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POWER



EDITOR: P. S. PHILLIPS

Vol. I
No. 7

APRIL 1951.

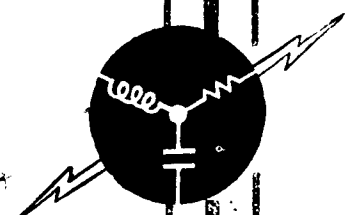
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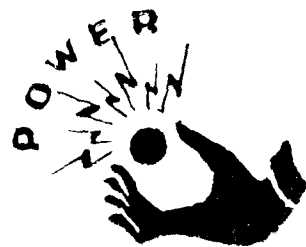
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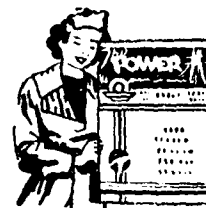
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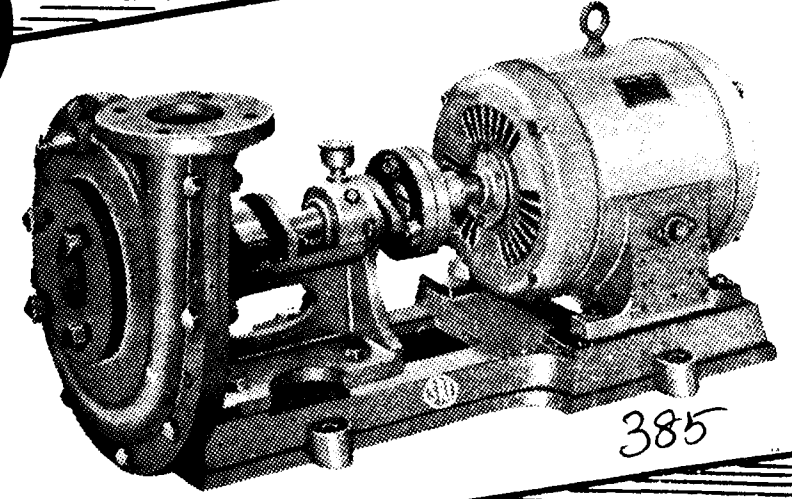
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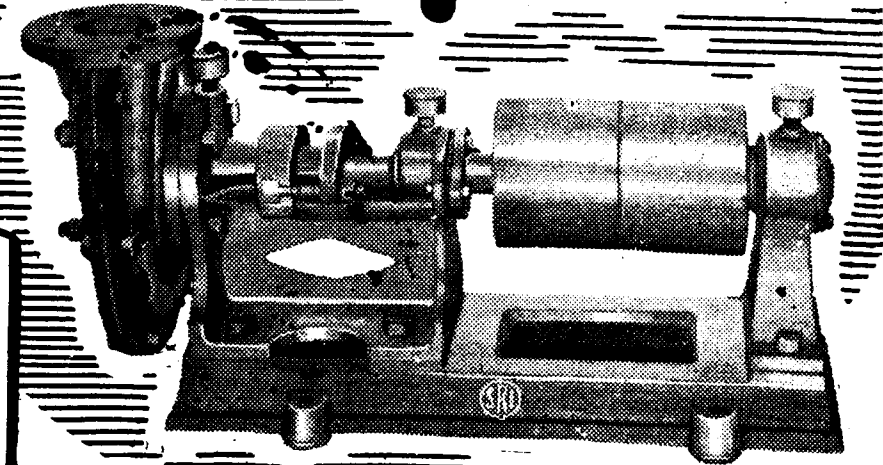
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The Madras Electric Trades Association.

11, Lingha Chetty Street, G. T., Madras. 1.

- Objects.**
1. To give facilities in the trade to the members.
 2. To make their ideas and want felt through the Association.
 3. To solve any difficulties in the trade which are met with by members.
 4. To give assistance to members either in legal or Government or any other matters.
 5. Are you a Member? If not enrol yourself. For particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.

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- | | |
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Editor). |
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2. To furnish information and advice to its members,
3. To help its members in their difficulties in the business,
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Assembly

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2. Sri C. L. Modi, B.A.,
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Lingha Chetty Street,
Madras-I.

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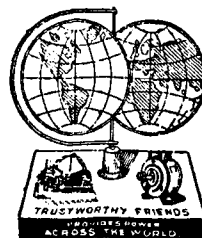
1. Sri V. P. Sarangapani,
Messrs. Indolanka Traders,
Lingha Chetty Street,
Madras-1.
2. Sri S. K. Veeraraghavan, B.A.,
Messrs. V. Raghavan & Co.,
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4. Sri P. S. Pillai, M.A.,
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5. Sri P. Venkateswarlu,
Messrs. Asiatic Agencies,
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The South India Salt
Refineries, Ltd.,
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6. Sri Naveenchand,
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25836

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Grams : "HIGHSPEED"

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11, LINGHI CHETTY STREET,
MADRAS. I.

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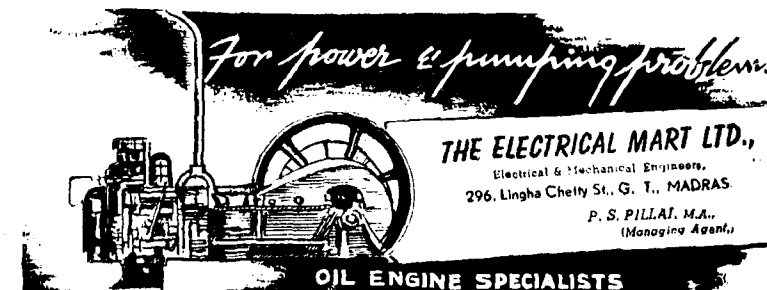
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Electrical Accessories, Motors, Generators, Switch Boards,
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S. 1 8 15 22 29
M. 2 9 16 23 30
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W. 4 11 18 25 ...
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S. 7 14 21 28 ...



2. QUIZ.

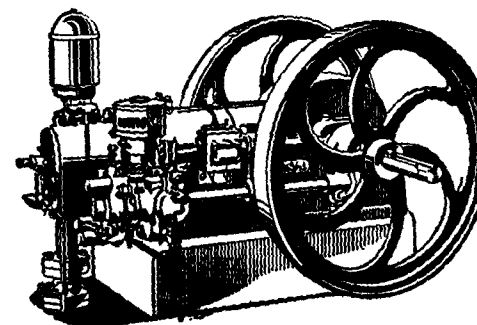
What is B. I. C. C. ?
Sethuram Thyagarajan Coy.,
— What are they ?
Who are distributors for
Massey — Harris Tractors ?
Where is General Machine
Tools Corporation ?
See next issue —

3. HERE'S HOW...

V. or H. Type in Oil Engines ?
Ask M/s. Greaves Cotton Coy., Ltd., —
Phoenix Fans ?
Enquire M/s. R. M. S. & Coy., Ltd., —
Quick and intelligent ?
Follow Mr. C. L. Modi, B. A.,
of M/s. Modi & Modi —
Alert in business ?
Observe M/s. Poma Brothers, —
Follow next issue —

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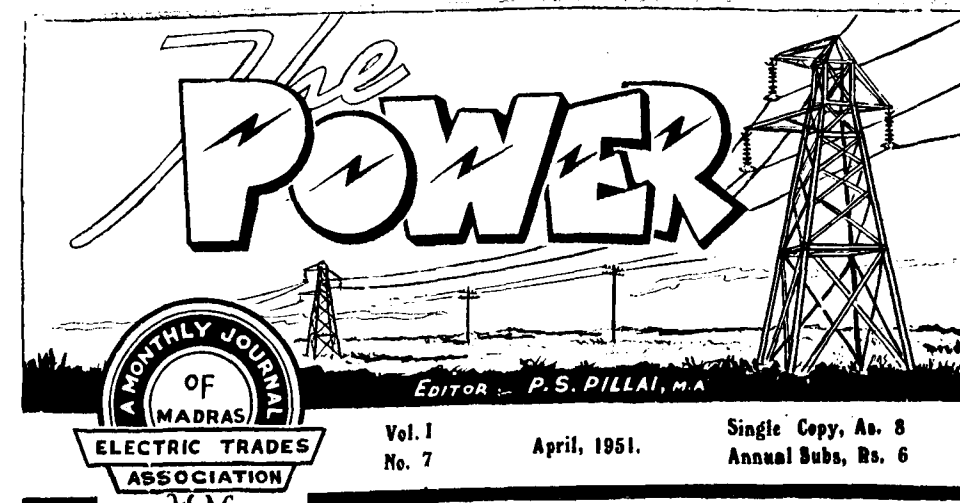
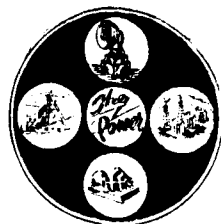
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THE MADRAS ELECTRICALS LTD., THE PRITHVI INSURANCE COY., LTD., ETC.,



Published Monthly.

