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POWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Vol. I
No. 8

MAY 1951.

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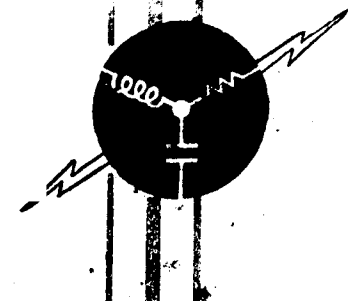
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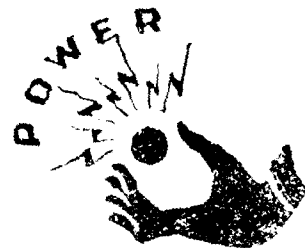
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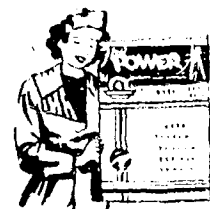
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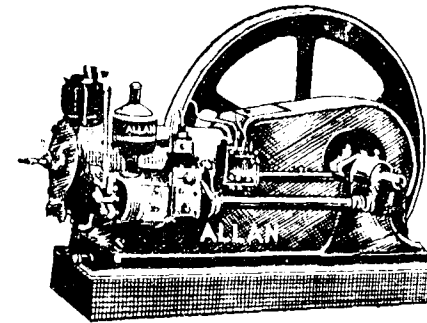
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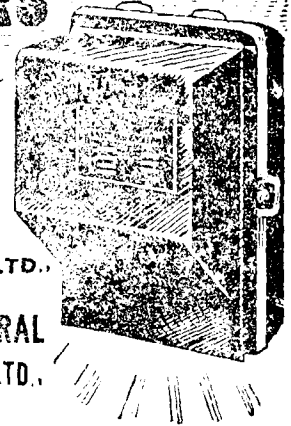
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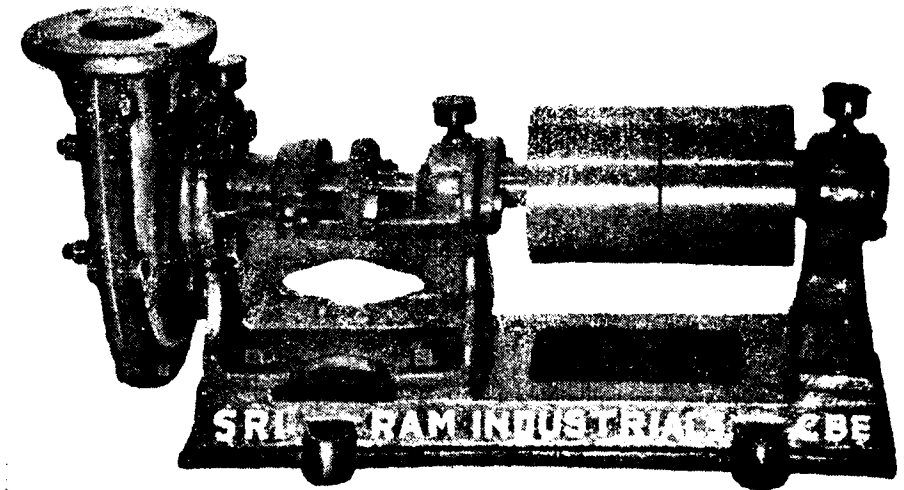


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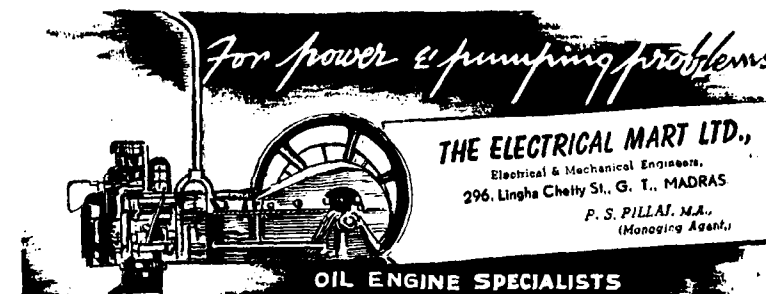
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See next issue—

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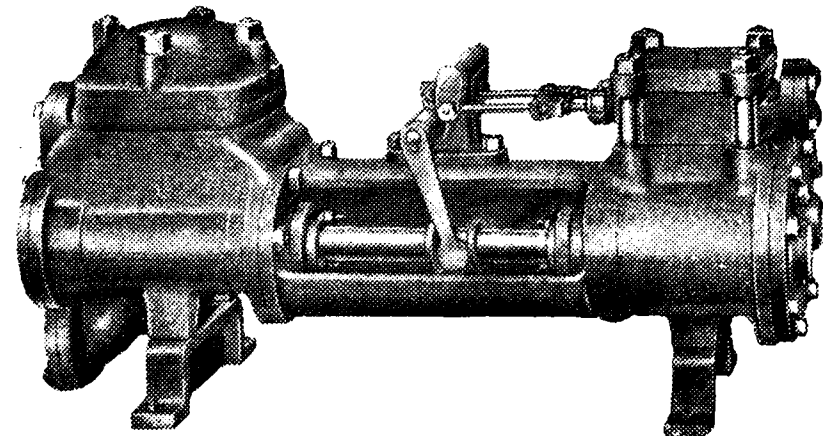
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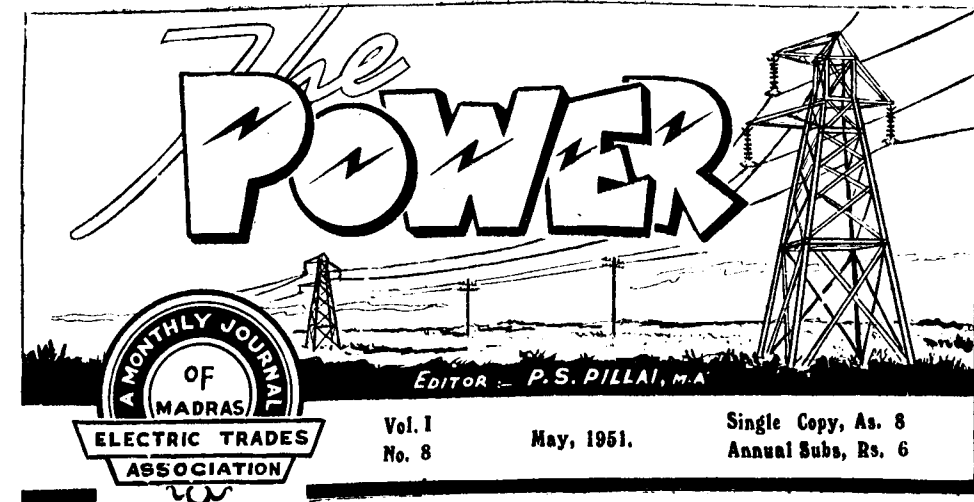
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Message Received for the "Power"

From

The Hon. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja,
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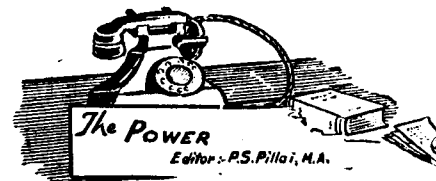


POWER

Vol. 1

May, 1951

No. 8



MADRAS MARCHES

*Facts and Factors in
Industry—*

India's Industrial map has undergone a substantial change after partition. In spite of dislocation of industries in the partitioned areas, the main tasks of stepping up production, control and distribution of essential materials in short supply have met with a good measure of success. Industry is a part of a whole social life, which is meaningless, if the parts be taken in isolation. It is coloured by what are called personal likes and dislikes, contacts, emotions and vague impulses, which cannot be rendered statistically. But industry, so coloured and complicated, itself forms relationship between men which make them members of a community. The makers and users together by their acts create a social group which is distinct from the group of fellow-citizens, and not less important morally than the group we call the state. The main facts and factors involved and operative in the development of industry in general are raw

materials, research, capital, organisation, labour, consumer, morality and other allied factors. In the short space available an attempt is made to give, in brief, a general analysis of the subject matter on hand.

