of conduct have been laid down by every great teacher, and that what is needed to-day is a new interpretation of that ancient teaching and a determination to live nearer to the path that has been indicated. These groups link up with those whose thoughts and aspirations are similar to their own, of any age, class, or nation. They are more closely concerned with truth, for they see themselves as part of a whole, and make for balance. And perhaps, through the understanding of these groups and the medium that they provide, Youth generally, with its force and energy, and Age with its experience and knowledge, will work together, for only by their mutual understanding and co-operation will any new order be evolved that will be of lasting benefit to the race.

The New Indian Constitution

BY MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO, M.A. (Cantab), BAR-AT-LAW

(Director of Public Instruction, Mysore)

IT is refreshing to come across a sober and positive examination of the White Paper, such as is provided in this interesting volume.* The book is also a sign and a portent of what may be expected of Young India, of which the writer is so promising a member. It thrills one to read that "the youth of India is against all privilege and every kind of monopoly, is not obsessed by ideas of caste or race, and a single purpose runs through all, of making India great nationally and internationally, of ensuring for her, her rightful place in the comity of nations, and of enabling India to give its message to the world of toleration and peace". The examination of the New Indian Constitution is not only informed by this lofty spirit but is also placed in a triple setting: the New Constitution is examined in relation to the aspirations of India towards the status of a Dominion, viz., as a well designed step in the path of India towards a higher political status. Further, the constitution and future status of India are of vital importance to the British Commonwealth in the sense that the co-operation and good-will of Indians are essential for its permanence. Even more, "the right solution of the Indian constitutional problem will mark an epoch in the relations between the White and non-White races". No exception can be taken either to the temper in which the book is written, or to the threefold background against which the proposals of the White Paper are viewed and subjected to sane and well-informed criticism.

It is not necessary to take the reader through the several chapters, —there are twelve—, of this work, but we may ask ourselves what

exactly are the writer's views on certain cardinal aspects of the Indian constitutional problem. What is the writer's opinion of the proposed Indian Federation? Is it a creature of a momentary enthusiasm that caught the fancy of the R. T. C. but is now seen to be an airy nothing lacking substance, or as some fear, an Elusive Will of the Wisp that will land us in the morass of interminable disputes? Secondly, what promise does the New Constitution hold to India of the cardinal feature of self-government, viz., Central Responsibility? Thirdly, how does the problem of Minorities affect the future of Indian politics? Lastly, what of Finance? Sir Walter Layton made an optimistic forecast in 1929 of a Central surplus, but the world-wide events since 1930 have falsified his forecast and made the task of Finance Ministers difficult all the world over. To add to our embarrassments, Sir Malcolm Hailey has presented us with a terrifying bill of cost if the Indian Federation is to be brought about. What does Mr. Krishnaswami think of the position?

I. It will be remembered that the Simon Commission banished Indian Federation to the dim and distant future. They wrote that their scheme of a Council for Greater India was "designed to make a beginning in the process which may one day lead to Indian Federation. What we are proposing is merely a throwing across the gap of the first strands which may in time mark the line of a solid and enduring bridge. . . . foster the sense of need for further developments, and bring more nearly within the range of realisation other steps which are as yet too distant and too dim to be entered upon and described".* It is, therefore, a matter of some interest to enquire how it happened that so soon

* THE NEW INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A CRITICISM. By A. Krishnaswami. Williams & Norgate, London.

* The italics are mine.

after this stupendous declaration, Federation "came in a flood". Mr. Krishnaswami at the very outset of his work tells us how it happened that British Indian delegates, the Rulers of the States, and the British Delegation, all so soon gravitated towards an Indian Federation: "The delegates from British India were vitally interested in the question of responsible Government at the centre. They asked themselves how far such a Government could work, ignoring the position of Indian States. A responsible Indian administration at the centre of British India cannot become the paramount power exercising control over or guarding the rights of Indian States." The delegates from the States on their side "saw that the British Indian Legislature was becoming, and must become, increasingly powerful The States were virtually forced to adopt policies decided from the point of view of British India alone. . . . The Princes began to realise that this participation in affairs of common interest could be real and effective only through an All-India Federation". Lastly, the British Delegation saw many difficulties in the way of creating a democratic form of Government for a vast country like India, and they also saw that democracy had made room for a more resolute form of Government in various European countries. "Though they were not willing to condemn democracy as totally inapplicable to Indian conditions, they were hesitant and extremely reluctant to contemplate a system of Government based on pure and unadulterated democracy to meet the existing conditions in India. On the other hand to contemplate no change at the centre was to court certain trouble and disaster." This dilemma of the British Delegation was resolved for them by the Princes. "If the States were to enter an All-India Federation, and if their representatives were to take part in Federal affairs, there would be just that sobering and restraining influence which would make India safe for a

limited kind of democracy. The States with their large vested interests would be certain to see that no disastrous experiments were resorted to by an infant and inexperienced democracy". The case for Indian Federation and the motives that actually influenced the First Round Table Conference in declaring so definitely and early in favour of an All-India Federation could not have been better stated. It is also true that after the first enthusiastic declarations in favour of a Federation, each of the parties has come to realise that the path towards Federation is not so smooth nor can be so rapidly covered as might have been thought at first, but the case for Federation itself is unaffected by the need for hastening slowly.

Some of these difficulties in the way of achieving an All-India Federation are carefully examined by Mr. Krishnaswami in the second and third chapters of his book, and to them the reader may well turn. The allocation of functions, the necessity for some parity in respect of the internal constitution of the joining States, the position of the Indian States when purely British Indian Legislation is under consideration, the distribution of seats between the British Indian Provinces and the States, all these are more carefully examined by the author. It is worth stating, however, that in respect of the very important though delicate question of residual powers, the author supports the claim of the Federal Government.

II. The final worth of the New Constitution will be assessed according to the extent to which the Central Government is responsible to the Federal Legislature is free from erosion. Both in respect of the selection of the Federal Ministers as well as their dependence on the support of either House of the Federal Legislature, much has been left undetermined. More than all, as the writer points out, the vesting of special responsibilities in the Governor-General necessarily detracts from the extent of responsibility conferred on the Cabinet. What have

come to be known as "Reservations and Safeguards" make a definite inroad into central responsibility. It is not necessary to go into this matter which has been discussed threadbare ever since the famous phrase came into prominence towards the close of the First Round Table Conference. Mr. Krishnaswami writes with restraint on the subject, and admits there is need for some reservation of powers and some safeguards as a matter of transition, and quotes the declaration of the British Government to show that these reservations are meant to be "so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India to full responsibility for her own Government". It is interesting to note his views in respect of an important safeguard, namely, the rights of minorities, as well as with regard to the interference of the Secretary of State not only in reference to the reserved powers, but also with regard to other matters in respect of which the Governor-General has "special responsibilities". With regard to the Minorities Mr. Krishnaswami writes with feeling and discernment: "Democratic institutions will be smothered in their infancy if minorities are encouraged in ventilating their grievances, not indeed in the public forums or representative institutions, but in the drawing-rooms and boudoirs of Viceregal estate. Human nature is much the same the world over, and the temptation to use the grievance of a minority for purposes other than the legitimate protection of its rights may prove irresistible to a Governor-General or Governor harassed by the conduct of the Ministry in spheres where its power is unrestricted. Above all, the growth of a life of healthy, virile self-dependence and of effective participation in the affairs of the State of a minority will be arrested if it is treated as a hot-house plant capable of development only in the exotic atmosphere of Viceregal protection."

These are sentiments as lofty as they are expressed in picturesque and vigorous language.

With regard to the intervention of the Secretary of State, Mr. Krishnaswami holds that although the Governor-General must be subject to the control of the Home Authorities so far as the reserved departments are concerned, the intervention of the Secretary of State is unnecessary and perhaps even mischievous when the field of intervention is the exercise of the special responsibilities in such matters, as for example, the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities or the safeguarding of non-Indian commercial interests. Mr. Krishnaswami is of opinion that "Whitehall is the last place which can with knowledge or propriety intervene in such a matter." There is much point in Mr. Krishnaswami's criticism, specially when he draws attention to the fact that the commercial and the financial policies of the India Office have all along been suspect. At the same time, there is this to be said in favour of the intervention of the Secretary of State, so long as immense powers are placed in the hands of the Governor-General. As Lord Morley more than once told Lord Minto, the Secretary of State has always to consider what the House of Commons will stand, and although it may not be always desirable that Indian affairs should be discussed and settled on the floor of the House of Commons, yet so long as the British Parliament is responsible in the last resort for final decision in such matters, it is far safer for India that there should be an opportunity of discussing matters which would be otherwise subject only to arbitrary decisions of the Governor-General, on the floor of the House by way of a discussion of the policy of the Secretary of State who is responsible to the British Legislature.

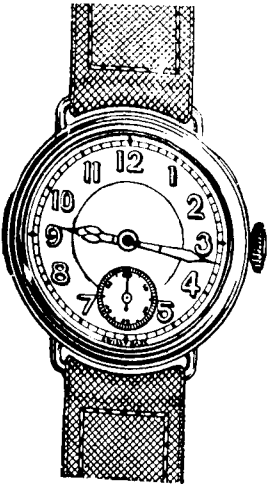
III. We have already drawn attention above to the advanced views of Mr. Krishnaswami in respect of the rights of minorities, and this question is further discussed in a separate chapter with a refreshing breadth of view. The keynote

of the chapter is to be found in the following sentence: "In politics, and in the treatment of political minorities, it is not sufficient to confer rights. It is equally important so to confer them and in such abundance as to create a feeling of equality and security among the minorities of India." Mr. Krishnaswami develops this idea in a very interesting and suggestive manner, and points out that the subjective ties of nationalism will be strengthened and a social federation will be gradually evolved if the minorities are not merely given equality of rights but also scope to discharge their obligations as constituent elements of New India.

IV. "Federal Finance," writes Mr. Krishnaswami, "will form the keynote to the New Constitution. On the successful handling of financial problems will depend the status of the Indian Federation, not merely in the eyes of the outside world, but, what is more important, also in the estimation of the citizens of the land. . . . Nothing except the hope that in the new dispensation their lot will be better, not indeed by a reduction of taxation but in the amelioration of social conditions, will reconcile the people of India to the New Constitution." Wise words, and Mr. Krishnaswami is to be congratulated on having emphasized this most important fact that all the struggle for a New Constitution, responsible or otherwise, will have been futile and will merely result in the acquisition of Dead Sea Apples, unless under the new regime the lot of common men and women is distinctly improved, and in the picturesque language of Henry IV: "Each peasant is enabled to have a fowl in his pot." Constitutions are excellent things, but unless they are supplemented with the sinews of warfare against poverty, ignorance, and suffering in the land, men will begin to sigh for Dictatorships and paternal Governments, where without the extravagant expenditure on democratic institutions, the lot of the common man can be

ameliorated. There is no doubt that the New Constitution will be subjected to the acid test of its capacity to bring about social and economic amelioration in the land. Unfortunately, as Mr. Krishnaswami realises, the resources of the Federal Exchequer will be very poor and, therefore, the Federal Government will have to practise severe economy in all directions, but more than all it will have to look to an improvement in world conditions and its reaction upon conditions in India.

This review has been already a long one, though we have not been able to notice more than a few of the salient ideas in this highly interesting volume. We congratulate Mr. Krishnaswami on the production of such a timely and well-informed volume, and above all on a rare combination of warm feeling and critical insight.



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The Indo-Lancashire Pact

BY MR. S. H. BATLIVALA

THE Government of India are now giving statutory recognition to the Agreement reached between the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the British Textile Mission to India in September last. That after a careful official scrutiny it was not thought necessary to refer the Pact to the Tariff Board or to make even an iota of addition and alteration to its wording is a conclusive proof of the fact that from every standpoint, the textile interests of India are safeguarded and that concessions made to Lancashire Manufacturers do not in any way encroach upon the Indian preserve.

The reasons why this Agreement has not been popular in certain quarters are obvious. In the first place people have a long memory of the unfriendly record of Lancashire in the matter of Indian Cotton Excise Duty. Secondly, the Pact draws a red herring across the Congress policy of the boycott of British goods. In the third place, Lancashire is not to any considerable extent the patron of the Indian cotton farmer. Herein lies the explanation of the fact that the recent substantial concession of 25 per cent. on the duties of Japanese textiles meets with national approval, while a small problematical advantage accruing to Lancashire under the Pact is the subject of scratching condemnation.

An impartial examination of the Agreement brings into limelight several important factors which cannot but benefit the Indian textile industry. For the first time, Lancashire has dropped its imperialistic attitude and its free trade doctrine by admitting in black and white that the Indian industry is entitled to progressive developments by adequate protection *vis-a-vis* yarns and piece-goods of the United Kingdom. A substantial advance has thus been made from the original position of India being compelled at the dictates of Lancashire to impose duties against herself

to one of India dictating special terms of duty to Lancashire.

At this stage the attitude of Ahmedabad textile interests is inexplicable, because All-India Millowners had already subscribed to the doctrine of the United Kingdom being entitled to preference on the basis of the costs of manufacture *vis-a-vis* foreign countries, provided the indigenous industry was operating under conditions of adequate protection. Why therefore they parted company with the Bombay Millowners on the remote possibility of a 5 per cent. preference in favour of Lancashire, they alone can explain. In fact nothing has been given away because owing to the financial embarrassments of the Government of India, it is not possible to remove the present surcharge within the period ending 31st December 1935, on which date the Agreement expires. What has happened is that the Indian side has undertaken not to make fresh proposals for the restoration of the surcharge of 5 per cent. on United Kingdom cloth imports should the revenue position of the country make its removal a possibility.

Even were we to assume that business conditions did improve, that commodity prices rose and that budget surpluses were realised, a concession of 5 per cent. would be infinitesimal. A little mathematics will convince the reader that in case of *ad valorem* duties a 20 per cent. tariff on high priced piece-goods is more substantial than a 25 per cent. one when cloth prices are on a low level. The shrewd Bombay Millowners are the last people to surrender the right, title and interest in their properties to a foreign rival. Hence the cry in the nationalist papers of the Indian industry being sold to Lancashire has no significance. Even if it were so to happen that the surcharge is actually removed, it is still open to the Indian Millowners to ask for a restoration

of the old rate of duty if they find at the end of a further period of 6 months following the expiry of the Agreement that Lancashire is importing into India much larger quantities of piece-goods.

The Indo-Lancashire Pact also provides for reduction in the duty on yarns to a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* or a flat rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas per lb. It is due to the endeavours of the Bombay Millowners that at least some protection has been secured in the interests of the anti-Lancashire Millowners as well, because the handloom industry has been clamouring for its total abolition and would have gained the favourable ear of the Government of India. The interests of the handloom weavers, however important, recede somewhat into the background in view of the heavy production of machine-made yarn and cloth. In order that the latter should not be exposed to the formidable competition of Japanese and Chinese spinners of yarn, who were able to ship enormous quantities of yarns to India owing to favourable labour conditions and longer hours of working, specific duties on yarn were rendered necessary in the year 1927.

The scaling down of tariff against the United Kingdom artificial silk goods no doubt means a recognition of the principle of preference, but the duties agreed upon are quite adequate at the present time to protect the Indian industry against Lancashire competition in this type of goods.

In return for these small concessions, Lancashire stands pledged to act as India's attorney in those colonial and dominion markets in which India lacks established connection. Any preferential treatment accorded to her in those quarters will also be secured for this country. Should Lancashire obtain a quota in any Empire market, a share of it will be allotted to India in the event of India having no quota of her own. This arrangement is of great value to the Indian industry which has in the last

few years lost its export trade in yarn and piece-goods owing to Japan's entry into these markets on the same terms as India.

We only wish that it were technically and commercially possible that Lancashire should give an undertaking for the purchase of a minimum annual quantity of Indian cotton. It is years and years ago that she depended upon our markets for a bountiful supply of raw material. In those days India was producing long stapled varieties in those districts from which it has now practically disappeared. Unfortunately also during the scarcity period of the American civil war, India acquired a bad name in the United Kingdom through adulteration, and the words "Surats" and "Dholleras" became synonyms for muck and dirt. Lancashire may encroach upon the bread and butter business of the Indian Millowners. However, in view of the predominant interest of the Indian agriculturist, one cannot quarrel about such a state of affairs. That Lancashire means business is proved by the arrival in this country of Cotton Experts to work in conjunction with Indian agricultural interests. It is also essential that the Indian farmer should not be at the mercy of a single country like Japan for his export business.

If politics are brought into business and the Pact is condemned on national grounds, it is equally necessary to visualise the other side of the political landscape. Under the present Indian constitutional position, no advance is possible without the co-operation of British Parliamentarians among whom Lancashire representatives have a prominent place. The Pact secures the good-will of Lancashire and thus assures the country that whole-hearted support to the White Paper Scheme shall be forthcoming from this quarter.

The Future of Technological Studies in India

BY PROF. B. S. SRIKANTAN, B.A., D.Sc., A.I.I.Sc.

(The College of Engineering, Madras)

MOST of our educational institutions, especially Universities in India, are undergoing rapid changes in their outlook and their methods of working. For the last 20 years there has been a steady advance in the teaching of scientific subjects laying emphasis on the practical side. About the year 1920 and onwards and particularly after the advent of the Calcutta University Commission, one sees a distinct step forward in the field of higher scientific education in Indian Universities. The research side of scientific training is greatly emphasized. The new Unitary Universities that sprung up all over the country demanded that the Professor should be able to conduct research and also train up their senior students in methods of research. So it is not surprising to-day to open any journal of science and find there contributions of original work done by professors and students of Universities and Research Institutions in India. Apart from the Universities there have come into existence recently institutions like those of Agricultural, Biochemical ones, where researches of applied type are being conducted. However it must be observed that higher studies and researches in most of our Universities have been greatly confined to the realm of pure science, chemistry or physics; though the existence of technological departments could be cited in the universities of Calcutta and Benares. But again just at present we are again passing through another change. There is beginning to be felt a need for the organisation of technological studies in Indian Universities.

This cry for a change is perhaps greatly due to the large number of unemployed scientific young men, who have proved their ability to work but whose services would not be quite suitable for industrial concerns. Two years back, Prof. K. G. Naik, D.Sc., in the course of his

presidential address at the Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress at Nagpur pleaded emphatically for the introduction of technological studies in our Universities and there was a discussion on the subject by various professors present. There was a great divergence of opinion and a great deal of discussion centred round the point if industries ought to grow first or the training of young men in technical chemistry ought to begin. It appeared that the adherents of either of these opinions were always arguing in a vicious circle, but however it was evident that there was felt a need for the organisation of technological studies in our Universities. It appears now that some of the Universities in India are definitely launching a scheme of technological studies.

Organising a scheme of technological studies is not so easy as it appears and a little consideration of it gives rise to various interesting problems which the experts who are called in to give reports ought to seriously think over.

The first problem is, are we going to create captains of industry who can command, organize particular industrial concerns or are we training up an army of workers in industry? It would be a futile task to seek to create first rate men in industry. The first rate man in industry or captain of industry would find himself by dint of his ability and the way he utilises his opportunities. So it appears essential for a Technical University to give as best a training in methods of technical work as possible. The University should create men, who understand the basic principles in all scientific processes and are able to apply them with intelligence in case of need in any particular industry where they happen to work. So to complete this idea it perhaps appears just enough to give teaching in general technological chemistry and

in chemical engineering without bias towards any particular industry.

But then the question comes in what would the young chemical engineer or technological chemist do when there are no industries where he can put his knowledge to practice. Indian industries at present are a few and new ones are not appearing. In this situation such a course as seeks to give training only in general methods of technology and chemical engineering only would be a great mistake. There ought to be a bias towards some particular industries. What are those industries and are not the present technological schools like the Victoria Jubilee Institute at Bombay and at Cawnpore doing that work in training men who could work in factories like iron, dyeing leather, etc.? The bias should be in the light of future industries that are expected to spring up in our country. It is at this point that this task of University is great and difficult perhaps.

Can we begin straight away to copy the West and invest great capital and start huge industrial concerns? Such experiments have been done some time back. Huge and costly machinery have been bought from abroad and tried to work them with such results that the concerns have had to close up soon. It is impossible to begin any such huge adventures. The industry of the West is stabilised and has evolved through the efforts and application of the workers and it is progressing rapidly. We cannot transplant it, work it here and hope to compete with them. We are at the beginning and we must begin rightly. In a vast country like India, the local needs of any tract of land in the neighbourhood of the University, the raw products available, power, transport, etc., in relation to the needs of the people in that area should be carefully investigated and studied. The University teachers, not only the pure and applied chemists, but also the Geologist, Economist and the Engineer must work in team for the industrial exploitation

of any particular area or idea. The engineer is also included because it is high time we realised that engineers also have great part in the industrial future of a country. It is not an economical proposition to import huge foreign machinery at a terrible cost. Our engineers must be able to design and make machines needed for the beginning of our small industries. With the growth of industries, the machines could also evolve to perfection.

In such a scheme of team research organised by any University, it might take at least 5 years to solve completely the technical difficulties of a particular problem. Here it offers its senior students opportunity to collaborate with his professors in research, and get the necessary bias in any particular industry. So the University having trained such students and also possessing complete information on the technological problems in all these bearings such as Geology, Chemistry, Engineering and Economics could send out students to start small industries with limited capital in particular areas. The University professors can give advice and new industrialists can submit their difficulties for work and solution in the Universities. Thus there might grow up a link between the future industries and the Universities, which is not evident at present.

Such a programme is bound up with great technical difficulties. In the event of any important patent, there would arise great disputes as to the share which each has to receive. This aspect is of great interest and could not be hoped to be solved in the course of this article. In general it might be said that the patent should be in the name of the individuals who have worked up and the University; the University deciding the appropriate share of each.

The connection between the Industries and Universities could grow normally only on such conditions. Each should know each other well and must have confidence. Industrial education without any bearing to the needs of the country or locality has no significance; it could only increase the number of technically qualified people who cannot start any industry. The Universities hereafter cannot afford to be only portals through which the B. Sc. (Tech.) merely passes through, but continue to take an interest in the pupils and give them opportunity and train them for the industrial needs of the country. The task of the University is greater only after giving the degree or diploma,

The Disbandment of the Khalsa Army

BY MR. BALWANT SINGH, M.A., B.T.

AT the close of the First Sikh War, the Sikhs believed that they were not fairly beaten. For the second time, they had crossed swords with the British Army, and they fought magnificently. At Chillianwalla, the Sikhs sword in hand charged more than once and tried to break through the British line, which had to turn in different directions to resist attack. Burton, in his book "The First and Second Sikh Wars", speaking of the battle of Chillianwalla says:

"If a victory at all, it was a Pyrrhic one, for the victors had probably lost more than the vanquished and could not even hold the ground on which they stood or the guns which they had taken." Burton adds: "Thus ended one of the hardest fought battles ever contested on Indian soil."

Thackwell, in his "Narrative of the Second Sikh War", says:

"In this action at Gujarat as well as at Chillianwalla, the Sikhs caught hold of the bayonets of their assailants with their left hands and closing with their adversary dealt furious sword-blows with their right. This circumstance alone will suffice to demonstrate the rare species of courage possessed by these men. It may be doubted by many that one Sikh foot-soldier repulsed three lancers at Chillianwalla, but such has been stated to be a fact. He received the thrust of the lance on his shield and rushing under it cut at the lancer or shivered the lance into atoms with his *tahcar*."

The 'Battle of the Guns' proved decisive. The Sikhs dispersed. Sir Walter Gilbert pursued them. On 10th March 1849, General Gilbert was at Mankiala, where Sardar Kahan Singh Majithia with 1,000 armed retainers and some guns tendered his submission. On the 12th, Sardar Chatar Singh, Sardar Sher Singh and other Sardars and Officers of the Sikh Army surrendered their swords and 17 guns at Hurmuk, and on the 14th, General Gilbert received the surrender of the rest of the Sikh Army at Rawalpindi. The work of disarming which commenced at Mankiala, was completed at Rawalpindi, the Sikh chieftains delivering their

swords into the hands of Sir Walter. Sardars Chatar Singh and Sher Singh were among the first to propose surrender. All the other chiefs came in, with the exception of Bhai Maharaja Singh and Col. Richpaul Singh. Forty-one pieces of artillery were also brought in and 16,000 men laid down their arms. Thackwell continues thus:

"The reluctance of some of the old Khalsa veterans to surrender their arms was evident. Some could not restrain their tears; while on the faces of others, rage and hatred were visibly depicted. They each received a present of one rupee from the Company Bahadur."

Describing the disbandment, the author of "Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern" records:

"They marched in bodies of 200; and each man, as he passed, threw his arms on a heap in front of the General's tent . . . I never saw anything like the reluctance with which they seemed to part with their weapons. Many of them were fine gray-haired old fellows with large flowing white beards, probably some of Ranjit Singh's veterans. One old fellow I noticed in particular; he stood for a long time looking wistfully at his arms and the pile before him, and evidently could not make up his mind to give them up. At last, the Officer on duty touched him on the shoulder and ordered him to move on; he threw down his sword and matchlock with a crash and turned away saying with tears in his eyes: "All my work is done now."

General Gordon, speaking of the disbandment of the Sikh Army, says:

"At Rawalpindi, Raja Sher Singh, the Sikh Commander-in-Chief, with his Sardars, one by one gave up their swords to the British General, and their men following grounded their arms at the Victor's feet, most in gloomy silence, some in passionate tears on throwing down their cherished weapons, some reverently saluting them as they placed them on the ground, others muttering curses at their hard fate—all proud in bearing."

Gough and Innes in their "Sikhs and Sikh Wars" say: "In the hour of surrender as in the hour of battle they proved themselves a worthy foe."

INDIAN MUSIC

BY DR. ARNOLD BAKE

[Dr. Bake, the famous Dutch Sanskrit scholar of the London University, has for several years been travelling all over India collecting and recording the most beautiful examples of traditional Indian Music and has now succeeded in establishing the close connection between Greek and Indian Music. In a lecture delivered recently at the Government House, Bombay, Dr. Bake emphasized the great importance of studying Indian Music with a view to advancing the new science of comparative music on the same lines as the science of comparative philology which, ever since Sanskrit came to be studied by Western scholars, has led to the establishment of the close connection between the languages of Europe and India. Dr. Bake hopes it may be possible to establish in every province of India libraries of records of the best Indian Music, which will enable the good work to be carried on by other scholars and at the same time preserve from decay this priceless heritage of art.—ED. I. R.]