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All correspondence etc., should be
addressed to the Editor and Publisher
P. S. PILLAI, M. A.,
296, Lingha Chetty Street,
G. T., MADRAS. 1.

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Message Received for the "POWER"

From

The Hon. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja,
Chief Minister, Govt. of Madras.

The Hon. C. Perumalsami Reddi,
Minister for Industries,
Govt. of Madras.

The Hon. Bhaktavatsalam,
Minister, Govt. of Madras.

G. Sundaram, Chief Engineer,
Govt. Electricity Department, Madras.

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Hon. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker,
Madras Legislative Assembly.

Hon. K. MADHAVA MENON, Minister for
Education & Law, Govt. of Madras.

Ramakrishna Mission
Technical Institute.

MYLAPORE.
8th March, 1951.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your journal for the month of March, 51 and I am highly thankful for the same. I am sure the contents of it, will further the knowledge of Engineering students to no small a measure. On behalf of the students and the staff, I convey my deep gratitude for your benevolence. I earnestly believe that you will continue this in future.

Thanking you,

To

Sri. P. S. Pillai, M. A.
Editor.

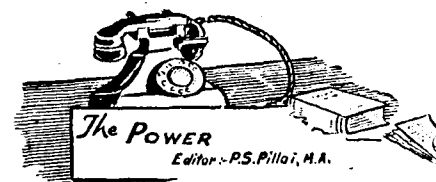
Yours Sincerely
(Sd.) B. V. SANKARAN, E.
Principal.



Vol. 1

April, 1951

No. 7



POWER IN THE PLANS

The part played by power both in the comparative levels of present and proposed economic developments is worthy of note and discussion. The story is best told in terms of the following two sets of tables, one of which shows the comparative levels of economic development in 1949 and the other which contains an analysis of India's, Ceylon's and Pakistan's programmes under the Colombo Plan. Economic Development 1949:—

Unit per thousand population	India	Pakistan	Ceylon	Malaya	U.K.	U.S.A.
Electricity (1000 Kwh) production	13	1.9	9.6	117	1038	2296
Coal consumption (tons)	80	18	28	85	3884	3473
Patroleum consumption (tons)	7.8	11	23	99	327	1638
Steel consumption etc. (tons)	3.8	1.3	6	16	194	364

Analysis of India's programmes.

Types of Scheme	Rs. Million	% of total	No. of Schemes	
			In hand	New
Agriculture ...	6030	33	101	27
Transport and Communications ...	7027	38	27	35
Fuel and Power ...	576	3	27	2
Industry and Mining (ex-coal) ...	1800	10	21	23
Social Capital (Education, Housing, etc.) ...	2913	16	105	50
Total ...	18,396	100	284	137

Analysis of Pakistan's programmes Ceylon's programmes

Types of Schemes	Rs. Million	% of total	Rs. Million	% of total
Agriculture ...	820	32	503	37
Transport and communications ...	530	20	297	22
Fuel and power ...	470	18	109	8
Industry and Mining (ex coal) ...	490	19	75	6
Social Capital (Education, Housing, etc.) ...	290	11	375	27
Total ..	2 600	100	1,359	100

We also give below the other useful statistics relevant to the point.

How India compares with other countries in her use of electric power :

Norway.....	700 H. P.
Canada.....	600 H.P.
Sweden.....	200 H.P.
U. S. A.....	100 H.P.
India.....	1 H.P.

per thousand people.

How much of their Water power various countries use
Standard actual use :—

Switzerland.....	80 o/o.
Germany.....	50 o/o.
U.S.A.....	35 o/o.
France.....	35 o/o.
Japan.....	35 o/o.
India.....	5 o/o.

approximately.

Hydro-electric power—How India uses her electricity :

Particulars	o/o
Domestic ...	9
Commercial ...	5
Industrial ...	50
Street Lighting ...	1
Tramways ...	1
Electric Railways ...	5
Irrigation and Agriculture ...	3
Public Works ...	4
Military Services ...	1
Generating Stations ...	3
Other Use and Supply ...	18
Total ...	100

Thus it is clear that while India is far ahead of Pakistan, Ceylon etc., it is still terribly backward compared to the U.K.,

and the U.S.A. In terms of electricity production for 1000 of population, India produces only 13,000 kilowatt hours; the corresponding figures for U.K., are 1033,000 kilowatt hours and for U.S.A., more than double the U.K., figure. Based on the Colombo Plan the Indian programme on fuel and power contemplates in the next 6 years a sum of Rs. 57.6 crores, Pakistan 47 crores, Ceylon 10.8 crores, the Federation of Malaya \$ 10 million, thus totalling in all about Rs. 125 crores in terms of new investment. This is indeed a very small figure when compared with electrical capital investment in other countries; for, to quote an instance, electrical production has been doubled in the United States between 1940 and 1950.

What is clear from the above picture is that our plans for power production are not merely relatively paltry, but the finance involved is also very meagre. What is suggested now is that the Colombo Plan's fuel and power proposals should be given specific form by way of (1) financial assistance, (2) supplies at fixed prices irrespective of inflationary influence and (3) specific delivery dates. If this is done a major element in the economic progress will be built with the underdeveloped economics of the East and particularly of India.



Special Articles

By C. L. MODI, B.A.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE AT NEW DELHI

Between 10th and 15th January 1951

The World Power Conference as you will be aware came into being in 1924 and with this main object, to examine by discussing upon international level all various questions of power economy, technology and the fostering of solutions to such problems by mutual corporation. The New Delhi Conference was the second of its type to take place in India.

India after a very few years of existence as an independent, self-governing state has attained great importance by reason of its initiative, and with regard to its irrigation and hydro-electric schemes and also the supply of electric current. The exhibition was held in New Delhi from the 10th to 15th January 1951, which covered many spheres of activity, dealt with by the conference, and was fully attended by the connected industries.

The programme included was to procure the agricultural needs of the country and in particular the power economic problems and included as main objects for debate the supply of electric current for agricultural activities and the co-ordination of the industrial development as well as the supply of power supply services, and each main subject was decided.

India has to raise the standard of its population and therefore as such herself to the task of increasing the products of her agricultural area by means of extensive cultivation and by means of utilizing her agricultural resources; she has a chance of achieving her object by a well-planned agricultural system. Also the development of hydro-electric power is very essential to make this a success.

As you are aware, the Indian Government has now under construction various irrigation schemes and hydro-electric plans, building of reservoirs, supply of drinking water and most important of all, protection against floods. This plan has in its list about 160 projects and have to be completed within the space of seven years. The work will be carried out by the Construction, Water power, Irrigation & Navigation commissions. Along with these there is another plan having 62 projects which was taken up by the construction electricity commission which provides for the construction of steam power plants. It is a pleasure to state that out of the 62 projects 21 are already under construction.