The basis for the development of industries is the availability of raw materials of which those of mineral origin are by far the most important. The potentialities of the Madras State for industrialisation are being fast explored. The survey of the minerals of this province has been intensified by the Geological Survey of India and the investigation carried out revealed that this province possesses a wealth of minerals which could be usefully utilised in the development of industries. Manganese, Mica, Magnesite, Chromite, slate and other minerals were being quarried on an increasing scale. As for manganese, Bellary and Vizagapatam Districts lead the list, Mica is mined principally in Nellore District, a large quantity of magnesite is supplied by Salem District, Chromite by Krishna and Salem Districts. The exploitation of iron ore at Salem and Sandur had been examined by a Norwegian firm with full of promise. The 'Point Four' assistance offered by President Truman was accepted by the state for investigating lignite fuel in South Arcot District. In addition, Iron and Steel Industry in Salem, paint industry in Ceded District, glass industry and pencil industry using graphite of West Godavari—or Tirunelveli and asbestos industry in Ceded District are but a few of the numerous industries awaiting development. The maximum utilisation of the forest products

is being actively considered. In respect of Power which is essential for the growth of industries electricity had been doubled during the last three years and would be increased six times according to the next 5 year plan. The preparation of a commercial directory by the state of all products, producers and distributors is, in fact, a welcome move.

Next in importance comes research. Proper utilisation of raw materials can be achieved only through research. The cycle of industry is not a long one. The basis of research is knowledge, the application of research is technology, the application of technology is production and the use and abuse of the products of our industry take us back to research again. The main reasons for the slow rate of progress in research in India are lack of an effective link between research institutions and industrial interests, the inability of the provinces in general to build up adequate research organisations for securing the needs of local industries, absence of research mindedness in industry and lack of inter-departmental co-operation in programmes of research. True, the Madras Government has sanctioned to set up a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory to discover and publish the value of such resources. It has also sanctioned the establishment of an Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur for conducting research on oils and fats. Besides this, the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of two research institutes in this province for conducting research work on problems connected with tanning and leather industry and electro-chemical industry. With all that, we are nowhere when we compare ourselves to America and U.K. regarding organisation and financing of research. In those countries Scientific and industrial research has now become big business and a major profession.

The capital and ownership play a dominant part in the industrial system. Business capital is an extension of the industrial ownership into the sphere of credit; for example, shares in an

enterprise, which are business capitals, represent not so much actual machinery or raw materials as rights to draw profits upon the basis of the accepted or imagined credit of that enterprise. The most prominent characteristic of the shareholders is the desire for security. Another psychological characteristic among share-holders is the absence of any intelligence of interest, in regard to the methods by which their income is derived from the use of their capital. A third psychological characteristic found among the capitalists of Joint Stock Companies is the sense of belonging to a nameless multitude. Civilisation in the industrial area has undoubtedly suffered because the investor has paid so little attention to the use of his investment. For example the provision of diamonds is probably not so beneficial as the provision of clothes or even as tobacco. The moral standard involved in the responsibility of capital owners after the investment is made is really great. The conception that industry is a public service should not be lost sight of. The capital and the labour should co-operate for the common interest of the organisation concerned. Without capital, labour will have to find his own employment which will not be remunerative or extensive. For the sacrifice and risk, initiative and organisation, capital legitimately expects co-operation from labour. Today capital is shy because legislation in the form of Factory and Shop Assistant's Act, Minimum Wages Act, and Industrial Dispute's Act, array capital and labour as parties in court of Law with no interest except to get the better of the other. The general economics of the country, the political and financial changes also form impediments to investment of capital; a talk of nationalisation has created a sense of lethargy in private enterprises. The Government has stated that they are not committed to nationalisation but are committed only to help industries by leadership and examples. To some extent this is true. In spite of the financial difficulties and commitments accruing as for example, from the abolition of the Zamin-dari, the tolling of the death knell to the demon of drink, the Kerala Soap Factory, the Andhra Paper Mills, the advance of about Rs. 38 lakhs under State Aid, the

constitution of the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation with the capital of 2 crores, the formation of State and District Planning Boards all these added to the starting of polytechnics with industrial school section on regional basis and the encouragement of cottage industries indicate the desire on the part of the Madras Government to overtake Bombay and Bengal in the field of industrialisation.

Industrial organisation till the end of the 18th Century, when modern economics began, included both employers or organisers and owners. Today industry is dominated by larger organisations in which the owners of capital do not directly come into the picture. Thus the organiser, manager or businessman must be distinguished from the owner of industrial capital, though the old tradition makes the interest and outlook of the manager very similar to those of the owner. No distinction need be made between the organiser of workers in a factory, the employer properly so called and the business man who is either purely commercial or financial; all such persons can be called organisers who are the brains of industry. As Professor Marshall has observed, the organisers are much more isolated and individual in their outlook than are working men or owners of capital or consumers. The organiser of industry to-day feels himself to be individual source of energy. Originality is also typical with him. Neither drill nor machines can produce "Robots" in real life. To the administrator, who knows the difficulty of carrying on any system whatever, it is annoying to have the whole system challenged. His moral responsibility is great. He is responsible to the owners of capital and also to the community as well as to the workers. In short, the growth of many industrial organisation depends in great measure on the organiser, who forms the back-bone of the system.

As regards labour there is such a large gap between the worker and the employer that the former finds himself as lost particle. The experience of other countries is informative on the point. In the United Kingdom a sense of discipline and loyalty pin the worker to his job; a circumstance

arising from the English way of life. In the U.S.A. human relations are part of the plan of production, close study made to render work as pleasant and easy as possible. The Soviet Union throws the accent on the theory that the production is for the people each according to his merits. The task of the moment in our country is to make Labour and capital realise their own good and that of the state. Industrial workers are to be distinguished from domestic servants and agricultural labourers who work normally in isolation or without many equals present. Trade Unionism is the direct outcome of the modern development of the group mind among workers. Another important factor in modern industry is the existence of women and children in the working class, who create special problems.

In the end the workers' outlook is that of women and children as well as men; that is to say, it is the outlook of a whole social class and not simply of those who perform a certain type of social economic function. The fear of the two chief obstacles namely: (1) the routine and urgency of industry and (2) the insecurity and the dependence upon another's will is to be gradually removed in order to have the full moral development of labour. Industrial legislations are well known and they are intended, more for the worker than for the employer. Whatever it be, labour should recognise its mutuality with its capital.