THE position of Indian Music in the totality of the music of the Indo-European peoples is in many ways comparable to that of Sanskrit amongst the Indo-European languages. Sanskrit, as a language by itself, has been studied and analysed for at least 2,000 years in India, and the theoretic survey of it did not leave anything to be wished at all. The linguistic system was perfect.

Then, when the Westerners came to India, they discovered this marvellous structure and started studying it, and were struck from the very beginning by the similarity between the phenomena in Sanskrit and those with which they were acquainted in their own languages, not only the classics, Greek and Latin, but even the more modern ones like Gothic, Slavonic, German, English, the Roman languages, French, Italian, and so on.

Thus the study of Sanskrit initiated the study of comparative philology, which achieved such marvellous results in the course of the last 7 or 8 decades, proving the relationship of groups of people who previously had been considered as having nothing in common.

It was not only this new line of study that profited by the discovery of Sanskrit by the West, but Sanskrit itself reaped the benefit of it, as many points, understood in a certain way as long as the language was considered as a separate entity, proved to have really a quite different explanation once they were considered in

connection with kindred phenomena in other languages.

Exactly the same is the case with Indian Music. Here we find a system perfected through the ages, with its law and theoretical analysis, considered as a separate entity by the scholars of the East. Here too the study of Westerners has revealed many points of resemblance with the system of music of the other members of the great Indo-European family of peoples.

MARVELLOUS SYSTEM

In this case the discovery of the marvellous system of Indian Music will not start the study of comparative music as the way, shown by the study of comparative philology, has been followed already to some extent by those who have chosen this subject of research. There is, however, not the slightest doubt that the comparative study of music, especially that of the Indo-European stock, but possibly even in a still wider range, will receive a great impetus from the study of the system of Indian Music. This in its turn, like Sanskrit, will greatly benefit when facts come to be considered in their wider connections. Comparison with kindred phenomena in related systems naturally will bring a better understanding of the real nature and importance of the Indian system itself.

Thus a thorough study of the Indian system of music will reveal its position in comparative musicology to be very much the same as that of Sanskrit in comparative philology. And, just as

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in Sanskrit, the study of Indian Music may be taken up for its scientific value, but with equal justification for its intrinsic beauty.

TWO LARGE DIVISIONS

India itself has divided its music into two large divisions called *marga* and *deci*. "*Margadecivibhagena saugitam dwividam matam*," in which *marga* represents the traditional classical music of divine origin; *deci* just folk-music, played and sung for the enjoyment of the people without ulterior motive of attaining salvation. That attaining salvation was an aim of *marga* music is definitely stated in the Sanskrit texts and is clearly visible even now in the first of the two sub-divisions of *marga*, as we see still to-day, viz., the music of the *Samaveda*. Without this important constituent of Vedic liturgy none of the larger Vedic offerings is complete. Its spiritual importance in the structure of Hindu religion in its oldest form is enormous. The *Samaveda* is the only one of three oldest Vedas of which music is an integral part. The study of this music and its development, seen in connection with the way of reciting of the texts belonging to the *Rig* and *Yajur Veda*, ought to be undertaken without further delay. In the first place the practice is fast disappearing and once the tradition, the indispensable explanation of the *Guru* is broken before adequate records have been taken, the treasure is lost beyond recovery. And a treasure it is, because here we find the only survival of the oldest stage of Indo-European music, demonstrating the phases through which music had to pass when it was still intimately connected with magic.

Not only the laws of music but also those of religious psychology are illustrated here in chants that are extremely strong and impressive in their stern beauty.

Thus *Samaveda* is of enormous importance; first as a monument of the oldest cultural history of India; second as a means of comparison with

what is found in Roman Catholic liturgy; and third as Parsi scholars regard this study with keen interest as the study of the phenomenon of Vedic chanting in its different aspects, is more than likely to elucidate many dark points in the subject of chanting the holy texts of the *Avesta* so closely akin to the Vedas.

Of equal importance is the second division of *marga* music which could be called India's classical music—a system that has its roots partly in Vedic music, partly in folk-music, and has a traceable history of at least a millennium and a half. It is here that the Indian theoreticians, with their astonishingly sharp ear for phonetic phenomena, have built up an admirable theory closely akin to what is found in Greece. As the Greek theory dominated the development of music in the West to such an extent even that Church music in Russia followed rules derived from it till the most recent times, and music in the West of Europe, especially ecclesiastical music, was under its sway for centuries. Whereas the whole Hellenistic World had adopted it already at the beginning of the Christian era, one cannot be surprised at discovering that Indian Music is important for the study of music in the West, especially its earlier stages, as Fox Strangways puts it that "here (in India) we have the living language of which there we have only the dead remains".

In this extraordinary affinity of Indian and Greek music lies the explanation of the fact that the impact with Islam brought few changes in the system of Indian Music. The Arabs had modelled their own system exactly according to that of the Greeks, which they came to know after conquering Alexandria and the rest of the Hellenistic World. The impact of the two civilisations, Islam and Hindu culture, consequently at least as far as music was concerned, was the meeting of two closely related forms of art. It certainly brought about changes in style but not in principle.

So far for the importance of the study of Indian classical music in its general aspect, the Indian side of it is no less important. In course of time musicians have more or less forgotten their own history, tradition has become a dead burden in many instances, and the practice of music had fallen into the hands of a class of artisans with hardly any culture at all.

The happy renaissance of Indian Music, now visible from North to South, will not be complete nor perfectly sound even without an intelligent study and realisation of the laws of Indian Music, which will strengthen the critical sense and give the necessary energy to ward off harmful innovations from outside, such as the dreadful harmonium that destroys the very essence of Indian Music, and to fight against the deterioration that has crept in with the general decline of Indian culture during the last century and a half.

So we see that the study of marga music in its two divisions is of great importance as well to India as to the West.

I am inclined to say that the interest of the study of the deci music is perhaps even wider than that of the previously mentioned marga music.

Almost in every country of Europe, composers utterly dissatisfied with the possibilities offered by the recognised system of classical music, have turned to folk-songs and so have drawn fresh inspiration. Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, France, England and last not least, Spain have produced fine composers during the last half century, who were entirely inspired by the folk-songs of their country. Their direct appeal and unsophisticated beauty came like a refreshing shower over the withering traditions. It is remarkable that in India entirely independent from what was going on in the West, the musical genius of Rabindranath Tagore sensed this importance so that he turned to folk-songs, notwithstanding his thorough know-

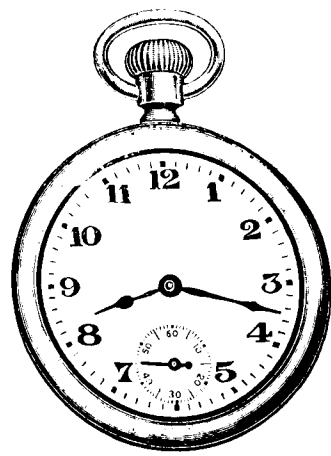
ledge of the classical system and drew his most powerful inspiration from the folk-songs of Bengal.

Whereas the study of marga music will help us to discover the basis of Indian Music and further the realisation of the great musical culture that is India's, which has the strength to be continued in future, the study of folk-songs will reveal something entirely new and enrapturing to the unbiassed worker and will bring its reward by showering a fountain of beauty and spiritual riches that will fructify the soil and make it bear new flowers and fruits.

A comprehensive study of both marga and deci music, carried out with love and perseverance, is what India needs. Only then will the Goddess of Music and Learning be restored to her sublime throne where she can receive the burning and enrapturing devotions of her worshippers.

Then marga and deci music will be combined and bestow liberation and enjoyment both in equal measures.

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CRICKET IN INDIA

BY MR. P. R. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

(Editor, "Indian Finance", Calcutta)

FROM finance to cricket is a far cry; but I have been a cricket fan ever since my school days, though the number of times I have wielded the willow might be counted on one's fingers. But cricket lives less on the strength of those who have practised it to perfection than the countless crowds who are content to sit on the sward and watch the game, it may be, for just one lusty hit or a skilful glance in a whole hour. For me, cricket has had a peculiar appeal, and many others there are, perhaps, who like to feel that Indians can hold their own against their rulers in what they call their national game. Earlier than Gandhiji, cricket cured us of the complex that exaggerates and dwells on our national inferiorities; and when in the old days at Chepauk we found that the M.C.C. (not the almighty Marlebourne, but our local organisation) never felt safe against the M.U.C. or the Y.M.I.A., we felt that we could beat the British at their game, though only in a literal sense.

I remember an old gymnastic instructor of my school in the mofussil who used to cut us short in our talk of Green or Bhattachari or Baliah and insist, to the last, that the best of cricket was to be seen at Palamcottah! We are not ourselves above the reproach contained in the above. Speaking for myself, I still believe that the best cricket, at least from the point of view of lively hitting all round the wicket, was seen at Chepauk in the years 1918-1922, that is, the years that I stayed at Madras!

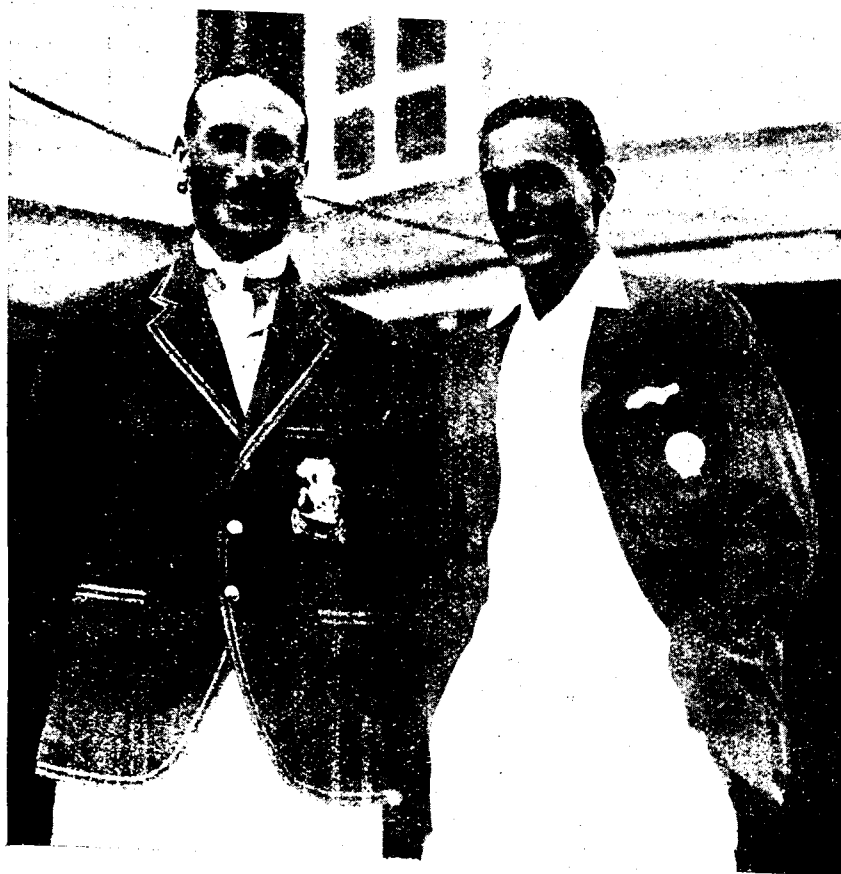
But, undoubtedly, Indian cricket has developed vastly since. We are no longer frogs in the well, as the vernacular saying has it; and we have need to take a new measure of ourselves. Within a few years, two M.C.C. teams have

come and gone, visiting all important centres in which the great game is played and which have any pretensions to cricket genius or talent. An Indian team has toured England. The display was so impressive that British dailies, which would normally dismiss the most momentous developments in a short paragraph, were found to vie with one another in describing in glowing words the performance of players like C. K. Nayudu and Amar Singh. And, as a result, Test status came, a marked contrast to Dominion status! The first Test match was played at Lord's last year; and now we have just finished the series of stirring contests which were rendered possible by the return visit of an English team. A series of three Test matches were played in the three Presidency cities; and after a strenuous tour, Jardine and his men sailed for England in the middle of last month.

There has, of course, been a rush to extract what is called "the lesson of the M.C.C. tour". And the vagaries of individual temperament are apparent in such interpretations; and, it need hardly be added, I claim no exemption for mine own, which will follow. Some are incurably defeatist, some err on the side of sheer brag of India's cricket prowess; others give evidence of a painful attempt at impartiality. But every one will agree that there is no earthly reason why Indian cricket should bear to British cricket the same relation which India bears to Britain in politics or industry. Our boys are by no means children in the game. Nor are the British players, well-versed as they are, such towering giants that our men must walk under their huge legs. It is well to cure ourselves of errors born of such unreasoning extremism.

The results of the games played by Indian teams against the two M.C.C. teams, Mr. Gilligan's and Mr. Jardine's, are best examined with absolute freedom from hasty and unduly simplified impressions. That the results are not such as to place us on a footing of incontestable equality with England or Australia is too obvious

a weaker team than his predecessor in the Indian tour. In fact, as a captain, Jardine is universally acknowledged as head and shoulders above Gilligan; and his captaincy is the foremost asset of the British team. Apart from the solitary defeat, which perhaps did not lack its element of chance, Jardine always felt that he



MR. JARDINE AND MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU

to call even for a mention. But it is one thing to recognise a hiatus, it is quite another to exaggerate it into a gaping gulf. Let us first seize the most outstanding fact that, while Mr. Gilligan managed to return home unbeaten, Mr. Jardine had to lower his colours once. And nobody has yet suggested that Mr. Jardine led

had a more strenuous task against a picked Indian eleven; and he put himself into it with a zeal which has given rise to a deplorable lapse from sportsmanship. Though the Englishmen always trusted to some sort of breakdown in the Indian teams which faced them, they could never assume the air of easy superiority

which distinguished the Gilligan team of 1926-27. On that occasion, the British players were out to bring the bright spots in Indian cricket, even to the extent of being eager to see the Indian batsmen hit their best and put up their biggest scores; and now Jardine knew only too well that a little relaxation on the part of himself or his men would mean an utter rout.

Thus, India has not stood still these six, seven years. And I deprecate the attempt to assess the worth of Indian cricket by means of statistics, a method which stands discredited even in fields in which it was considered most appropriate. You may talk, as you like, of the proof of the pudding; but in cricket, the play's the thing. And who can say our men did not distinguish themselves? Big individual scores, not the mammoth scores of a Ranjit or a Bradman, but the scores which win the retiring batsmen a hearty cheer on his return to the pavilion, I mean those near about the half-century, are by no means few and far between. It used to be said that, though Indian batsmen are incomparable, when they are at their best, they were altogether lacking in steadiness. Merchant has given the lie to that. In fair weather and foul, he scores either in time or in runs or both. Our stock of good bowlers is not, I admit, very large. But there is no underrating the quality of the bowling we have. Besides Amar Singh and Nissar, there are others whose genius has shone during the later stages of the M.C.C. tour. Amar Nath must definitely be classed among our front rank bowlers.

Speaking of Amar Nath, isn't it strange how these men can change so swiftly from batting to bowling and from bowling to batting? C. S. Nayudu, for instance, was chosen for the Second Test for his bowling; and for a number of matches, he shone as a batsman. Amar Singh is a factor to reckon with even on the batting side. C. K. Nayudu has been blamed by discerning

critics in England for underrating his powers as a bowler; and now Amar Nath has relieved the lull in his batting by startling performances with the ball. At his worst, he is unplayable and the proportion of maidens in his overs has stood uniformly high. So that those who deplore



AMAR NATH

the lack of bowling would do well to note that a new class of bowlers is forming itself, the kind of bowler-batsmen that are the delight of the selectors and the despair of the opponents.

Writing in a Calcutta Monthly on the Third Test at Madras, I said: "Those who scoff Nayudu and his men are such as would roll a heap of uncut gems into the dust, simply because they failed to shine on a murky day." I say again, put the luckless scores out of your mind; and you will see quite a different picture of Indian cricket. You will recall the sparkling innings of Nayudu and Amar Nath at Bombay, the heroic stand of Dilawar and Merchant at Calcutta, Amar Singh's gunshots and Patiala's colourful display in our own city; the splendid bowling of

Amar Singh and ever so many more of brave doings which would shed lustre on the best of teams the world has known. Even fielding, the bogey of Indian cricket and, as we find to our cost, the key to success, has vastly improved, witness Wazir's splendid catch of Jardine's low drive, and the latest development which, perhaps, many have missed, the close working of C. S. and Amar Nath, the one catching off the other, an improvement on the relation between Verity and Mitchell.

I don't want to brag of Indian cricket. But it is time that we stop damping the spirits of our men with exaggeration of their shortcomings. If you talk of the Third Test, give proper place to the circumstances, the absence of Nissar, the loss of the toss, Naomal's injury, and a hapless team having to bat one short in both innings. Recount the scores on the basis that every easy chance was accepted as soon as it was offered; and you will find that the batting superiority of the English, even otherwise questionable, is altogether illusory. When we suggest that Indians have not the temperament for test cricket, let us remember that an Indian has been the bulwark of British cricket against Australian for nearly three generations.

I grant we do need to stiffen up the team. Each man must be enabled to feel that a mishap to himself would not be crushing to his side. That makes for the care-free confidence which would make all the difference between putting forth one's best and spending a few nervy half-hours at the wicket.

And that is purely a question of organisation. For the essential difference between cricket and most other games is that in the latter the players have to concentrate all the talent and genius they have in a crowded hour or two, while cricket is long-drawn and the physical and mental qualities implied in the term "endurance" have to come

into play. To prove my point, I have only to mention the Caesarian success which has attended the Indian Hockey and Polo teams. They have literally swept everything before them; and, in singular contrast to cricket, India is the master in these fields and not a nervous pupil. Hockey calls for more of team spirit and team work than cricket; and yet it is said India lost the Test through lack of team work!

While the teams can be depended upon to cure their own shortcomings, the least that the public can do is to perfect the organisation. We have need to ensure that every school or college is a fertile source and that the recruiting ground is daily widened. We have to rear a hierarchy of Indian cricket culminating in a number of test teams, more than one, perhaps, touring abroad at a time. We have to provide more experience of first-class cricket by organising inter-provincial tournaments, free, as people insist, from communal distinctions. And above all, we must have a Board of Control consisting of cricketers and Indians at that. The country's failure in this regard has cost us players like Dhuleep and Pataudi. And the Yuvraj's interview to the *Hindu* immediately after the Third Test shows that he, too, is peeved about the constitution of the present Board. To continue in the present course is to run the gravest risk of drain on the country's resources. To run the Tests without doing our duty by Indian cricket is to invite a needless mortification of our national pride, and to do an unmerited injustice to our players. It rests with the Princes, who have exhibited a greater flair for cricket than the commoners, to seize the great future which awaits Indian Cricket.

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT? By E. H. D. Sewell. An Informing book. Price Re. 1-8.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Booksellers, G. T., Madras.

THE IDIOT'S WIFE

BY DR. NARES CHUNDER SEN GUPTA, M.A., B.L.

[This is the first instalment of an enchanting story of the life of a remarkable Bengali girl translated by the gifted author himself from Bengali. The Story—a stirring account of the social life of Bengal—was one of the first stories by the author and it immediately brought him a great reputation. Since then he has by his prolific contributions established his position as one of the foremost novelists of Bengal. This story has been dramatised and successfully staged many a time and the dramatised version of this interesting story has also been broadcasted from the Calcutta station.—EDITOR, *Indian Review*.]

I

RAMGATI Bhattacharyya was a man of the world—extraordinarily clever, far-sighted and what not. He had any number of schemes ready at the tip of his tongue, for making a lakh in ten years with a capital of no more than ten rupees. A few of those famous schemes he had put into practice himself. But, well, there never is any accounting for luck. So it happened that what ought not to have happened began to happen with such unfailing regularity exactly where it should not have happened, that Ramgati could not save his business by throwing in ten thousand rupees where he had counted on laying out but ten.

So—he was adjudged a bankrupt.

All that he was now worth was a small *stridhan* property of his wife on the income of which the family managed just to live in the village and yet, such is the inequity of the gods, by acting on his advice Ramdhan Saha had made five lakhs in the jute trade in two years!

He had to live in the village now. But one could hardly expect a man of his brains and ideas to sit absolutely still merely because he is condemned to a rural life. His poverty and enforced exile at home themselves gave a tremendous fillip to his ingenuity and he was always dreaming and scheming of plans to make millions out of nothing. But the notoriety he had built up for himself in the business world would not simply let him have his bite in the golden fruit in Fortune's hands.

His own belongings did not extend beyond his wife and a daughter. The wife was much feared by all—and also by Ramgati. Her fame for a sharp tongue had spread far beyond the limits of the village. After his insolvency, Ramgati had once ventured to propose making a fresh start with his wife's money. The proposal had made no progress. The rolling eyes and the burning tongue of the Mistress had forced Ramgati to seek safety by a flight out of the village for three days.

None the less the wife had no end of good points. She toiled hard from morn till midnight and by sheer hard work she managed to keep her husband and child in such comfort as the rich might well envy. There was no work that she did not know how to do and none either that she disdained to do. Not to speak of the hardest household work, she used to do lots of things which women never do. She would hoe the ground with her own hands and grow all kinds of vegetables in her kitchen garden, and she would go to Osman Mondal's house to worry him to pay his interest on money borrowed from her. Her interest was never in arrear from any debtor. For the fire of Katyayani's tongue was more feared than the cudgel of the Kabuli money-lender.

The daughter's name was Narayani. She was about twelve or thirteen years old but looked more grown up. She was handsome, but her beauty was of an aggressively sharp type. Narayani was not like one of those

mild and timid damsels who look like breaking down under the weight of their charms and who generally carry prizes for beauty in Bengal society. She was playful. Her eyes were large and bright and marked out by bold lines. There was none of the tender dreamy beauty, that is often prized, anywhere on her person. Firmness and vivacity marked her every limb. Her speech was not slow or soft. She spoke in a loud silvery tone and her words were always sharp, firm, and clear. But—and here she differed from her mother—she spoke little and thought more. Even at thirteen, one could see that she had got a great deal of the cleverness and far-sightedness of her father, though none of his tortuous ways.

Ramgati had this girl of thirteen on his hands and no money to marry her with. No one was surprised, therefore, that Ramgati looked thoughtful and worried. But the wonder was that the thought of any difficulty in marrying his girl never worried Ramgati. What made him think hard was how he could turn this handsome girl of his to his advantage. Here was the essence of Ramgati, the born schemer. In his society the father of a boy often thought of making money out of the son's marriage. It was only a speculator to the marrow of his bone that could think of building hopes of advantage out of such a sheer losing business as a daughter's marriage.

Ramgati became very mobile—it was hard to find him at home any day. To the inquisitive he explained, he was worried about his daughter. But everybody knew and Ramgati knew that Bhuban Mukherji of the same village was willing any day to take the girl as his son's bride. Bhuban was fairly well off and his son was going to be a graduate and was handsome to boot. But Ramgati never seemed to care.

At last, after months of running about, he came back home one day with a beaming face. Everybody was told that Narayani was going

to be married into a very rich family and the ceremony of betrothal was to come off the next day. People were struck dumb. Whoever heard of a betrothal before the bridegroom's party had seen the girl for at least a dozen times? And here they were coming for a betrothal without having ever so much as looked at her!

But so it turned out. The next morning Jogendra Babu, the passing rich Zamindar of Bhulua, came and went through the ceremonial betrothal.

Assured now that he had made a big bargain, Ramgati peacefully sat down to smoke his *hookah* and lay out his plans.

At an auspicious hour of an auspicious day, Ramgati took the girl to Bhulua and with no other dowry but a chunk bangle and a little vermilion, he gave away the girl. Ten days later, Narayani came back to her father's house rustling in a rich *saree* of Benares brocade and loaded with jewels all over her.

But the villagers had by this time got information that Jogendra had two sons. The elder was Satyen, to whom Narayani had been married, and—he was a born idiot! This heartening news brought peace to the troubled souls of the villagers.

II

On her return to her father's house, Narayani found herself pressed on all sides by a crowd of curious women. She did not talk much. She only spoke just the few words that were absolutely necessary and then busied herself in taking off her jewels and clothes and having her bath.

Young women turned up their noses and said: "Look at her pride! And with but a lunatic for a husband!"

Their elders sighed: "She is only a child," they said, "she is charmed with her jewels and her wealth. What could she know of her sorrow?"

Narayani heard these comments and frowned in silence.

Most of the women went away after that, but a few stuck to her like a leech when she had finished her bath. Her next door neighbour, the Datta Matron, asked blandly: "Tell me Narayani, is thy husband altogether mad?"

Narayani flared up at heart at this enquiry. She frowned and answered: "No, why should he be mad?"

"But what is he then?" asked the Matron.

"What else? He is a man."

"How is it then that people are saying —"

"Go and ask the people then who say. How should I know why they say?"

She rushed out of the room in anguish. She had need for all her strength to keep back her tears.

She had come back with a sense of a great grievance. Everybody called her husband Satyen "Madcap" and nothing else. He was not mad though, but an idiot—an almost absolute idiot. This Narayani had come to know very soon, to her utter anguish. She felt herself cruelly defrauded. She got very angry with her father who had given her away to this utter idiot for the sake of money. At times she would give way to tears when she could bear her anguish no longer. People thought those were but the tears of a child-wife pining for her parents. But God alone knew what was the great sorrow that brought tears to her eyes in the midst of all her wealth and luxury.

To her father's house she had brought back with her a burning sense of wrong and a great resentment against her parents. But when the women of the village, some out of jealousy and others for sympathy with her, kept harping on this matter, she felt herself covered with humiliation. She had all her mother's pride in every drop of her blood. She made up her mind therefore that she must save her face by hiding her sorrow and shame from these people. She would not lower herself in the eyes of these women by admitting that her husband was

an idiot—she could bear neither pity nor sympathy from them. This led to controversies and even to quarrels.

What she could endure least of all was the way her parents talked. She saw clearly enough that her father was neither ashamed nor penitent, for having thus ruined the life of a harmless child. He would talk to her of all the wealth that was hers.

"What does it matter if your husband is an idiot? You would have all the luxury you like and pass a prosperous life unhampered by the fool of a husband." Thus he would talk. And words like these stuck into her soul like so many pointed needles.

Katyayani would throw the whole blame on fate and try to console the poor girl by sympathy.