It is hoped that as a result of this there will be at least about thirty-two million acres of land under irrigation and about eleven million tons of agricultural products will be harvested. The electric generation would be approximately nine million kilowatt by water power and about nine lakhs kilowatt by steam power and all this will be for the national economy.

The Government of India by her foresight has called upon the assistance of foreign countries, who are experts in this line for the construction and completion of extensive building constructions and other plans particularly for mechanical

and electrical equipment for the water storage and for power plants. The Government is aware that the Indian industrial enterprises at present cannot fully comply or in some cases even partly with all the requirements for such schemes, and therefore such supplies whenever necessary will also be imported from countries abroad by paving the way for the raising of the standard of the Indian economy.

The conference is of great importance for the Indian Government and it is hoped that there will be a series of conferences in this connection, so that the Government and the persons who are actually handling these schemes will have the necessary facility of discussing these matters with experts on an international level and at such meetings they can also exchange views, experiences and other points.

It is sincerely hoped that the great aims of the Indian Government in raising the standard of living and economy would be duly fulfilled in the course of the next seven or ten years as planned.

(By the Editor 'THE POWER')

Personalities in Planning

M. S. Seshasayee Brothers, have played a prominent part in the Industrial development of South India. The Senior partner **Sri V. Seshasayee** has been a pioneer in many fields. The South Madras Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd., the Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation Limited, the Fertilisers and Chemicals at Alwaye, the Aluminium Industries, Kundara, all these, inter alia, are proofs of his foresight, organising capacity, successful working and above all his vision and courage. Born and bred in a middle class family, he developed early an aptitude for science, saw the possibilities of industrial development, spared no efforts to promote and successfully carry out the various industrial enterprises. The Government have not been slow in recognising his work and worth and his advice and guidance are very often sought in industrial planning. Mr. Seshasayee is now 60 and may he live long to be

"A model Indian in Industry, serving us as a beacon light,
A shining Sun of Progress, resplendent and bright."



FOR
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APPLY TO:

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Australia and the Continent. The Madras office of Volkart Brothers is situated at 115-116 Armenian Street, G.T.

The range of I.H.C. equipments offered by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to Indian farmers includes:—

1. The 'Farmal' interculture type tractors for row crop farming (9 to 32 H.P.)
2. The McCormick Deering General purpose wheel tractors (23 to 45 H.P.) for general farming and haulage, and

3. The International Crawlers (30 to 150 H.P.) for heavy tillage and a variety of tillage tools and farm machines to be operated by these prime movers, such as for ploughing, levelling, haulage, seeding, inter-culture harvesting and threshing. Suitable earthmoving equipments for operation by the International Crawlers are also available.

Self-sufficiency in food is the corner stone of all plans for national reconstruction and progress. The country will have to produce 4 or 5 million tons of food more than now apart from producing more cotton, jute and sugar. Modern methods must come to the aid of age-old ways of agriculture. The mechanical farming-farming with tractor power-help in 4 principal ways to grow more food (viz).

More acreage:—The farmer can put more acres under the plough if he uses tractor. While a pair of bullocks with an iron-plough can plough only $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in a 7-hour day, a tractor can plough 3, 5, 10, 20 or more acres in a 10-hour day according to its size, the soil and the efficiency of the driver.

Better tillage and better yield:—Ploughing and harrowing are done with the help of tractors at even depth resulting in a healthy seed bed. Ridging is done fast

Consumer's Companion

[The consumer of Power-Electrical and Mechanical has every reason to keep closely in step with the fundamentals of this power and wide-spread modern applications. All calculations and complicated formulae have been scrupulously avoided but practical hints and notes in the form of elementary treatise are given in the "Power" to be of help to the common consumer.]

FOR HOME AND HEARTH

Home Industries:—There are a great many side-line industries now being taken up extensively and for many of these, electric power can be and is being used. Women who take up knitting work at home can do so most advantageously by means of electric power and the revival of cottage industries like lace-making, weaving etc., at a time when the country is gradually becoming electrified, offers unlimited scope for the manufacturer who can put on the market home types of apparatus long since installed in factories, where oven goods, glove making, leather-work etc., are carried on. For particulars ask the 'The Power' about it!

FOR FARM AND FACTORY

Tractors (Series 2)

Messrs. Volkart Brothers, whose Indian Head Office is in Bombay and who have just completed one century as merchants and sole distributors in India for various foreign manufacturers offer for sale and service a comprehensive range of farm machinery manufactured by **The International Harvester Co., Chicago, U.S.A.** in their factories situated in U.S.A., U.K.,

and regularly. Besides, tractors can inter-cultivate many acres a day between rows of growing crops, without damaging the plants. Inter-cultivation can therefore be done at frequent interval and in proper time resulting in better crops, and greater yields.

Better sowing and greater crops:— Better crops are assured. There is no waste of seeds, less seed is needed, uniform depth assures good even germination, the spacing of seeds is measured and regular eliminating later thinning out, above all, the sowing can be done and finished at the right time within a few hours or a couple of days.

Better reaping with richer harvests:— Machine harvesting makes for biggest harvest. It gets the whole crop and in time. Large fields can be harvested at the right moment in a few hours before the weather or animals or thieves can spoil the labour of a whole year.

The following are the popular models among the many, dealt with by **M/s. Volkart Brothers.**

(1) Farmall-C-19 dhp or 24 engine H.P. driven by power kerosine, consume about one gallon per hour at 75% load. It ploughs about 3 acres a day in 10 hours.

Price.....Rs. 6,760.
Plough.....Rs. 750.
Disc Harrow.....Rs. 2,700.

(2) Farmall-M-30 dhp or 35 engine H.P. driven by power kerosine consumes about 1½ gallons per hour. It ploughs about 6 acres a day of 10 hours.

Price.....Rs. 11,795.
3 furrow plough.....Rs. 1,855.
Disc Harrow.....Rs. 2,670.
Cultivator.....Rs. 2,300.

(1) Crawler-30 dhp or 35 engine H.P. driven by diesel oil, consumes about 1½ gallons per hour. The ploughing capacity is about 10 acres a day.

Price.....Rs. 22,305.
Plough.....Rs. 1,855.
Harrow.....Rs. 2,670.
Cultivator.....Rs. 2,800.
Disc Tiller.....Rs. 2,990.

—all these subject to their final confirmation.

M/s. Volkart Brothers have been associated with mechanised farming for the last 25 years and have contributed such to the introduction of tractors and farm machines in India and by virtue of their long experience in this line they are in a good position to give the farmer sound technical advice. Whatever may be your problems they will supply the most up-to-date answer. Besides giving free technical advice, they have also built up an efficient spare parts and service organisation to cater to the needs of their clients.



Trends of Trade

[Today the world of Trade offers more and better opportunities to ambitious men and women, anxious to succeed in life than any other type of career. But competition is keen and in business as in everything else the biggest rewards go to those who have taken the trouble to perfect themselves and to increase their knowledge and efficiency.]

With the professions so over crowded, more and more of the best brains in the country are embarking on business careers but the big prizes and the highest rewards go to the properly trained executive, the man who knows his job and can apply his knowledge perfectly and thoroughly. The expert moves on to the top of his profession, while others have been content to drift. The Power will prove that pride lies in performance.]

Import Policy

The Government of India announced liberalisation of its import policy for 1951 to provide the maximum facilities for the procurement of India's essential requirements.

The major changes are (1) licenses for the period January-June 1951, would be doubled in value and their period of validity extended till the end of December, (2) certain essential raw materials have been added to the existing O.G.L. No. XXI, the period of validity of which has been extended to cover shipments up to December 1951, (3) Streptomycin and wood timber (other than plywood, sandal-wood, agarwood and tagarwood) will be licensed freely from all sources and cotton yarn of counts 80 and above will be licensed freely of import from soft currency area, (4) some other changes have also been made in O.G.L. No. XXI such as the exclusion of certain diesel engines parts etc.