The position of the consumer in the industrial development is also potential. Consumption is much more traditional than production and many new methods of manufacture arise, not for producing new kinds of goods, but for producing more and more cheaply of the traditional necessities and luxuries. In modern industrial countries women are generally consumers. Thus woman is par excellence the "consumer" and man par excellence the "producer" and this may serve to indicate one of the most important relations between the two social functions. The peculiar connections between women and the art of consumption show their central

position in society. The moral defect of the industrial era is that there is no taste or choice to express. In other words the customer is not fulfilling his function in society. He has nothing to offer in directing production for he has lost the capacity for enjoyment in the art of life. This is what William Morris has expressed in clear terms. The presentation of new ideas as to what goods and services are desirable is a function of the consumer but at present, his function is performed, chiefly by those who have new articles to sell. The promoter of a company for manufacture of a new electric bulb may indeed increase and improve the public uses of light but he is not dominated by the conception of social improvement and he is normally the servant of the seller not of the user. One of the chief moral defects of the industrial system is that only a few have free play for their abilities as consumers. The age is suffering from an under-consumption. Restriction of output by the organisers of industry, for the sake of the owners of capital, has narrowed the field of consumption and confined within a small social group the art of choice and taste.

The Utilitarians and the Idealists expressing the Producers' and the Consumers' point of view should be bound by industrial morality; industrial morality is very largely embodied in law and as such Government has a dominant moral influence in industry even though industrial life itself is a moral relationship. All industry depends upon Government for its existence, and operations. Contract law, punishment of fraud, security of property rights are all the work of the State and without these neither production nor consumption of the existing type is possible. There is no business, manufacture, or sale which is not dependent upon the political structure of society which is an essential preliminary to the economical one. Assistance by the State is much more obvious than interference. The assistance rendered by Government to industry is a creation of "liberties" or spheres of operation for industrial practice by way of, for example, currency and banking, trade and commerce and employment. With all these there are signs of an independent

moral expression of standards and ideals within industrial organisation; but this lack of precision or effectiveness because there is no conscious grasp of the economic community as a psychological and moral fact. The existence and characteristics of the economic community are of fundamental importance of the morality for industrial life and ethics. The one comprehensive conception in all industrial organisations should be one of service.

The interest of the self and the interest of the community both require our attention. It is not true that one is inevitably reached if we aim at the other, for no "hidden hand" is guiding. But the good sense of ordinary men can generally contrive to follow a course of action which by one act serves the self and by another the community, but by most acts serves both. Civilisation is destroyed by public penury when the few are rich, but no community is civilised however great its common store of wealth, if individuals are cramped and confined in will and power—no man is too great to be another man's servant. To reach this ideal, then, requires skill in the pursuit of distinct aims. A man must set his mind to the development by his service of a fine communal life. Thus an industrial system may yet to be made the basis for a life worth living. When all is said and done, we find that industrialisation in India, and especially in Madras State seems to be pedestrian in its progress. More investigation on availability of raw materials, commercial exploitation of them, increasing the technical know-how, utilisation of these by local industries in order to convert them into finished goods, the starting of new industries as suggested recently by the Parthasarathy Committee, re-organising the department of industries, giving greater facilities in the development of large and cottage industries of the state are the real reforms needed for the March of industry in our State. We trust and hope that our Madras State will play its part and contribute its share in the industrial growth of our Free India.

COMPENDIUM ON COMPANIES

Parry & Dare House

Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., a great firm with its gigantic building, Dare House, need no introduction throughout the length of India. The firm situated at Parry's Corner in Madras grew out of 150 years of labour in business undergoing many changes to this permanent position with over 100 covenanted assistants and with many thousands of souls throughout the presidency directly and indirectly dependent upon it for their daily bread. It owns and manages factories in the presidency and in the adjoining states, making sugar, confectionery, carbonic acid gas, medical tinctures, pottery, heavy chemicals, fertilisers etc. It deals in other heavy and light lines such as machines and mechanics. How many of us know about Parry and Dare the pioneers who laid the foundations of this firm with its many branches so well and truly long years ago? Perhaps only a few.

Thomas Parry belonged to an ancient Welsh family called the Parrys who traced their descent from the original ruler of Parrys in the 6th century. Thomas Parry the seventh child, was born in 1768. Without much education, he sailed for India in his nineteenth year in 1787 and landed in Madras. Against odds due to the monopoly in trade by the East India Company, Parry slowly began to build up his business in various lines with losses and gains and through formation and dissolution of partners. He married one Mrs. Mary Pearce and had a son and daughter. They predeceased him. Parry was now 39 years old and by this time spent 19 years in Madras. He was terribly a sick man. With many ups and downs, he went to Ceylon on business in 1809 and returned to Madras in 1810. It was at this time, J. W. Dare came from Bombay after having been an Assistant in the Naval Victualling Department to take up an appointment as head assistant to the Naval Victualling Controllers in Madras. He held this appointment till 1818, when he joined Parry as a partner; and the two people played an important part in putting the concern on a permanent basis and in

building the fortunes of Parry's firm. Dare was a fine business man with a great character.

Dare died in 1833. Parry was now, at long last, sailing into calmer waters. He took Miss Mary Ann Care under his roof and had a son by her. The years 1823-24 saw him at the age of 55 living on a lavish scale. He became something of an institution in Madras and his name was a household word in the city—nay throughout the Presidency. He had now seen many laurels in life and partially retired from business. His will was executed on 4th March 1823. It was most human document. Some 30 beneficiaries were mentioned and every body down to the humblest of his personal servant seems to have been remembered. The inhabitants of Madras honoured him with a glorious function and a gold cup in appreciation of his friendship, knowledge and love towards the natives of this country during a protracted career of 36 years. During inspection tour, on 14th August 1824, at Porto Novo, Parry died of cholera. His remains were buried in the nave of the Mission Church, Cuddalore. His partners executed a tablet to his memory and placed it in St. George Church at Madras, with the inscription at the top "Nihil humans ab illis alienum."

And so Thomas Parry passed on after a ding-dong business struggle with fortunes and misfortune. Some of Parry's letters which are preserved even today reveal an idea of his business activities, his courage and wisdom. His work was accomplished in the form of Parry & Co., pushing and flourishing from one end to the other in the business world. Today it stands on a solid basis catering to the needs of thousands of clients and customers both in sales and services in many lines of industry and trade under the able guidance of its able directors and courteous staff.

FROM BUSINESS DIARY

Overtrading

The temptation to overtrade takes a lot of fighting. It never looks like overtrading till one is fairly in it. Some people launch

out in such circumstances and discover themselves overtrading almost before they are aware of it. The effects of overtrading are precisely those that arise from want of sufficient capital. Buying to advantage become difficult, discounts are lost. The discovery that one is overtrading is made, the fact should be faced at once. Retreat is not always easy. In many cases, the line described as "sitting tight" may meet the emergency. This means drawing as little as possible and endeavouring to build the needed capital out of profits, while a running fight is maintained to keep the business going at full pressure on economic lines. There are remedies by way of partnerships, debentures, sale of shares, overdraft upon securities worth considering. Many people, though overtrading, get into temporary difficulties, quite easily dealt with if taken at once; but a policy of postponement in which every week makes the financial position worse and robs the trader of the power to make any change with advantage to himself and must ultimately be disastrous. For any difficulties ask the Power about it.



Rubber Belting

There are many forms of power transmission such as gear or chain drives, or individual electric motor direct coupled drives, by belting etc. The transmission of power by bands or belts dates almost from the time that mechanical power was first used. It still retains its popularity owing to its adaptability, its flexibility in installation, its comparative cheapness, and its causing little noise; a belt supplies that desirable cushioning link, being capable of slip between the source of power and the machine if over loaded; and the replacement of a belt drive is not a very expensive or difficult undertaking. The first material employed for belting was leather which is indeed a costly affair. It is, however, the use of rubber, in conjunction with a number of different kinds of textile materials, which has made the greatest contribution to the extended use and increased popularity of belting as a convenient and effective means for the transmission and distribution of motive power.