But she was not consoled. The words of consolation were to her like a shower of poison.

In six months she was fed up with her father's house. She wrote to her mother-in-law and arranged to be taken away. She had taken pains to keep her little plot secret, but the grave impropriety of this young girl seeking to go to her husband on her own initiative somehow got known. Whoever heard it was struck with wonder!

"What are things coming to? And all for a mad husband!" whispered a lady to her friend. She did not know that Narayani was behind her.

Narayani flared up.

"What is it to you dirty woman," she roared, "that my husband is mad? It is enough that your husband is a cad!"

'Dirty woman,' she called a lady so much her senior and a respected relation on the top of it! Everyone was struck with horror.

The lady so addressed was a past master in the feminine way of controversy. She returned very hard words in reply. Narayani was not easily beaten. The quarrel grew in fury and soon ended in tears. In the end, crying and cursing, Narayani mounted her palanquin to go

to her husband's house and swore in her mind never to return.

III

But the Narayani who returned to her husband's home was not the same girl who had gone out of it six months ago with a great sense of injury in her heart. Six months had worked a great change within herself though she knew it not. Day and night she had spent these six months whitewashing her husband only to save herself from humiliation. Persistent advocacy for him had gradually made her greatly partial to him. She had tried hard to prove to everybody that her husband was not an idiot nor even a fool. She had convinced nobody. But in passionately urging this all this time she herself had gradually grown into conviction that her husband might not be clever, but he was by no means an idiot. That is a very common feeling which advocates often get when they set their heart on proving a case. They generally end by being passionately convinced about the truth and justice of the cause they plead.

When Narayani came back to her husband's house, she thus came with a tender mind, prepared to look with partiality on her husband and every person and everything round about him. She could feel the change that had come over her mind as she set her foot on the threshold. The house looked lovely. Loving reverence filled her soul at the sight of her father-in-law. To her mother-in-law her mind bent itself in affectionate regard. And she found her soul filling with tenderness as she saw the half-witted youth who was casting bashful side-glances at her from the plinth of the temple at a little distance, where he was sitting.

She had come prepared to love everybody here. And on the top of that she found an amount of love and affection from everybody around her such as she could not dream of before. Her husband's parents seemed to love her in a special measure. The feeling that she was unlucky in her husband

made them more than usually kind to her. They sought to fill the great void that they felt there was in her life by an abundant shower of their own kindness and affection on her.

Narayani became greatly attached to her father-in-law. She would not let anybody else do his work. She would cook for him, make his bed, make up betels for him and do everything else. She felt annoyed if any one else did anything for him. She felt that none else could serve him as well as she could.

Her devotion and attention filled old Jogendra with pleasure, but at the same time a deep sigh would well up from the inmost recesses of his heart. He knew now that Narayani was clever, loving and wonderfully capable—she was a girl in a thousand. He felt a pang in his heart at the thought that he had blasted the life of such a girl for his poor son.

As for Narayani the last remnant of the shadow that had once covered her mind was soon swept away. The words and deeds of the women of her village had cut her to the quick, but those same words had wholly turned the face of her mind. Such wonders happen so often in God's universe. The very same thing which we want to cast away from us as a dire disaster often fills our life with bliss by the very rudeness of the shock it gives us. What we love to think so dear to us so often turns out to be an evil, and what we hate with all our heart yet covers us in the end with joy! This had happened to Narayani in this instance.

She had gone to her father's home filled with contempt for her husband. She had come back with a heart full of tenderness for him. Like a little child, her husband drew to himself all her love by his very helplessness. She took entire charge of him. Her husband was naturally wholly indifferent about his dress. Narayani began to dress him and keep him well-dressed all day long. She kept constant watch on his meals and took care to lay aside for him all the good things he

wanted to eat. He had an indifferent health; she made it her special concern to improve it. In this way this worthless husband filled all her days and nights with thought and care for him. And all this she felt not as a burdensome duty—but her one great joy. So it came about that in a very short time she ceased to have left in her any trace of regret that her husband was little better than a clod of earth.

The pride and self-love that had first prompted her to whitewash her husband before others in her father's place had not left her altogether. In a certain measure the very same pride had at first prompted a great deal of what she did. It was for this that she had first taken full charge of her husband. To save her face she felt she must make her husband presentable. For this she started with taking care of his dress. Then she tried to improve his conversation. She kept her ears alert to hear whatever her husband spoke in company. When he uttered one of his idiotic things which made others laugh, Narayani's ears tingled with shame. She would immediately call her husband away and in the privacy of her room, warn him never to say or do the horrid thing again. By thus keeping constant watch on all he said and did, on his movements and his bearing, she succeeded very soon in making Satyendra almost presentable.

And Satyendra himself had been caught in a strange infatuation. He used to lose himself when he looked at this handsome woman who sparkled with wit; he swallowed her words with all his being and it was perfect beatitude for him to do her least little bidding. He would never forget what Narayani told him but once. And this amazing fascination also opened unsuspected outlets in his mind and he began to understand things which no effort could before this bring to his comprehension. After ten years of futile effort of all sorts, his father had stopped making any attempt to teach him from books. But now under this new teacher,

he actually learnt what was a great lot for him. He could not count the numbers before; Narayani now taught him simple addition and subtraction.

Thus did Narayani try to teach this utterly devoted, trusting and childlike husband. She had started on this work to save her honour, but in six months' time she too had fallen a victim to a strange infatuation. This idiot had now become the apple of her eyes. Looking after him had become her chief occupation. She grew restless if he was out of sight for long. There was no longer any thought of saving her face, no trace of her pride. Her whole life she had managed to wind round and round this idiotic husband.

After a few months of her teaching the erstwhile untidy idiot went about in neat and showy clothes like a fop, and, what was more, he managed to keep his clothes tidy even when he came back home. He grew very sparing in his speech. He seldom said more than a "yes" or a "no" unless he was hard pressed. For this was Narayani's command. Whatever happened when he was out, every little thing that he had said or heard he had to repeat to Narayani. If he had said or done anything foolish, Narayani warned him never to repeat it. And after that he would not say or do the same thing for the life of him.

One day while out, Satyen was amusing himself by throwing stones into a pond and laughing. His younger brother Suren came and said: "Hullo, Madcap, what are you doing?" That was his style of addressing his elder brother. Satyendra stopped at once and put on a grave face. But Suren, ever delighted to tease him, would not let him go. So at last Satyen had to say: "I am playing ducks and drakes." When Narayani heard this that evening, she warned him not to play or talk like that. After this Suren told him one day: "Hullo, Madcap, won't you play ducks and drakes." Satyen did not speak but gravely turned his face. Pressed

by Suren, he said at last: "No, wife has asked me not to."

Suren laughed aloud and said: "Aha! then of course you can't play, can you Henpeck?"

Again Narayani had to warn him that what she told Satyen was not to be reported to others. After this the poor fellow never said so again. Thus the education of Satyen went on.

A year after she had come away, Ramgati came to take his daughter for a visit to his home. Narayani refused to go and gave several reasons why she would not go. But her real reason was that she could not now bear to leave her precious charge in the hands of anybody else. When pressed by her father, she compromised by promising to go a few months later with her husband.

IV

Five years had passed since Narayani's marriage. Ramgati grew fretful and he had good reason to be so.

It goes without saying that Ramgati had not given Narayani in marriage to an idiot merely for the unselfish pleasure of seeing his daughter rich as a queen. This marriage was for him a pure business deal. He had fixed on this marriage after long research and after a nice weighing of the consequences. He had used his daughter as capital for a great deal by which he would enrich himself in a very short time.

Jogendra Babu was not exactly old. He was little over 50 years old. But Ramgati calculated that rich men like him who live luxurious lives could not live very long. Besides, he was not very well. The moment Jogendra died, half his property at least would forthwith come within Ramgati's clutches. And for the little while that Jogendra lived, he expected his daughter to play her cards well so as to keep Ramgati above want. And then there was the idiot son-in-law. Ramgati had numerous plans ready by which he would, by simply placing Satyendra in difficulty, make Jogendra fork out money.

But five years had passed and nothing happened. Ramgati's schemes only kept bubbling in his brain. Jogendra seemed to be in no hurry to die. And as for Satyendra, Ramgati found him hard to get at. That wicked child Narayani kept her husband in such strict surveillance that Ramgati could find no way to come near miles of him. Such is fate, thought Ramgati. If luck is against you, the best laid plans would turn against you, your own daughter would turn your worst enemy!

So Ramgati grew impatient. These people had no sense about them, he thought.

At last, a man brought him news that Jogendra was seriously ill. Ramgati simply danced with joy. He hurried to go and see Jogendra. Was it not the barest courtesy to do so? He was pleased to find that there was little chance of Jogendra surviving. Much relieved, he came back home and peacefully sat down to lay out his plans.

Narayani nursed her father-in-law for all she was worth. Everybody did all he or she could, but none else knew half of what she knew about nursing, and no one could work half as hard as she did.

So, towards the end, it came to this that Narayani became all in all to Jogendra.

The more he felt pleased with her kind care and tender nursing, the more keenly did Jogendra feel a pang in his heart. He was filled with remorse that he had made the life of such a great girl a curse by wedding her to an idiot. Tears would often rush into his eyes as he looked at her, and no one would know why he wept.

One day, when every one else had left the room, Jogendra told Narayani: "Little mother, I have been your worst enemy. I have ruined your life. In return you have given me endless love and service. For the harm I have done you, God will no doubt punish me. But you, darling, you must forgive me." Tears filled his eyes.

Following ancient custom, Narayani never spoke to her father-in-law face to face. But now she had to speak.

"For shame, father," she said, "don't talk like that," and she wept. After a while she said: "Father, you would not teach me to despise my husband?"

"No, no, little mother, you are Savitri incarnate, and the man who dares say that sort of thing to you will burn to ashes. What you are doing to my witless son, the gods above have seen, what should I say of it. I know that you have brushed aside the wrong I have done to you. For that reason, my child, I am leaving my Madcap in your charge. I have no doubt you will be able to keep him from harm."

Jogendra pulled out a paper from beneath his pillow and gave it to Narayani to read. Narayani found it was the draft of a will. Her eyes grew damp. She folded back the paper and said: "What's the use of giving this to me father, I am not your lawyer."

"No, no, you must read it," cried Jogendra. Narayani obeyed. Jatis Babu, a lawyer friend of Jogendra, had come from the district town to see him. No one knew that he had come to draft Jogendra's will.

Narayani found that by that draft will, Jogendra proposed to divide his property into three equal parts, one to be enjoyed by his widow for life, and the residue to go equally to Surendra and Narayani absolutely. She found that the original draft had provided that this last share was to go to Narayani as trustee for Satyendra, but Jogendra had penned through that part and written that Narayani was to be absolute owner.

On this point Jogendra had had a little difference with Jatis Babu. The lawyer had said: "Who knows that if you make Narayani the absolute owner, Satyendra will not ultimately be stranded."

Jogendra had answered that it was a great sin to let such a thought about Narayani even

cross your mind. "She is not a mere woman," he said, "she is a goddess in disguise!"

"I don't say that she would willingly harm Satyen," said Jatis, "but there is her father Ramgati who is sure to pounce on her. There is nothing evil which that scoundrel would mind doing."

"I have been seeing her all these years," said Jogendra. "I am sure she has cleverness enough to twist Ramgati round her little finger."

"Besides," said Jatis, "other troubles may arise. Suppose she suddenly dies, Ramgati may then create trouble, claiming as her heir."

"I shall give her necessary instruction for that."

But the lawyer was not satisfied. He was in favour of some arrangement by which Satyen's interest could be effectually saved.

"But to do that," said Jogendra, "I won't put Narayani in trouble by making her a trustee. Who knows that Suren might not get hold of Satyen and take proceedings as his next friend against Narayani for breach of trust. It may well be that he would manage to have her discharged from trusteeship and get hold of the property himself."

"That is not impossible," said Jatis, "but it is possible to guard against that." He asked for time to consider the matter. Meanwhile he left the draft with Jogendra.

Narayani finished reading the will but said nothing. Jogendra said: "Now, little mother, you are sure you will be able to save my Madcap from all enemies, are you? Would you be able to keep your father's hands off? Could you fight Surendra if he tries to cheat Satyendra of the property?"

Firmly she answered: "I will do whatever you command. No matter what you may be pleased to write here, I shall always know that this will be your son's estate and to save it for him I would not mind if I have to leave everything else."

Jogendra was pleased with the answer. He asked Narayani to keep the draft with her.

Next day Jatis Babu brought another draft in which he made a number of complex provisions against all possible contingencies, but made Narayani a trustee only.

Jogendra said: "Half of what you have written is hardly intelligible to me. If I make such a will, it would mean giving half my property to lawyers. I don't want to go into all those complications. I would rather give the property to Narayani than to law."

After some more discussion, the lawyer went away, promising to return two days later to finish the execution of the will.

The second day after that however was a dreadful day. In the small hours of the morning that day, Jogendra was almost in his last gasps. He rallied at daybreak but the doctors looked very anxious. Jogendra too became very frightened. He signed to Narayani and said: "My will!"

Narayani asked the doctors; they nodded assent. With tears in her eyes Narayani brought out the will from her box. Jogendra took up the paper and tried to write. His hand refused to move. Then in a fury of anxiety he violently turned on his side and scrawled his name on the paper. That done, he asked the witnesses to sign and sank back and closed his eyes in sheer exhaustion while the two doctors present quickly signed the paper. Before they had finished, Jogendra had lapsed into a stupor. He had not seen the second witness sign.

The doctors gave him an injection which revived his sinking pulse but not his consciousness! And in that unconscious state he passed off two or three hours later.

Narayani folded the will and was going to replace it in her box when Surendra pounced on her and took hold of her hand.

"None of that nonsense," he yelled, "let me see what you have got father to sign."

Narayani was then bursting with tears. She pleaded: "For shame brother! This is not the time for that. I will show you presently."

"None of those Devil's tricks with me. Come, let me have that paper like a good girl."

Narayani's eyes flashed fire as she said: "I won't give you! Do what you can. Aren't you ashamed to quarrel over your father's will while he is yet in his last gasp?"

Suren shouted. But one of the doctors came to stop him, and Jatis Babu came hurrying in just then. Narayani flung the will into the lawyer's hands and stood aside.

Jatis made anxious enquiries and when he had heard all, he asked the doctors if they could by any means bring Jogendra's consciousness back just for one moment. The doctors shook their heads.

Jatis sank into a chair in despair.

(To be continued.)

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Bihar and the Budget

WE pointed out in our last issue that the Bihar calamity is so overwhelming that nothing but a central loan from the Government of India could cope with the situation. Sir George Schuster in his Budget speech has proposed to transfer the surplus of 129 lakhs in 1933-34 to the Earthquake Relief Fund. Now the cost of restoring the property and finances of the local bodies, even according to semi-official estimates, will run into more than 10 crores and those working at the Bihar reconstruction are naturally indignant at Government's parsimony. Babu Rajendra Prasad who must be presumed to know something of the needs of afflicted Bihar, says:

The Finance Member is satisfied that his provision is not only adequate but generous. I do not know on what basis the figures have been arrived at, but it seems to me that a grant of Rs. 12,500,000 and a loan of Rs. 22,500,000 can in no sense be regarded as adequate to meet the unprecedented situation. It shows the most inadequate appreciation of the gravity of the present position and when that is the case with the Government of India, I am not surprised that the Secretary of State for India and the English public generally should treat this calamity as lightly as they have been doing.

The Indian Navy Bill

Mr. Tottenham's Bill to give a status to the Royal Indian Marine by making it a Navy fully under the control of the Indian Government led to a warm discussion in the Assembly. The Government's contention was that the purpose of the Bill was merely a change in the name to give the Indian navy an independent status. The Assembly apparently is not content with a change in name only without a change in substance; for if India should have a Navy of her own, it must be under the control of the Indian Parliament, just as the Australian Navy cannot be moved from Australian waters on Imperial orders only without the sanction of the Australian Parliament. That in essence was the point of the controversy over the Bill which has been circulated to elicit public opinion.

Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League

The amalgamation of the two sections of the Moslem League and the return of Mr. Jinnah to the leadership of the United Muslims are of some importance in the distracted condition of our politics to-day. Since the League split itself in twain, Muslim politicians have not been able to speak with one mind on any public question. The support and strength which the united body of Muslims gave the Congress after the Lucknow Pact became a thing of the past after the disruption of the League. Divided counsels weakened Muslim demands and divided allegiance undid all the good work done by a generation of patriotic Muslims. And then Communalism had crept in and gave an unwelcome tone to Muslim demands at which Nationalist Muslims were abashed. The League has done well to make way to Mr. Jinnah's lead and he comes to it at a time of great significance. For Mr. Jinnah's views on the White Paper are as pronounced and definite as those of the Liberals and Nationalists, and if he could only bring the Moslems to his way of thinking, there is no doubt the national demand will become strengthened and well-nigh irresistible. Mr. Jinnah has a splendid opportunity to rise to the height of the occasion and he could again be, if he chose, what he was once described to be, a true ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Col. Wedgwood's Warning

Col. Wedgwood's outspoken criticism of the White Paper is a welcome contribution to the subject. We do not know if he could have any support in India for his alternative scheme which seems oddly incongruous, but we have no doubt his diatribes on the present proposals will be wholly endorsed by the Indian critics of the New Constitution:

To take India where for 200 years we have done on the whole well and fairly, and now to divide and try to rule behind men who should not be our friends, to set class against class in the hope that they will spare us, to abdicate our responsibility to the uneducated and helpless, and then to call this progress and democracy, is a mockery of India and a crime against England.

A Governor's Advice to the Untouchables

Addressing the Depressed Classes Conference at Shillong, H. E. Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, made some pertinent observations on untouchability. Untouchability, as he rightly conceives, was probably hygienic in origin and is sustained by economic depression of a whole class of people.

The question therefore for you to consider most closely and first and foremost is how to prevent your community from being and remaining submerged by your economic distress. Other communities by wealth, position or traditions have already a firm ground, from which their members can rise. You have neither wealth nor position, and the problem then is how to obtain for you opportunities equal to the opportunities of those others. For, it is clear that unless you can produce men qualified as others are to take their places fittingly in all phases of public activity and public service, your claims must remain for ever neglected.

Though much can be done by the community itself, a great deal depends on the Caste Hindus, too, and luckily a great change is taking place before our very eyes at the inspiring lead of Mahatma Gandhi, and His Excellency therefore very properly advised the Conference:

It should not be your policy to set yourselves up in active and bitter antagonism against Caste Hindus, but to co-operate with your friends and so to adjust, where necessary, your own standards that they will fit in with legitimate Hindu feeling and maintain your self-respect, not in aggression, nor in obstinacy, but in friendship and understanding.

Gandhiji in Bihar

Gandhiji is now in Behar and has plunged into the relief work with characteristic thoroughness. Everyone knows he can do nothing in halves, and we are glad that under his guidance the combined wisdom of all leaders of India has been brought to bear upon the problem of reconstruction. The Mahatma made it clear that in the face of this unparalleled catastrophe, all differences must be set aside and a united effort must be made to obtain the maximum amount of good for the afflicted province. It is just like him therefore to offer 'respectful co-operation to the Government in the prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar'.

Gandhiji's Flying Squad

Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's London hostess, on her way back from Australia to England, arrived in India to spend a fortnight with the Mahatma in his Harijan tour. She was naturally struck with the amazing vigour and rapidity of the Mahatma's progress through the country. She has given a vivid and moving picture of Gandhiji's extraordinary energy and the way he covers the country from village to village, where 'the roads are lined with people literally for miles at a time'.

Once the audience gathered together for a meeting at 6 p.m. was told at 9 p.m. to disperse as an unaccountable delay had held up the programme; moreover a steady downpour showed no signs of abatement and the people were soaked to the skin. At a quarter to twelve he arrived and twenty thousand people were still there to greet him.

This is the man, she says in conclusion, of whom people have been saying throughout the last three weeks "Mr. Gandhi is a spent force"!

Life is very humorous indeed!

The Capitation Grants

The award of the Capitation Tribunal recommending an annual grant of £1,500,000 to India from the British Government figured in a recent debate in the House of Commons. Even "this belated measure of scant justice to this country" met with opposition from the Churchillites. This surely comes of imperfect understanding of the real case; India claims, and claims very rightly a much bigger amount by way of capitation charges, and is firmly convinced that the proposed amount is entirely disproportionate to the responsibilities this country is called upon to shoulder. Sir Abdur Rahim made this plain in the Assembly debate and he made no secret of the inequities of this burden. And there is point in Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar's contention that if we are asked to maintain a particular standard to meet imperial obligations, the addition to the cost of the Indian army should be borne by the British Exchequer. He who calls the tune must pay the piper.

Tributes to Bengal

Gokhale once paid a handsome tribute to Bengal and the Bangalees, and pointed out that that Province had led the country more than once in art and thought. In politics, too, Bengal has played a leading part, and Sir Stanley Jackson's tribute "to the fine type of men in every way fitted to carry on high responsibilities" is truly deserved. But for some reason or other, Bengalee Muslims have unfortunately stood aloof from the current of life and it is, therefore, all the more appropriate that H. H. Aga Khan should have thought fit to address them to shed their apathy and take pride in their heritage. Communal zeal seems to have blinded them to the noble beauty of their mother-tongue and to seek their inspiration from Persia and Arabia. His Highness's exhortation is therefore thrice welcome and timely:

Bengali is one of the most magnificent languages in which the highest and noblest ideas and aspirations of man can be represented and interpreted.

He added:

We want very badly suitable Islamic books to be translated into Bengali—a regular society established for the distribution of pamphlets for the education of Muslims in Bengal in the highest tradition of Islamic culture, thought, philosophy, religious and poetical ideas.

Surely here is a way for mutual understanding of the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal in their common love of culture and inheritance!

Women in Public Life

It has been said that women are more realistic in their outlook than men. While men go about lecturing and philosophising on the ethics of doing one's duty, to women falls the lot of directly tackling the things that need attending. And so Mrs. Brijlal Nehru claims:

Women do not crave for titles like men and do not want to become prominent in the public eye. What we really desire is that we should be given a greater field for serving our country.

Lord Brabourne and the White Paper

The propriety of H. E. Lord Brabourne's invitation to the Bombay Council to give definite support to the White Paper proposals has been called in question by a motion of adjournment in the House of Commons. There can be no two opinions on the sincerity and disinterestedness of His Excellency's exhortation to his Council. But the acceptance of the White Paper will mean, the general principles as well as the details on which important modifications are sought to be effected by even those who are avowedly in favour of it. It is heartening to be told that we can "secure the desired modifications in detail" and it is this hope that is still sustaining any faith in the proposals. But His Excellency will now realise from the furore his speech has created in Parliament what irrational diehardism the reformers have to contend against.

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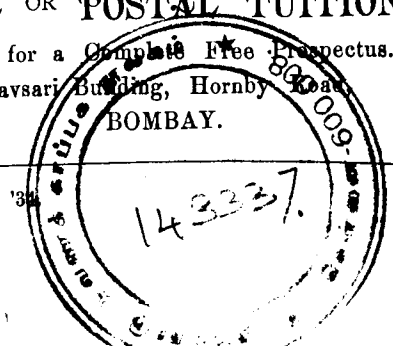
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CENTRAL EUROPE

EUROPE is the centre of interest in World Events this month, and the conflict in Austria has riveted all eyes on Central Europe. It was another illustration of the old conflict between a socialist form of government and a dictatorship; representative and parliamentary government has departed from Central Europe; the question now is: What will succeed it? There is the Russian influence on the East making for socialism, and there is in Italy and Germany a thorough-going dictatorship. The Socialist Party with a majority in Vienna, and a strong following throughout the country, made a strong bid for power which resulted in civil war. The Government under Dr. Dollfuss requested the co-operation of the Socialists, but they evidently from the principle of—all or nothing—refused. Germany, too, was opposed to the Socialists. Then Herr Dollfuss took the plunge and declared the Socialist Party illegal; it was for him also—all or nothing. Civil war raged for several days but in the end the Socialists were crushed and now nothing can prevent Austria from becoming Fascist. Dr. Dollfuss is the strong man of the hour, and he is determined to preserve the independence of Austria as a Fascist State.

THE BALKAN PACT

The Balkan States are having their own troubles; in an attempt to secure peace the seeds of future trouble are often sown, and it may be so in connection with the Balkan Pact recently signed by representatives of Greece, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria and Albania were not represented; that is a source of weakness in the Pact. Austria is critical of the arrangement as likely to be inimical of Balkan unity and peace. Italy is unfavourable to the Pact, because there has been formed "a sort of BLOC of four small countries in order to render still more difficult for Bulgaria the possibility of a just claim of her rights".

DISARMAMENT

There is very little to report in the way of progress as regards any agreement on disarmament, but as Doctors say—while there is life there is hope—so while the talks on disarmament continue, there is still hope that something may eventuate. The British Memorandum is still before the Nations; the United States Government have accepted that Memorandum and are willing to support Britain. Mr. Eden, the British Lord Privy Seal, has been holding a series of conferences with representatives of France, Germany, and Italy. An official statement issued after the Paris conversations is as follows:

In a spirit of perfect frankness and friendliness, the Ministers entered into an exchange of views on the latest British Memorandum and examined in a more general fashion the possibility of an international agreement on the question of disarmament which is the desire on both sides.

KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS

The sincere outburst of sympathy which followed the unfortunate death of the King of the Belgians, is the measure of the esteem and respect which the World felt towards King Albert. It was his noble example and brave defence of his country and people in the hour of invasion by an overwhelming enemy that has bound him to the World in the deepest affection. His passing in such tragic circumstances in the full day of his strength and power is very sad, and it breaks another link in the chain with that awful war-past.

THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

A very important conference is meeting at Canberra as I write with reference to reviewing and, if necessary, to revise the Australian Commonwealth Constitution. The trouble has arisen over the feeling of the smaller states that their interests are being sacrificed to the advancement of the larger states—New South Wales and Victoria. It will be remembered that West Australia has

already taken a rather decisive vote in favour of withdrawing entirely from the Federation. The problem is largely financial: so much money is taken through Commonwealth taxation for the benefit largely of the bigger states that the smaller states cannot get anything like enough for their own development. It is hoped that some readjustment may be possible, and the difficulties remedied so as to avoid what may easily develop into a serious constitutional crisis.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Roosevelt has completed his first year as President of the United States; he inherited a most difficult situation; he has attempted much, and he has achieved something. The difference between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt is, that the former came into office just when the economic clouds were gathering, and they burst during his Presidentship; Mr. Roosevelt on the other hand is fortunate in that he came into office when the storm was abating. We must not be deceived in thinking that all the recovery is due to the Roosevelt Administration's New Deal, some of it is undoubtedly the result of the general world improvement. But while saying that we must give credit to Mr. Roosevelt's energy and initiative; he has attempted great things, and some of them are succeeding.