In the revised Indian Import Regulations governing the issue of licenses for the year 1951, it is noted that no licenses will be granted for the import of hairdryers, desk lamps, electric cooking devices, water heaters, immersion heaters, heating elements, sterilisers, irons, clocks, vulcanisers and cable testing equipment.

British Industries Fair 1951

The 1951 B.I.F. which is being held in London at "Earle Court" and "Olympia" and in Birmingham at "Castle Bromwich" from April 30- May 11, goes back thirty-six years to 1914. The King and Queen regularly attend the London section. The Fair is still growing from strength to strength. Earle Court, 260,000 square feet, will house a magnificent display of textiles, the Commonwealth section, and eight other main trade sections. Olympia, 300,000 square feet, will have more than 1000 exhibitors of lighter industrial products. Castle Bromwich 500,000 sq. feet, will have 1300 exhibitors comprising (a) hardware, ironmongery and brass foundry; (b) building and heating; (c) electrical equipment; (d) engineering, metals, transport and gas. Each of the three exhibition halls is on the scale of a town. The combined length of the electric wiring in the three halls is 1000 miles. The halls contain 50,000 light fittings, 10,000 power points, 4000 telephones with electricity, gas and water consumption sufficient to maintain a town of 140,000 inhabitants. There are three emergency hospitals; also banks, post offices, clubs, restaurants and cable office. Special facilities are provided for tourists from overseas. The festival of Britain which is organised independently of the B.I.F. will also celebrate its centenary by opening on 3rd May. The double occasion of the B.I.F. and Festival of Britain make an exceptional attraction to buyers to combine business with pleasure.

Press News of Phillips

The construction of the transmitter for the planned television-broadcast in the Netherlands has been completed. In addition to the video and audio transmitters, the extensive studio-installation is also ready, complete with television cameras, control desks, film projectors and film

cameras and other equipment, necessary for television broadcasts. In the transmitting centre of the Netherlands P.T.T. the erection of the 660 foot mast is ahead. The 70 feet television aerial which is now standing in the grounds of the Phillips factory at Hilversum for measuring purposes will be fitted on top of this structure. As soon as the studio is ready the studio-equipment will be installed there. The Phillips Factories in Eindhoven have already been on the air with small-scale television-transmissions of an experimental character and ere long it will grow into a permanent broadcasting system covering the whole country.

Indo-Pakistan Trade

The 17 months old deadlock in trade between India and Pakistan has been ended by the recent Karachi agreement which was combined with acceptance of the official par value of Pakistan rupee. Financial transactions between the two countries will be conducted on the basis that 100 Pakistan rupees will fetch 144 Indian rupees. It will hold good provisionally for a period of 16 months. India will get food grains, jute and other required articles from Pakistan while the latter will get relief from India by way of supply of coal etc. A variety of minor articles ranging from fish to cigars are placed in the O.G.L. list of both countries. This gesture on the part of the two countries will result in a free and full exchange of the goods, one has, the other requires. Copies of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement are available at the Import and Export Control Offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Amritsar and Shillong as well as from the Manager, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Indo/Polish Trade

A trade accord has been concluded between India and Poland according to which India can import from the latter country a number of articles including water meters, machine tools, torch bulbs, electric numerators, porcelain H.T. insulators, electrodes, etc. Payments are to be made in sterling.

Indo-Finish Trade

An arrangement similar to the above has been arrived at between India and Finland, which comes under the soft currency group. Of special interest to electrical trade and industry are the following goods, among others, which Finland can export to India, Electric motors, not exceeding 25 H.P., Electro-technical porcelain (H.T. insulators).

Magnicon Alternators

M/S Crompton Parkinson Ltd., have received from the Macfarlane Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow, an exclusive license to manufacture and sell Magnicon Self-regulating alternators. These machines have inherent voltage regulation of plus or minus 2½ per cent or, with a special design, plus or minus 1 per cent. Automatic voltage regulators are not necessary. At present these alternators are available in the following sizes: 10 KVa to 150 KVa at 1500 R.P.M.; 20 KVa to on Magnicon alternators can also be obtained.

India-Egypt Trade

A fresh trade agreement between India and Egypt has been concluded. Exports from Egypt to India under the agreement will include raw cotton, cotton yarn, etc. and exports from India to Egypt include tea, certain oils and oil seeds, iron and steel manufacture, cutlery electrical goods, etc.

On Industrial Front

The Indian Automobile Industry deserves mention in the role of industrial expansion in Free India. In America one out of 4 owns a Motor vehicle; in India it is one out of 1500. India has about two lacs twenty thousand motor vehicles for a population of about 350 millions. Even a small country like New Zealand has more motor vehicles than India. This will give us an idea how backward India is in regard to this industry and mode of transport. India is a country of long distances with very few roads with the result that transport of agricultural products etc. to their markets remains seriously handicapped and retards the economic development of the country.

The alternatives generally suggested for increasing the use of motor vehicles in India are—

(a) Raise the standard of life so that a large No. of persons may use motor-cars and trucks at the present price or

(b) Lower the price of the indigenously manufactured vehicles sufficiently to put them within the reach of a large No. of people.

The first method is to be ruled out of consideration as the raising the standard of living in a country is a painfully slow process. The second alternative is not easy of achievement without active assistance from the State. In this connection it is to be noted the burden of tax on motor vehicles is heavy. The taxes by way of import duty, sales tax, annual taxes, taxes on petrol, lubricants etc. in India amounts approximately to Rs. 28 crores a year. In other words the owner of a motor vehicle has to bear a burden of Rs. 1330 per year. The result is that transport continues to remain expensive and it is being examined by a committee appointed by the Central Government. Besides what India requires is a cheap locally made vehicle. Unfortunately, on account of the limited market and open competition with foreign manufactured vehicles the cost of production in India turns out to be very high. The production side as well as the sale side would increase to bring down the cost of production. This then becomes the crux of the problem. The three practical methods to solve it will be (1) to increase the import duties (2) to grant subsidies to manufacturers and (3) to reduce progressively the number of imported finished components and thereby ensuring a sale of large No. of components to the indigenous manufacturer. The last alternative is more effective and practical. Assembling automobile vehicles out of ready-made components imported from abroad as at present done will really act as a handicap to the development of this industry. It is the most paying and easy part of the Industry. But it is not the correct step, even though the manufacture of car components

Plants etc. costing crores of rupees, technique and technicians. This may eliminate pretending manufacturers of about 100 in the country of automobile parts but it cannot be helped. The Government should lay down a programme for progressing reduction of ceiling limits for the import of components. Such a step will make the surviving manufacturer to hasten steps required to develop their assembly into manufacture while actual manufacturers of components will be encouraged to increase their production just to cater for an assured demand.

Thus the important role which the Automobile Industry plays in the economic development and the strategic development of our country will be given the consideration it deserves. During the days of Napoleon an army moved on its stomach but today it moves on wheels of motor vehicles, for purpose of attack and defence. Thus we find this industry is one of the basic and essential industries in our country both for Civil and Military utilities.

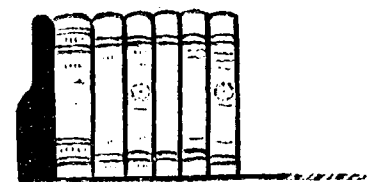
Around the Market

During the last week of February the Madras Stock Exchange was buoyant following reports of early prospects of Railway Budget which gave some hope that there might not be any fresh taxes in the forthcoming general budget of the Government of India. A feature of the week was the issue of debentures by the Corporation of Madras redeemable in ten years with interest at 3½ per cent. Among insurances, Prithvi met with business at the improved level of Rs. 7-6. Consistent support for all the local electric company shares especially South Madras was visible. Rubber shares, coffee and tea shares were active. The difficulties facing the textile industry chiefly in the matter of cotton supplies seemed to be scaring away investors. There was support for cement shares. In the hides and skins market, the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association had telegraphed to the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India to include the import of raw skins and hides in Pakistan in the trade agreement between the two countries. The supply position of tanning materials became very difficult due to

shortage of not only wattle but also avaram and Konnam barks and it was expected the position would become easy by fresh arrivals of the repuired stuff. Rumours of export duty in respect of groundnuts and groundnut oil in the Central Budget upset all calculations in the concerned trade.