In 1824 Thomas Hancock successfully impregnated carded wool and hair with liquid rubber later. In the following year he made driving belt from cotton cloth, using rubber solution as the binding material. In the next year, it was recorded that the great scientist Faraday described that several folds of calico, lines or canvas

Special Articles

By K. RAMAN, B.Sc., (Eng.)

POWER TRANSMISSION

cemented together with rubber, had been tried and approved for machinery belting.

Along with development of technique of rubber manufacture and compounding, the standard of rubber belting was considerably improved. A marked advantage of rubber as a binding material is its high resistance to moisture and acids, thereby preventing the shrinkage effect due to changes in the humidity etc. Today more rubber belting is made than any other kind and due to the wide variety of drives on which belting is used, there are markets for a number of alternate types of rubber belting. The two main categories of rubber transmission belting in general use today are:

- (a) flat belting.
- (b) V-belt.

Flat belting:—Flat transmission belting is of four main types.

- (1) Folded friction surface belting.
- (2) Cut-edged friction surface belting.
- (3) Solid woven belting.
- (4) Endless Cord belts.

In the first type, the cotton canvas or "duck" is frictioned with rubber compound. Each ply of duck is frictioned on both sides. The rubber calendered into the technique to give higher resistance to abrasion, high adhesion under flexing, combined with long wearing qualities.

The lengths of belting are built up individually to the correct belt width and thickness, of folded piles of frictioned duck, the edge of the belt being formed by the folded edges of the inevitable seam on the outside ply of the finished belt being completely filled with a rubber cord or seam

strip well fastened down with the rubber cover strip, the quality of rubber conforming to the standards of quality laid down in B.S.S. 351. The plied up belt is then vulcanized under pressure in a press with steam-heated platens, the whole belt being under tension during cure to reduce to a minimum stretch in the finished belt during its service life. Thus the finished belting gets a strong consolidated structure, toughness, tear resistance, with strong adhesion between the plies, the strength of the individual plies being consequently increased and the stretch considerably reduced. The second type-cut-edged friction surface belting—which is of more recent development, is made of a closer and harder type of duck than the folded type. In its manufacture, wide width of frictioned duck are plied together and vulcanized under tension in the press, after which the individual belts are cut longitudinally to the required width. The edges of each belt are then coated with a rubber cement or other suitable wear-resistance paint. There are a number of advantages of cut edged type over the first one; they are greater flexibility, greater endurance, usable on smaller pulleys and at higher speeds and for multiple drives etc.

The third type—the solid woven beltings—as the name implies is woven solid as a belt, not as duck, which has to be plied up to make a belt after processing with rubber. The solid weave consists of two or more layers of plain or twill weave fabric woven simultaneously with warp binder threads to bind the woven layers together in the weave, thus weaving the whole into a solid structure. By comparatively recent discovery it has been found successful to employ methods whereby closely solid woven can be impregnated with rubber compounds, the bonding medium being rubber. The fourth and the last type—endless cord type

—is the most satisfactory type of flat belt for short centre drives. The inner portion of the belt consists of one length of cord wound round and round to form a endless band and embedded in rubber thus forming a truly endless belt. It has been extensively used in the U.S.A. throughout industry and gives low stretch, high gripping efficiency, is very flexible and light and can drive with both faces. The disadvantages in the use of endless cord belts are unsuitability for forming with fasteners and less convenience to splice. In the use of the flat transmission beltings, the technician, nay even the consumer, has to know essential facts and factors like the maximum horse-power of the belt used, the reduction in belt strength caused by the introduction of fasteners, flexibility and frictional grip of the belt etc., as to enable him to be acquainted with belting performance.

Endless V-Belts: V-Belts (V-ropes) are essentially a development of the rope drive. They appear to have been introduced towards the end of the nineteenth century. They were little used apart from motor cycle belts and on motor car fan and dynamo drives until 1920 when they commenced to be used industrially as multi-belt drives.

Their use on industrial drives has gradually gained favour and they are now extensively used in place of flat belts in addition to being used in applications where the other type of belt is unsuitable. They are made of rubber and textile material. They are trapezoidal in cross-section and run in grooved sheaves and are a considerable advance on rope drives. Most belts today are constructed with multiple layers of light cords or a single layer of heavy cords for the strength member, depending on the manufacturers' prefer-

ence or convenience. V-belts are always consolidated by vulcanising in a mould under pressure. They can be used either singly or in multiple. A multi-V-belt drive may comprise any number of belts up to 30 or more and generally operates on straight open drives. They are compact, silent in running, free from vibration, require less maintenance and lubrication, less dangerous and can be used where space is limited, free from any slip thereby ensuring accurate speed control. For both manufacturer and user, V-belt drives have been considerably simplified and improved by the preparation of a British Standard Specification which includes standardised dimensions for belt cross sections, pitch lengths and limits for matched sets, standard dimensions for pulleys, recommendations for the safe minimum size of pulleys and for allowance to be made in the horse-power tables.

Rubber beltings such as Balat belting and V-belts were not manufactured in India. Rubber conveyor belting and Rubber ply transmission beltings also have not found their manufacture in our country. But there is sufficient capacity for the manufacture of solid woven rubberized cotton beltings which could be used as substitutes for rubber ply transmission belting. The item 'Rubber-Beltings' as such was not in open General License. The Open General License applied only to "Conveyor Belting." Belting had been placed on O.G.L. in order to allow importers an opportunity to lay in stocks in view of the international situation.

It will be evident from the foregoing that the power source and the machines are not only the important consideration but also the form of power transmission by means of rubber belting. This, we hope, has been explained within the limited

space available. Before deciding on the type of belt drive to be used, a consideration of factors which apply has to be thought out, such as available horse-power, speed ratio, pulley-sizes, arc of contact, method of fitting, cost of installation or replacement in time as well as money. Then the problem of power transmission is easily solved and handled.



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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 & HEARTH

How does an electric bell-work?

The principles of electro-magnet will make an electric current to do work at a distance. A spiral coil of wire with a current flowing round it is called a solenoid: technically speaking all the magnetic atoms of the iron core are made to face the same way, though if the iron is soft it will cease to act as a magnet when the current stops flowing. In an electric bell a current from a battery flows through such a magnet, near to which is fixed an iron pole-piece attached to a steel spring. A metal rod and ball are extended from the pole. The iron is attached to the magnet and in going forward to make contact with it, the ball also moves and strikes the bell: in doing so it breaks the flow of current, there ceases to be attraction, and the spring behind the pole-piece makes it spring back again; then, as before, the current flows, the magnet attracts the iron, the ball strikes the bell and this performance is repeated as long as the current flows, the flow being governed by a push-button.