President Roosevelt is inaugurating a planned economic life in the United States; it is in the nature of a system of State Socialism. Credit and currency are now being controlled, and policy relating thereto is directed by the Federal Government. The Treasury Department now holds all the gold banking of the currency; the bankers' authority, as vested in Wall Street, is being challenged. Speculation on the Stock Exchange is to be controlled, and the industrial codes are an attempt to regulate American industry as it has never been controlled before. The day of *laissez faire* is passing, and economic planning is the new method now coming in.

MORE EMPLOYMENT

From most countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, reports are coming in of more and more people returning to work. In order to further that movement, Mr. Roosevelt is asking that a further reduction of working hours be allowed and an increase in wages be made so as to employ more workers and give larger purchasing power to the people.

JAPANESE CRISIS

According to some students of Japanese affairs, Japan will enter a period of acute crisis between 1935 and 1936. There are no less than 4 distinct signs pointing that way. They are: 1. The naval conference of 1936 when Japan will demand equal naval strength with the United States and Great Britain. At the last agreement the ratios were fixed at 5:5:3, but now Japan feels that her growth and also her needs dictate that she should have larger naval protection. 2. During that period the time limit will expire and Japan's request to be allowed to resign from the League of Nations will come up for consideration. That situation will bring up the question whether Japan will be allowed to retain the South Sea islands which she now holds as a mandate under the League.

Then the third and fourth indications of possible trouble are the growing signs of tension with both Russia and China. Japan is better prepared than either of the other two nations at present in the event of war; but in two or three years later conditions may change considerably. Japan's enemy neighbours may take the aggressive and force Japan to go to war on two fronts. In addition there is the bad feeling being roused against Japan, because of her commercial competition in several other nations; so that Japan is being forced into isolation with scarcely a friend in the world. That situation really creates a Japanese crisis, the full force of which will be experienced within the next two or three years.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

THE BUDGET

OF Sir George Schuster's latest Budget speech it may be said that it is most true to type. It has like his previous Budgets an elaborate and lucid survey of the economic situation, the recapitulation of past experiences, a series of claims for the Government, made to appear as if they follow very incontrovertible facts, and various expediences presented in the garb of incontestable principles. Sir George thinks that India has weathered the economic blizzard more successfully than most, if not all, nations in the world. That the Government of India have adequately performed their duties as guardians of the national finances; that the programme drawn up in the stress and strain of September 1931 has been kept up in all essentials; and that the methods adopted have been in consonance with the best principles of sound finance. Before proceeding to adjudge these claims, it may be well to know the actuals for 1932-33, the revised estimate for 1933-34 and the budget estimates for 1934-35. The final accounts for 1932-33 show after a provision of Rs. 6.84 crores for the reduction or avoidance of debt a surplus of 1.55 crores. It will be remembered that at the time the emergency budget of September 1931 was formed the plans were made for a two-year period covering 1932-33 and 1933-34, and at that time, the Finance Member anticipated, after allowing for the normal provision for reduction of debt, a deficit of Rs. 10.17 crores for 1931-32 and a surplus of 5.23 crores for 1932-33, but the year 1931-32 shows an actual deficit of Rs. 4.86 crores without providing for any contribution towards the reduction of debt. The corresponding figure in the actuals of 1932-33 is Rs. 8.39 crores. It will be seen that, while the net amount available for the reduction of debt in the two years, after allowing for the deficiency on the combined

results, was estimated to be Rs. 9.11 crores, the actuals for the two years showed a worsening of Rs. 5½ crores.

In his speech last year, Sir George anticipated that the net amount available for the reduction of debt on the basis of the revised figures for 1932-33 would be Rs. 4.15 crores, as against the original anticipation of Rs. 9.11 crores as the sum available for the reduction of debt and as against the revised figure of Rs. 4.15 crores the actuals yield only Rs. 3.53 crores for this purpose. So much for the successful working of the pre-conceived financial plan.

As for the Budget Estimate for 1934-35, Sir George Schuster has, as a first step towards lightening his task for framing the Budget for the year elaborated a grand plea for scraping the convention of 1924 in regard to allocations from revenue for the fund for the reduction or avoidance of debt. It would require more space than is available here to examine all the arguments that Sir George has advanced in defence of this innovation. Suffice it is here to note that Sir George considers we have been providing far too generously in this regard; that the securities behind the productive part of our public debt have been increasing in value; that the contributions to the Depreciation Fund of the Railways and other assets obviate any large provision for the reduction of debt and, last but not least, that the unproductive debt has fallen and that on that account it would not be unsound finance to decide on making a lump sum provision of Rs. 3 crores a year on this head instead of continuing the 1924 convention. On this change of procedure, that is, on the basis that only Rs. 3 crores are provided for debt reduction, the revised estimates for 1933-34 show a surplus of Rs. 1.29 crores, which the Finance Member proposes to set aside as a special fund for earthquake relief. Basing his assumptions on

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TRADE AND FINANCE

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the net figures of revenue and expenditure, Sir George expects that the budgetary position would be Rs. 2.80 crores worse than that revealed in the revised estimate of 1933-34. It has already been pointed out that the revised figures for the current year are expected to show a surplus of Rs. 1.29 crores. Sir George has had, therefore, to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 1.53 crores if he is to provide a balance for 1934-35.

The new taxation proposals made in order to secure the necessary revenue was as follows:

1. Sir George proposes an excise duty of Rs. 1-5. per cwt. on factory-produce sugar in India. This is expected to yield Rs. 1.47 crores, of which Rs. 7 lakhs is to be placed at the disposal of the sugar-producing provinces for assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing fair prices, or for other purposes directed to the same end.

2. There is to be a slight increase in the duty on raw tobacco and a reduction in the duty on cigarettes. The Finance Member calculates that the combined effect of these two alterations would be to increase by about Rs. 30 lakhs the very reduced revenue which must otherwise be anticipated.

3. Import duty on silver is to be reduced from 7½ as. per ounce to 5 as. per ounce. This is to result in an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in the estimates.

4. The export duty on hides, which now stands at 5 per cent. is to be abolished, while the export duty on skins will continue. The loss of revenue on this account would be Rs. 5 lakhs.

These proposals, namely, Sugar Excise net revenue Rs. 1.40 lakhs, Tobacco duties Rs. 30 lakhs, Silver Rs. 4 lakhs, less the loss of Rs. 5 lakhs on the abolition of the export duty on raw hides, should produce a net improvement in revenue of Rs. 1.69 crores, which will cover

the deficiency of Rs. 1.53 crores and leave a small surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs.

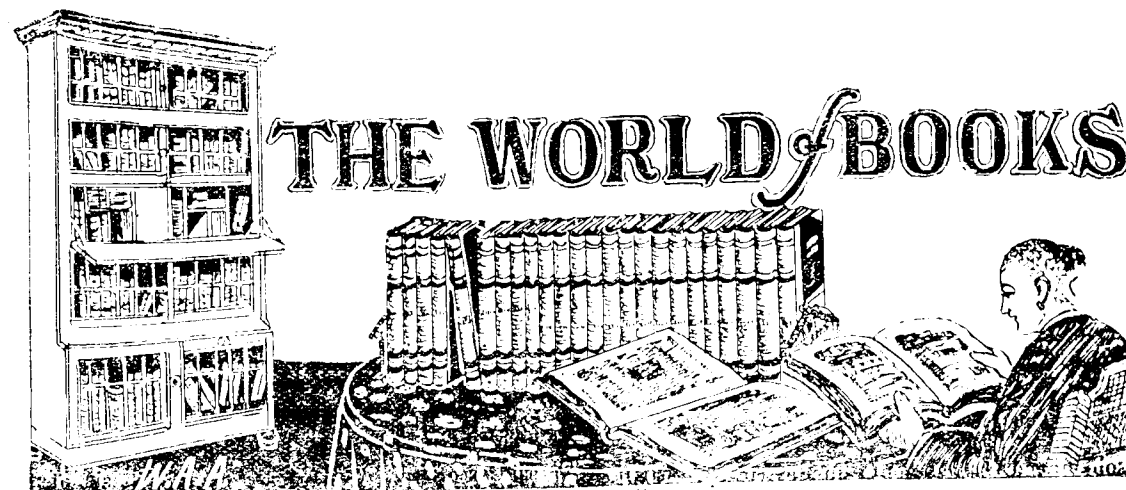
While this is the main structure of the Budget, Sir George has made a set of additional proposals which he is content to recommend to the Assembly for its best consideration. The idea of the Finance Member is to provide relief for Bengal in its present state of high and persistent budgetary deficits. The proposal is best outlined in the Finance Member's own words:

The Government of India, concurring with the findings of the White Paper, have decided to hand over half the export duty to the jute producing provinces. The resources for this purpose are to be obtained by the imposition of an excise duty of Rs. 2-4 per gross on matches. As for the export duty on jute, it is expected to be Rs. 1.90 crores next year. After allowing for a small sum of Rs. 1 lakh to cover cost of collection, the balance of Rs. 1.89 lakhs if divided in proportion to the average rate of production over the past 5 years would give about Rs. 1.67 lakhs to Bengal, about Rs. 12½ lakhs to Bihar and Orissa and about Rs. 9½ lakhs to Assam. As for the match excise, a great majority of the Indian States have signified their willingness to enter into an agreement under which every State in which matches are made, or in which they are in future to be made, will levy a corresponding tax, paying the proceeds into a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian Tax; and the amounts of this pool will be divided on an estimated consumption basis between British India and all the States that have entered into this agreement. At the same time, some compensation had to be given to the Government of Burma who are now getting revenue from a consumption duty at the rate of 12 as. per gross on boxes of matches manufactured in or imported into Burma. This duty is to be repealed. The total proceeds of the excise duty for the whole of India are estimated at Rs. 3 crores. Out of this on the population basis about Rs. 70 lakhs will be distributable among the States, leaving Rs. 2.30 lakhs for British India. It will not, however, be possible to introduce the scheme so as to recover more than 11 months revenue during the first year, so that the net revenue for British India according to budget estimates for next year will be only about Rs. 2.10 lakhs. After deducting Rs. 18 lakhs for Burma, this leaves a balance of Rs. 1.92 lakhs which is only Rs. 3 lakhs more than Rs. 1.89 lakhs to be distributed on account of half the jute export duty. If this Rs. 3 lakhs is retained by the Central Government, the surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs to which we have referred in an earlier passage will be increased to Rs. 19 lakhs. It may be added that the import duty on matches is to be increased correspondingly so as to maintain the existing measures of protection for the Indian industry.

The ways and means budget for 1933-34 raises no important question, as there is no need for new borrowing and the Government do not propose to float a new loan unless conditions are very favourable.

Diary of the Month

- Feb. 23. King Leopold III takes the oath of accession and ascends the throne of Belgium.
- Feb. 24. H. E. the Viceroy unveils the statue of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at Bikaner.
- Feb. 25. A million Nazi leaders swear "inviolable loyalty to Adolf Hitler" in Berlin.
- Feb. 26. Capt. Anthony Eden confers with Sgr. Mussolini at Rome re: situation in Central Europe.
- Feb. 27. Sir George Schuster presents the Budget in the Assembly.
- Feb. 28. China ratifies the Silver Agreement (as reached at the World Economic Conference in London).
- Mar. 1. M. Puyi, ex-Emperor of China, ascends the throne of the Japanese created state of Manchuko.
- Mar. 2. Bishop Leadbeater is dead.
- Mar. 3. Major C. K. Naidu retires from the Indian Cricket.
- Mar. 4. Anglo-French trade negotiations begin.—World Sugar Conference meets in London.
- Mar. 5. Sir Mahomed Habibullah takes charge of the Dewanship at Trivandrum.
- Mar. 6. The Viceroy opens the Inter-Universities Conference at New Delhi.
- Mar. 7. The Natal Indian Congress entertains Prince George.
- Mar. 8. The Universities Conference negatives the resolution for adopting Vernacular as the medium of instruction.
- Mar. 9. For the first time the Labour Party tops the poll in London County Council Election.
- Mar. 10. The C. P. Council passes a vote of no-confidence in the Ministry.
- Mar. 11. The C. P. Ministers resign.—Gandhiji reaches Patna for touring earthquake-stricken area.
- Mar. 12. Sir Thomas Ryan, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is dead.
- Mar. 13. Sir Shadi Lal is appointed Privy Councillor and Member of the Judicial Committee in London.
- Mar. 14. Anglo-Japanese textile talks break down.
- Mar. 15. The Greek Minister of the Interior resigns.
- Mar. 16. Assembly refers the Textile Tariff Bill to the Select Committee.
- Mar. 17. Raja Sir Moti Chand is dead.—Dr. Kitchlew is released.
- Mar. 18. The Bihar Central Relief Committee meets under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi and resolves to co-operate with the Government in the matter of relief.
- Mar. 19. Indian Journalists' Association protests against the Government's enhanced Press message rates.
- Mar. 20. Pandit Shamlal Nehru is dead.
- Mar. 21. H. E. The Viceroy unveils the Statue of Lord Irwin (now Viscount Halifax) in New Delhi.
- Mar. 22. Assembly passes the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill.
- Mar. 23. Mr. Sadanand, Editor of the *Free Press*, is fined Rs. 200 in the defamation case brought by Mr. Shaukat Ali.
- Mar. 24. Mr. Justice C. Moss King of the Allahabad High Court is appointed Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court.
- Mar. 25. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu is appointed Law Member of the Madras Executive Council in succession to Sir M. Krishnan Nair.



THE WILL TO FULLER LIFE. By J. H. Badley.
George Allen and Unwin, London.

This is a sequel to Mr. Badley's *The Will to Live*. The "Will to Live" is the single primordial impulse at various stages in whose growth there come into prominence the aspects of cognition and emotion. Even the values of truth, justice and beauty have developed in the course of the growth of this will, though they represent a different line of development, in that they not infrequently conflict with the needs of the bare individual, leading even to his ultimate destruction. What is active here is not the will merely to live but the will to a fuller life. Primary and secondary values are represented by things which give immediate satisfaction and the means of obtaining them. But at a higher level, value is felt to lie in the constructive effort itself and may largely be independent of the result. This further value, though later in development, is no less fundamental and is the expression of the urge to enlarge life at any cost. The measure of this value cannot be wholly objective, since no such standard is possible or adequate nor can it be mere subjective feeling; it is fullness of life which is partly a matter of sensitivity and range of feeling, and partly of the meaning that experience comes to have for us. Since it can be applied to others besides ourselves, it is objective; since it is given in feeling and is directly apprehended, it is also subjective. With

such a standard, the author proceeds to discuss the values of Truth, Beauty and Goodness in seven chapters. The treatment is both interesting and informing. The get-up of the book is, as may be expected, uniform with that of the earlier volume and very attractive.

CHRIST IN THE SILENCE. By C. F. Andrews.
Hodder and Stoughton, London. Price 5s.

This is a sequel to the author's famous "What I Owe to Christ", which was reviewed in these columns some time ago. Now in this book his aim was to take his readers into the inner sanctuary, the quiet communion with Christ in which he found joy and peace. Love and service are the two wings of the soul in its flight to God. Service without love is only painful drudgery, and love without service is only idle sentiment. That Mr. Andrews was strong in both love and service, that his great service to humanity was well sustained by his inward spiritual life was evident even from his earlier book. But here he points out the various texts in St. John's Gospel which were his mainstay all his life and makes a few comments on each of them. It must be frankly said, however, that this book does not rise to the level of "What I Owe to Christ". It reads more like a book of sermons and rather chatty and ill-assorted ones at that, whereas "What I Owe to Christ" is a great spiritual autobiography with an original message to all missionary workers.

THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH. By M. K. Gandhi, Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

The first Edition of Gandhiji's autobiography (which was appearing in these pages month after month, as it was published in *Young India*) had sold out quickly soon after it was issued in 1927 and there has been an ever increasing demand for this classic. For years it has been out of print and the dislocation that overtook the Navajivan Press in the wake of the civil disobedience movement made it practically impossible to revive the publication. We are now glad that arrangements have been made to reprint the autobiography, and we welcome the first volume which is now before us. It will be remembered that Gandhiji's original in Gujarati was rendered into English by his disciple and secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai and that the English version has had the inestimable advantage of final revision by Miss Slade, Gandhiji's lady disciple. The disciples who are truly saturated with the spirit of the master, have transferred to the written pages all the charm and simplicity and naivete of a teacher whose terseness of speech and utterance it is so difficult to cultivate without an equal mastery of mind and habit.

GUIDE TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES. By M. C. Mohan, B.A. Third, revised and enlarged edition. Published by Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 2.

The fact that the book has already run through three editions shows its popularity with the reading public. In this book the author has compiled authentic information on industries that can be run in India nowadays profitably by the educated young men with small capital. The book deals with a number of industries which may be profitably worked,

A MEMORANDUM ON THE RYOTWARI LAND-HOLDERS IN MADRAS. By R. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer. With a Foreword by A. Rangaswami Aiyangar. C. V. Subrahmanyam Chetty & Co., Triplicane. Price Rupee One.

This brief, but vigorous, plea for overhauling the entire revenue system of the Madras Presidency is by an experienced Revenue Officer, who urges the separation of the charge for water from the assessment for land and the bringing of all wet lands under the category of dry lands for the purposes of water charges. On the basis of an analysis of figures supplied by Government itself, he proves the exhausted condition of the soils from causes beyond the control of the ryots in many parts of the Presidency. He rejects the idea that the rise in prices can by itself form the sole basis for the enhancement of assessments at the resettlements, and pleads for the distinct separation of the charge for water from the assessment as in the other provinces. He questions the justice of loading on the irrigation works, interest and establishment charges; and he pleads for a reduction to 3 per cent. of the interest on the capital outlay spent on productive works. His scheme for the simplification of the land-revenue system given at the end is worth careful perusal and scrutiny.

UNFOUNDED SUSPICION: A short play in Tamil. By Prof. M. V. Subrahmanyam, St. John's College, Palamcottah. Price As. 4.

This small drama in Tamil depicts social life in South India and it may also be safely asserted that such life is not quite uncommon in other parts of India. That men, in spite of education, are loath to treat women on equal terms, and their jealousy and suspicion have no foundation whatever, are vividly depicted in this playlet. The author's portrayal of characters is true to life and we wish him success in his new venture in writing Vernacular dramas which promise to be original and entertaining.

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Dr. A. S. Altekar, Manindra Chandra Nandi, Professor, Benares Hindu University. Published by the Indian Book Shop, Benares City. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co.) Price Rs. 3.

This comprehensive and cogent narrative depicting the triumphs of Ancient Indian education is yet another challenge to the superstition still entertained in certain quarters that a good part of the early history of this land is for ever lost in mythical exaggerations of the nature of the Puranas and the Jataka stories, or doctrinaire injunctions of the type of the Smritis and other Brahminic texts. A wealth of information relating to early Vedic, classical and vocational education is detailed here in a manner that should interest even the lay reader. In a work of the scope and nature of the present one, it is perhaps inevitable that the author should tread on controversial ground, and interesting as certain of his theories like that regarding the significance of the Yagnopavita in the early ages are, yet others like the one where he reiterates with approval the theory of Bloomsfield that the recital of the Vedas originally admitted of differences in accentuation, are open to question.

INDIAN SCULPTURE. By St. Kramrisch. The Heritage of India Series published by the Association Press, Publication Department of the Y. M. C. A. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 4-8.

Buddhism excepted, no other aspect of India's heritage has so much attracted the attention of foreign indologists as her treasures of art and sculpture still preserved for us in her many caves and temples. All the same, a short and yet comprehensive treatise on the subject of Indian sculpture has been a long-felt want, and it may at once be said that the publication of this volume satisfies it to a degree. The authoress employs a language free from iconographic technicalities

and the interesting story of the evolution of Indian sculpture from the days of Mohenjo Daro to the very end of the Hindu age is narrated within the compass of 150 pages in a manner that is sure to interest even the lay reader. The rest of the volume is devoted to an explanation of more than hundred photographs of representative Indian sculptures appended, which forms another interesting feature of the book. It is refreshing to find here a welcome departure from the almost total neglect of the South, which is so conspicuous in the writings of certain European indologists, and the beauties of the sculptural remains of Mysore and Southern India are adequately dealt with.

The photographic prints appended are well executed and the typography and get-up of the volume are commendable.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MODERN TENDENCIES IN WORLD RELIGIONS. By Charles Samuel Braden. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE IN INDIA. By M. L. Tannan, M.COM. Butterworth & Co., (India), Ltd., 6, Hastings St., Calcutta.

FROM A-FAR: A PLAY. By H. P. Joshi, B.A. Gilb Town, Dharwar.

MUSLIM THOUGHT AND ITS SOURCE. By Syed Muzaffar-ud-din Nadir, M.A., Professor, Islamia College, Calcutta.

RAHINDRANATH AS SEEN THROUGH HIS "GARDENER". By Govind Balwant Makoday, Gwalior, C. I.

BHAI PARMANANDA: A life sketch. By L. Ganpat Rai, Advocate, New Delhi.

PHILOSOPHY OF RADHA KRISHNAN, Or the Counter Attack from the East. By C. E. M. Joad. George Allen and Unwin, London.

ROBERT BROWNING AS A VEDANTIST. By C. N. Zutshi. Raja Mahal, Bazaar Sita Ram, Delhi. (A pamphlet of 18 pages.)

THE CUP DIVINE OR SELECTED THOUGHTS FROM OMAR KHAYYAM. By T. N. Tikko, B.A., Accountant, General Mandi State.

TRAVANCORE: A guide book for the Visitor. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK FOR VISITORS TO KASHMIR. By J. L. K. Jalal, M.A., Srinagar, Kashmir.

THE CRY OF THE BEREFT. By E. Peters, G.M.V.C., M.D. Big Street, Kumbakonam.

ISLAM THE CIVILIZING RELIGION. By M. Fathulla Khan, Zamindari Press, Secunderabad.

Hyderabad

THE HYDERABAD CENSUS

The Hyderabad State Census Report for the year 1931 has just been issued by the Census Commissioner, Mr. Gulam Ahmed Khan.

The entire population of the State is given as 14,436,148, showing an increase of 1,964,378 or 15·8 per cent., the district of Kareemnagar topping the list with 1,241,405. Gulbarga, which had been leading since 1881, lost so heavily during the 1918-19 influenza epidemic that in 1921 the population was reduced to the 1901 level.

Interesting arguments are advanced to show that the density of rural population depends not upon the proportion of gross area of land cultivated nor upon a particular crop largely grown, nor upon rainfall alone, but on the extent of irrigation the area commands. The Census Commissioner points out that the existing distribution of population, as revealed by the census, is in very close agreement with this general principle.

PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD

A Hyderabad Hindu writes in the *Sind Observer*: "When His Exalted Highness the Nizam assumed the reins of Government into his own hands, there was an immense practical work to be done. The past 22 years of his administration have been indeed a period of unceasing activity, reforms and progress in all directions. There is no department of administration which has not shared his quickening impulse, whether it concerns the economic development of the State, education, co-operation or industry or the growth of local self-government. The record of progress in educational, social, economic and other spheres is such that His Exalted Highness may legitimately feel proud of it, and one may unhesitatingly assert that the Hyderabad State is destined to make further remarkable progress under his rule.

Another prominent factor worth mentioning about Hyderabad is that there is no communal discord, all the communities living in terms of perfect friendship and amity, and under his rule the State has been pursuing a career of uninterrupted development and progress. At the present moment when all the nations of the world are suffering from serious economic depression, it is Hyderabad and Hyderabad alone which is in a happy position to face the present economic depression without anxiety. It is particularly due to the financial policy of the State, which is widely known as the departmentalisation of the finance. Sir Akbar Hydari's management of the purse has bestowed prosperity on the people."

CHILD WELFARE IN HYDERABAD

Before a representative gathering of leading citizens, Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, the heir-apparent, performed on the 16th February the opening ceremony of a new Child Welfare Centre in Hyderabad. The new centre which is the second of its kind, the first having been constructed through the good offices of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, owes its existence to the munificence of Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal, who is the donor of the Model Village at Secunderabad. In requesting Prince Azam Jah Bahadur to declare open the centre, Sir Bansilal paid an eloquent tribute to H. E. H. the Nizam and the heir-apparent for their sympathy and solicitude for Public Welfare. It has been estimated that every year no fewer than two million babies die in India, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. To check it, the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League was initiated by Lady Chelmsford. It is with this laudable object of checking infant mortality, child welfare centres are being established in larger cities in India.

Baroda

GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY AWARDS

The biggest of the two Durbars in connection with the birthday celebrations of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda was held on March 7, at Luxmivilas Palace in the Durbar Hall.

After the Maharaja had taken his seat on the golden throne, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, announced the names of those about to be honoured, mentioning their special services in each case, after which they made their *mujras*, presented *nazar* and were duly invested with the insignia of their respective orders and *poshak*.

Sardar Ramachandrarao Narayanarao Ambe-gaoker was presented with the gold medal for illustrious services; four persons recieved gold medals of the Datar Mandal for deeds of public beneficence, while Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, Chief Justice, and Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, Suba, Baroda district, were awarded gold medals of the Rajratna (Jewels of State) Order for exemplary services.

Mr. Prataprai G. Mehta, of Amreli, received the silver medal of the Rajratna Order for his archæological researches, and Col. Mohamed Murad Hakim for good services.

The Maharaja was then congratulated and garlanded by the Dewan on behalf of the State officials, and by various deputations of the sardars, citizens, the millowners' association and public bodies.

SOAP AND OIL MILL AT BARODA

Mr. K. U. Patel, Managing-Director of Kopro Chemical Co., Ltd., Bombay, has been granted a number of valuable concessions by the Baroda State Government for starting a soap and oil mill at Baroda.