Early in March, the Bombay Stock Market received the Central Government Budget news with relief. The steel group made an impressive display. Good support developed for textiles which came up steadily in fairly active dealings. Rumours of impending arrivals of silver broke the back of Silver which slumped under the weight of persistent liquidation by nervous holders. Gold on the other hand showed considerable steadiness in a fairly active market. After overnight consideration of the news of Russian agreement to preliminary Four Power Talks, London Stock Exchange reaction was one of optimism tempered with caution. The scope of the Tariff Board Enquiry at Bombay, regarding the Rubber price was disappointing and it appeared as though the rubber problem would be no nearer a solution. The cashew kernel industry with a year of the highest export behind them, was again facing its perennial problem. The gur market in Hapur was quiet and steady with moderate demand from deficit areas and restricted railway loadings. The Punjab and West Bengal continued to be regular buyers in moderate quantity. The Government of India had already prohibited exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil and had imposed heavy export duty on groundnut kernel. Oil Mills in Uttar Pradesh were lying idle. The non-ferrous metal market was extremely steady, prices recording good advances. India was admittedly in short supply in copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickel and aluminium, which were having serious repercussions on Indian Industry, etc.

The Government of India were trying their best to secure maximum supplies from all available sources. In London the boom in rubber shares gathered momentum. In Mysore open auction was restored as an experimental measure by the Coffee Board at the instance of the Government of India. The prices had shot up. At Bombay coffee scarcity was acute. The same was true of most cities in India. Representatives of the trade from Cochin made representations before the Tea Board for preventing the imposition of sales tax on tea. There was agitation in the Central Parliament over the increases in tyre prices and the policy of the Government thereon. The cotton dealers in New York hoped resumption of trading in cotton. Cotton now one of the world's scarce commodities—soared to the maximum price allowed by the American Government. Panicky conditions prevailed in Bombay Market over fall in prices of non-ferrous metals in sympathy with other world markets following the United States Government decision to suspend stock-pile purchases. This was a strange spectacle as prices were falling while stocks were not available. Tin was the most affected metal, its price declining from Rs. 960 per cwt. on March 5 to 760 Rs. on March 8. The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was universally welcomed and hailed. The Madras Markets ruled buoyant all round. There was renewed life in plantation section due to the official announcement of an Interim increase in the price of rubber at Rs. 122-8 per 100 lb. f.o.b. Cochin. The Union Government had informed State Governments that they must remove such restrictions on Inter-State trade as do not form part of the Central plan for the proper distribution and movement of commodities like cotton, textile, cement, iron and steel oilseeds, oil, oilcakes, pulses, spices, fodder, firewood and charcoal. This directive was sent after careful consideration.



Books & Brochures

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

Engineering.

An illustrated weekly Journal published at 35, 36, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2—Price 1sh. 6d.

It is an interesting and useful journal or engineers.

Circuits in Electrical Engineering.

By C. R. Vail, Prentice-Hall, New York, N. Y., 1950, \$ 7.65.

This book is of 560 pages with diagrams, charts and tables. It is intended for use as a text book for electrical engineering 100 students. It provides coverage of a wide variety of topics on electric circuits as well as a rigorous and fairly detailed analytical treatment of basic principles. Unusual features include a unified presentation of steady-state circuit principles, that treat direct current as zero-frequency alternating current, equal emphasis on the loop and node methods of solution and applications to both power and communications circuits. A knowledge of mathematics through calculus is assumed.

Electrical Installation Work.

By T. G. Francis, (Longmans Green and Coy., London, England), 1950, 12sh 6d.

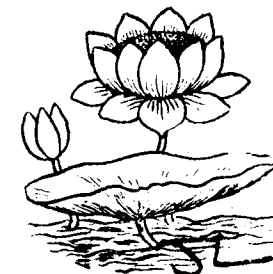
This book of 232 pages contains many useful illustrations. It is really intended for those engaged in electrical installation who desire to learn something of the technical side of their work. It covers supply systems, circuits, conductors and cables, wiring systems and accessories, grounding, instrument and measuring, illumination, electric heating, A.C. and D.C. machines, primary and secondary cells, electric bells and telephones etc.

GENERAL

I was There.

By Leashy, William, D. (New York, Witlesey House, 527).

This book is the personal story of the Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt and Truman, based on the his notes and diaries made at the time. Intimate glimpses of high-level diplomacy and military strategy during the years 1941-49 by the War time American Ambassador to Vichy and Chief of Staff to Commanders-in-Chief Roosevelt and Truman make this combination of diary and volume of memoirs an invaluable source book. The key personalities of the period and a number of anecdotes are described. Most important, of course, is the story which Admiral Leashy alone cantell of his dealings with the Vichy regime. This is documented by some 35 pages of personal letters and reports concerning his activities as ambassador. The book also gives the first inside stories on the first years of Truman administration.



News and Notes

"What'ever the busy bustling world employs,
Our wants and wishes, cares and joys,
These the "POWER" of our times display,
And call them News and Notes, the hodge-podge of the day."

PERSONALITIES

Tagore and Gandhi

Modern India is proud of Tagore and Gandhi, whose writings have inspired millions, whose preachings rejuvenated the forlorn and destitute minds. No doubt the saner population of the West has had the instinctive courage to recognise and proclaim these two gifted personalities, of the East as great world teachers. They were purity personified; they roamed high above the world in the Ether of Devotion; they flew on the Wings of Humanity; they drank deep at the Divine Spring of Wisdom. Whatever might have been their differences they both preached the Eternal Gospel of Love and Truth. They tried to expunge from the human breast the grisly greed which is the root cause of all our political, social and economical maladies.

Great persons appeared from age to age all of a sudden. So did Tagore and Gandhi. In Mahatmaji's life there was no distinction between the high and the low, the learned and the unlettered, the rich and the poor. Gurudev lived only in and for his Art which was his spiritual Sadhana. All the children were his chums. He was fastidious and meticulous to a degree in his devotion to his ideal. Tagore was a poet while Gandhi was a politician though both were essentially men of religion. Gandhi had several intimate talks with Gurudev. They were too sacred and personal. Burke was right when he said: "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!" Certainly life has a mission, an object. And how well a great man has said:—

I slept and dreamt that life is beauty,
I woke and found that life is duty.

Surely life is duty, a lifelong duty and not a whit more or less than Duty or Dharma. Tagore lived awakening India and Gandhi died regenerating India. Today we do not find them in flesh and blood but we find their footprints amidst sorrows and starvations.

MATTERS

Inside India

Better and Better, was the remark made by Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, the Railway Minister at New Delhi, when he presented his third and last Railway Budget in the Parliament recently. The figures of income and expenditure for the current year show an improvement of Rs. 31 crores under the first and an enhancement of only Rs. 13.71 crores under the second. The revised estimates also make room for Rs. 14.24 crores surplus in the current year. The calculations of the ensuing year's income and expenditure are estimated at Rs. 260.60 crores and Rs. 186.75 crores respectively. There is to be increase in passenger fare of 1 pie per mile in 3rd class, 1½ pies in Inter class, 2 pies in 2nd class, and 3 pies in 1st class and no increase in freight. This largest nationalization concern has recovered its period of convalescence since the war and will attain full operational efficiency before long. The regrouping of railways on a zonal basis, the reconstruction of the Railway Board have been announced.