FOR FARM & FIELD**The old and the new**

It is possible to have an unusual combination of slow speed, medium speed and high speed oil engines in providing power. The organ of the Ruston Overseas News has cited a new fen pumping station opened recently in England, namely the Chear Fen. The main pumping station contains the 2 Ruston vertical five cylinder VCB Type engines with a normal rating of 170 b.h.p. and a site rating of 140 b.h.p. at 550 r.p.m. Each is coupled to a Gwynne 30" axial flow pump through a David Brown gearbox. These draw water from a main drain, discharge into a 30" pipe and finally merge into a 42" pipe to discharge into the river. The original power which is close to the new pumping house was opened in 1842, the power unit being a beam type steam engine driving a centrifugal pump. The Chear Fen pumping station works in conjunction with the smithy pumping station driven by a beam type steam engine, which was in existence from 1842 but in which later a Ruston horizontal engine was installed coupled to a 42" Gwynne pump. The auxiliary equipment of both the Chear Fen and Smithy Stations consists of a small VTH Type vertical engine driving generators for station lighting and compressor. There is found an excellent co-operative power effort to augment the fen drainage scheme on the part of the older horizontals with the medium verticals.

Tractors (Series-3)

Agriculture in India to-day means more than the cultivation of the land. It is a great part of the plan that has for its object the raising of the level—intellectual, moral and material—of the whole of India. It is with this aim in view that the country is engaged in a Campaign against the three great enemies who can bring down

a nation from prosperity to destitution, from peace to discontent—**POVERTY, DISEASE and IGNORANCE.** The defeat of these can make a strong happy nation, proof against disruption from within or aggression from without and both ready and fit to play its part in its degree to world peace and world reconstruction.

The Indian peasant, like peasants of other lands, is a believer in tradition; he still uses methods and implements favoured by his forefathers. They have always given good service, why change? And yet he can be receptive; when after demonstration and explanation and due reflection, he satisfies himself that modern methods and modern equipment, machines or otherwise, will bring improvement in the work and the field, he is willing enough to give these a fair trial. Better qualities of seeds, of fertilisers that may feed as well as stimulate the soil, of the greater use of **modern tractors**—all these will mean a better, more well nourished, less impoverished life to the workers in the fields and will raise them physically, morally and economically to a level above that to which for so long they were condemned.



(The Maharani of Travancore is seen driving the first Indian assembled Ferguson tractor which came off the line at the new factory in Madras. Mr. Roland C. Heath, Director of Harry Ferguson of India Ltd., is standing beside the Maharani.)

The **Harry Ferguson Ltd. Coventry** (England) whose principal office in India is at Bangalore have produced the most versatile petrol-driven tractor—The **FERGUSON TRACTOR** (FE-D-20) as proved by world sales approaching 450,000 tractors. M/s Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay with its branch office at No. 2 Jones Street, Broadway, Madras-1 are the sole distributors for India except Delhi, Punjab, U.P. Bengal, Bihar and Assam for which area the co-distributors are M/s Escorts Ltd., Delhi. To meet the needs of farmers in those countries where petrol is in short supply or expensive, Ferguson engineers have designed a vapourising oil tractor embodying all the unique advantage which are inherent in the Ferguson system.

The success of the Ferguson System of complete farm mechanisation lies in its adaptability. Until the Ferguson System was born, all farm mechanisation consisted of a tractor and separate implements—that is, a tractor either wheeled or crawler as one unit, and an implement towed behind as another—two separate and distinct units. The Ferguson system has now altered the whole conception. By designing the tractor and implement as one single integrated and balanced unit and by incorporating a hydraulic lift and a three point connection in the design as a standard equipment, all dead weight has been removed, the tractor lightened and yet able to do 90% of the jobs on the farm at

a lower initial cost and subsequent upkeep and at a minimum fuel consumption.

With the Fergusons Five Features—free training, free servicing, facilities for spare parts, free over rails and fast delivery, it has proved its worth in a recent demonstration at Delhi. In the progress of this system with its proposed full-fledged network of sales and service, Indian labour comes into the picture more and more.



(The first Indian-assembled Ferguson tractor to come off the line at the newly-established Factory in Madras. Mr. M. B. Moss, Chief Inspector of Harry Ferguson Ltd. is handing over the "Okayed" inspection tag to the driver.)

With the advantages of Ferguson system—penetration, traction, protection, stability, control, the following TED-20 model is offered for sale by Ferguson subject to their confirmation.

'Ferguson' Tractor power by 24 h.p. 4 cylinder vaporising oil (Powerine) Engine complete with pneumatic tyres

front 4.00 x 19 and rear 10 x 28,
self starter battery, and built
in hydraulic attachment for
lifting and controlling depth
of implements Rs. 6900/-
Accessories

Implements are at extra cost.

For other details get in touch with
Ferguson who will give gladly even a
demonstration on your farm.



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 every thing 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 overcrowded, 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)

Marking of prices:

According to the rules framed by the Government of India under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act 1950, it is required that every dealer, wholesale or retail, of electric bulbs and other goods included in the ordinance should exhibit a price list of such goods held for sale in a prominent place of the concerned premises and the list should be in plain and legible writing either in English or in the local language or in both.

Imperial Preferences:

The Government of India is examining the abolition of Imperial Preferences in trade which had remained for 17 years and which give better terms for Britain.

Tariff Talks:

The longest and the most exhaustive tariff conference ever held ended at Torquay (England) after 7 months of international bargaining. Only 147 bilateral agreements have been concluded among the 38 countries which took part. India completed eight agreements at the conference.

Manufacturers Confer:

The 11th Annual Conference of the All India Manufacturer's Organisation held its session at Ernakulam. It was presided over by Sir. M. Visweswaraya. The conference was inaugurated by His Highness Sri. Rama Varma, the Maharaja of Cochin. More than 150 delegates from all over India were present. The president dealt at length on heavy and large scale industry as well as small scale ones including cottage industries. There is a great shortage of steel in the country and as such many of our engineering industries were working to-day to less than 50 percent of their installed capacity; other subjects like re-organisation of industries department etc., were touched upon.

On Industrial front:

The **Vanaspathy Industry** in our country is relatively young. It has made its presence felt since the last 20 years. India, with its increasing population, is the worst fed country in the world. About 1500 calories are available per person, per day while the average corresponding consumption in the Western countries is 3000. The sufficient food and the balanced diet are the two important considerations. For the latter the production of fat for instance has to be increased by 250% as against 20% for cereals and 20% for pulses. The production of milk, the source of butter and ghee has practically maintained a stationary level. The position of the popular

edible oils such as mustard, sesame and cocoanut shows similarly little or no variation. The only remarkable change is the growing importance of the groundnut. The years 1920-1950 saw an increase in consumption from 265,000 tons to 800,000 tons a year—an increase of more than 200%. It is this fact which has prevented the further deterioration of the fat position in India. With the growing importance of the Vanaspathi Industry, groundnut oil became the largest fat item in house consumption. To-day it represents roughly half of the oil and fat consumption in the Indian diet. This is mainly due to the expansion of the Vanaspathi industry.

Groundnuts are an American crop which first took hold in India at the end of the 19th century. In India, in the western parts people are accustomed to ghee, in the coastal part cocoanut oil is mainly used. In Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh preference is found in mustard. Due to hydro-generation the Vanaspathi Industry has made it possible for the groundnut oil to assume ready acceptance by cutting across the regional preference for oils. This rationalisation of the fat resources of the country is the most important achievement of this Industry without which a high level of health cannot be attained. Indirectly also this industry has helped to retain the oil cake in India by its encouragement of the oil crushing industry. This means increase of cattle food resources a food essential for milk production.

There are 47 Vanaspathi factories in India with a total productive capacity of 3,30,228 tons per year. About Rs. 27 crores had been invested in vanaspathi factories. The yearly productive had risen from 65,000 tons in 1940 valued at Rs. 3.28 crores to 1,71,600 tons valued at Rs. 39.34 crores in 1950.