The land for the factory is already obtained from the Government at a concession price near Goyagate railway station, Baroda, and arrangements for the erection of a modern factory with up-to-date machinery are already in hand.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS IN BARODA

A new measure called the Rent Regulation Act had been enacted by the Maharaja of Baroda which came into force from March 1, with the object of protecting tenants from the unreasonable demands of landholders.

The Act lays down clear principles for determining the fair rent of agricultural land and other matters with a view to granting relief to tenants.

The principal forms of relief are that from the date the Act comes into force rent shall be leviable in cash only, landholders being held responsible for payment of Government assessment. No tenant will be liable to be ejected from the land in his possession so long as he does not commit acts coming under the category of waste, such as using land for purposes other than cultivation except when he fails to pay the rent continuously for 2 years, denies the title of the landholder or transfers or sublets tenancy rights without his written permission.

The necessary order for ejectment will be granted by the Naib Suba who, for the purposes of the Act, will be the sole authority to fix rents, hear disputes and deal with matters arising out of these. His decision or order will be final and irrevocable by any court of law. All applications for redress will be exempted from stamp dues.

BARODA EDUCATION BUDGET

The Budget figures for 1933-34, as sanctioned by the Gaekwar, show a revenue of Rs. 249 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 215 lakhs. About 117 lakhs are expected from land revenue. On the expenditure side 37½ lakhs go to Education and 30 lakhs to Public Works Department.

Bikaner

VICEROY ON BIKANER

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his speech at the unveiling ceremony of the statue of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, said :

Nothing could possibly give me more pleasure than to unveil this memorial, which will always remind future generations of the Maharaja's outstanding services to the people of your State. But it seems to me that this statue, I shall shortly unveil, will always call to mind, apart from its more local interest, the memory of a great ruler who, by his untiring public work in many fields, has made the name of the house of Bikaner widely known in many lands. His great services to the British Empire through the years of the Great War, and as a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, his labours at a meeting of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations at Geneva, and his devoted work for the great scheme of federation for this country will always be remembered in future years.

Travancore

SIR MOHAMED HABIBULLAH

Sir Mohamed Habibullah took charge of the office of the Dewan on 5th March. He received the Royal warrant of appointment at the Palace, after which he was conducted to public offices by the Private Secretary to His Highness. Dr. Kunjam Pillai, officiating Dewan, with other officers received Sir Mahomed at the gate and took him upstairs. Welcoming the new Dewan, Dr. Pillai paid a glowing tribute to the statesmanship of the new Dewan and assured him of their whole-hearted and loyal devotion.

Sir Mohamed, in a suitable reply, said that his success outside was mainly due to the band of loyal subordinates and hoped he would have the same luck here. He stated that he could tolerate stupidity but not dishonesty, as one was an attribute of nature while the other was the creation of man.

He concluded by saying that they ought to work for the good reputation of His Highness the Maharaja, the welfare of the people, and good of the charming country of Travancore.

PUBLICATION OF RARE WORKS

Bhasa's works published by Travancore opened the world's eyes to the treasure hidden in them. Another work published in Travancore was the Arya Manju Sirmula Kalpa pertaining to Buddhism. When Professor Sylvain Levi was informed of this, he said he had come across only a Chinese translation of it. He very strongly recommended its publication.

On its publication by the Travancore Government, Pandit K. P. Jayasal, the famous historian and research scholar, extolled the work as it embraces the Imperial History of India from 600 B.C. to 770 A.D. This work is considered so valuable that Pandit Jayasal is now preparing a new History of India based on it.

Kashmir was specialising in its Saiva literature, and Hyderabad in its Persian and Urdu literature.

Perhaps it was better that each State selected its own field. He suggested a conference of such savants.

Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired High Court Judge, Madras, speaking on the same subject, praised Travancore for its excellent work. He stated that every home in Travancore was a treasure-house of such manuscripts which should be obtained and preserved for future use.

Mysore

INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

It is always an event—the report of the Director of Industries. It is the pulse of new Mysore. Last year's report keeps up the reputation of progress. In spite of trade depression there were 33 industrial installations, nine of these were rice mills and 7 pumping plants. Loans were also granted in suitable cases to encouraging the developments of rural and other industries. The amount of such loans amounted to Rs. 29,000. Out of a total sum of Rs. 2·81 lakhs advanced to private industrialists, the recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 84,671, leaving a balance of about Rs. 2 lakhs uncollected.

NEW COMPANIES IN MYSORE

Nine new companies were registered in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33. The most important of these was the Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000. Three-fifths of this capital has been taken up by the Government of His Highness. Another company newly registered is the Chamundi Match Factory Ltd. The working of the Registrar's Department has shown in the year better financial results. This has been attributed in part to the detection of a number of foreign companies which were carrying on business without filing the necessary documents and paying the required fees and in part to the registration of a number of indigenous companies with large authorised capitals.

Indians Overseas

Great Britain

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

It is hardly possible for an Indian student to maintain himself in Great Britain on an income of less than £200 a year excluding fees. In addition, allowance should be made for a preliminary outfit of clothes, etc., at a cost of about £30. According to the latest edition of a handbook issued by the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for India, the figure of £200 may be regarded as the average required by a young student in London; older and more experienced students might manage on less, especially if they are at one of the provincial universities.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND

A protest against the colour bar was made at a farewell speech on March 9, at the Oxford Union by Mr. Karaka, the first Indian President, who said that a statement appeared in a London paper after he was elected President of the Oxford Union that that office would no longer be held in high esteem. He said:

"I think it is very ungracious to make a remark about a person before he has been tried in office."

Mr. Karaka added that though he had not felt the colour bar during the whole of his Oxford career, there were hundreds and thousands of men for whom the colour bar had been a living hell.

INDIAN RESIDENTS IN LONDON

A register of Indians, including people from India, Burma, and Ceylon, is being compiled by Mr. A. V. Deshpande, Incorporated Accountant, London. All Indians staying in Great Britain and Ireland, whether permanently or temporarily, have been included. The Register contains (a) the full name and the present address of the person; (b) approximate period of his stay in Great Britain; and (c) the nature of his work.

U. S. A.

ARYA PREACHER IN AMERICA

Pandit Ayodhya Prasad, the representative and delegate of the International Aryan League, Delhi, to the World Fellowship of Faiths Conference at Chicago, informs the League that Dr. Charles S. Braden, in charge of the Department of History and Literature of Religions, North-Western University, Chicago, has invited him to deliver a series of lectures on 'Vedic Dharma'.

INDIANS IN U. S. A.

Doctor Mohmad Suleman, a dentist, has become a citizen of the United States after a struggle lasting for 8 years in the courts. He went to the United States from Calcutta in 1904 and graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. In 1919 he was granted the final papers of naturalization by a Chicago judge, but a few years later the Congress passed an Act barring Indians from citizenship. Nothing was done to enforce the Act in Dr. Suleman's case until 1926 when he applied for a passport to go to India to visit his sick father. In reply he was informed that he was no longer an American citizen. Dr. Suleman then took the case to the courts on the ground that the Act was not retrospective.

South Africa

CONDONED INDIANS

The Minister of the Interior, South Africa, has refused the Transvaal Indian Congress's request to admit wives and children, numbering about 2,000, of the families of condoned illicit Indian entrants.

SECRETARY TO THE AGENT-GENERAL

Mr. C. F. V. Williamson, I.C.S., Under-Secretary, Home Department, the Government of India, has been appointed Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa.

Malaya

INDIAN LABOUR FOR MALAYA

We understand that the Government of the Federated Malay States have substantially accepted the conditions stipulated by the Government of India for reopening of assisted non-recruited labour and, if the arrangement is ratified, emigration to Malaya at the rate of 20,000 adults per year will be allowed in the near future. Emigration will, in all probability, begin by the beginning of June of this year.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Government of India had sent a note to the Malayan Government stipulating their terms for a scheme of revived assisted and non-recruited labour from India to the F. M. S. after consulting the Standing Committee on Emigration in the matter. It may also be recalled that a Committee of the Malayan Government had come to India on deputation last year in this connection, to talk over the question of reopening of emigration to Malaya.

Ceylon

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

An Associated Press message of March 14 says that the question of minimum wages for Indian immigrant labour will be discussed by a joint conference of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour to be held shortly.

Both these bodies have been investigating the position in view of the present prices of tea and rubber. Whereas the former is understood to favour the restoration of wage rates in tea estates to the level at which they stood before the cut in 1932 and increase on rubber estates to the point below that level, the latter body are only prepared to agree to increase below the 1932 rates. It is believed the Governor has requested the two bodies to confer together in order to endeavour to arrive at a mutual agreement.

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA

The recent visit of the Secretary of State for Colonies to Kenya has once again brought the Indian question to the forefront of world's public opinion. In a memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State for Colonies, the East African Indian National Congress reiterate the long-standing grievances of the Indian settlers in Kenya and make a strong plea for their early redress in the name of justice and fair play. Briefly stated, the Indian demands are:

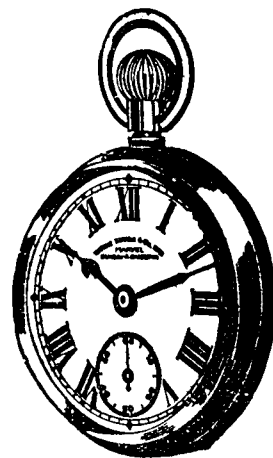
Firstly, a Common Franchise with a Common Electoral Roll. Secondly, pending the institution of the electoral machinery, grant of increased representation for Indians in the Kenya Legislative Council. Thirdly, more opportunities for service in the higher grade appointments.

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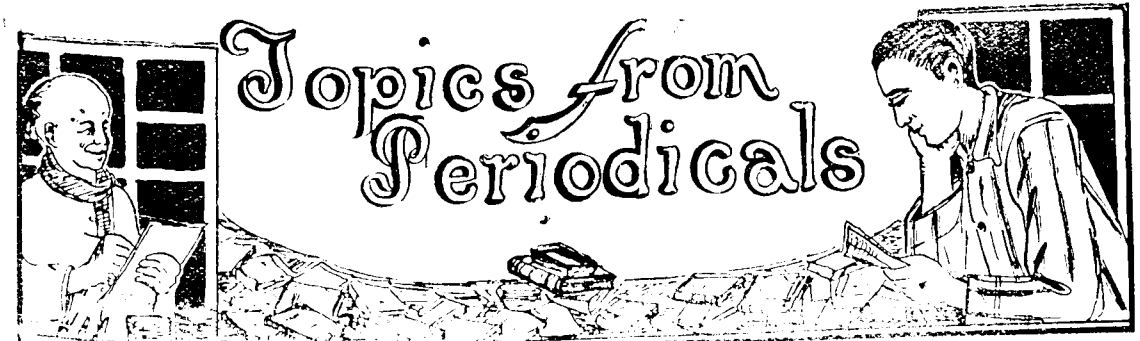


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WILL DEMOCRACY SURVIVE?

Democracy all the world over is in a bad way. It seems to be the day of the Dictators. Soviet dictatorship led the way and now we have Fascist and Nazi dictators and military dictators in Turkey and Spain. The fall of monarchy in the Continent has spelt the rise of military despotism and the gradual decay of democratic freedom. This is deplored or accounted for as 'the spirit of the age' and philosophic historians content themselves with attributing it to what they call 'the trend of the time'. But asks Sir Herbert Samuel, in a notable article in the *Contemporary Review*, what is this trend of the times but the action of numbers of men and women like ourselves following or refusing to follow particular leaders, accepting or refusing to accept particular doctrines? There are no powers irresistibly at work like Destiny in a Greek tragedy.

We ourselves are the spirit of the age. We ourselves fix the trend of the time. And if we judge that democracy, well organised and wisely directed, is on the whole and in the long run a better form of government than personal rule, then it is our function to do our share in organising our democracies well and directing them wisely. We shall seek to eliminate in the electorates and among the representatives the incompetence, the dishonesty, the dissensions, which have helped to make self-governing institutions unworkable in certain countries and have led to their discard.

Sir Herbert believes that the English-speaking countries will do that. Fascism will gain no hold in England, he says, nor in many other of the progressive countries of the world. Sooner or later free institutions will be restored in places where they have been overthrown and mankind

will be able to draw deep breaths of the fresh air of liberty. Sir Herbert goes on to ask:

Could we of the English-speaking countries bear and submit to a system of government in which we had no effective share in the choice of our rulers; in which we were not free to speak our minds about the policy of our State at home and abroad; in which the newspapers we read could print only such news and such views as the Government might think expedient; in which our sons and daughters could be taught in the schools and universities only such kinds of knowledge as the State might approve; a system in which any one of independent mind among us could be arrested without warrant and imprisoned without trial?

BOOK CENSORSHIP IN U. S. A.

Under the title 'Book Censorship in America', Dr. Sudhindra Bose contributes an article to the March number of the *Modern Review*. Dr. Bose says that the Censorship Law there assumes 'that the American people are so stupid that it is unsafe to let them read anything about revolutions, because they would immediately become converted'. This seems a sad state of affairs. Dr. Bose continues:

An important feature of the new censorship law is that it prohibits the importation of radical literature. There are many foreign books and pamphlets which for the most part contain elaborate discussions of far-reaching social and economic changes which it is very desirable to read. Here and there the author is so impressed with the hopelessness of legal change in the present system that he advocates resort to force, if nothing else serves. That alone will render importation of the whole book impossible.

"Many of the classics of modern economics will be put on this new index," points out Professor Chaffee of the Harvard Law School. "The law will prevent a loyal citizen from obtaining from abroad the works of Marx, Proudhon, Bakunin, or Stirner. Even if we could wisely dispense with these left-wing books, much less radical publications will be excluded." For example, one of the sanest discussions of contemporary political and social thought which has had a large sale in the United States is Bertrand Russell's "Proposed Roads to Freedom". The further importation of this book from England would be forbidden because of its extracts from Communist Manifesto of 1848 and from anarchist songs.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

Dr. Rajanikanta Das, continuing the series of articles in the *International Labour Review*, deals in its last December number with the question of child labour. He shows that the labour of children is a relatively important factor in production, largely owing to the shortness of adult life as compared with Western countries as well as to the absence of compulsory education and the earlier age at which children begin to work. There is a great deal of regulation, direct and indirect, regarding the employment of children in large scale organised industries such as plantations, factories, mines, shipping and harbours; and considerable reliable information about them is forthcoming. In plantations, the labour of families is available; and the gradual improvement of health conditions has encouraged a larger number of migrants to take their families to the tea-gardens, but also reduced the child mortality rate on the plantations. The decline in the number of children employed in factories has been both relative to the total number of workers since 1912 and also absolute in the number of the children themselves since 1923. This decline in factories is to be ascribed partly to the stricter enforcement of legal provisions relating to the employment of children and partly to employers substituting adult workers for children on economic grounds. The proportion of girls employed in factories is smaller in India than in Japan; and the influence of social customs is seen in the distribution by province of girl workers. Non-industrial occupations also employ considerable numbers of children. Labour legislation is distributed between the Central and Provincial Governments and administered by both. There is provision for separate legislation for child labour on boardships and in harbours. Their employment in non-industrial occupations is not still regulated.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY

Sir Montagu Webb, according to a report published in the *Proceedings of the East India Association*, bewails the erratic and neglectful manner in which India's currency and finances have been managed by the India Office since 1890. He regards as blunders (1) the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893 ; (2) the carrying out of the largest coinage of silver ever known in any country by India in the years 1905-7 ; (3) the selling of rupees by the India Office in the years 1910-12 at a cheap rate, leading to the over-accumulation in London of £35 millions of India's reserve and cash balances ; (4) the selling of British sterling for low rates by the India Office in 1920, which he calls 'a folly without parallel in currency history' and which inflicted on India a loss of over 30 crores of rupees ; and (5) the fixing of the exchange rate at 18*d.* per rupee which has been foiled by the collapse of world prices and the sterilisation of three-fourths of the world's monetary supply of gold by France and the U. S. A. India is now the only country in the world with an over-rated currency. He condemns the proposal to make the coming Reserve Bank not buy or sell silver if it should elect to trade in gold and the division of the Bank into two departments : a bank note issue department and an ordinary banking department. He also objects the proposal to compel the Bank to buy and sell British paper sterling in unlimited quantities at approximately 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and the other provision by which 69 selected banks in India are to deposit from 2½ to 7½ per cent. of their time and demand liabilities free of interest with the Reserve Bank. He would like to have the Bank constituted as a pure shareholders' bank rather than as a State concern and to restore the exchange ratio to 1*s.* 4*d.* He condemns the anti-silver legislation going on from 1893 and holds that India should not look to her future monetary machinery being built on a gold basis alone.

INDIAN DANCING

The newly started journal *Cavalcade* with which is incorporated the *Whoopce* publishes an article on the "Renaissance of Indian Dancing" by Mr. Mahmoud Dare, who says that India's future in Art is not dependent upon the fashions, whims, and oddities of the critics who write about India—who chop and change almost as often as the scientists. It depends upon the genius of her artists and craftsmen, which is now reawakening for the benefit of the world at large. Mr. Dare continues:

The sublime climax of the ancient Indian dance-drama is to be found perhaps in what one might term 'representational mythology' in a theme such as the Tandava Nritya, which is one of the three important dances of Lord Siva, telling the story of Parvati's appeal to him to forsake his meditation; his slaying of the demon Gajasur; his deliverance of the earth; and his return to his Himalayan reverie. This dance, as presented by Shankar and Debendra (the latter as the demon) was terrific in a literal sense; for they fought before our eyes with divine weapons; flying, sinuous arms and crashing feet brought the snake-venom and the thunder of the gods terribly close and the mere stage receded into insignificance, and one left the theatre with a deeper understanding of the cosmic philosophy of the Hindu faith, of the message that the legends of the gods bear even for men to-day; and very curiously, the artifice of representing the world by a symbolic globe, embroidered on a tapestry that was carried on the stage, and before which the cosmic battle took place, seemed utterly fitting. Why? Because the archaic tradition was made subservient to the living passion, and both wove together the warp and woof of the pattern.

The writer analyses the dances as practised by Uday Shankar, Ragini Devi, Simkie and others and discusses the relative merits of each dancer.

HINDU RELIGION IN JAVA

Prof. Romesh Chandra Mazumdar writes in *Prabuddha Bharata* about Javanese Hinduism and gives a catalogue of Javanese gods adopted from Hinduism. He derives his facts in this respect from the old Javanese texts and also from modern practices in the island of Bali where Hinduism is still a living religion. The following are, according to the author, some of the peculiarities in the Javanese gods :

In the first place, Siva or Mahadeva is distinguished from Isvara, so that with Brahma and Vishnu there are 4 chief gods instead of 3. But in other places reference is made to 3 gods : Thus we are

told that as soon as the Mandara mountain was firmly fixed up in Java, the Lord Paramesvara granted 3 riders (*vahanas*) to the 3 gods: white bull to Lord Isvara, white swan to Lord Brahma, and the Garudadhvaja to Lord Vishnu. The splitting up of Isvara and Mahadeva (or Siva) into 2 gods, and the name Garudadhvaja for Garuda may be regarded as due to misunderstanding on the part of the Javanese authors.

It is also worthy of note that in addition to the Hindu Trinity, there is throughout a conception of a supreme god called variously Jagatpramana, Jagannatha, Mahakarana Paramesvara, etc., or simply Guru. But indications are not wanting that here again there is a confusion of thought; for this great god is also represented as the husband of Uma, thereby betraying his identity with the Indian God Siva. This great God is named Lord Guru (Bhatara Guru) who had from Uma two children, Kamadeva, the most beautiful of gods and a girl called Smari and later on 2 more sons called Gana and Kumara. Kamadeva being enamoured of Smari, Rati, born out of her body, became his wife, another instance of the confusion of ideas.

On the whole, the perusal of the Javanese text-book like Tantu Panggelaram enables us to realize how Hindu theology, mythology, religious concepts and the philosophy of the Hindus made a thorough conquest of Java.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

INDIAN REFORM AND THE PEASANT. By Sir William Barton. [The Fortnightly Review, February 1934.]

THE PUNDRAS OF ANCIENT BENGAL. By Dr. B. C. Law.
[*Journal of Indian History*, December, 1933.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UPANISHADS. By Dr. R. Nagaraja Sarma. [The Aryan Path, March 1934.]

THE SYSTEM OF THOUGHT REVEALED IN THE BHAGAVAD-GITA. By K. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar. [The Vedanta Kesari, March 1934.]

BENGAL'S DECLINE. By Jites Chandra Guha. [The Landholders' Journal, December 1933.]

PURANIC TRADITIONS ABOUT EARLIER HOMES AND
MIGRATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARYANS. By N. Tripathi.
[The Indian Historical Quarterly, December 1933.]

THE EARLIEST CHAPTER OF INDIAN ART. By Syama Charan Bhattacharyya, M.A., [The Calcutta Review March 1934.]

CONVOCAATION ADDRESS IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Srimat
Uma Devi, B.A. [Calcutta Oriental Journal
March 1933.]

GANDHISM: A study in political Masochism. By "M."
[The Cavalcade, March 1934.]

THE PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION IN BENGAL. By Dr. Sukumar Ranjan Das, M.A., Ph.D. [The Modern Review, March 1934.]

CATTLE WEALTH OF INDIA

Writing in the August number of the *Scientific Indian*, Mr. S. M. Gupta analyses the causes of the deplorable condition and decline in the cattle-stock of India. He says:

As with the plants a good seed is sure to produce a good plant, so with the animals too. The selection of a good sire is of much importance to all breeders. The sire is considered to be half of a herd of cattle; for, the future generation depends wholly on the strain and quality of the sire. Unfortunately India has at present very few bulls of the right type. Our farmers cannot afford to maintain good stud-bulls and it is a pity that there are very few districts where pure bulls may be available for covering the cows of the villagers. This dearth is however due to following the process of inbreeding which is partly responsible for this degeneration.

It is also found that foreign blood is introduced by crossing indigenous cows with foreign bulls. But by experience, it has been found that cross-breeding does more harm than good. In the issue the drawbacks of the sire become more dominant than the good qualities.

The usefulness of grazing grounds cannot be over-emphasised. They are much responsible for the healthy growth of farm animals. But almost all available pastures have been converted into cultivable lands under Government policy, and as a result there has been a great scarcity of cattle-food. Fodder-scarcity also occurs owing to drought or flood.

Another difficulty which stands at the root of the problem is the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle. Slaughter-houses are playing a havoc to the country as a whole.

The state of affairs is rather discouraging. Those animals which may be of immense use as milch or draught-cattle are going into the hands of butchers to meet a sad end. In no other country such a thing is possible. In Western countries a different type of animal is reared for the purpose of beef. No useful animal is allowed to be slaughtered in those countries. Then why in India alone such inhuman affairs are of daily occurrence? Can we not put a stop to this and save thousands of useful animals that are being dragged to the slaughter-houses? This can certainly be done by legislation.

Last, but not the least, is the export of cattle by which India is losing her many useful cattle every year. India Government can however take steps to put a stop to this trade for some years at least.

Mr. Gupta suggests the following methods by which cattle-breeding may be improved:

i. Increasing the number of cattle breeding stations which should be under the management and supervision of cattle experts.

ii. Maintaining the purity of indigenous breeds of cattle.

iii. Distributing to the farmers good stock from Government or other recognised farms.

THE PEASANT IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

In an article in the *Political Science Quarterly*, we read of the significance of the French Revolution as an agrarian movement by which the pressure of rural opinion forced, step by step, reluctant middle-class governments to grant the farmers' demands, though their programme was far from realisation when the Civil Code once more stabilised the property system of the country. The peasants' grievances were not recorded in the memoirs of the literate or even the rural *cahiers*, drawn up as they were by the less rustic of the agricultural population and almost completely forgotten in the formulation of the bailiwick *cahiers*. Lefebvre and Sagnac and Guyot have, by their labours, described the process by which the poverty of the peasantry, the wandering elements of the population and the frequent disturbances in the villages became increasingly disorderly as the Revolution approached and led to an epidemic of fear which covered most of the country. It is this epidemic of fear that covered most of the kingdom, not in a single simultaneous movement, but in several large and rapid waves with distinct points of departure for each of them. It is this fear that was the impelling motive of the August Decrees of 1793 and promoted the solidarity of the Third Estate against the aristocracy. The rural code of the Constituent Assembly provided for the liberty of cultivation; and the Convention even included it in the 1793 Declaration of Rights. The necessity for producing as much grain as possible during the Terror put for once the national legislature on the side of the peasants, but fundamentally the Robespierrists were bourgeois, rather politically than socially minded. Gradually the Convention came to bear agrarian agitation more and more.

WORLD ECONOMY

"If world economy is to be made to function for the good of mankind, it is necessary that there should be a strong international organisation to control it," says Prof. P. J. Thomas, writing in the *Modern Student*. Explaining the international character of the present depression, Dr. Thomas writes:

World economy has made for increased international dependence, and the consequences of international rivalry are to-day more intense and widespread. Every civilized country now gets many of the most essential things from outside. Britain, for instance, imports more than three-fourths of its food-stuffs and all its cotton from abroad and if those distant countries refuse to send those articles or are prevented by war from doing so, industry will come to a sudden collapse and starvation will stare the country in the face. The same will happen if other countries do not purchase Britain's goods. Similarly a crisis in one country affects all others, for as already shown, all countries are interdependent in industry and finance. Hence the international character of the present depression.

World economy is in many ways threatening the safety of the world. The impotence of individual governments to control the depression is becoming patent every day.

And we in India are as much interested in it as those in Europe and America; for we depend on world market for the disposal of our products, as the world markets depend on us for their supply. Like other countries, we have gained and lost by the emergence of world economy, and our future interests are inextricably connected with the establishment of a strong international authority to control the economic relations between the different nations of the world.

TRUE NATIONALISM

In the latest issue of *Triveni*, there is a very well written and argumentative article by Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya of the Andhra University, in the course of which he points out that "neither the nationalist ideology is ineffective though old, nor the economic ideology is new though it may appear to be effective" and examines the chances of the latter's success in the country. The possibilities of success are of course extremely limited. While he admits that the new economic ideology is bound to appeal to a large section, as hunger and thirst are among the commonest instincts and as it is more concrete

in character than nationalism, he avers that it is equally bound to antagonise a large number of sections as, for instance, not merely the zemindar and the capitalist but also the peasant proprietor who is the backbone of rural India as well as the Indian Princes, while the Government of India will try to suppress it with all the might of the Empire behind it. The following trenchant observations by the professor-critic deserve to be seriously pondered over by the lovers of new-fangled doctrines who refuse or are reluctant to see the other side of the picture:

The new ideology appeals to differences between class and class, it will create more of faction and bitterness and hatred. It will strengthen and consolidate the forces of opposition. Nationalism as an ideology is more unifying in its character; it will create more of solidarity and in countries where the issue between Marxism and nationalism has so far been fought, the victory has been on the side of nationalism. It will therefore be a wiser policy for leaders not to stress on class-war at present but carry on their struggle in the name of nationalism.