The Central Budget of India was presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman D. Deshmukh. At a glance the revised estimates of 1950-'51 show a surplus of Rs. 7.93 crores as against the original estimated surplus of Rs. 71 lakhs. The year's revenue estimated at Rs. 387.21 crores and expenditure at Rs. 379.28 crores show an increase of Rs. 48.62 crores in revenue and of Rs. 41.4 crores in expenditure. At the existing level of taxation, the estimated revenue for next year is put at Rs. 369.89 crores and expenditure at Rs. 375.43 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5.54 crores. In the capital budget the current year shows a deficit of Rs. 6.7 crores. For next year the deficit on capital account is estimated at Rs. 78

crores. The proposals for increased taxation announced are (1) increase in the rate of corporation tax from 2 as. 6 ps. to 2 as. 9 ps. (2) a levy exclusively for purposes of the centre a small surcharge of 5 per cent on all Income-tax and Super-tax rates, excluding Corporation Tax (3) an enhanced surcharge of 5 per cent on all items of import schedule, except such of them as are governed by specific agreements, (4) a 50% additional surcharge on import duty on ale, beer, spirit and fermented liquor, (5) import duty on mineral oils other than motor spirit and kerosine increased by 20 per cent (6) excise duty on motor spirit increased by 5 per cent (7) excise duty on kerosine increased by 5 per cent (8) black pepper and cotton waste export duty to be raised by executive order, (9) export duty on cotton cloth to be 10 per cent ad valorem, (10) Rs. 80 per ton export duty on groundnut kernel, (11) Changes in the tobacco tariff, (12) surcharge on cigarettes. The introduction of Sales Tax in Delhi State was also announced.

The one outstanding quality in the budget is clear (viz.) an effort to do social justice through fiscal measures by spreading the proposed additional tax burdens evenly over the multiple sectors of industry, trade and consumption at diverse economic levels. The ideologies and ambitions of the legislature of an infant democracy such as one could not but drive the Finance Minister to confront an economic situation which involves a confession, that the capital market has more or less declined Government's importunate wooing. He also dwelt in his Budget speech on the administrative economics effected, the pruning of capital projects, suspension of some others and the colossal problems which India faced after partition in settling displaced persons. A banker of his reputation, he concluded with a note of restrained optimism. We are thankful for Industry and Trade have got away lightly for 1951-52.

The All-India Basic Education 3-day Conference was held at Sewagram under the Chairmanship of Mr. Badrinath Varma, Bihar's Education Minister. Pandit R. S. Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya-Pradesh, inaugurated. About 400 delegates and teachers attended. They discussed questions relating to pre-basic, post-basic,

adult and social education schemes for rural universities and other matters connected with basic education.

The death of Dr. Cuttamanchi Ramalinga Reddi (1880-1951) removed one of the outstanding personalities in South India in the world of education and politics. A fine scholar and writer in English, a poet and literary critic in Telugu, Dr. Reddi was the architect of the Andhra University and was connected with the Mysore University for a long time. He also served in the Inter-University Board as well as in the All-India Advisory Board of Education. The Legislative Councils of the Montford Era used to see his brilliant debates. One of the fine and flashy intellectual of South India has departed from the scene. May his soul rest in peace.

The industrial output for 1950 in India is worthy of note. Industries like steel, coal, cement, electrical goods saw a period of prosperity and cotton and Jute industries had a 'bleak' year. Cotton textiles last year reached its lowest ebb in partition. The Indian Textile Industry's output in 1950 was 3667 million yards of cloth, a decline of 237 million yards over the previous year. The production of Jute goods totalled 836,000 tons as against 946,000 tons in 1949. The decline in both is attributed more to the trade deadlock between India and Pakistan.

India rejects the Anglo-American proposals for a solution, of the dispute between India and Pakistan over the future of the state of Kashmir. The Anglo-American resolution on the matter is highly critical. India's stand all along the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir state has been accepted by the Security Council in various resolutions. Strangely this basic principle of sovereignty has been ignored in the new proposals and the Kashmir Government was told that its proposal to call a constituent Assembly was not legal. Sir Owen Dixon's findings about aggression by Pakistan and the need for a limited plebescite as more practical solution have been ignored in the new proposals. India would not tolerate this bullying—so uttered Sir B. N. Rao. The State Development Minister of Kashmir Mr. Ghulam Mohamed Sadiq announced that Kashmir would go ahead with C. A. Plan. But Pakistan demanded arbitration.

on Kashmir. The Pakistan Foreign Minister at Lake Success asked the United Nations to appoint an outstanding personality with full Powers to resolve the longstanding dispute between India and Pakistan on the future of Kashmir. He also asked for calling upon India and Pakistan to withdraw their forces and to co-operate with U.N. Representative in the discharge of his duties. India's firm stand was a matter of anxious concern to all the concerned parties and further developments were to be watched.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which had its session at Lahore recommended for its parent body—the Economic and Social Council—to ensure increased supply of technical assistance and provision of exports and technicians to under developed countries of the E-Cafe region.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party hoped to set up candidates in 2500 of the 3551 constituencies at the election for Parliament and the States Legislature. No coalition with Congress or Communists is contemplated.

The Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs was held in New Delhi, under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Prime Minister and other Ministers attended. The Conference discussed the food situation, the economic situation of the country, the state of law and order, general elections, rules of business of State Governments and inter-state contacts.

The 4 day All-India culture Conference was held in Delhi behind the walls of the historic Fort. It was inaugurated by Dr. Prasad. About 500 representatives, artists and linguists from all over India attended. Mr. Nehru and Mr. Munshi and others addressed the conference. Discipline, teamwork and democracy were emphasized as the fundamental factors of cultural life in a country. The programme of the Conference included a language exhibition, dance and music festival.

The All-India Conference on Letters was also held under the chairmanship of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. It resolved to establish a National Academy of Letters to co-ordinate literary activity in all the Indian Languages.

Nearer home, the Madras Budget (1951-52) presented in the Assembly recently by the Finance Minister Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, made a review of the State's progress in rural uplift. The expected income is about Rs. 60 crores. No fresh taxes are to be levied. Rs. 1.25 crores more are to be spent on education. Rs. 22 crores are to be provided for capital works. The food production schemes are stressed upon. Regarding the harnessing of hydro-electric resources, the Finance Minister stated that the Pykara, Papanasam and Mettur hydro-electric stations of the South were developed by the State and are interconnected in one Transmission Grid covering the southern districts. The Thermal Plant of Madras City was recently acquired and connected to the Grid which is now having a totalled installed capacity of about 175,000 K.Vs. Rural Electrification has received increasing attention. The Government has launched a five-year plan. Two new hydro-electric stations at Machkund and Moyar are in full swing at an estimated cost of about Rs. 40 crores.

The 5th Annual Conference of the Association of University teachers was held in Madurai (South India). The President the Rev. Mr. L. L. Murphy stressed honour, integrity, justice, truth, reliability, the strength to resist evil and to be good. This was of greater importance than intellectual knowledge. He added that these formed the armour that must be rivetted on a man when he enters the battle of life.

Inside Europe

The downfall of the French Government came at a time when important national and international decisions, questions of wage and price policies at home, the Big Four Power talks, German Rearmament and European Union are to be discussed. President Vincent Auriol asked Premier George Bidault leader of the Catholic Popular Republicans to try to form a new Government and end France's political crisis. M. Henry Queuille the Radical leader became the Premier and formed his cabinet.

The Big four Power Deputies conference between America, Britain, France and Soviet at Paris had not much progress due to differences between them

Seven keymen were chosen for European Army in General Eisenhower's administrative "Cabinet" to run the same. 3 Britons, 2 Frenchmen were represented. Italy and the U.S.A. shared the remaining 2 posts.