Never before have consumers of fat been able to get this important food in such a convenient and acceptable form. The Vanaspathi Industry is to-day the largest food processing industry in India and possibly Asia. Its constitution to the country's economy, its fillip to several auxillary industries need not be emphasized further. We hope it will play its part in the industrial front and serve the people in the way they like and at a price they can afford.

Around the market:

In the last week of March, the Stock Exchange in Bombay began to settle down to a modest recovery after early indecision occasioned by General Mac Arthur's truce offer statement. The Madras market however maintained a firm tone. The money market was extremely tight. Following Easter holidays, business and attendance was small in London market. Rayons received help from United States grant of 19,000 tons of sulphur to relieve immediate shortage, while engineering hardened under the influence of good trading results and increased dividend from Beyer Peacock, engine builders and general engineers. Most of the commodity shares were maintained but oils inclined lower with Anglo-Iranian lull at 5-1/16 on declaration of Martial Law in Persian Oil fields. In Bombay, hopes of higher prices for fine and superfine cloths failed to stimulate much interest in textiles only a few of which responded, the majority continuing to mark time awaiting developments. The silver section of the bullion market made further substantial advance in reflection of better Calcutta advices and partly due to bull manipulations. Gold also experienced some excitement occasioned by dollar devaluation activity subsequently subsided to normal. The oil seed market showed considerable excitement over export ban rumours with prices

marked down sharply in hectic trading. Wall Street (New York) had only limited activity. Continued domestic, economic and international political uncertainties laid a restraining hand on the market.

In the early part of April, the Madras Stock Exchange presented an improved sentiment all round with Bombay and Calcutta markets giving added strength following rumours that the Indian Tariff Board was recommending an increase in the price of Steel. There was better buying of coffee and tea shares with rubber shares comparatively in the back ground. Business was somewhat difficult in textile shares. The tanned hides market was listless. At the concerned conference the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchant's Association demanded total prohibition of the export of raw hides and skins from India in the interests of the tanning industry. This was done by the Government of India. Buoyant conditions were witnessed in the Bombay Market on steady bull support following reports of a substantial increase in the prices of cloth and expectations of an increase in the prices of steel. The volume of business done in Madras Market was fairly good. The Union Government had not yet announced the final increase in raw rubber shares. Coal shares continued to be active in Calcutta and formed a prominent feature. The Engineering shares recorded further improvement. Budget day trading in London Market was small. Most operators were content to keep their books level, pending details of budget. Interpretation of Far Eastern news halted the recent down-trend in Japanese bonds.

Later, Wall Street (New York) saw heavy liquidation in the wake of Gen. Mac Arthur's dismissal, operators interpreting the step as one toward peace in Korea. Most affected were the so-called

war issues, which included air-crafts, motors, steels and chemicals. Madras Market saw a good business followed by a spurt in the prices of textiles and banks. Plantings were generally well supported as also sugars and electrics. There was a downward tendency in the tanned hides section. The groundnuts market maintained a firm tendency.



Books & Brochures

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER"

[Book-Review is a regular feature of this monthly. Authors and publishers are requested to send in their latest publications to the Editor]

Electrical Power Engineer

A monthly magazine published at 102 St. George's Square, London S.W.1. Price Six pence. It is a handy, well-get up useful journal both to the trader, the technician and the consumer of electric power. Generally the editorial covers the industrial scene of the electrical world. The section on 'In the country' deals with the activities of the different Associations in the field. Advertisements are plenty showing the popularity of the journal.

Verbrennungsmotoren-Lehrbilder

(By Ludwig Richter)

This merited Austrian book is in a form which is strange to readers of technical literature. It consists of 153 reproduction of drawings (and a very few photographs) of well-known engine designs, mostly made in Europe, and used for stationary, marine and road or rail transport. Most of the drawings are transverse or longitudinal sections, but a few are of control systems. The scale and quality of the reproductions is uniformly good; each has a caption showing number of cylinders, bore and stroke dimensions, power output and crank shaft speed, petrol and gas engines are included, as well as Diesels. This directory has a page size 7 1/2 ins. by 10, 5/8 ins. Molkerbastel 5, Vienna 1, Austria.

GENERAL

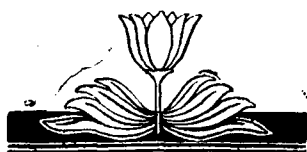
Newton to Einstein

The actual title of the book is 'The Evolution of Scientific thought from Newton to Einstein' by A. d'Abro second edition, revised and enlarged—Dover publications, New York 19, N.Y., 1950, 48, pages with illustrations and diagrams, 3 95. Written in non-technical language, this book reviews the history of scientific thought from the establishment of classical physics down to the theory of relativity. The essential features of Newton's great discoveries, the classical theory of absolute space and time, the contribution of Riemann and its applications by Einstein are among the major topics considered.

Law on the Farm

By Harold W. Hannah, member of the Illinois Bar. (Macmillan Company—New York, 1949, pages 399). The book is a discussion of legal problems which arise in the Business of Farming. The author is both a lawyer and a farmer. He continued to farm both for profit and for pleasure during an active career.

It consists of 20 chapters in all and explains in good English the many laws regarding property, contracts, damage and liability, interstate, commerce etc., as specially applied to the business of farming. The laws relating to 275 topics like trespass of animals, crop and livestock, fences, drainage, etc., which the farmer is apt to meet are given. The book also contains samples of legal forms commonly required of the farmer (e.g) insurance, purchase of farms etc. The sources and derivation of laws, the relationship of law to Government and the economic and social significance of law to agriculture are given. The book is an invaluable reference to those concerned with agriculture.



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.

Radhakrishnan.

The present Indian Ambassador in Russia Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan is an arresting personality who takes his call—a slight figure with keen alert face and bright eyes. He is more a thinker, orator and writer than a politician. He is steeped in the waters of modern thought and has both Indian and European Philosophy completely at his finger ends. He offers to guide you through the jungle of Hindu thought. His mind has a definiteness, a precision. He has the virtues of order and arrangement. He is clear and capable expositor. To suggest an idea to the ordinary man is like dropping a stone into a deep well. One hears the splash of the impact, and then silence. What happens thereafter is unknown. Certainly it never re-emerges. To talk to Radhakrishnan is not like that. The idea sinks in but only to re-emerge, reclothed and transfigured by the alchemy of a very subtle mind. His performances as a talker are startling. With his beautiful modulated voice, with his command of turned phrases of the English language, with his mastery of Hindu metaphysics, he is extremely fluent, he delivers his lectures without notes. His writings are many—philosophy of the Upanishads, The Hindu View of life, Indian

Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy etc., In his writing his style is pleasant and easy, enriched with simile and metaphor. His interpretation of Eastern philosophy, in its bearing upon the contemporary thought of the West, though met with some criticism, shows the expression of personality who is a citizen not only of his own country but of the whole world.

Sir Sarvapalli is past 60. His vegetarianism and teetotalism are the inevitable and appropriate expression of a deliberately adopted way of life which is applied in practice with little fuss. He had been professor of philosophy in Calcutta University, vice-chancellor of Andhra and Benares Universities. He had been selected as the first holder of the spalding chair of Eastern Religions and Ethics in the University of Oxford. The Hibbert Lectures delivered by him at University College constituted an event in the crowded life of London. By nature he is fitted to mediate between East and West. According to him religion is deeper than theology for it is life, and deeper than morality for it is love.