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TOWN-PLANNING IN ANCIENT INDIA

The *Journal of the Madras Geographical Association* in its latest number publishes an article on the above subject by Mr. C. A. Krishnamurthi Row. The writer says that town-planning in India to-day has a limited scope being obliged for the most part to have its principles applied only for the modification of existing towns and cities, to think of altering which, according to modern planning, would be well-nigh impossible. The writer quotes a few successful instances where towns have been built entirely according to modern principles—New Delhi, New Mambalam in Madras and the Golden Rock colony in Trichinopoly. Of town-planning in olden days in India, he says:

"Town-planners in the past were unhampered by the embarrassments of modern town life—pressure of population, municipal finance, costly schemes and experiments, sanitary lanes, slums, housing schemes, disposal of sewage and night-soil, water-supply, etc. Towns have been so built as to maintain communication with the neighbourhood and other important parts of the region. The need for contact with other places was steadily kept in view. Sanitary principles were understood and practised on the basis of an unwritten convention and code of law. Differing levels of ground within the area, where the town was to grow, received recognition and were duly conformed to. Ample space was provided for the needs and even the growth of the population. If the place happened to be designed for a capital, connection with other parts of the territory was an important factor to be borne in mind."

In ancient as well as medieval India, town-planning was a well known art. For it answered the needs of the population and disclosed the salient features of a communal life which had attained a high degree of civilization.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Prof. Laski, writing in the *Political Quarterly*, says that the National Government survives not because it has a coherent policy to expound, but because any return to party politics will both destroy a unique majority not likely to be achieved again and jeopardise the political future of leaders who cannot regard with equanimity the hazards of a general election. This coalition government is not intelligible when the policies pursued by it awaken widespread dissent in the nation. In its general outlook there are all the typical indications of a normal Tory policy. Mr. MacDonald and the National Liberals continue to co-operate with it, because the alternative is their own destruction. As a coalition, it would be intelligible if the Government were a union of parties to whom Socialism was anathema, and wherever its policy is examined there is an absence of clarity in aim and precision in method. The recent crop of by-elections shows a close approximation to the figures of 1929 when the Labour Party emerged as the largest single group in the House of Commons. The very size of the Government's majority is an embarrassment to the nation and it tends Government to a neglect of criticism and the opportunity of mutual compromise which is the main purpose of the Parliamentary system. Where it tackles new issues of policy, it shows no new temper in analysis. Where it tackles the old, it merely re-emphasizes old shibboleths. It is increasingly unable to take account of criticism and is increasingly separated from the impact of public opinion and it obscures the change which has taken place in the national temper and keeps an unreal relation to true representation.

THE GRAMMAR OF POLITICS. By Prof. H. J. Laski. Rs. 13-8. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

WOMEN AND YOGA

In the January number of *Yoga*, the international journal on the science of yoga edited by Shri Yogendra of the Bulsar Yoga Institute, Shrimati Sita Devi writes in the Woman's Section as follows:

"From what remains of the old traditions and customs even in the midst of our civilization advocating personal liberty and equal treatment for sexes, it becomes evident that in the past women must have been subjected to cultural insults and injustices. Consequently, many things were refused to them—even self-culture and emancipation. The criticism of women by men in the Sanskrit literature, especially when matters spiritual were discussed, is conclusive of the general spiritual notion which took its ugly form that a woman is an useless appendage to a spiritually healthy man. Advocates of *brahmacharya* (continence) and renunciation (*vairagya*) were violent in their criticisms of women picturing them as filthy beings clothed with dirty skin over a chunk of flesh. These authors had in their mind the picture only of a spiritual man hampered by a worldly-loving wife, forgetting that this may be equally true of a spiritual woman who is hindered by materialistically minded husband."

The Brahmanic propaganda completely eliminated the woman, as it were, from existence. It has even been stated that a woman has to undergo several births before she could hope for salvation. To a modern woman, all these appear stupid and shocking.

Though fostered by such an atmosphere of sex-prejudice, says the writer, yoga with its universal outlook refused admission to none. She continues:

"Yoga thus can be practised both by males as well as females. The yoga authorities go so far as to state that even a prostitute can attain the highest object of life by following the course of practical yoga. Thus, in contrast with other systems, practical yoga removed the bar against a woman. But the prejudice remained so deeply rooted that even though the yoga authorities are clear on this issue, many ashramas and institutions expected to teach yoga still refuse admission to females and married men. That this should happen in the 20th century is really surprising."

THE NEW TURKEY

Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, writing in the *Insurance and Finance Review*, says that Turkey under Kemal's leadership has progressed wonderfully. Will this Turkish Republic endure? Will Mustapha Kemal rest content with the indirect rule of the country? Will he not set up a Kemali dynasty? These and similar questions however important at one time, says Dr. Sinha, have lost much of their former force:

Although personally ambitious, Kemal's main ambition is to serve his country. For, if he wanted, he could long ago have usurped the vacant throne of the Ottoman Empire, but instead he deliberately kept in the background to lead the country to its ultimate destiny. The 10 years of republican rule have convinced his countrymen of his wisdom. They have complete faith in him. He has resuscitated a moribund nation and stayed the progress of further enslavement of the East. The main danger to Turkey's future lies elsewhere, above all in the uniqueness of a successful dictatorship. But there is little cause for despair. A whole generation is being brought up under the halo of great achievements. A new culture is transforming the life of the Turkish people in a myriad directions. It is here that the new Turkey parts company with the old.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PEACE

Professor Quincy Wright of Chicago, writing in the *Political Quarterly*, asks whether the League of Nations is capable of meeting the needs of world peace during the present epoch, when the world is turning towards a period of political and economic nationalism, producing great differentials amongst states and populations and serious threats to world equilibrium. The League should be necessary both to suggest and to put into effect equilibrating devices in such circumstances. It should try to conceptualise the tensions as the consequence of abstract forces, rather than by the humanistic method of personifying them and attributing the tensions to unfriendly motives. If preserved, the League will be ready for greater use when the temper of the world returns to a lower tension level. The peace function of the League should dominate, and the League should not undertake co-operative efforts which promise to arouse more conflicts than they allay. At the present stage, world equilibrium may be promoted by a diminution of the co-operative activities of the League as a whole, coupled with more vigorous co-operation within regional groups.

ASCETICISM IN BUDDHISM

Writing on 'Buddhism' in the March number of the *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Jyotindra Nath Das Gupta says that Buddhism is often unfairly charged with tendency towards asceticism. Mr. Gupta explains the attitude of Buddhism towards asceticism as follows:

Asceticism definitely implies the abstraction of soul from body, and Buddha who would always approach the problem of life from the humanistic point of view, discouraged such abstractions, as common experience gives us only the concrete whole of body-mind and never the abstract units of body and mind. So Buddha would always discourage abstract asceticism. He would only ask his disciples to be in the world but not of the world. They must not be altogether engrossed in the worldly affairs, for then they would desire to perpetuate the smaller self that always tends to be selfish. Buddha would thus recommend the middle course—the two extremes of asceticism and worldliness are always to be avoided.

CATHOLICITY OF ISLAM

The latest number of the *Muslim Review* publishes an article on the above subject by Mr. S. Tafazzul Husain Rizvi, who says that the present political intricacies which have puzzled the heads of statesmen can be solved easily if Islam were their guide. The writer disproves the notion that Islam was spread by dint of sword by saying that Islam never entered upon an aggressive war, but only defended itself from foreign onrush. He continues:

Despite the progress that mankind claims to have made, animality still prevails over rationality; but the Prophet of Medina took the lead 1300 years back to free his fellow-beings by bringing for them a mission noble and high. The Islamic principles, prayer and fast, Khums and Zakat, marriage and divorce, constitute a complete whole which have been working since their inauguration and will remain so till the Day of Judgment. Islam is a self-sufficient religion, perfect and finished, satisfying the requirements and disallowing any kind of privilege to any particular section of its followers! 'Work and get' is the motto and even the consanguinity with the Prophet himself does not give superiority to one over the other if he does not act up to the dictates of the religion. Salvation cannot be bought off nor is the heavenly bliss to be enjoyed by Pharisaic style of living.

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

The split in the ranks of the All-India Muslim League ended in the first week of March, when at a combined meeting of both sections at Delhi under the presidency of Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, a resolution was passed that cleavage should be made up and Mr. Jinnah be elected the President of the united body. The following is the text of the resolution to this effect:

As it is the united wish of the community that cleavage between the two sections of the All-India Muslim League should be made up and as in pursuance of that wish the office-bearers of the two sections resigned from their respective places and that Mr. Mian Abdul Aziz expressly stated that he would also resign in favour of Mr. Jinnah and as Mr. Jinnah expressed his willingness to accept presidentship, it is hereby resolved that the two sections do amalgamate, and that the Council of two Leagues do combine and form an united body and that the constitution of the League adopted in 1922 shall remain in force.

THE INDIAN BUDGET

That the current year would close with a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs after providing Rs. 3 crores for Debt Redemption and that there would be a small surplus of Rs. 19 lakhs for the next year, after the imposition of fresh taxation, were the revelations made by Sir George Schuster in introducing the budget for 1934-1935 in the Legislative Assembly. The new taxation proposals include:

An excise duty on factory produced sugar. of Rs. 1-5 per cwt.

An import duty of Rs. 2-6 per lb. standard and Rs. 1-14 per lb. preferential on raw tobacco.

Rs. 5-15 per thousand plus 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on imported cigarettes.

Reduction of the import duty on silver by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce.

The Finance Member also announced:

Reduction of postage rates on letters from 1¼ anna to 1 anna with lowering of the initial weight to half a tola.

Minimum charge of 9 annas for telegrams consisting of 8 words; and

The abolition of the export duty on raw hides (not skins).

Sir George Schuster further said that they would ask the Legislature to sanction an excise duty on matches of Rs. 2-4 per gross and then to approve of the handing over of half of the jute export duty to the jute producing provinces. If these proposals are taken into consideration, the surplus for the coming year will be Rs. 19 lakhs. Sir George Schuster also stated that the surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs during the current year will be transferred to a special fund for earthquake relief measures.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN ON COMMUNALISM

Discussing the general political situation with a representative of the *Associated Press*, His Highness the Aga Khan said that for the present communal electorates should be accepted by all the parties concerned. But he was definitely of the opinion that the practical experience of the working of democratic institutions, which were going to be introduced in the country by the forthcoming Reforms, would make both Muslims and Hindus realise that neither of them stood to gain anything by a perpetuation of communalism in the political sphere in any form whatsoever. The dawning of this realisation would spontaneously sound the death-knell of communal electorates which, he said, were a necessary evil under present circumstances. Similarly, it would be sheer waste of time and energy to strive to get the Communal Award altered so long as an equally good, if not better, alternative scheme which would satisfy all sections of political opinion, was not put forward before the country.

Utterances of the Day

SIR MD. HABIBULLAH ON A NEW VISION

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the new Dewan of Travancore, was presented with an address at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, on 5th March, by the citizens of Trivandrum. Replying to the address, Sir Mahomed said :

I believe it is not unknown to you that the great mission, shall I say dream of my life, has always been to see an India which, while retaining her distinctive religious complexion, will unite as one man in the pursuit of all common interests of the Motherland. What applies to India as a whole applies with equal force to her component parts. The greatest science man can study is the science of living with other men. There is no other thing so taxing and requires so much wisdom, so much practice as how to live together. We are studying how to control the forces of nature but the forces of human nature are more difficult still. There is no art that is finer than this art of being at peace with our neighbours, national and international.

GANDHIJI ON THE BRAHMINS

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a recent speech in South India, said :

It is possible to make out a long list of Brahmins who have stood up for equality between man and man. To decry the Brahmins as a class is to deny ourselves the benefit of the selfless service for which many of them have specially fitted themselves. They stand in no need of certificate. Their service is its own reward. In the words of Gokhale, written on a momentous occasion in his life : 'Service undertaken at the bidding of no one cannot be given up at the bidding of any one.' The safest rule, therefore, is to take a man at his present worth, irrespective of his birth, or race or colour. In the campaign against untouchability, we may despise no service, be it ever so small, so long as it is service and not patronage.

NAWAB OF CHHATARI AND NEW REFORMS

In the course of a recent speech, the Nawab of Chhattari said :

With the introduction of new reforms, we are going to have autonomous provinces with a parliamentary system of government. For a successful working of parliamentary government it is essential to create public opinion in the country. It is through the force of public opinion that we guide our legislatures and compel those who happen to be at the helm of affairs in the government to work according to the wishes of the people. For the purity of public life and administration it is of vital importance that there should be a strong public opinion to keep the legislatures and the members of various Services straight and honest.

THE GAEKWAR ON MODERN SPIRIT

Speaking at the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on the 25th February, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda addressed the gathering on "What is the modern spirit". He said :

The hall-mark of the modern spirit is its quest for partnership. In the home first, but also in the school, the business and the State, men and women are finding that nothing else will work. This means democracy. And if you girls learn here the passion for truth and the spirit of partnership, you will be fitted for the great as well as for little tasks of life. In its 'long littleness' we mortals must achieve greatness and put on immortality by its small duties in a great spirit.

H. H. OF BIKANER ON FEDERATION

Speaking at the Banquet held in honour of H. E. the Viceroy on February 24, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner said :

I and my Government hope that all the intricate and delicate problems to be dealt with are settled in such a sound and statesmanlike manner as to safeguard the interests of all concerned in order that an All-India Federation under the aegis of the Crown will be brought about which, while preserving a separate entity and the sovereignty of States, may prove a source of real strength to Britain and India and force yet another link still more closely uniting our two great countries and peoples.

SIR M. HAILEY ON NATIONAL LIFE

Speaking at a recent gathering, Sir Malcolm said :

We are talking of a new India. We speak every day of India's determination to create its own national life, and I do not undervalue that spirit. But let it lead us to the determination to build up what will veritably be a new India, an India strong because it does not sacrifice life on the altar of ignorance and neglect, self-reliant because it has a new physical vitality, and happier because it has won for itself a fuller measure of health.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES ON REFORMS

In an address to the Conservative India Committee of the Commons, Sir Frederick Sykes said on February 26 :

Despite the difficulties, I am sure, if the question were faced with determination, courage and faith, we would find a workable solution, which would ultimately strengthen the bonds between Britain and India.

LORD BRABORNE ON THE WHITE PAPER

In a recent speech in the Bombay Legislative Council, H. E. Lord Braborne made a speech expressing his belief that the members are all supporters of the White Paper—a speech which subsequently became the subject of a motion of adjournment in the House of Commons. Said His Excellency :

I believe that this Council is at heart in favour of what is described as the White Paper. I do not mean that it is entirely satisfied with all the details but that it accepts its general principles. If that is so, I would urge you, gentlemen, to come out in definite and open support of this policy to avoid the idea that by expressing condemnation of the policy as a whole you can secure the desired modifications in detail. To adopt such tactics is merely to put weapons into the hands of the convinced opponents of the policy of His Majesty's Government, and cannot but be fraught with danger to the progress of the Reforms, which we all hope to be introduced at an early date. I appeal to you therefore, gentlemen, as the elected representatives of the people of Bombay to take the long and statesmanlike view of this question and to come out openly in support of the constitutional method of progress and the proposed White Paper Policy which, I am sure, is the one best calculated to ensure that progress shall be on sound lines.

MR. F. E. JAMES ON ECONOMIC NATIONALISATION

Moving in the Assembly on March 8, a token cut to urge the need of planned economy, Mr. F. E. James spoke as follows :

We are living in a new world. As before the war, disequilibrium in the balance of power gave rise to exaggerated political nationalism, so disequilibrium in production and consumption has led to exaggerated economic nationalism. We may not like it, but the facts are there. Every country is attempting to plan its natural resources and work as a single economic unit. A nation which is not prepared to organise and plan its own economy in these days will go to the wall. We recognise this and we suggest certain immediate adjustments in India's administrative machinery which, we believe, will help her better to face these changed conditions.

NEW C. P. MINISTRY

Messrs. B. G. Kharparde and K. S. Naidu have been selected as Ministers in Central Provinces in succession to the old Ministers who had to resign as a result of a vote of no-confidence passed against them.

MR. GAVIN JONES ON INDIA'S FUTURE

Mr. Gavin Jones, in the memorandum submitted to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee, observes :

My point as regards India has always been that the Legislative, Judicial and Executive functions must always be kept separate, so that there can be no interference by politicians in the day to day administration and in the appointment of the judiciary. This is the principle adopted by the American Constitution and by what used to be the German Constitution. In practice it means that the Legislatures will have control of finance, but once these decisions have been made there can be no further interference. The Head of the State, the President, in India it would be the Governor-General and Governors would carry out that policy and control all the services including the Police and Army. There is nothing degrading or inferior in such a position. It is suitable to the peoples of America and Germany, and it is, I believe, the only system that will ever work in India.

THE NAWAB OF CHHATTARI'S APPEAL

H. E. the Nawab of Chhattari has appealed through the *Leader* for Muslim unity and unity amongst various communities. He says :

From the very inception of my political career I have been a firm believer in harmonious relations between communities, and it pains me to see bitterness between the two major communities of this country or any difference of opinion among the members of my own community. Unity among Muslims is the first necessary step towards bringing about amity between the two communities. Our past experience of the efforts made for unity has been rather discouraging. But howsoever difficult the task may appear to be, I have not yet lost all hopes, and I am certain that the time is not far distant when the collective wisdom of members of the two communities will realize the futility of communal discord and create a congenial atmosphere for the realization of our dreams of an united India.

SIR SIKANDAR AND THE WHITE PAPER

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Acting Governor of the Punjab, speaking on the White Paper at the annual dinner of the Punjab Branch of the European Association, compared it to a watch composed of springs, wheels and cogs. "Some may dislike this cog or that piece of metal, but even the smallest and the ugliest parts are essential parts for the accurate working of the watch," he said. Speaking on the question of law and order, Sir Sikandar said : "While safeguards may be necessary, to omit the transfer would be to present a picture puzzle mostly fitted together but with the central portion missing entirely."

THE UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE

The Third Quinquennial Universities' Conference, which opened in the Convocation Hall of the Delhi University on 6th March, was addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency, in the course of his address, said that in the circumstances obtaining in India, only a university of a federal type could successfully serve the nation. He pointed out that unnecessary diffusion of effort had been responsible in the past to lifeless uniformity in the curricula and achievements of the Universities in India. He suggested that if all the 18 Universities in India agree to pool their resources and subject themselves to direction by an All-India body, the resultant gain to India would be much greater than individual improvements by the Universities separately.

CANDIDATES IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Over 35,000 candidates are appearing at different examinations of the Calcutta University this year. It is said to be a record number. Last year about 1,000 woman candidates appeared in Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. examinations while the number this year has risen to about 2,000. Over 23,000 students are appearing in the Matriculation examination alone, of which over 1,000 are women, many of them married. Not less than 200 women are sitting for B. A. examination this year, while the Intermediate Arts and Science accounts for more than 500. Figures for different examinations are:

Matriculation	23,077
Intermediate Arts and Science	8,179
Bachelor of Arts and Science	3,816

DR. SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University for 3 years being the only candidate nominated.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY AND HINDI

The Senate of the Benares Hindu University has resolved to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination in a few subjects in the Intermediate standard. As there was a paucity of books of college standard the University established a board of authors to prepare them. The work of this board was greatly facilitated by a donation of Rs. 50,000 by Seth Ghanshyam Das Birla and about a dozen books have already been published by the board. If this experiment succeeds, it is proposed to make Hindi as the medium of instruction in the remaining subjects also. At present it has been decided to make Hindi as the medium of instruction in history, logic, civics, economics and Sanscrit in the intermediate standard from next year.

DR. MEHENDRA NATH SIRCAR

At the invitation of Institute Italians per il Medico ed Estremo Oriente, Rome (the Institute for Middle and Far East at Rome), Dr. Mahendra Nath Sircar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, has left Calcutta for Rome on the 19th February to deliver a series of lectures on Indian Philosophy and Modern Hinduism.

The theme of Dr. Sircar's lectures, it is understood, will be spiritual, philosophical and social background of Hinduism and modern Hinduism.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN INDIA

A meeting at Lambeth Palace of the Committee, formed under the presidency of Lord Halifax to appeal for a Christian College in India, has decided to launch an appeal at a meeting at the Mansion House on April 1.

It is stated that the immediate need is the reconstruction and extension of 6 colleges. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare and the Viceroy are among the supporters of the appeal.

THE BENGAL TERRORIST BILL

After a debate lasting for 6 days, including an all-night sitting, on 9th March, the Bengal Legislative Council by 61 votes to 16 passed the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill as settled in Council on the 10th March.

With a view to expedite the debate two sittings were held on the last day, one from 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and the other from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the purpose of business connected with this Bill. It may be of interest to mention that the oppositionists under the leadership of Mr. N. K. Basu claimed more than 30 divisions on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the strength of the opposition on one or two occasions rose up to 34 while that of the Government to 86.

JUSTICE MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN

Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan whose sudden death at a comparatively early age cast a gloom, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, on his colleagues and a very large circle of friends in Bombay. Before he was raised to the Bench, Mr. Mirza was a centre of cultural and wholesome social influence in the city, particularly among students and others interested in things of the mind and spirit. After he became a Judge, he led a more or less isolated life but he was always at the service of any movement which had for its object the promotion of goodwill and harmony amongst the communities. He was a scholar and his interests were intellectual and varied.

SIR SHADI LAL

Sir Shadi Lal has been appointed Privy Councillor and member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in succession to Sir Dinshah Mulla, who has resigned due to ill-health.

"BASUMATI" SECURITY CASE APPEAL

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of Justices Malik, Patterson and Guha set aside, on March 2, the order of the local Government forfeiting Rs. 1,000 deposited by *Basumati*, a vernacular daily, as security. The action was a sequel to the publication of an article on 29th November last, entitled "What is the duty of a leader" purporting to be a comment on Pandit Jawaharlal's articles on Communism. Their Lordships observed that the alleged offending article did not tend to promote hatred against Government. The Advocate-General appearing for the Crown did not oppose the application of the Proprietor of *Basumati*.

BENGAL'S NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL

The following *communiqué* dated March 8 has been issued:

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. A. K. Roy, Barrister, presently acting as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be the Advocate-General of Bengal in succession to Sir N. N. Sircar. Mr. Roy, it may be remembered, formerly Standing Counsel, had officiated as the Advocate-General of Bengal on the occasion of Sir N. N. Sircar's leave of absence during the Third Round Table Conference in London.

MOCK TRIAL OF HITLER

The German Ambassador has protested to the White House against mock trial held on March 9 in Madison Square Gardens, New York, of Chancellor Hitler who was found guilty of crimes against civilisation.

The State Department has declined to take action as no Government official was in any way connected with the trial.

The prosecutors included Major La Guardia and ex-Mayor Al Smith.

LIFE INSURANCE IN TRAVANCORE

We understand that the Travancore State Life Insurance Scheme meant for the general public has been sanctioned by Government to take effect from 1st Meenom 1109. The existing life insurance scheme is solely meant for the Government servants in permanent employ. The question of opening a public branch insurance was taken up in March 1932 and the order of Government on the report of the Financial Secretary stated that 'such a scheme would be of immense service to all classes of people and would enable even the ordinary people of artisan and other working classes to take out policies of Rs. 100 and multiples thereof'. Only persons who are natives of the Travancore State and are permanent residents therein are eligible for insurance.

THE HON. SIR P. C. SETHNA

After more than 25 years' association with the Sun Life Assurance Company Ltd. of Canada, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, K.T., O.B.E., is retiring from its service shortly. As General Manager of the Company, Sir Phiroze has undoubtedly contributed much to the popularity of the Sun Life and his loss will be felt by his colleagues. It is understood that Mr. H. Chamberlain, the present district manager, will be taking his place and that the post will in future be known as Supervisor of Agencies.

SIR M. CT. MUTHIA CHETTI'S PRIZE

The Directors of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., announce that Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, has created for perpetuation of the memory of his father, the late Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar, who was a Chairman of the Board, an Endowment with the object of promoting the cause of insurance in the country.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been paid to the Company by Mr. Chidambaram Chettiar under a trust arrangement, by which the income arising therefrom is to be applied every year for the award of medals and prizes in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Company, the administrators of the Fund, may decide from year to year.

A NEW INSURANCE SWINDLE

The *Evening Standard* of London reports that the police of Warsaw are searching for a man who is charged with having swindled several insurance companies by cutting off his fingers and those of several confederates after insuring against accidents.

With the proceeds from two joints of a finger of his left hand totalling £870, he is stated to have bought some land near Warsaw and built a house on it.

The insurance companies began to take action when they were visited by the father of a young man who declared that the instigator of these frauds had tried to persuade him to have his finger amputated.

INDIAN INSURANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, the South African representative of an Indian Insurance Company is reported to have publicly remarked on the great progress made by Indian Insurance in South Africa during the past 3½ years and to have expressed his conviction that the progress would shortly be extended to Rhodesia and East Africa. The *Commerce* of Calcutta gives credit to this information, but it does not give the name of the company which, we understand, is having good business in Transvaal.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

On March 12, in the Council of State, Mr. Jagadiah Prasad moved a resolution for a survey of Indian industries including cottage industries. The resolution ran as follows:

1. To undertake a thorough survey of the position of Indian industries including cottage industries and to collect statistics of existing industries in order to find out the exact position as regards industries pursued, quantities and values of products manufactured, raw materials utilised, the number of persons employed, the wages paid and motive power used, and other particulars usually collected in advanced countries; 2. to place the results at the disposal of the public and take other necessary steps to secure rapid expansion of industries in the country.

Messrs. Buta Singh, N. N. Sinha and Ram-sarandas, supporting the resolution, stressed that India's future lay in industrial development and urged for Government's support.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Industries Secretary, assured the House that Government was at one with the views expressed in the resolution. He explained that industries was a transferred subject primarily concerning the Local Government. At the same time the Government of India was not keeping quiet with folded hands. He pointed out that an economic survey was undertaken by Professors Bowley and Robertson.