Mr. Ernest Bevin resigned as foreign Secretary in U.K., and became the Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council is the new Foreign Secretary. Bevin was occupying the Foreign Office since 1945. The shaping of the Marshall Plan, the creation of Western Union, the close integration of the North Atlantic area, these are but a few of those outstanding developments that will ever remain witness to Bevin's work as the architect of a new world order.

Czechoslovakia, a bastion of democracy in the heart of Europe, is again in trouble. Purge has again taken place. Following the arrest of the former Czech Minister for Foreign Affairs, came the decision of M. Kratochvil, the Ambassador in India, to give up his post and seek asylum in Britain. Industry in Czechoslovakia has been geared to Soviet needs. All the key positions in the country are now held by the communists who were trained in Moscow. It amounts to the economic exploitation of Yugoslavia by Moscow.

Britain to produce the Atom Bomb—was the news released by the Supply Minister Mr. George Strauss in the House of Commons. The Soviet had made an atom bomb. In 1945 the U.S.A. dropped its first atom bomb on Hiroshima (Japan). The atom bomb was not the invention of one man, but the outcome of a sequence of discoveries by Scientists in Britain, America, France, Italy and Germany.

Political demonstrations in Italy demanded not to sacrifice Italian interests in Trieste to gain the good-will of Marshall Tito, head of the Yugoslav State. The 285 square mile Adriatic territory round the coast of Trieste was provisionally split for the last 6 years between Yugoslav and Anglo-American occupation. Russia tried to include this subject of Trieste at the Big Four Deputies meeting in Paris. This had caused a wave of alarm through Italy.

Inside America

The picture of a third world war between American eyes is very likely. If war comes, they proclaim that atom bombs would be used instantly. The exception is formed in Korea as they have not yet made their position clear. Enormous funds are now being wasted in America (as well as in Russia) on bombs which are of little military value.

President Truman pronounced his foreign policy. He said that the present rearmament programme had a double purpose—to prevent a world conflict and to prepare defence to meet such a world conflict if it is forced upon America.

Loan or gift — was the long and weary discussion of the U.S. Government Bill to speed grain supplies to India. A loan appeared possible.

Inside Asia and Africa

The 49 year old Prime Minister Gen. Ali Razmara was assassinated in the Court yard of a mosque at Teheran. He was a product of the Saint CYR. Military academy in France and a man of international repute. During his premiership of about 9 months, he devoted special attention to the problems of students and initiated reforms measures which were blocked by the oligarchy of landlords and businessmen in the Majlis. The Nationalisation of Persia's oil industry which was opposed by Ali Razmara, has now become a certainty. The next phase in Persia's politics will perhaps be a case of pull devil, and pull baker.

The Pakistan Chief of staff Maj. Gen., Akbar Khan and other Ring leaders were arrested for subversive activities against the Pakistan Government.

The 19th world cotton Congress was held in Cairo. King Farouk opened the same. About 300 delegates from 23 cotton producing and consuming countries attended. But Egypt declined to become a member of international cotton group on political grounds.

In Morocco (French, North Africa) the Sultan's regime was disliked by the Nationalist Istiglal party. The Nationalist party agitated for the abolition of French connection thereby resulting in their liberty and freedom, the amalgamation of

the three divided zones into a single unit under the control of a democratic government. Egypt and the Arab league supported the Nationalists who were subject to French aggressive acts. There is a proposal to take the Moroccan issue before the U.N. Security Council.

The U.N. forces met growing communist resistance as they inched towards the 38th parallel in central Korea. What new tricks the Chinese were up to was anybody's guess. General MacArthur paid a surprise visit to the war front. It was stated that no special significance was attached. The current stalemate might offer an opportunity for ending the war. There had been rumours of this in Wall Street, New York.

SPORTS

England won the fifth and the final cricket at Melbourne. (Australia) of the series by 8 wickets against Australia. Australia however, retained the 'Ashes' as they won the first four matches. The England team tour of Australia came to an end.

In the 4 day unofficial cricket match at Colombo between Commonwealth team and combined India Ceylon-Pakistan XI, the Commonwealth team achieved a sensational victory by 120 runs, the scores being Commonwealth 1st innings 350 with 105 for Dooland, the combined XI 1st innings—238 with 102 for Hazare, Commonwealth 2nd innings—107 (for 5 wickets, and declared) and combined XI 2nd innings—101.

The last cricket match of the Commonwealth XI in their present tour against Prime Minister's XI played at Brabourne Stadium, Bombay ended in a draw. A magnificent innings of 300 not out by Imtiaz Ahmed was the feature of the match. With this the Commonwealth left India with good will and cheer.

In the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India at Indore, the Holkar team's 1st innings was 429 with 187 runs for Mushtaq Ali; Mankad took 6 wickets for Gujarat. Gujarat scored 327 in their first innings which included 98 runs for G. Kishenchand. Holkar opened their second innings and scored 443 which

included 234 runs for G.T. Sarwate. The credit of annexing 4 wickets went to Mankad again for Gujarat side. Gujarat was able to score only 356 in spite of 152 runs taken by Jesu Patel and Holkar won the coveted trophy for the third time, while Gujarat were runners-up for the first time.

As expected the first Test Match between England and New Zealand of the present tour at Christ Church petered out into a dismal draw. England, however, gained first innings honours. They scored 550 in reply to 417 for eight declared by New Zealand, who in their second knock scored 40 for 3 before stumps were drawn.

India took part in the World Table Tennis Championship at Vienna, by sending a team of 5.

The First Asian Games was opened by the President of India on March 4. The games which are organised by the Asian Games Federation, will be held every 4 years in different Asian Countries. It was attended by 40,000 sport lovers from the 11 Asian nations. The venue of the games was the newly-built National Stadium, New Delhi, supervised and conducted by the Organising Committee of which H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala is the President and Mr. A. S. de Mello, the Director. Gay flags of eleven participating nations (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and India) and the flag of Federation of Asian Games surrounded the picturesque stadium. The glorious comradeship of sport was evident throughout among the nations. After 7 days of competition in many fields it came to an end. In the individual events Japan scored 168 points and India came second with 116 points. In team events India topped with 52 points placing Japan second with 44 points. The number of women athletes from our country was small and they were outclassed by their Japanese rivals. It was a surprise too that the organisers were not holding a "Miss Asia 1951" competition and were content with a "Mr. Asia 1951."

It was a fine success and justified Tagore's lines:

Thou has brought the distant near
And made a brother of the stranger -

The first All-India Police Sports were held at Cuttack, when Uttar Pradesh won the Championship Trophy.

The Government of Madras has decided to postpone the enforcement of the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, which prohibits betting on horses by two years from April 1, 1951. Betting will, therefore, be allowed to continue till April, 1953. The Riding and Training honours for the present Madras racing season were obtained by Ahmed Khan and Baba Khan respectively. The curtain at Guindy has fallen recently for this season which, it might be said, was fair and well. The Madras Punters will mourn for and miss Barney McQuade, one of Madras leading jockeys, when he met with death due to an accident in the penultimate race of the season causing injuries by his tumble from his Horse Caltex Queen in the Nellore plate. He was the youngest of the three well-known racing brothers and was aged only 39. He was Master of Arabs and always aimed his challenge beautifully and his finishing powers were superb. May his soul rest in peace.

In a few lines

The Madras City population today is about 14 lakhs.

Australia will go to the polls for general elections on April '28. The great significance of the forthcoming elections lies in the field of foreign affairs. Inflation and Communism will be the chief issues. Mr. Menzies the present Prime Minister will try to return to power, while Mr. Chetney will try to make his main plank as well.

The Indonesian Cabinet has resigned on political crisis.

The Pakistan budget for 1951-52 was presented recently and provided for a large size of defence estimates.

The fifth Insurance Conference under the auspices of the Indian Life Insurance Officers' Association was held in Madras and criticised the New Insurance Act.