Science draws nations into closer neighbourhood with one another. But there is no real and effective unity. However much statesmen might try, they could not succeed unless there was an improvement in the spiritual of mankind. Alas! the world is yet without a vision. The organised religions should help us to overcome the obstacles which stand in the way of new fellowship. Radhakrishnan is indeed one of the finest flowers of combined intellectuality, and spirituality that India has produced.

MATTERS

Inside India

Retrenchment in Indian Army to the extent of 50,000 men was decided upon

by the Central Govt, taking into consideration the general financial position, the country's capacity and its security. The Navy and the Air Force on the other hand were to be expanded.

The 7th Cargoship-S. S. Jalaputra—built in India by the Scindias was launched at Visakhapatnam at a picturesque ceremony by the Railway Minister Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar. The Indian mercantile marine has now a tonnage of over four lakhs.

In the general elections in West Punjab (Pakistan) recently held the Muslim League has a thumping majority of 141 out of the total 197 seats.

The Vice-President of the International court of Justice appointed in his personal capacity a board of three French Gentlemen (Holgar Anderssen, Perreard and Manuel O. Chan) to study the conditions in the French establishments. They are now in India to see and hear.

Plans are afoot for starting a unique International University which will be open to students from all over the world at the Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry. Madame M. Alfassa, popularly known as the 'Mother' has taken this work to perpetuate Sri Aurobindo's memory. The teaching will be free including boarding, lodging etc., being financed by the Sri Aurobindo Memorial Fund, collections to which is in progress. The education to be imparted will be based primarily on Sri Aurobindo's own teachings and writings. One of the biggest and finest libraries in the world will be set up for the University. The All India convention was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee for finalising the plan and arrangements.

The first Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom was held in Bombay. Mr. Munshi inaugurated the same and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain presided. The gathering included international celebrities. It was emphasised that the answer to communism was faith in culture, faith in freedom, faith in human dignity and faith in man's dignity.

The Security Council at Lake Success approved the Anglo-American resolution calling for the appointment of a new United Nations representative to try to solve the three-year old dispute over Kashmir between India and Pakistan, by 8 votes to nil. Pakistan accepted the resolution but India rejected the same and was prepared to meet the challenge effectively.

The 18th anniversary of the I.A.F. (Indian Air Force) was celebrated at New Delhi. Messages from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Baldev Singh and others were received for the occasion. The President took the salute. The air display on the occasion was watched by the Prime Minister, diplomats and others. In Madras, at Tambaram there was a parade and H. E. the Governor took the salute. Similar functions were also held at other centres. Though young in age, the I.A.F. has made splendid progress because the angry passage of a Vampire Jet pervades the skies where before was the slow drone of the graceless Wapiti of 1933. We have an organisational net work on which the structure of a balanced air force can be built up. Ambala and Jodhpur have become good training centres. A permanent station has been set up at Agra. A repair depot has been set up at Chakeri near Kanpur. The Air Force Technical Training College at Jalahalli near Bangalore has been established last February. The phenomenal growth of our civil air

lines since the war is gratifying and naturally turns the eyes of our young man towards our skies.

The Government of India have increased the postal rates other than for letters, letter-cards, post-cards, packets and news papers from May 1 due to high cost of expenditure in the postal department.

The grouping of the M. & S.M. and the S.I. and the Mysore Railways into a single system is a landmark in the history of Indian Railway. This is the commencement of the new scheme of regrouping of Indian Railways into 6 zones. This new grouping is called the Southern Railway with a total route mileage of 6000 miles. It is hoped that this merger will result in efficiency, economy and better service.

For the first time the Government of India have withdrawn recognition of Maharaja Pratab Singh Gaekwar as the Ruler of Baroda. The main reason is that the Ruler challenged the constitution of India under which he continued to enjoy his privilege as Ruler. His eldest son, 21-year-old Prince Fateh Singh, has been recognised as the Ruler.

Nearer home, Dr. Rajendra Prasad made his first official visit to Madras as President of the Indian Republic. His three days' stay was one of busy rounds. A worthy disciple of Gandhiji Dr. Prasad is as courageous as he is mild-mannered. Quiet and gentle in expression he told the bitterest truth to his audience appropriate to the occasion. In replying to the joint address of the Chambers of Commerce he pointed out the all-round deterioration in the standards of public morality. He called attention to the question of black-market and said the producer, the trader and the consumer were to blame for it. He took a more optimistic view of the food situation in the country.

The world cancer Day was observed by the Women's Indian Association in Madras. It was inaugurated by the President of the Union. Cancer claims thousands of victims and is best treated only in its early stages. India is now a member of the Union International Contre la Cancer. The Government of India are starting an Indian Cancer Research Centre. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar's (Director of Laboratories and Research, Tata Memorial Hospital and Chairman of the International cancer Research commission) hope that cancer Day would rouse public consciousness in India will be widely shared.

Inside Europe

General Eisenhower officially took over charge the operation command of European troops put at his disposal as Supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in Europe.

From farm boy to Foreign Secretary—Mr. Ernest Bevin former British Foreign Secretary, in whose death at the age of 70 British Labour mourns one of its leaders. He was an outstanding Trade Union Leader and a brilliant and imaginative organiser. "The Dockers K.C.—as he was known by this name throughout Great Britain, became Minister of Labour and National Service in 1940 under Mr. Winston Churchill. When British swept the Labour Party to power in 1945, he was appointed as Foreign Secretary. Without experience though, he worked his way through. He was plunged in the Potsdam negotiations. He recognised the powerful nature of Marshall Plan. He signed the Atlantic Pact in 1948. The Union of Western Europe was another favourite project of his and he helped to bring about the treaty of Brussels. He held the reins of British foreign policy during crucial days, as the fighting in Palestine, the granting of independence to India and Pakistan, the

Berlin Blockade and the war in Korea. Due to ill-health he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Morrison.

The Economic Survey for 1951 published by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on the eve of the Budget, shows the country's economic health. Both production and employment have steadily increased. Technical advance continues unflagging. Britain's internal financial position is strong as is evident from the large surpluses in 1949 and 1950 of £313 million and £481 million respectively. The gearing of the country's economy to rearmament will result in inflation which will have to be kept in check. The chancellor may resort to increased taxation as well as an intensified savings drive to keep down inflation.

Six nations (France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg) signed the Schuman plan Treaty at Paris merging their coal and steel resources in a vast European pool. The plan will cover an area of Europe inhabited by 150 million people. It will operate for 50 years. Under the treaty, the six countries abolish all trade restrictions and discriminations among themselves in coal and steel production. The plan aims to create a single free market for coal and steel within the area of the concerned countries.

Inside America

The recent visit of the French President M. Auriol to the United States was intended to counteract the low opinion of the French role in Europe often entertained in America.

The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur from its commands in the Pacific was a bold step taken by President Truman. The immediate cause of the dismissal was Gen. MacArthur's personal intervention in the political area. It was an action that shocked

the whole world. General Matthew B. Ridgway took all of Gen. MacArthur's commands. The 71-year old Gen. MacArthur's place in history as one of the greatest commanders is fully established. He returned to the United States after a fateful 14 year's absence and was given a hero's welcome. While addressing the U.S. Congress, he made a survey of the revolutionary changes in Asia and desired to fade himself away after 52 years of military service like the soldier of the ballad.