The resolution was withdrawn.

JAPAN'S TEXTILE EXPORT

Japan exported a record total of 2,089,000,000 square yards of cotton goods during 1933 according to statistics issued in Tokio. This figure is an increase of 56,000,000 square yards over the previous year's export total.

During 1933 the demand from India, China, the Balkans, and Aden decreased by 193,000,000, 73,000,000, 26,000,000, and 21,000,000 square yards respectively. All Japan's other customers took more, notably Manchukuo, the Dutch East Indies, and Africa, whose consumption increased by 74,000,000, 71,000,000 and 66,000,000 square yards respectively.

MARKETING OF RICE IN MADRAS

To make recommendations on the marketing of rice in the Presidency, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed as Special Officer by the Government. His functions will be to examine and report on the following:

- (1) The production in each district, its requirements, how surplus, if any, is disposed of and how deficit is made up.
- (2) The quantity transported internally, the means and the cost of such transport.
- (3) The relative selling price of local and imported rice and paddy.
- (4) The nature of treatment given to paddy, i.e., whether it is marketed as paddy or raw rice or part-boiled rice at the places where surplus is available; the agency and methods employed for such treatment and the cost thereof.
- (5) The difference in quality of a particular type or types of paddy grown in different districts and whether it affects the price and to what extent; and
- (6) The agency existing and necessary for improving the internal trade as well as to maintain and expand the outside markets.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

Describing the growth of the Co-operative movement in India, in the course of an address in opening the eleventh conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, Member for Education, Health and Lands in the Viceroy's Executive Council, said:

From 1928 up to 1930-31 the movement continued to show signs of progress. The number of societies in British India and the Indian States increased from 96,000 in 1927-28 to 1,06,000 and the membership rose from 37.8 lakhs to 43 lakhs. The working capital grew still faster. It rose during the same period from Rs. 76.7 crores to nearly Rs. 92 crores. After 1930-31 came a halt and the number of societies and members actually showed a slight decline in the following year. The movement, which had withstood a severe test during the War, received a set-back with the onslaught of general economic depression and the fall in agricultural prices.

A MAHARANI ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Presiding over the Conference of the National Council of Women at Bombay on the 13th March, H. H. The Maharani Saheba Gaekwar of Baroda said that the laws of property and inheritance should be made equally applicable to women. She also appealed to women to study those laws with a view to enabling them to realise their present status in Hindu society. Society must progress on all sides she declared and said women as docile, dependent, and patiently suffering must become things of the past.

The Maharani Saheba expressed the hope that their deliberations would lead to the achievement of their ideal enabling women to think and act for themselves.

MRS. SUBBAROYAN'S NEW APPOINTMENT

The League of Nations has invited the Government of India to appoint a representative on the Advisory Commission for the protection and welfare of children and young people. This is the first time that such an invitation has been extended to India, and after due consideration the Government have decided to accept it. They have accordingly appointed Mrs. Subbaroyan as their delegate to the annual meeting of the Advisory Commission at Geneva which meets this month.

BEGUM AGA KHAN ON INDIAN WOMEN

Interviewed by a representative of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, Begum Aga Khan said that Indian women are more politically minded than the average French woman. She is reported to have said:

If Indian women didn't observe *purdah*, they could take keen interest in political life of the country and help in the general uplift of India. For myself I am not very politically minded but am ready to take part in the social side of the question. The Indian women are more politically minded than the average French woman.

MR. MACKENZIE ON GIRLS' EDUCATION

Replying to an address presented on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Pratap Singh Girls' High School, Moradabad, Mr. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, made a very interesting speech recently. In the course of his reply, he said:

We must all welcome the desire of women to take control of girls' education. We need their help. The present stage is critical. A few years ago the difficulty was to find girls to fill the schools. Now the difficulty is to find schools for all the girls that wish to attend. In order to meet this situation, we men are inclined to take the easy course, to organize our girls' schools on the same lines as boys' schools. But girls need a different type of education. What that type should be is a difficult question to answer. We have not yet answered it satisfactorily. One thing is certain. Girls do not need a type of education which was originally designed to produce clerks in Government offices.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR WOMEN

In a lecture before the Y. M. C. A. at Secunderabad on 5th March, Mrs. Fardoonji Rustomji condemned separate electorates and reservation of seats. Speaking on the "Women's movement for India", she said:

We want no reservation of seats. We want no safeguards. We want to stand on our own legs, and until we fight for this ourselves, until we work out our own salvation, no progress is possible. We women stand for the unity of the whole of India. Personally I feel that the community which asks for separate electorates is only throttling itself. It is not going to work and it is not going to fight. I believe competition is a healthy sign, it will lead to the betterment of the people of the electorate, and separate electorates bar the way to all improvement.

MRS. LILAVATI'S APPEAL

Mrs. Lilavati Moonshi delivered the Convocation Address at the Kanya Gurukul at Dehra Dun on March 1. In the course of her address, she said:

Unless women exert themselves for national uplift, it will be impossible for India to achieve the greatness which she dreams of. If you are healthy, the health of future generations would be secured. If you are courageous, the Hindus as a race would cease to be disorganised and timid. If you are learned, you would raise the morale of the whole nation.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' MEETING

An informal meeting of Indian newspaper proprietors was held recently at Calcutta to form an Association to safeguard the professional and technical interests of newspaper proprietors. *The Hindu* and *The Swadeshimitran*, Madras, *The Pioneer*, Lucknow, *The Leader*, Allahabad, and several Indian-owned Calcutta newspapers were represented at the meeting which was not open to the press. It is stated that an informal discussion took place about the reduction of telegraph and telephone charges, customs duty on paper reels, and the training of journalists. The meeting appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the Association.

THE LATE MR. GOLAPLAL GHOSH

The part played by the late Mr. Golapal Ghosh in building up the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* as an institution was referred to by Sir P. C. Ray, when unveiling the portrait of the deceased journalist on March 4.

The Mayor, Mr. S. K. Basu who was also present, said that the fact that the *Patrika* had found a unique place in Indian journalism to-day was but an unmistakable index to its distinct contribution to the political life of the country, for the purification of which it had toiled throughout its long and chequered career under such distinguished chiefs as Sisir Kumar, Motilal, and Golapal.

MR. WELLS ON LITERATURE

"I came to the conclusion," said Mr. H. G. Wells in a recent speech discussing the relation between literature and journalism, "that literature was copy delivered too late for use. Then I thought it might be copy so written that you could not insert crosswords to make it into journalism. Then I thought that it might be the difference between wit and wisdom, but at length I came to the conclusion that literature was journalism without its false teeth."

JOURNALISM IN OLD DAYS

'If we do not hear from you in 2 days, we will know you are dead and we will send somebody else.'

That was the phrase which greeted Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld when more than 50 years ago he was ordered by his newspaper in New York to visit New Orleans, which was raging with yellow fever.

Mr. Blumenfeld told this story in a broadcast address at London on "Journalism in My Time".

RATES FOR PRESS TELEGRAMS

The Indian Journalists' Association has passed a resolution protesting against the proposed increase in the press telegram rates.

TWO GREAT MADRASSIS

SIR C. V. RAMAN AND SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

The close relationship between Science and Philosophy was brought out in two interesting addresses delivered by Sir C. V. Raman and Sir S. Radhakrishnan recently, when the Madras Club of the New Delhi was at home to distinguished guests who had come to Delhi in connection with the Inter-University Conference. Several members of the Central Legislature were also present.

Sir C. V. Raman said that it was a very great pleasure and distinction to sit side by side with Sir S. Radhakrishnan who, as Vice-Chancellor, directed the affairs of the Andhra University with so much efficiency and drive. Science had brought them closer together in heart, and one of the most remarkable tendencies of modern science, especially of modern physics, was to go beneath the surface and seek the whys and the wherefores, and seek to understand the ultimate rather than the medium value of Indian philosophy.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan said that the country needed quite as much philosophy. Man might have an abundance of wealth, clothing, food and shelter, but even there were certain unsatisfied cravings, a certain ultimate thirst which refused to be satisfied either by science or economy. If the mind was deranged, they could go to a mental hospital, but there was a soul which was deeper than mind and body.

In Western countries there was no lack of wealth or science. Then why was there so much unrest?

Humanity must build up some kind of spirit, a kind of anchor which would enable it to say that there was something above their worldly needs. Science, economics, and politics alone could not help them. They were all necessary and urgent, and India required them perhaps much more than any other country, but there was something deeper and much more essential and that was something which abounded in the serenity of the mind and the peace of the soul. The play of life, the satisfaction of the mind, and the peace of the soul—these were only three cardinal things which co-ordinated, and without these things there was not going to be any true kind of man.

MR. PROMODE DUTTA

The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta, member of the Council of State, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam in succession to Salyid Sir Muhammad Saifulla,

INDIANS IN THE I. M. S.

A demand for a greater proportion of Indians in the Indian Medical Service was made in the Council of State on 6th March when a debate took place on a resolution moved by Lala Jagdish Prasad, urging that recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should in future be made by means of an open competitive examination held simultaneously in India and England. Mr. Jagdish Prasad said that the 2 to 1 ratio was totally unfair. He did not object to the percentage fixed for Europeans, but wondered why the present ratio of 50-50 in the case of the Indian Civil Service should not be followed in regard to the Indian Medical Service.

In reply, Major-General C. A. Sprawson, Director-General, Indian Medical Services, pointed out that as the number of Indian Officers in the Civil Service increased, the number of Indian Officers in the Medical Service serving them would automatically increase. The exact proportion of representation in the Service was not 2 British to 1 Indian, but 1.7 British to 1 Indian. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE I. M. C.

The Indian Medical Council met for the first time at New Delhi on March 9. Addressing the meeting, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain said: "The object of setting up a council was to secure efficiency at home and honour abroad. The personnel of the Council surely affords guarantee that what was an expression of my hopes and ideals for this Council will achieve fruition. Let me say at once that in my view efficiency at home should be our immediate objective. Duties which have been laid by Statute upon this Council involve the sitting up of an executive committee and appointment by Executive Committee of Inspectors. These are imperative duties and I have no doubt that they will claim the immediate attention of those responsible. Under the Act, for the first 4 years of life of the Council, the Government is to nominate the President and Secretary. I have done so in the hope that thereby I am serving the best interests of the cause we have all at heart—efficiency at home and honour abroad."

INVISIBLE SURGERY

Surgeons have discovered a method of eliminating operation scars by making their incisions on the slant with the knife at an angle of 30deg. They create two neatly bevelled edges which unite in perfect apposition.

They have also discovered a way of 'sealing' wounds with isinglass plaster, thus eliminating the need for stitches.

CURE FOR STAMMERING

To cure stammering, the first thing and the most important thing to do is to restore the sufferer's confidence and so put him at ease. The following rules, if carried out properly and practised regularly, often cure stammering:

1. Before speaking, think what you are going to say. Never change to a different word in the middle of a sentence.
2. Take a deep breath and speak as the breath is coming out of the chest.
3. Never attempt to speak except from a chest well filled with air.
4. Speak slowly.

Very often it is suggested that stammerers should sing or speak in a sing-song voice. The idea of this is to transfer the sufferer's attention to the singing rather than to what he has to say.

Based on the same principle is a method that the ancients had for curing stammering. It consisted of putting three smooth pebbles in the mouth, all about the size of an ordinary marble. If these are in the mouth and the person stutters, they fall out. Curious as it may seem, they seldom fall out, because the sufferer involuntarily moves his lips to keep them in and this very action arrests the stammer.

MR. ELLIOTT ON MIDDLE AGE

The Vicar of Leeds, Canon W. Thompson Elliott, criticised the outlook of the average middle-aged man when he spoke at the Y. M. C. A. Luncheon Club in Leeds.

"The besetting infirmity of people in middle age," he said, "is the notion that they have probably experienced most of what life has to offer and that when they pass, as it were, the crest of the hill, the rest of life is either a repetition of what has gone before or is in the nature of a decline. I am quite sure that is the mind of a good many men between 45 and 50.

It is a very deadening state of mind. Surely one's faith in life ought to include the belief—which is a very well-founded belief—that as a matter of fact life gets richer and fuller as it goes on; that as we burden ourselves with increased responsibilities and sacrifice a great deal of our liberty, instead of impoverishing life, we enrich it."

A NEW ANTIDOTE

Accidental deaths from swallowing bichloride of mercury tablets taken in error for medicine may largely be prevented by a new and valuable antidote for this poison, discovered by a U. S. Public Health Service pharmacologist. The new chemical, which bears the formidable name of formaldehyde sulfoxylate, is a compound of sulphur. Its potency as an antidote was revealed by Dr. S. M. Rosenthal, the discoverer.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The 23rd Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, on 27th February, to receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1933. Sir Phiroze Sethna was in the chair.

The Directors' Report showed the net profit for the year ending 31st December 1933, including the sum of Rs. 3,56,027-6-3 brought forward for last year's account, to be Rs. 18,24,616-8-0, out of which an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 5,04,396 was paid in last June at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The amount transferred to the Sinking Fund and provided for Income and Super-taxes covered Rs. 2,50,000; and out of the balance the directors proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 5,04,396 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December 1933.

AMERICAN FINANCE

It is estimated that the deficit on the recovery campaign during the next 2 years will amount to \$9,000,000,000. The whole scheme involves the Government's borrowing \$10,000,000,000 during the next 6 months. The deficit of 9 billion dollars would swell the public debt to nearly 33 billion dollars. During the fiscal year 1934-35, the deficit would amount to over 7 billion dollars, which would be further increased by interest charges on borrowing. And yet there will be no new taxes. While no layman can profess to understand the ramifications of American finance, yet it is obvious that such a huge unbridged gap between income and expenditure would lead to bankruptcy in any other country which has not got the resources of the United States. President Roosevelt expects that the budget will balance in 1936, and that thereafter there will be a continuing reduction in the national debt. If the colossal recovery plan, which is in the nature of an experiment, does not succeed, then the position in 1936 may be well-nigh hopeless.

INDIA'S DEBT TO BRITISH TREASURY

In the Legislative Assembly on 9th March, Sir George Schuster informed Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that the amount outstanding to be paid to the British Treasury in respect of War Loans was £16,721,003.

The Finance Member further stated that the British Government 5 per cent. war loan (1929-47) was converted into 3½ per cent. loan. The Government of India provided during 1933-34 interest at 3½ per cent. only. No payment would, however, be made either in the current year or the first half of the next year.

THE RAILWAYS IN INDIA

"There is hardly any country in the world in which the railways regarded as a 'financial proposition', have not been fighting with their backs to the wall," said Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in his presidential address at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) held in New Delhi recently. Sir Guthrie continued:

"These railways, which the enterprise of the engineer have brought into being, have through a combination of circumstances been subjected to an almost intolerable strain, but I think I can safely say and I feel sure anybody who is competent to pronounce judgment on the figures will agree that the railways of India have stood the test; and I use the past tense, for although we may not be yet out of the wood, they are distant indications of daylight ahead. But our success in this struggle has only been possible through the exploitation of the breathing space to which I have referred. It is true that steps taken in connection with the rehabilitation of the railways after the War have continued to bear fruits. Radical changes in the interests of economic operation are not carried out in a day, while years may elapse before the accrued benefits reach their maximum. The reorganization of our workshops; modernizing of our equipment, both mobile and stationary; and the provision of improved traffic facilities during the post-War period have helped us to withstand the strain. But we have not been idle during the subsequent depression. Projects of a remunerative nature, begun before the present economic storm struck us, have to a greater or less extent been completed, and although we have been unable to embark on new works of any greater magnitude, our time has been usefully spent in an intensive search for further means to economy—a fuller standardization of equipment, economies in the use of fuel and in expenditure on consumable stores, more intensive use of locomotives and the abandonment of obsolete or uneconomical types of stock. In these and many other directions, our efforts have resulted in very substantial savings in almost every department of operation. Latterly, we have had the valuable assistance of an expert from England with the result that we are exploiting further methods which the railways in that country have found efficacious."

TRANSPORT OF GOODS

Speaking in the Assembly during the Budget Session, Rajah Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar, member for Tanjore-cum-Trichinopoly, complained against the delay in the transport of goods from South India to Delhi and other places in Northern India. He pleaded for the introduction of more passenger trains in the south. Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar asked why a radical change in third class fares had been adopted only in the North-Western Railway. He wished it should be extended to the other railways, especially to the M. & S. M. Railway.

MASTERS MOHAN AND MADAN

One of the great attractions to the people of Delhi at the All-India Industrial Exhibition was provided on the 14th March last by the presence at the Exhibition of the well known musician brothers—Master Mohan and Master Madan. The rush of people who were vying with each other to occupy the best seats and the enjoyment which their music provided can be gauged from the fact that many people had to come back disappointed owing to the lack of sufficient space at the particular stall at the Exhibition allotted for this purpose. The music was so much appreciated that it was announced on the spot that Dr. Soshila Devi has been pleased to award a gold medal to Master Madan. The function was a very great success, the credit for which is due to the authorities of the Exhibition for arranging this variety show.

INDIAN ART

The Bishop of Lahore performed the inaugural ceremony of the Society for the Promotion of Art and Culture on February 10 at Lahore. In opening the Society, the President of which is H. E. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Bishop criticised the attitude of the West towards Art, and remarked that for the moment modernism had lost its soul. Until it found it again, its art and culture would be ugly and, to his old fashioned aesthetic taste, actually repulsive.

There was a soul in the ancient buildings of India, whether in the ancient Hindu days or in the more modern times of the Moghuls. It was a pity that their upkeep and preservation could not be the peculiar personal concern of those who had inherited them. His Lordship supposed the preservation of ancient monuments must always be in every country a matter for the Government, but it would speak volumes for a people if that privilege became an expression of its inmost soul.

MISS SUNALINI DEVI

Miss Sunalini Devi, a pupil of Shri Sundarprasadji of Jaipur, and a talented sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, made her first appearance at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on 11th March in a programme of song and dance with her pupils and well known musicians. Half of the sale proceeds was given to the "Three Papers Fund", to be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

TARRANT ON CLARK'S BOWLING

Frank Tarrant, who umpired the two Test Matches at Bombay and Calcutta, has issued the following statement:

"On returning to Australia last year, I was asked my views on what is called Body Line in Australian and Leg Theory bowling in English.

Not having seen any of the matches in Australia, I was under the impression that it was the Leg Theory bowling practised by Foster and Hirst, and I considered that quite justifiable.

After seeing it exploited in India under the guidance of Jardine, I have come to the conclusion that I was quite wrong. I never realised that a bowler would deliberately bowl at a batsman. As I have umpired several matches including two Tests, I have had the chance of seeing and hearing things.

I am definitely satisfied that Clark bowls at the batsman with intention to intimidate him. Here are some instances of it at Madras:

Johnstone was not ready for the ball and backed away from his wicket. This annoyed Clark and as he passed me, he said: "He will take this one." At Johnstone's head the ball flew, but he evidently expected it, and ducked out of the way. When the Yuvaraj cut him past point for a four, the next ball passed by his turban. The next ball he again hit for a four and the following ball just missed his head. The crowd by this time were very hostile and if the Young Prince had been hit, I believe they would have rushed to the ground. Jardine realised this, and immediately took Clark off. To me this is a positive proof and an admission that Clark was bowling with intent to intimidate the batsman. He only bowled one over.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES

Seven new All-India records were created at the Sixth Indian Olympic Games, which were formally closed on March 1st by the Viceroy who also distributed the prizes.

Four of the records were set up by competitors from the Punjab, which province also annexed most of the events.

An outstanding feature of the games was two achievements of Naranjan Singh of the Punjab in hop step and jump and in long jump. In the former event he cleared 46 ft. 4 inches, which is nearly one foot above the previous All-India record. In the latter event, he jumped 22 ft. 10½ inches, thus raising the previous All-India Record by nearly 6 inches.

POCKET X-RAY SET

A pocket X-ray set which can be plugged into the ordinary mains is the latest wonder of science.

It came as a surprise even to the scientists themselves when Dr. A. Bouwers, a Dutchman, produced it during a radiology lecture in London.

The set is only 6 inches long and will take an excellent photograph in 2 seconds.

Another surprise sprung by Dr. Bouwers was a tube capable of withstanding the hard penetrating X-rays, yet far smaller than anything now used. A tiny adaptable tube of this kind may eventually enable X-rays to take the place and expense of radium in treatment.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP

A new gaseous discharge lamp that is said to possess three times the brilliancy of a gas lamp of equal size has been invented by a young Preston man, Mr. J. M. Aldington, on the staff of Messrs. Siemens' Works.

It is a great improvement on the first Siemens' Sleray lamp which has been criticised, especially by women and by the owners of shop windows, because being deficient in red rays, it throws an unbecoming green light on faces and on colour displays and reduces red colours to a dull brown.

HELIUM BULLETS AND NEUTRONS

Physicists at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena have compelled a 1,000,000-volt machine intended for the artificial production of neutrons, which they regard as one of the chief building blocks of matter.

The apparatus, 20 feet high, 'shoots' a stream of helium bullets into atoms of beryllium. The bullets are said to dislodge the neutrons from the beryllium with tremendous force and at the rate of 1,000 a second.

THE TALLEST THERMOMETER

Paris is to have the tallest thermometer in the world. It will be 984 feet high—just one foot shorter than the Eiffel Tower. The degree readings will cover 525 feet. It will not be capable of registering temperatures itself but will automatically take the readings of an ordinary small thermometer which will act as a 'brain'. At night the giant thermometer will be lit up for short periods every 2 or 3 minutes. It will be visible for miles.

A NEW MICROSCOPE

A new type of microscope with an 8,500-fold magnification has been built in the Technical High School of Berlin University, says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

DEVAKI RANI

Devaki Rani is a Bengalee by birth and the only daughter of late Colonel Choudhuri, I.M.S., and is about 23 years old. When she was young, she studied Indian philosophy and literature under the guidance of her great uncle Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore and also took part in the plays written by Sir Tagore and performed at his school Santiniketan at Bolepur, outside Calcutta. After her training and studies at the above school, she was educated for higher studies in England at Cheltenham. After leaving school she travelled extensively with her father all over Europe, learning something about the arts of the other countries and continuing her studies in singing, dancing and painting. In addition to Hindustani, she speaks several European languages and has attracted Europe in a programme of singing and dancing appearing at Zurich, Basel, Lausanne, Stockholm and Oslo.

She was married to Mr. Himansu Rai, the world known film actor, about 5 years back and came to Bombay with her husband in 1931. Mr. Himansu Rai floated a limited concern called Himansu Rai Indo-International Talkies Limited, Bombay, and their first production "Karma" or "Nagan-ki-Ragni" were taken. She left with the party for Europe in October 1931 and had a year's training in Ufa Studios in Berlin.

"Karma" was released in London in May last with great success. The entire London Press, both critics and public, paid glowing tributes to Devaki Rani's wonderful acting and her beauty.

MRS. NAIDU ON FILMS

In the course of her inaugural address at the Universal Art Circle, Bombay, recently, Mrs. Naidu deplored the production of a certain class of films by the Indian film industry and castigated a particular school of Indian music and Indian architects for being merely imitative of the West and lowering these artistic phases of the country in the eyes of the world and of Indians themselves. The climax of all forms of self-expression was beauty and, therefore, beauty was the highest measure of a nation's life and spirit. But, said Mrs. Naidu, beauty must be original and not imitative. The poetess conceded that the cinema to-day occupied a place among the arts as it contributed something material to the life of nations. But what, she asked, could be more utterly ridiculous than an Indian film depicting Indian mythology with Lord Krishna in pink suspenders seated on a divan covered with cretonne, on which large flowers were embossed? The probable equal of this travesty was the large Gothic buildings in Bombay

MOTOR BOOM IN U. S. A.

A sudden surprising demand in U. S. A. for motor cars has caught most of the big manufacturers napping.

The demand in January was for approximately £50,000,000 worth of cars, and for the first time for years the industry is selling cars faster than it can produce them. There are two reasons for the industry's inability to meet the demand for the orders. They are:

Conservative production policies adopted during the depression years. The tool and die strikes now settled, which delayed the start of mass production of the new models for several weeks.

Henry Ford is far ahead of other manufacturers in production. He made 42,000 cars in December and then reopened two additional assembly plants with a proposed production of 60,000 cars in February.

Nearly all the motor manufacturers report a boom, says a message, even in the higher-priced cars.

A CAR FOR £26

The prospects of Japanese cars being sold in South Africa for £26 is causing alarm among motor dealers.

There is a Japanese two-seater known as the "Convincible", having electric starting, lighting, balloon tyres, four-wheel brakes, and modern in every respect which could be put on the market for £60. Motor-cycles and motor-cycle delivery outfits are also available, the cheapest ranging from about £15.

Even these prices are nothing compared to those for wireless sets and electrical equipment. Agents for Japanese goods in Durban say that they can sell a cabinet model 6-valve wireless set for £8, table model for £2, and valves for £12 4s a dozen.

These and an immense variety of other articles will be put on the market in South Africa as soon as it is known definitely whether, during the coming session, Parliament intends imposing new duties against Japanese imports.

LIGHT FOR MOTORISTS

Serving as a signal light for campers and a trouble light for motorists when a tyre has to be changed at night, a compact chemical candle has just been introduced. When its top is removed and scratched across a striking surface on the box, the candle ignites easily. Wind or rain cannot extinguish the light which burns for 30 minutes and resembles that of a railroad flare. Thus it not only lights the work, but serves as a warning signal to other motorists. One or two of the candles, dropped in a tool box or camping kit, require little space and are instantly available when needed.

MORE SQUADRONS FOR BRITAIN

The British air estimates for 1934 net total is 17,561,000 sterling, an increase of 135,000 compared with last year.

Provision is made for the formation of 4 additional squadrons, 2 for home defence, 1 flying boat squadron to be stationed overseas and 1 squadron for fleet alarm. This brings the strength of the Royal Air Force up to 81 squadrons.