Here & There

[Those who read the 'Power' may be able to find here a fun and there a frolic, here a pinch and there a punch here a soup and there a saucer.]

Do you know?

A considerable number of persons in Europe have already registered passages for the first trip to the moon. It is not a matter for laughter. At the present rate of scientific advancement, trip to the moon will take place sooner or later.

Editor—If you want to book your passage, apply to "The Power".

Judge & Law

The judge is the speaking law, but the law is a silent Judge. The first chief justice of the U. S. John Marshall once summarised the greatest achievement of a judge as the ability to look a lawyer straight in the eyes for two hours and not hear a damned word he says.

The Richest Man

The world championship for wealth is held by an Armenian who lives quietly in a Lisbon Hotel (Portugal), and avoids the limelight. His name is Sarkis Gulbenkian. He is prominent in the three worlds—Art collection, Finance and Oil. He is 81. He does not own a car.

"Bs"

Four "Bs" are most essential for any progress social or political. They are a Bungalow, a Beautiful wife, Bank balance and a Buick Car.

Public Examination

Membership of Parliament is a public service, requiring a deep understanding of public affairs. There should be an examination with an entrance fee of Rs. 100/- for candidates desiring to contest in the elections on (a) a paper on essay writing, (b) a paper on general knowledge, (c) a paper on regional language and State

language and (d) a paper on the critical study of the constitution of India, besides a viva voce testing the candidates ability to talk intelligently on social, economic, political, scientific, literary and artistic subjects. A candidate once passing the examination may be considered as having qualified himself for life to contest elections.

Editor—At this rate the mere T. A. and D. A. drawing members, sleeping and dozing members, if any, will be eliminated.

3 Wishes

Three AK's were discussing the ideal way to die. The first kid of 75 said, "I'd like to go sudden. I'd like to get hit by a train." The second, aged 86, said, "I'd like to go sudden, too—only may be in a jet airplane". They both turned to the third old fellow, aged 93, and said "How about you, Charlie?". Charlie just smiled quietly and said, "I'd like to be shot by a jealous husband".

— Garry Moore.

Fair Exchange

Two Boy Rogers starrers at Republic exchanged titles for some reason or other, "Song of the Bandit" became "Sunset in the West", and vice-versa—Hollywood News.

Exact Engineering

One of the problems of high-speed flying is skin friction heat—that is, heat generated solely by the speed of going through the air. The rough rule for this temperature increase is that the temperature goes up in degrees Centigrade as the square of the no of hundreds of miles an hour in speed—that is to say at 500 miles an hour it goes up to 25 degrees, at 600, 36 degrees, at 700 miles an hour it would be 49 degrees and at 1,000 miles an hour it would be boiling.

point The answer to this problem is a small refrigeration unit for Vampires and Meters. It weighs only 8 lbs. but yet it takes in very hot air from the engine and by a 3-inch diameter turbine and compressor revolving at 60,000 revolutions a minute it cools it down to below freezing and sprays it round the cockpit at the rate of 120 cubic feet a minute—a fine piece of exact engineering indeed.

Kick

A mule's kick is nothing.....Well, nearly nothing. You'd be amazed how often a man gets a kicking and just looks surprised, rubs himself and walks away.

Grew and Grew

The continued attention to the horticulture of his early years that gave Paxton the designer of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition in London of 1851, his chance of greatness. In 1849 he secured a water Lily from British Guiana and began to grow. It grew and grew. In three months' time it flowered; eleven leaves of 5 foot diameter lay like rafts around the gigantic bud. It was named Victoria Regia. It was a miracle of economy—so strong, so slight. Science perhaps would follow whose nature led.

The Thinking Servant

No elephant works mechanically as other animals do, and he never stops learning because he is always thinking.

Thought for the Month

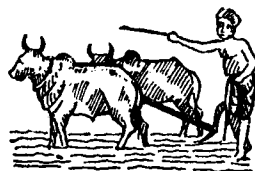
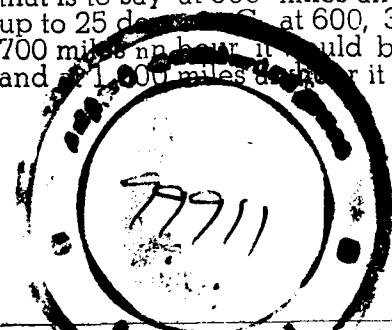
"The World is too much with us: late and soon,

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:

Little we see in nature that is ours;

We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon;

—Wordsworth.



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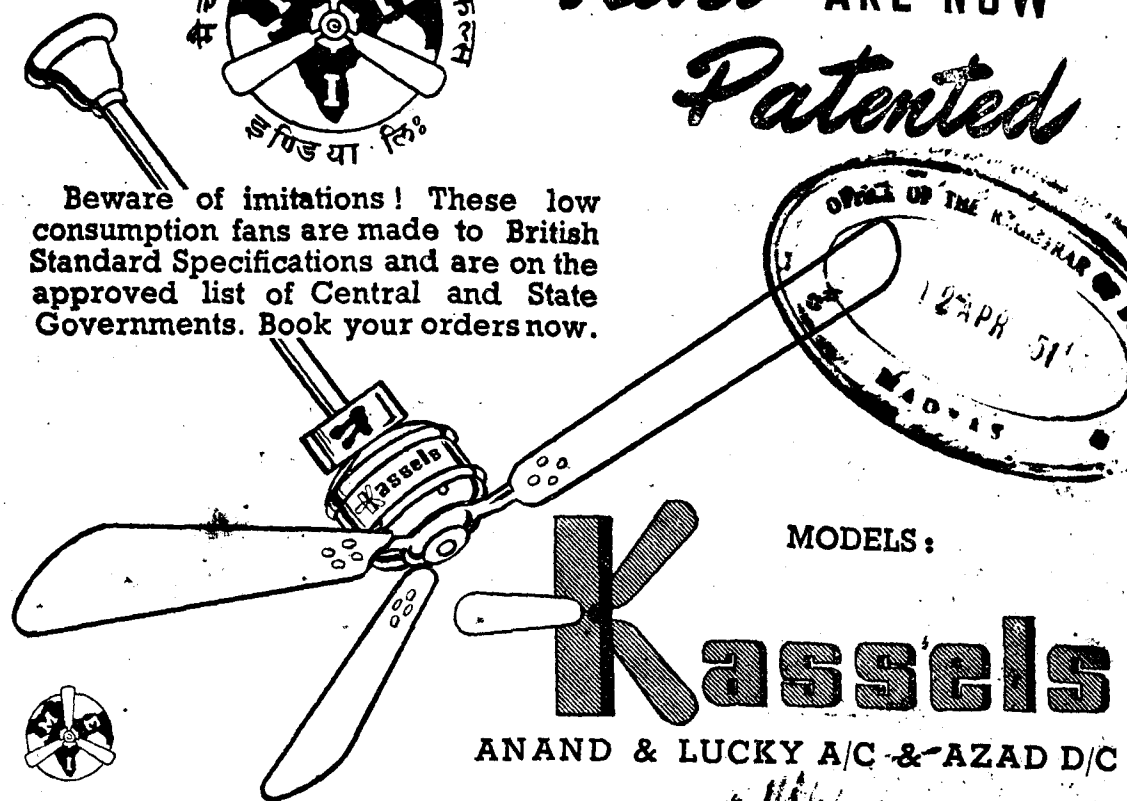
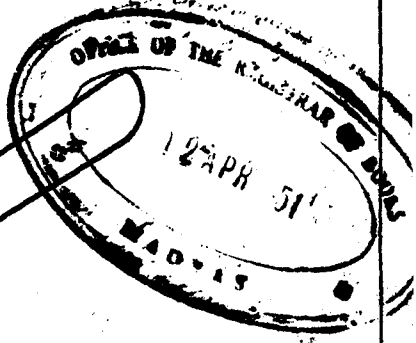
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