Inside Asia & America

General Douglas MacArthur created a sensation by plunging himself deeper into politics, when he announced that he was ready to receive a truce offer from the enemy. This statement was promptly repudiated in Washington. The other countries were shocked by this example of military independence. China rejected this offer as 'mad' and 'shameless.' This has caused the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur who was succeeded by General Ridgway.

In open defiance of world opinion, the Malan Government of the Union of South Africa has enforced the Group Areas Act. Race has been separated from race and South Africa has been divided into zones of white, black and coloured people. The object of the present Act is to squeeze out the unwanted Indians by crushing their trade and industry. Manilal Gandhi's fast was to rally all anti Malanist forces under one flag and Indians, Chinese and the original inhabitants of South Africa to fight tooth and nail against this monstrous injustice. Alas! the U.N is incapable of taking any effective action against this infringement of elementary human rights.

After 6 years of subjugation, Japan is offered a favourable peace treaty with America. The main features of the pro-

posed treaty are, the full sovereignty is admitted, she loses her former Pacific Empire, she will have no claim on Korea, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands—nor on the mandated Islands like the Ryukyus and the Bonins, she may enter into collective security arrangements with the signatory powers, equality of treatment is given in respect of trade and reparations, she may apply for membership on the United Nations. All in all, it is a fair deal.

Disappointment breeds bitterness in Egypt. With the return of the Wafd to office and power with the overwhelming support of the people, there has been a clamour for the revision of her treaty with Britain which would normally expire in 1956. Egypt demands the withdrawal of British forces from the use of the Suez canal. Secondly the demands, on the question of Sudan, the unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian crown, which in effect, means the Union of Egypt and the Sudan. Mr. Morrison's advent at the Foreign office in Britain has rendered possible a fresh approach to this problem in the Middle East in this hour of crisis.

Encouraged by its winning of independent statehood at the point of the sword, Israeli is trying to get everything it wants by resort to military action. The Israeli-Syrian dispute is getting hotter and hotter. Both have appealed to the Security Council of U.N.O. regarding their border fighting for immediate action.

SPORTS

A move is afoot to form a central racing authority for the whole of India on the lines of the Jockey Club of England. Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Delhi and other clubs may be agreeable to this scheme in which case it will be a fait accompli very soon.

England beat New Zealand by 6 wickets in the 2nd test at Wellington in the four-day match. With this the M.C.C. ended their six-month tour of Australia and New Zealand. Sen Hutton topped the batting averages by scoring 1382 runs including 6 centuries in 25 innings for an average of 55.80. His highest score was 156 not out. The bowling averages were headed by Lattersall who was flown out to reinforce the team after the Third Test in Australia. He claimed 33 wickets for 564 runs at an average cost of 17.09.

Jayant and Bhandari won the Men's Doubles in the West of England Table Tennis Championship at Exeter (Devon)

Pakistan's No. 1 Iftikhar Ahmed, annexed the triple crown in the Ceylon National Tennis Championships by winning the Men's Singles and Men's Double's titles, and the Mixed Doubles.

The Indian Table Tennis Team has visibly improved during its recent foreign tour in England and the continent.

The Tata Sports Club retained the Aga Khan Hockey Championship at Bombay by defeating the Punjab Police by 2 goals to 1.

In a few lines

India's population is 361.8 millions according to the census held last month. There is an increase of 42 million or 13.5% over the corresponding figure exactly a decade ago.

Communist China has begun to ship rice to India. Russia has offered grain in exchange of Jute. The possibility of getting rice from Burma is being explored.

The 4 power talks in Paris have not made appreciable progress.

The tension in Morocco has increased.

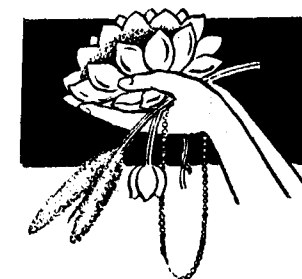
The unrest in Persia continues.

The supply of two million tons of grain from the U.S. on a half and half grant basis has become a certainty.

The Ceylon Indian Congress was presided over by Mr. K. Rajalingam.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Labour in Britain has resigned as a protest against defence budget.

The world chess championship between the title holder Mikhail Botvinnik and the challenger David Bronstein was interesting, says a London message.



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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.]

GOD AND GOVERNMENT

A Raja Maha Vihara (temple) will be built in Colombo and will be used by the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Buddhist members of the Cabinet and high-ranking Government officials.

Champion Cow

The world's champion butterfat producer is a United States Holstein cow. It produced an average of 44 quarts (approximately 44 seers) of milk daily during 1950. The cow's highest day's production was about 57 quarts. The butterfat content over the year was equivalent to 1767 pounds of butter.

Male and Female Dreams

Dr. C. Hall of the Western Reserve University (U.S.A.) has made analysis of 2000 dreams provided by young men and women. The analysis shows male dreams, usually regard other males as their enemies. The female finds her adversaries among both sexes. Conversely, men dreamers more often dream of women as friends. Women find their friends in both sexes. Men live in their imaginary world of clear-cut enemies and

friends, whereas women in one of ambiguity to distinguish between adversarie and allies.

Brick and Brisk

A new method has been introduced into the British brick-making industry which enables 2 men to clear 76,000 bricks in about 8 hours. The new process make use of the fork truck.

Race, Rank, Religion

What is wrong with the world is that it has forgotten, if it ever discovered, that there is a fundamental humanity down below race, rank, religion—man as man—which is universal and everywhere the same.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

Coal to Cable

From coal to cable is the story, in a nutshell, of the generation of electrical energy. As the quality of the coal is vital in providing the means of generation, so is the cable vital in providing the means of distribution.

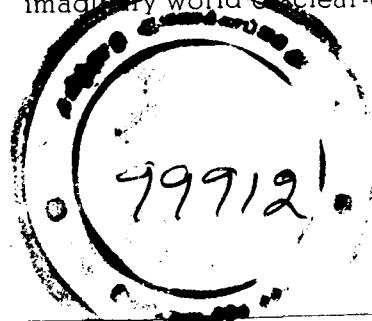
Longest

The longest railway bridge in the world is just over two and a quarter mile in length. Nyasaland (Africa) is proud of this British bridge, the Lower Zambezi.

Thought for the month

"A potter thumping his wet clay, and with its all obliterated tongue it murmured, 'Gently brother, gently, pray'"

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.



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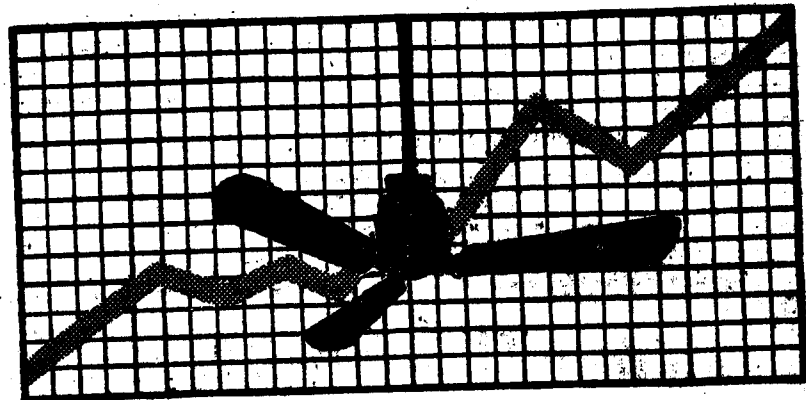
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