Lord Londonderry stresses Government's desire to avoid at all costs the race for air armaments. Pending the result of the Disarmament Conference a number of British units have been curtailed to the minimum, but in the interests of the national Imperial security Government could not accept the position of continuing air inferiority.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

We understand that as a result of an important Conference in Delhi between the representatives of Tata and Sons, Limited, and the Government of India recently, terms and conditions acceptable to the Government for the purpose of inaugurating the projected Bombay-Calcutta Air Mail Service were discussed, and Tatas are now preparing to make a further application to the Government of India for operation of the new route. The hope is expressed in commercial circles that no obstacles will be placed in the way of early inauguration of this useful and much-needed service, which is urgently required and which will be of great value to the two leading business centres of India. The Tata Airmail Service between Karachi-Bombay-Madras has demonstrated, that with efficient management regularity can be maintained in air transport.

LONDON-ROME AIR LINK

The new air link in the England-India service, which is now the subject of negotiation between the Italian Government and Imperial Airways will, according to the *Giornale D'Italia*, be by way of the Riviera, the Tyrrhenian Coast, Rome, thence across the Appennines to Brindisi. The only two stops in Italy will be at Rome and Brindisi.

MRS. H. J. K. MEHTA'S HELP

Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta, sister of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, has donated Rs. 27,50,000 for charity. The sum, we are told, will be used for granting scholarships to Parsi students going to foreign countries for training in technology and aviation.

SIAMESE RICE IN MADRAS

The growing agitation against the import of foreign rice into Madras Presidency, which has assumed considerable proportions of late, was voiced in the Legislative Assembly recently when two Madras Members, Rajah Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar and Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar made reference to the subject.

The latter said that Siamese rice was playing havoc in Madras. He pleaded that as India could be self-contained with Indian and Burma rice, foreign rice should not be allowed to enter the country.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary for Lands, agreed with the view of Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar that the psychological effect on local prices, even by the importation of small quantities of rice, should be taken into account and he informed the House that the Government were considering as to what action, if any, was necessary to prevent this disturbing influence and promised to take the House into his confidence on this matter in a few days.

On the same day the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan, Minister for Agriculture to the Madras Government, speaking in the Madras Legislative Council, said that the Madras Government had already urged the complete prohibition of foreign rice into India and were again addressing the Central Government on the subject. We are glad to note that the Central Government has already moved in that direction.

THE FUTURE OF ZEMINDARS AND TENANTS

Giving them a piece of advice on the programme which they should place before their constituencies in seeking elections, Mr. Kunwar J. Prasad, Home Member of the Government of the United Provinces, dwelt upon the relations between zemindars and tenants. He said: "I believe that for many years to come relations between landlords and tenants will be one of the dominant political issues and we should soon have clear ideas as to what we are prepared to concede and as to what we will resist with all the strength at our command. Nor will it do to rest content with self-satisfied contemplation of our virtues and achievements in the past. We must be prepared to justify our existence in the circumstances of to-day and to-morrow. Conservatism has been criticised by a well known author as the habit of opening one's mouth and shutting one's eyes. I do not think that this gibe can apply to us. We are not blind to the needs of others. All we want is a place in the new order that is coming."

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE DISPUTE

Last month we referred to the dispute over the wage reduction in the Ahmedabad Mills. Since then a meeting of the joint board of representatives of the Textile Labour Association, held on 3rd March, passed a resolution protesting against the resolution passed by the Millowners' Association appointing a dictatorial committee in connection with the wage-cut move. The resolution stated that the millowners' resolution did grave injustice to labour and imperilled the peace of the industry as the Labour Association had shown manifest keenness for safeguarding and improving the textile industry and adopted, in accordance with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, a uniform policy of unreserved acceptance of arbitration in all industrial disputes. The resolution further stated that the Millowners' Association was not unaware of the continued observance of industrial peace by the labour, in spite of the provocation caused by unreasonable delay in giving them justice. The resolution stated that the entire working class would be prepared to undergo any amount of hardships in case their best endeavours failed to avert the calamity.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY IN U. P.

A political party of the workers and peasants of the United Provinces was formed in March at Gorakhpur under the name of the U. P. Provincial Working Class Party. The object of the party is given in the preamble which runs as follows:

This party is formed with a view to ending all round exploitation to which the toiling masses are subjected in the present order of society. This exploitation, which originated with the birth of capitalism and expanded with the expansion of capitalism, has now assumed dangerous dimensions, making the very existence of the exploited masses intolerable by plunging them into dire poverty and destitution. Capitalism being the cause of exploitation, the extermination of exploitation demands extermination of capitalism.

The need for such a party is felt all the more keenly at present, says the appeal, because the exploiting sections of society are everywhere strengthening and consolidating the position and trying to save themselves from the present world crisis. To fight against such reactionary forces and to prepare the masses for such a fight is the principal object of this party. Out of such a conflict will emerge the future society in which the toiling masses will have all power, political and economic, in their hands.

NEW HIMALAYAN ASCENT

A German expedition is preparing for the conquest of Nanga Parbat, which is 26,620 feet high and lies 1,000 miles west of Mount Everest, where the Indus breaks through the Himalayan barrier to the sea.

If the expedition is successful, it will have reached the highest summit scaled by man. The Mount Kama expedition in 1931 reached the summit at a height of 25,447 feet. The Mount Everest expedition climbed higher, but failed to reach the summit.

Herr Willy Merkl, a railway official of Munich, leads the expedition. He headed German-American attempt on Nanga Parbat in 1932, when with success almost in sight the native porters 'struck' against climbing higher. Precious time and strength had to be wasted by the climbers, who were at last forced to abandon the climb owing to storms.

The advance party have left for India last month and the remainder will leave during this or next month. The members include several railway officials. Participants are: Dr. Willi Welzenbach; Alfred Drexel; Fritz Bachtold; Peter Mullritter; Ulrich Waland; Erwin Schneider; Peter Aschenbrennar; Dr. Richard Finsterwalder (topographer); Dr. Walter Reacht; and Dr. Bernard (medical officer).

JUST A MINUTE

What happens in a minute. Have you ever given it a thought? The human heart beats approximately 72 times a minute, 90 babies come into the world every minute, 76 people die every minute, each minute 1 person is injured in a street or road accident in the British Isles.

In the civilised world 20 couples marry, and 1 couple is divorced every minute. Education costs the country £65 per minute.

The damage done by and the destruction of rats costs £99 every minute. Despite this, if all the rats in Britain were to file past a given spot at the rate of 7 per minute all would not have passed in a year.

Coffee is consumed in Britain at the rate of 833,333 cups per minute. In the same period 60,000 stones of potatoes are eaten.

Recently an aeroplane flew from Paris to West Africa at the rate of two and a quarter miles a minute. One of Britain's coal ports alone loads no fewer than 17 tons of coal every minute to be shipped to all parts of the world.

WIT AND HUMOUR

A missionary in India was having an earnest talk with a Hindu whom he hoped to convert to Christianity.

"Come, now," said the missionary with gentle persuasion, "wouldn't you like to go to Heaven when you die?"

The son of India shook his head in polite regret.

"I do not think," he said, "that Heaven can be very good, or the British would have had it years ago."

* * * *

The blacksmith was instructing a novice in the way to treat a horseshoe.

"I'll bring the shoe from the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head you hit it with this hammer."

The apprentice did exactly as he was told!

* * * *

An elderly lady walked into the Bank of England and presented a parcel of War Loan.

"Is this for conversion or redemption, madam?" asked the official.

"Young man," was the reply, "is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"

* * * *

HOUSEHOLDER: So you've written a book? What was it called?

TRAMP: Twenty-five ways of making a living, gov'nor.

HOUSEHOLDER: Then why are you begging?

TRAMP: Because that's one of the twenty-five ways, gov'nor.

* * * *

WIFE: "I can't decide whether to go to a palmist or to a mind-reader."

HUSBAND: "Go to a palmist. It's obvious that you have a palm."

* * * *

MOTHER OF PUPIL (to Music Professor): "Do you think my daughter will be able to do anything with her voice?"

"Well, it might come in useful in the event of fire."

* * * *

One of the Nazi 'bed-time stories' narrates how Hitler was gassed in the Great War.

He must have been, pretty badly, judging from the way he has been spitting it out since coming into power.

* * * *

"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet.

"More necessary even than to enclose poetry," responded the experienced author.

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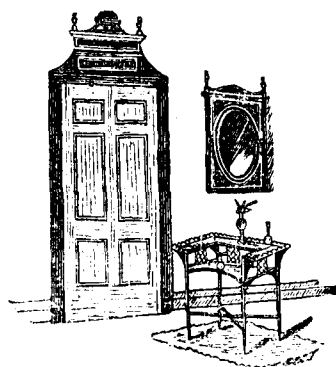
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THE MOST
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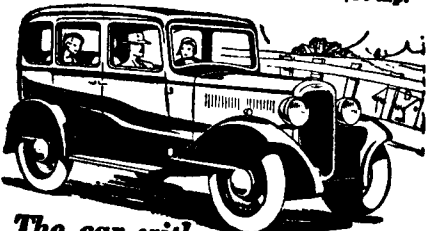
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**The sturdy
HILLMAN MINX**
Family Saloon 10/30 h.p.



**The car with
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You, who have the idea that all good cars of about the same price are more or less alike, come and see the Minx! It gives you real big car comfort and performance at small car cost.

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MINX GIVES YOU 33 TO 35 MILES PER GALLON
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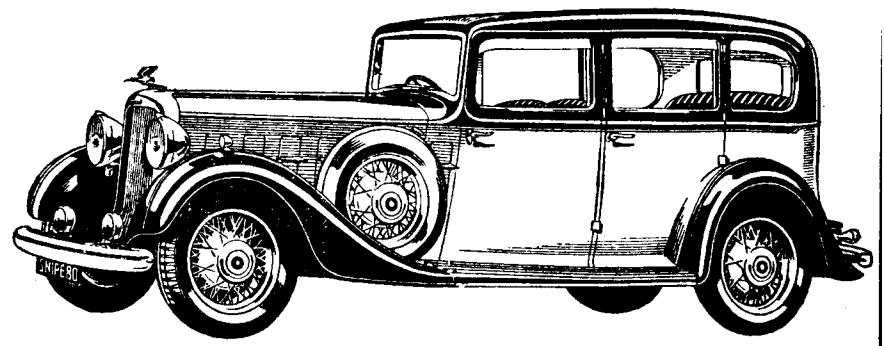
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HEALTH? WEALTH? ROMANCE?

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ATTRACTIVE? YES ATTAINABLE? YES APPROACHED?

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SINGLE												FROM	RETURN					
1ST			2ND			INTER.			3RD				1ST CLASS			2ND CLASS		
Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
120	6	6	60	2	6	30	0	6	16	6	6		180	11	0	90	4	0
137	11	0	68	13	0	34	12	0	21	4	0	250	11	0	125	5	0	
49	7	0	24	11	0	10	6	0	6	11	0	74	3	0	37	1	0	
78	10	0	39	5	0	17	15	0	10	12	0	118	0	0	59	0	0	
64	11	0	32	5	0	15	2	0	9	11	0	104	11	0	52	5	0	
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND PAMPHLETS
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LAHORE.

The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,

SUPPLIED IN 1932-33

72 PER CENT. OF INDIA'S REQUIREMENTS IN STEEL

AS UNDER:

Nearly 100 per cent. of India's Requirements of Rails.

About 60 per cent. of India's Requirements of Steel Sleepers,

Structural Sections, Plates and Bars over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

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Telegrams: "IRONCO".

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E. May '34.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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Under contract for the carriage of His Majesty's Mails
TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL SAILINGS—BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	Steamers	Tons	Sailing About
S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind"	12,000	17- 3-34	S. S. "Strathnaver"†	24,500	14- 4-34
" " "Moldavia"*	17,000	17- 3-34	" " "Ranpura" "	17,000	21- 4-34
" " "Viceroy of India"	24,000	24- 3-34	" " "Narkunda"*	17,000	22- 4-34
" " "Mooltan"	21,000	31- 3-34	" " "Viceroy of India"	20,000	5- 5-34
" " "Rajputana"	17,000	7- 4-34	" " "Strathaird"*	22,500	12- 5-34

* Through Steamers from Australia.

† Through Steamers from China.

P. & O. AND B. I. JOINT SERVICES—CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing About	
		From Calcutta	From Madras
S. S. "Manela"	8,303	24-3-34	28-3-34
" " "Mulbera"	8,100	7-4-34	11-4-34
" " "Dumana"†	8,247	21-4-34	25-4-34
" " "Mashobra"	8,324	17-5-34	21-5-34
" " "Dorala"	8,441	15-6-34	19-6-34
" " "Modasa"	9,070	14-7-34	18-7-34

* Cargo Steamers

† Convey cabin class passengers at Special rates.

BRITISH INDIA COASTAL SAILINGS.

From Calcutta to—RANGOON DIRECT—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

STRAITS via RANGOON—Fridays, also Sundays (Transshipping passengers).

CHITTAGONG TO AKYAB, KYAUKPYU, AND RANGOON—Every Monday.

COROMANDEL, CEYLON AND MALABAR PORTS TO BOMBAY—As inducement offers.

STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN—Fortnightly.

FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY—Monthly with additional sailings as required.

MAURITIUS via COLOMBO—About every four weeks as inducement offers.

From Madras to—RANGOON—Every Friday at 10 a.m.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Every alternate Tuesday at 5 p.m.

From Bombay to—KARACHI—Direct on Wednesdays and Fridays with English Mails

Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports—Subsidiary Mail steamers leave on Wednesday via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

and the Fast Mail on Fridays, the latter calling at Karachi, Bushire and Mahomerah only.

Malabar Coast Ports, Ceylon, Coromandel Ports and Calcutta or Rangoon—As inducement offers.

East and South Africa—Fortnightly, calling at Seychelles—Monthly.

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Basra via Bushire and Mahomerah—Only on Sundays at noon; via Persian Gulf Ports on Sundays or Monday.

MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA OR RANGOON—As inducement offers.

Frequent connection with the E. & A. Line Steamers from HONGKONG to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with—Messrs. BINNY & CO. (MADRAS) LTD.,

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CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY

AND

KARACHI.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

BUY COUPON TICKET BOOKS AND TRAVEL CHEAPLY

Merchants and others who travel for business or pleasure, especially people wishing to visit places of religious and historic interest on the South Indian Railway, should buy First and Second Class Coupon Books.

With effect from 1st April 1934, I and II Class mileage coupon books for 1,500 miles and 3,000 miles available for three and six months respectively, in local booking over this Railway (Nilgiri and Shoranur-Nilambur Railways excepted) will be issued at the following fares:—

I Class
II Class

For 1,500 miles
valid for 3 months.

Rs. 115
Rs. 58

For 3,000 miles
valid for 6 months.

Rs. 230
Rs. 115

2. These coupons are also valid for exchange of tickets to Madras Central Station only for journeys by S. I. Railway running power trains, viz., the Malabar and Blue Mountains Expresses.

3. These coupons are available for use by any person whose business necessitates frequent travel. Coupon books issued to persons other than mercantile firms are valid for use only by the purchaser and coupons and tickets are not transferable.

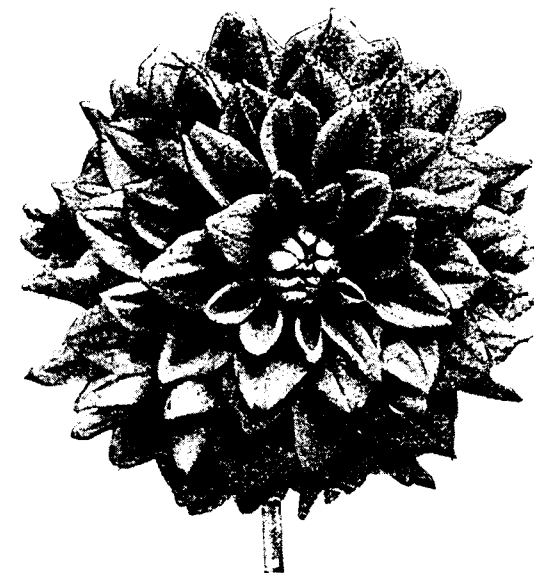
4. Examples of savings effected by passengers in using these coupons:

MILES.	FIRST CLASS.			SECOND CLASS.		
	Tariff fare by all trains.			Tariff fare by Express trains.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
100	9	6	0	7	10	8
200	18	0	0	15	5	4
300	25	13	0	23	0	0
400	33	10	0	30	10	8
500	41	7	0	38	5	4

For details, conditions, etc., enquire at stations, see posters at stations or apply to the Chief Commercial Superintendent or District Traffic Superintendents for leaflets.

5. All S. I. Railway coupon books issued up to and inclusive of 31st March, 1934, are valid for exchange of tickets over S. I. and M. & S. M. Railways in local and through booking during the period of their currency. Similarly all M. & S. M. Railway coupon books issued up to 31st March, 1934, inclusive are valid for exchange of tickets over the South Indian and M. & S. M. Railways in local and through booking during the period of their currency. No refund will be allowed on these coupons in any circumstances.

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(1884 - 1934.)



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POCHA'S SEEDS combine the three prime essentials for the highest success—Quality, Freshness and Suitability—and tens upon tens of thousands of customers in India, Burma and Ceylon say: "POCHA'S SEEDS SATISFY."

Every year the Dahlia climbs from glory to glory and the range of beauty of forms and colours in well-defined types and new, named varieties is now more wide and wonderful than ever. Ask for our bulbs list now ready, fully describing our attractively low-priced Dahlias, Gladioli, Lilies, Caladiums, Cannas, etc.

PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS,
SEED MERCHANTS, 8, NAPIER ROAD, POONA.

A neat and well kept hedge puts the finishing touch to a garden. Our Dodonaea seeds are noted for forming the prettiest ever-green garden hedges to be seen anywhere in India, Burma and Ceylon.



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The Order of the Day!

"Your Doob Grass for lawns and playing fields for Mombasa is now the order of the day." This testimony comes all the way from Kenya.

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My dear Sir,

12/12/33.

I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the order of the day. I am glad to hear that you are so satisfied with the seeds. I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. regarding the order of the day. I am glad to hear that you are so satisfied with the seeds.

Yours faithfully,

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SEED MERCHANTS, —8, NAPIER ROAD, POONA.



E. Dec. '34. F.A.B.

INDIA'S BEST HAIR OIL

KESH-RANJAN

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Price Re. One. Postage Extra.

AMRITABALLI KASHAYA

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Price. Re. 1-8. Postage Extra.

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN & Co., Ltd.,
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18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road,
CALCUTTA.



E. Nov. '34.

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Increased Sales bring
Increased RESULTS

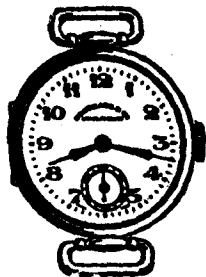
A PPEALING irresistibly to all classes the amazing increase in the sale of the **CEYLON INDEPENDENT** has been achieved in all homes where there is money to spend. FOR this reason the **CEYLON INDEPENDENT**—always the outstanding result producing **MORNING** daily—is to-day a more powerful selling force than ever before. Take full advantage of the entree it affords into all classes of homes in Ceylon Plan to use the "Ceylon Independent" adequately and consistently and reap the benefit in increased RESULTS.

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The Most Influential "Ceylon Morning
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Ex.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?



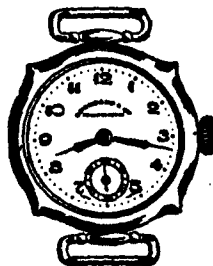
MODEL A

You probably require a Watch that is not only good but reasonable in price. Here is that Watch—

THE PHYLEX

which is of superior construction, precise and reasonable in price. It is guaranteed for 3 years. Get one and fulfil your need.

ROLLED GOLD	...	Rs. 40	Fancy
9 CT. GOLD	...	Rs. 50	Shape
14 CT. GOLD	...	Rs. 60	Rs. 5
18 CT. GOLD	...	Rs. 70	Extra.



MODEL B

(Packing and Postage Extra.)

JALAL & SONS
RATTAN BAZAAR, MADRAS.

Branch at 1/11, Mount Road.

E. Nov. '34.

CHAMPION! KING AMONG SPARK PLUGS



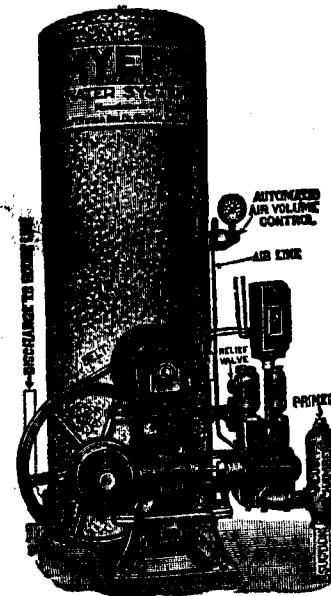
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MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
TELEGRAMS: "AUTOWORKS" 'PHONE: 3595.

E. Aug. '34. R. K. M.

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Water on opening a faucet—that is what Myers' Water Systems offer you. Continuous Performance without attention. Suitable for shallow and deep Wells. Also for Tube Wells. Work on any kind of city current or private Power Plant. Thoroughly Automatic. Up-to-date Designs.

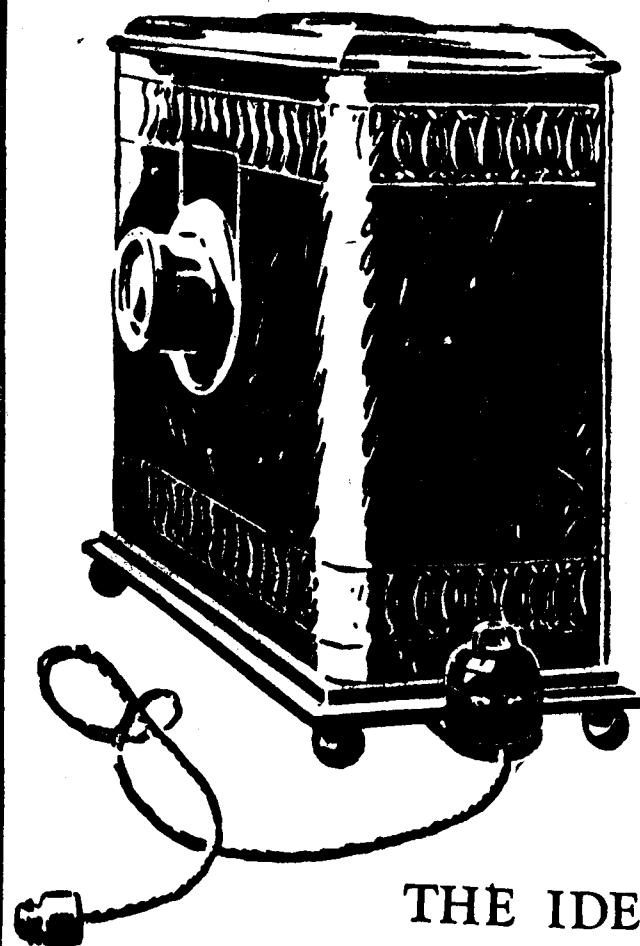
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Issued on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays

Return Journey to be completed by Midnight

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	RS.	A.	P.
1st Class	41	10	0
2nd Class	20	13	0
Inter Class	10	7	0
Third Class	7	2	0

TRAINS

			H.	M.
EXPRESS	...	Dep.	Madras Central	13—0
"	...	Arr.	Bangalore Cantt.	19—16
"	...	Arr.	Bangalore City	19—40
MAIL	...	Dep.	Madras Central	21—30
"	...	Arr.	Bangalore Cantt.	6—13
"	...	Arr.	Bangalore City	6—35

For the Return journey:

MAIL Monday Night	...	Dep.	Bangalore City	21—0
" "	...	Dep.	Bangalore Cantt.	21—27
" Tuesday	...	Arr.	Madras Central	6—15
EXPRESS	...	Dep.	Bangalore City	7—40
"	...	Dep.	Bangalore Cantt.	8—0
"	...	Arr.	Madras	14—10

E. May '84.

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Rs. 3 PER SEER } Rs. 4 PER TOLA.

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Rampur, Gaya, Patna, Cawnpur, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Lucknow, Benares, Kashi Chawk,
Dhaka, Rangoon, Dacca Chawk, Narainganj, Jamshedpur, Chaumuhani (Noakhali), Tinsukia
(Bongaigaon), Bassein (Burma), etc.

MRITARISHTA—
Killer of Malaria
d all kinds of fever.

Rs. 3 per seer.
iddha Makaradhwaja
Cures all kinds of
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tency, Typhoid and
rphus fevers, etc. etc.

Rs. 20 per tola.
Saragunabali jarita
Makaradhwaja

Rs. 8 per tola.

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The best Ayur-
vedic hair oil.
Rs. 6 per seer.

H. E. Lord Lytton, Ex-Governor, Bengal,
wrote:—"I was very interested to see this
remarkable factory which owes its success
to the energy and enthusiasm of its
proprietor Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty.
The preparation of indigenous drugs on so
large a scale is A VERY GREAT
ACHIEVEMENT. The factory appeared
to me to be exceedingly well managed
and well equipped, and I hope that it may
continue to prosper." 11-8-22.

H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler, Ex-
Governor of Behar and Orissa, wrote:—
"... I had no idea that the manufacture
of indigenous drugs was carried on upon
so large a scale. The whole thing bears
marks of enterprise and success." 29-7-20.

Saribadyarishta
(Saribadi Sarsa)

The best blood
purifier and Tonic.

Rs. 3 per seer.

Asoka Ghrita—

Cures Leucorrhoea,
Dysmenorrhoea, Dys-
manorrhagia, Amen-
orrhoea, Menorrhagia,
etc. Rs. 6 per seer.

Basanta Kusumakar

Rash: The best
remedy for diabetes
of all kinds.
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:: Surplus of about Rs. 19,00,000 ::

BONUS DECLARED

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Branch Manager,

HINDUSTHAN BUILDINGS, MADRAS.

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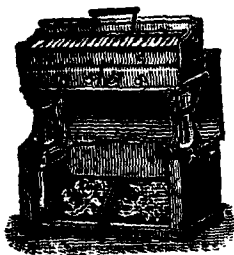
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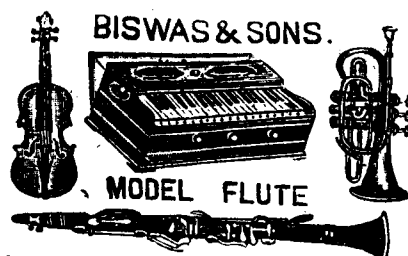
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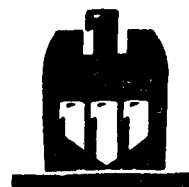


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